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***Civil War and Reconstruction: The Battle for Freedom and Equality***  
**Exhibit Artifacts**

**Building to Crisis**

**Impact of Slavery**

- Receipt for the \$775 purchase of Lucy Ann, an enslaved woman in Richmond, Virginia, 1862 (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University)
- Token used to advertise a slave auction house in South Carolina, 1846 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Slave shackles, 1830s (National Constitution Center Collection)
- Handmade mandolin crafted by an enslaved person, ca. 1800s (On loan from The National Civil War Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)
- Printing block depicting a runaway slave that was used for newspaper advertisements, ca. 1820s-30s (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- *The Underground Railroad* by William Still, first edition, 1872 (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)

**Dred Scott**

- Dred Scott's petition for freedom, 1846 (St. Louis Circuit Court, Missouri State Archives – St. Louis)
- *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*, 1869 (The Library Company of Philadelphia)

**Anti-Slavery Movement**

- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, first edition, 1852 (The Library Company of Philadelphia)
- Pen and inkwell used by Frederick Douglass, ca. 1800s (National Park Service, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site)
- "Any Holder But A Slave Holder" potholder, ca. 1800s (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- *The Anti-Slavery Alphabet* children's book, 1847 (The Library Company of Philadelphia)
- Pike purchased by John Brown for his planned Harpers Ferry Raid, an armed raid to free enslaved people, 1857 (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)

**The Civil War**

**Abraham Lincoln**

- Portrait of Abraham Lincoln by David Bustill Bowser, an African-American artist, ca. 1864-68 (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)
- Lincoln campaign ribbon, 1860 (The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- Plaster casts of Lincoln's hands, 1861 (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)

- Fragment of the flag that Lincoln raised at Independence Hall, 1861 (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)
- Engraved woodblock used to make prints depicting the flag raising, 1861 (The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)

### **Secession and the Confederacy**

- South Carolina's "Ordinance to Dissolve the Union," printed 1861 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC04483)
- Telegram sent to Jefferson Davis when Virginia voted to secede from the Union, 1861 (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University)
- Constitution of the Confederate States of America, 1861 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00759)

### **Fort Sumter**

- Piece of wood from a flagstaff at Fort Sumter, where the war broke out, that was saved as a souvenir, 1860s (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)
- Telegram announcing the surrender of Fort Sumter to Confederate forces, 1861 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC01867.02)

### **Emancipation**

- Commemorative copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, signed by Lincoln, 1864 (On loan from The Galbraith Family 2012 Trust)

### **Freedom Fighters**

- "Housewife" sewing kit with Emancipation Proclamation, 1864 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Pass carried by Frederick Douglass to recruit black troops, 1863 (National Park Service, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site)
- Enlistment paper for Jacob Baily, 1864 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Training manual for U.S. Colored Troops, 1863 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Cap pouch from a fallen African-American soldier in Raleigh, North Carolina, ca. 1861-65 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- U.S. belt buckle recovered from the Honey Hill battlefield in South Carolina, ca. 1861-65 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)

### **Experiments in Freedom**

- Bullet removed from a wounded "contraband" refugee, ca. 1861-65 (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Orders from General Grant banning contrabands, 1862 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC05529)
- Bowl carried by a contraband, ca. 1800s (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Laura Towne's published diary, a record of her time teaching at a freedmen's school, published 1912 (The Library Company of Philadelphia)
- Special Field Order No. 15, famously referred to as "40 Acres and a Mule," an 1865 field order that redistributed land once held by white Southerners—and designated it for black settlement (Courtesy of Seth Kaller, Inc.)

## Recruitment

- Recruitment poster for the Philadelphia Guards, 1860s (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)

## Impact of War

(All artifacts are from the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation, unless otherwise noted.)

- Confederate greatcoat with cape, 1861 (On loan from National Park Service, Gettysburg National Military Park)
- Inkwell said to have been used by J. E. B. Stuart (On loan from National Park Service, Gettysburg National Military Park)
- Pocket-sized training manual, 1861 (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- Rifle musket (Model 1861)
- Socket bayonet (Model 1861/1863)
- Whitney .36-caliber Navy revolver
- Drum of the 9th Vermont Infantry
- Infantry Bugle
- Portable writing desk with pen case
- Pocket diary of F.J. Knapp of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- "Housewife" sewing kit used by Lieutenant Daniel Layton of the 22nd New York Cavalry
- Illustrated letter from a Civil War soldier complaining of the heavy loads they are required to carry, 1863 (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- *Hymn Book for the Army and Navy*, ca. 1861-65 (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- Bullet-struck pocket watch that saved the life of Capt. John O. Foering
- Hardtack issued to U.S. troops
- U.S. canteen used by Col. John S. Bishop
- Folding utensils
- Tin drinking cup
- Chessboard depicting Union commanders
- Carved chess pieces
- Union-themed playing cards, 1862
- Razor and case
- Pocket mirror carried by Dr. Philip Leidy
- Bar of soap
- Surgeon's kit
- Medical syringe
- Dressing kit used by Mary L. Field, a nurse at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and Hospital
- Pen used by Lincoln to sign Ulysses S. Grant's commission as Lieutenant General, 1864
- Ulysses S. Grant's cigar and pipe lighter

- Photo album with Lincoln's signature, sold at the Philadelphia Great Central Sanitary Fair, 1864 (Courtesy of The Civil War Museum of Philadelphia and The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- Major General Meade's sword and scabbard (Model 1839)
- Dress spurs worn by Major General Meade
- Eyeglasses used by Major General Meade
- Major General John Reynolds's sash that he was wearing when he was killed at Gettysburg
- U.S. artillery officer's frock coat
- U.S. infantry officer's kepi hat

## **Reconstruction**

### **Introduction to Reconstruction**

- Senator Charles Sumner note, 1869 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC02095.30)
- Representative Thaddeus Stevens's cane, 1860-68 (Loan courtesy of LancasterHistory.org, Lancaster, Pennsylvania)
- Instructions for Military Reconstruction, 1867 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC00349)
- Carpetbag luggage likely used by a carpetbagger (nickname for Northerners who traveled south after the war in search of financial and political opportunities), ca. 1800s (The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)

### **Abraham Lincoln's Final Days**

- Eyewitness accounts of the Lincoln assassination recorded in the Petersen House, 1865 (The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of The Union League of Philadelphia)
- Lincoln mourning ribbon, 1865 (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)
- Ford's Theatre playbill from the night Lincoln was assassinated, 1865 (From the Collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from Gettysburg Foundation)
- "Wanted" poster for conspirators in the Lincoln assassination, 1865 (Courtesy of David Rubenstein)

### **Oaths and Pardons**

- Oath taken by Lizzie Foster to uphold the U.S. Constitution, 1865 (Lemuel P. Connor Family Papers, Special Collections, LSU Libraries, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA)
- Pardon of Edward J. Gay for taking part in the rebellion against the U.S., 1866 (Edward J. Gay and Family Papers, Special Collections, LSU Libraries, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA)

### **13th Amendment and Impact**

- Certified copy of the 13th Amendment, 1865 (Private collector courtesy of Seth Kaller, Inc.)
- Letter from Lyman Trumbull regarding the 13th Amendment, 1864 (Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum)
- "The Death of Slavery" poem by William Cullen Bryant, ca. 1866 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC01543.02)

- Agreement with Freedmen, 1865 (Lemuel P. Connor Family Papers, Special Collections, LSU Libraries, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA)
- Handmade basket likely used for carrying vegetables, ca. 1800s (Courtesy of Angelo Scarlato)
- Apprentice indenture—a contract that forced young blacks, orphans, and impoverished children to work on plantations without pay, 1866 (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University)
- Freedmen’s Bureau letter concerning unpaid wages, 1868 (Edward J. Gay and Family Papers, Special Collections, LSU Libraries, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA)
- Plantation payroll from the Manchac Plantation in Louisiana, 1868 (Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin)

#### **14th Amendment and Impact**

- Black codes from the South Carolina constitution (Reproduction, South Carolina Department of Archives and History)
- Final Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, 1866 (The Library Company of Philadelphia)
- Civil Rights Act, 1866 (Reproduction, National Archives, Washington, D.C.)
- Certified copy of the 14th Amendment, 1866 (Courtesy of Seth Kaller, Inc.)
- Letter from John Bingham regarding the 14th Amendment, 1867 (Ohio History Connection)
- Petition of black citizens praying for protection under the 14th Amendment, 1874 (Reproduction, National Archives)
- *A Manual on School-houses and Cottages for the People of the South*, 1868 (The Library Company of Philadelphia)
- Monthly report from a freedmen’s school, 1867 (On loan from The National Civil War Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)
- Chalkboard writing slate, ca. 1800s (Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin)
- Advertisement for Fisk Jubilee Singers, a student choir from Fisk University—one of the first black universities in the South, ca. 1870s-90s (The Library Company of Philadelphia)

#### **15th Amendment and Impact**

- Certified copy of the 15th Amendment, 1869 (Private collector courtesy of Seth Kaller, Inc.)
- Telegraph enforcing the Reconstruction Acts, 1867 (Daniel Warren Brickell Papers, Special Collections, LSU Libraries, Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, LA)
- Vote tally on the Enforcement Act with vote by Hiram Rhodes Revels, the first African-American U.S. senator, 1870 (Reproduction, National Archives, Washington, D.C.)
- Poll tax receipt, 1910 (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University)
- Louisiana voting report with record of racial violence during the 1876 election, 1877 (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University)
- Campaign broadside appealing to African-American voters, 1894 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09000)
- “Colored” ballot box from Virginia’s first election that permitted African-American voters, 1867 (Courtesy of the Library of Virginia)
- Wooden ballot box, ca. 1800s (National Constitution Center Collection)

#### **Backlash**

- Modern reproduction of a Ku Klux Klan robe and hood, ca. 1866 (Gift of Mr. W.G. Dithmer, Chicago History Museum)

- Death threat from the Ku Klux Klan to Charles Sumner, 1872 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC03979)
- Muster roll for the White League's Robert E. Lee Guards in Louisiana, 1874 (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University)
- Iron knuckles and blackjack, undated (On loan from The National Civil War Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)