

***Please Take Note That We Have Dramatically Changed Our Bidding Procedures. We Now Offer **LIVE CLOSING BIDS.*****

***Please Review Rules Pages For Complete Rules.***

***We Will Accept Absentee Bids, As Always. We Will Accept Phone Bids, But only until one hour before the Live Auction Starts.***

***On The Closing Day, We Will Close Each Lot Consecutively On The Internet.***

***We Now Offer Phone Reservations. See The Details On The Rules Pages.***

***Please Call With Questions.***

## **WE ARE NOW OPERATING OUR AUCTION LIVE**

At the requests of many of our clients, we are now operating this AUCTION LIVE. What does that mean?

**Early Bidders and Phone Bidders:** For those who customarily place their bids prior to the closing day, it will have no effect. Simply call us (336-584-3330) with your bids, or place your bids directly on our website ([www.HCAuctions.com](http://www.HCAuctions.com)) as you do now. Please make note however, these bids *MUST BE PLACED by the DAY BEFORE the AUCTION DATE*. We will not be answering the phone on AUCTION DAY.

**Early Internet Bidders:** You can continue to place your bids on the [www.HCAuctions.com](http://www.HCAuctions.com) site or on the Invaluable site at any time from the *AUCTION LAUNCH* until each specific lot has been closed. Remember that in a *LIVE AUCTION*, each lot closes independently, one lot at a time consecutively.

**Live Bidders:** For those who would like to withhold their bid until their specific lot of interest opens for *LIVE BIDDING*, you can do that during the Auction Day. The live part of the auction begins with Lot# 1 starting at 11:00 AM EST. Normally the lots are bid at the rate of 60-80 per hour depending on the interest level. You can place your LIVE bids at either our site, ([www.HCAuctions.com](http://www.HCAuctions.com)) site or on the Invaluable site ([www.invaluable.com/auction-house/raynor-s-historical-collectible-auctions-cidgqzigoc](http://www.invaluable.com/auction-house/raynor-s-historical-collectible-auctions-cidgqzigoc)) as each Lot is opened.

**Phone Reservations:** *We now offer Phone Reservations for those who would like to reserve a phone line during the LIVE AUCTION part of this auction, There are a few requirements. (1) The item must have a low estimate of \$1000. (2) You must place a bid on the item and be the high bidder at that time. (3) Please provide a the phone number where you can be reached during the auction. Simple as that.*

We recognize that this is a change from our previous bidding formats. If you have any questions, please call and we will answer any questions.

## Terms of Auction

1. This is a LIVE auction. The auction will be launched at [www.HCAuctions.com](http://www.HCAuctions.com) and on other third party auction sites approximately 10 days before the auction date.
2. There is a 25% Buyer's Premium charged on the final hammer price of each lot purchased directly through Raynors' Historical Collectible Auctions and 30% purchased through any other third-party bidding platform, such as Invaluable, LiveAuctioneers, etc.
3. The Auctioneer reserves the right to reject any bid for any reason. The auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw the lot after the hammer has fallen but only before any payment has been accepted.
4. The Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot for any reason at any time.
5. In the event of duplicate high bids, the earliest bid received will be the winner.
6. Some lots may carry a reserve beneath which the item will not be sold. Reserves and maximum bids will not be disclosed.
7. All material in this sale is guaranteed genuine. Any item can be returned IF; (1) there is a material error in the description (2) the item is returned in the same condition as shipped (3) the item is returned within 5 days of receipt (4) After 21 days of the close of the auction, all sales are considered final. Therefore, all items after 21 days of auction date, are sold on an "as is" basis and cannot be returned.
8. We do not examine the condition of items contained within frames beyond what is visible within the frame. Therefore, we are not responsible for any damage or defect not visible to us, including mounting, silking, marginal damage, etc.
9. Illustrations of lots in this catalog and our website may have had size, color, brightness and contrast modifications for display purposes only.
10. Estimated selling prices are for your guidance only. Actual selling prices may be higher or lower than the estimate indicated.
11. **Absentee Bidding.** All bidding is undertaken in a competitive manner. The winning bid will always be one bidding increment over the second highest bid. The minimum acceptable bid for any lot is one-half of the low estimate given in the item description. Bidders may bid directly on our site, or, call us at 335-584-3330 during office hours, M-F 8 A.M. -2 P.M. EST. Absentee phone bidding CLOSSES ONE HOUR BEFORE LIVE BIDDING STARTS. We will not be accepting phone bids during the LIVE AUCTION. You can RESERVE A PHONE LINE to bid LIVE on the phone. See page 3.
- Live bidding:** Bids can be placed LIVE at our site ([www.HCAuctions.com](http://www.HCAuctions.com)) or, on Invaluable Auctions ([www.invaluable.com/auction-house/raynor-s-historical-collectible-auctions-cidgqzigoc](http://www.invaluable.com/auction-house/raynor-s-historical-collectible-auctions-cidgqzigoc)). Bids entered during the course of the sale by bidders on the floor, or live on the internet will be taken at the amount bid. Lots will be "opened-bid-closed:" in consecutive order. Lot #1 opens at 11:00AM on auction day.
12. Payment is expected immediately upon, receipt of invoice. We accept checks and money orders. Third party formats also accept Credit Cards. All accounts are payable to Raynor's Historical Collectible Auctions.
13. Shipping, handling and insurance charges will be added to the invoice. The minimum Shipping & Insurance is \$15 and \$50 for framed items.
14. Property purchased and paid for by successful bidders but remaining unclaimed after 90 days will be deemed abandoned and title will be ceded to Raynors' Historical Collectible Auctions.
15. The placing of a bid shall constitute acceptance of the preceding terms and conditions of sale as well as the Bidding Procedure guidelines posted in this catalog. Please note that by submitting a bid in this auction you agree to all the Terms and Conditions of Sale as stated in this catalog or website.

# Our Bidding Procedures Have Changed Significantly

## We Are Now Operating In LIVE FORMAT

Please read the Rules Pages For Details As To  
How This Affects Your Bidding

<b>RAYNORS HCA AUCTIONS STARTS LIVE AT 11:00 AM JANUARY 18TH</b>						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	<b>18</b>	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

### Bidding Increments:

\$10 increments on lots between	\$50-\$200
\$25 increments on lots between	\$200-\$500
\$50 increments on lots between	\$500-\$1000
\$100 increments on lots between	\$1000-\$2500
\$250 increments on lots between	\$2500-\$10,000
\$500 increments on lots between	\$10,000-\$20,000
\$1000 increments on lots over	\$20,000

**Split Increments:** The auctioneer reserves the right to “split increments” at his discretion.

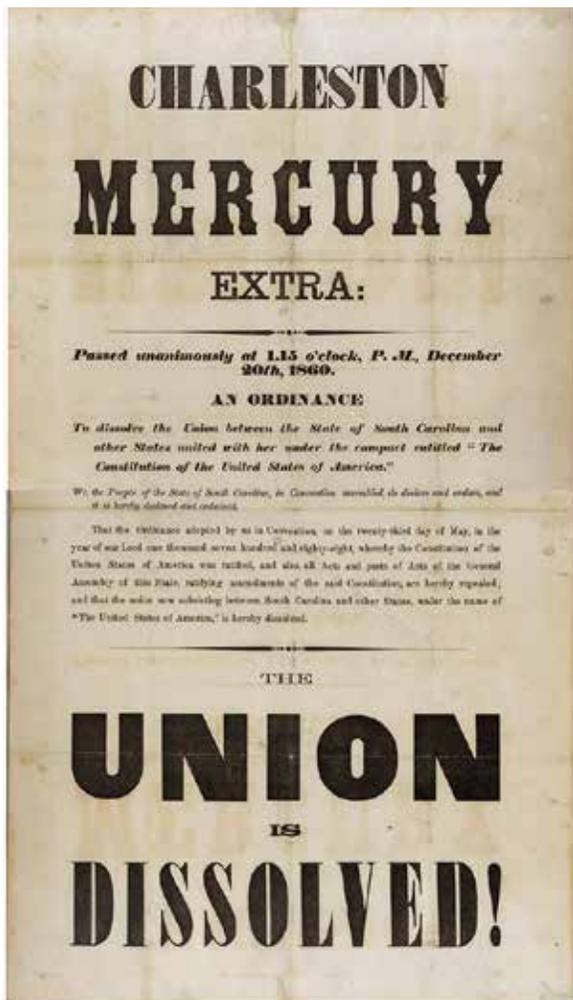
We are very pleased to announce that Raynor’s Historical Collectible Auctions will be offering important Confederate items through our Auctions over the year 2020. These magnificent items are coming directly from the Steve Putnal Collection. This catalog introduces that collection. In future auctions, we will have a separate category dedicated to the Putnal items so each bidder will know the provenance of the item. The first 124 Lots in this auction are from the important collection. The balance are items we thought you may also have an interest.

Steve was a man who enjoyed life. He played football at the collegiate and NFL level. His football career was cut short by multiple injuries. So, Steve went on to start an amazing successful business in nuclear pharmacy. He was a visionary in nuclear pharmacy and helped many students with their pharmacy educations and even helped his competitors with new technologies for the good of the entire industry.

Steve was an avid and skilled hunter and fisherman and he painstakingly raised herds of white tail deer and elk at his farm, Dixieland Plantation. He was a proud member of the NRA and a staunch advocate of the 2nd Amendment.

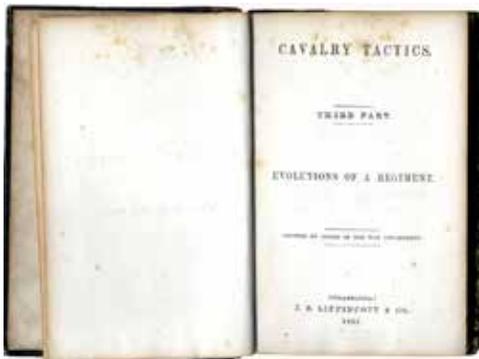
We came know Steve through his passion for preserving Confederate documents and artifacts. He was also a nationally recognized expert on the Civil War and Civil War memorabilia. His knowledge of the War was deep, his sympathies were with the Confederacy. This collection of documents, artifacts, letters, and broadsides is immense. These items will be offered for sale over the next year.

## Scarce “Union Dissolved”



**001 Scarce “Union Dissolved” Broadside** An extraordinary broadside announcing the Secession Ordinance of South Carolina, 12” x 24,” with attractive variable typefaces, in fine condition. The broadside was printed within 15 minutes of the official announcement of the ordinance. This a keystone broadside held only by the highest valued Confederate collection “Charleston Mercury Extra: Passed unanimously at 1.15 o’clock, P.M., December 20th, 1860. AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled “The Constitution of the United States of America.” “We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the “United States of America,” is hereby dissolved.” In the November 6, 1860 General Presidential Election Lincoln won on a minority vote. Of the total 4,682,069 votes cast, Lincoln received 1,866,452 which is 39.9%. The eighteen states voting for him were all above the Mason/Dixon line. He received no electoral votes in fifteen of the thirty-three states. His name was not even on the ballot in ten Southern states. Lincoln’s opponents together totaled 2,815,617 which was almost a million votes more than he got. Accordingly, upon arrival of the news of the Republican victory, the South Carolina General Assembly on November 10, 1860, called for a Convention of the People of South Carolina to draw up an Ordinance of Secession. Delegates were elected on December 6, 1860. On December 17, 1860, the Secession Convention convened in the Baptist Church in Columbia. The spirit of Nationalism, Sectionalism, and Secessionism filled the air! One observer said that restraining the spirit of the Convention was like restraining the wind. On this first day, the Convention passed a unanimous resolution to Secede from the union. 169-0. **\$30,000 - \$40,000**

**002 Col. Charles C. Tew-signed Cavalry Tactics Manual** Manual "CAVALRY TACTICS. THIRD PART. EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT." Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1861, signed by Charles Courtenay Tew (1827-1862) of Orange County, North Carolina, who served as C o m m a n d a n t of Cadets at the Hillsboro Military Academy and as Commander of Fort Macon prior to his appointment as Colonel of the 2nd North Carolina Infantry. He was killed leading his regiment at Antietam



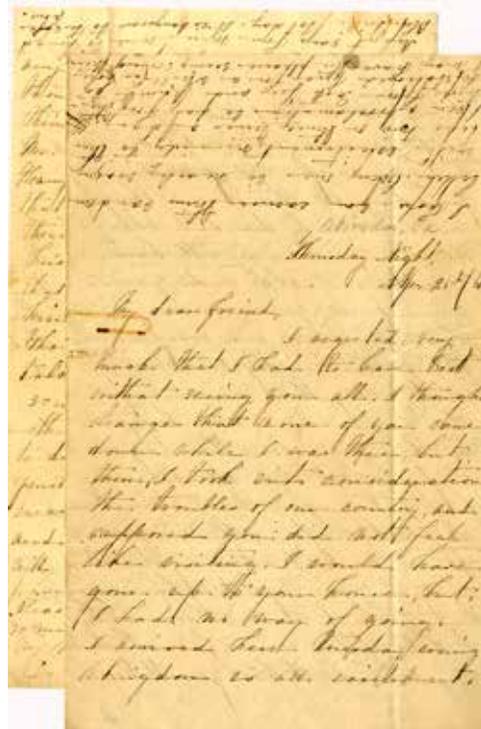
on September 17, 1862. The signature though light reads "C.C. Tew Hillsboro, N.C." This fine manual also bears the bookplate of William Jordan Luck (1836-1906) UVA & Richmond Medical College grad, he served with the 1st Virginia Cavalry, 59th Virginia Infantry, the 4th North Carolina Cavalry, as well as Graham's Light Artillery of Virginia. VG. Tew is an extremely rare signature. **\$750-\$1,000**

**003 Confederate shipping documents** Group of three Confederate shipping documents, includes: Partly-printed way-bill for the Steamer Cherokee, for "Regular Wednesday Packet" February 13, 1861, being oats shipped to J.M. Remberts estate. VG...plus; Partly-printed way-bill for the Steamer Clipper, January 21, 1862, being the "Tuesday Evening Packet, Clipper. H.R. Johnston, Master" and allowing for the passage of "Robert Alston from Mobile to Demopolis" paid by the accountant of G.G. Lyon, his guardian... plus; Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. quarto, March 19, 1861, being the receipt for a shipment of 7000 Ft. of Lumber, some furniture, and a case of cheese, shipped to the estate A.M. Lewis. VG. **\$200-\$300**



**004 60th N.C. Infantry officer's letter** Autograph Letter Signed by Erwin West, rose to 2nd Lt., Co. 'F', 60th North Carolina Infantry, Abingdon, Virginia, April 25, 1861, and reads in most part: "... Abingdon is all excitement, the quiet little village of a few weeks ago is now like a military camp - companies parading all the time & Abingdon will be nearly deserted when they leave. Nearly all have volunteered, old and young, principally young men. They will have six companies from his county, one or two not altogether made up. The ladies are all busy making uniforms, bandages, scraping lint, and all necessary preparations for them. They have different uniforms, blue, gray, green, red. I admire the blue the most, they are quite plain, joined bunting skirt made loose with a belt of the same, flannel shirt, any color, buckskin gauntlets, blankets. The citizens have presented horses to the Calvary companies. The flag of the Southern Confederacy floats from nearly every house. Virginia attached herself to the Southern Republic today. The negroes are volunteering in places,

some are going from here, say they intended fighting for their masters. I hope the continue in that spirit for I have been dreading them more than the Yankees. I think we all ought to learn to use firearms in order to be able to protect ourselves. The Virginians in office under Lincoln have all resigned except the old traitor Scott, he declares he will lose his right arm in defense of the stars & stripes or rather old Abe, I hope he will get his just destiny. I hope our troubles may be as great as we apprehend. The South have been successful so far, without the loss of many lives. I am sorry to find so many Northern sympathizers in our country, though. They are not allowed to express themselves here. They would hang them without any ceremony. Jos. Johnston of Ten. passed here a few days ago, they taunted him in every possible way. Spit in his face, pulled his nose, talked very strongly of hanging him. May 5th Thousands of troops have passed here in the last few days from the South. About 3000 passed, yesterday, I have been at the Depot nearly every day for a week. They seem to be cheerful, the ladies shower flowers upon them. With so many noble hearts, and justice on our side how can be otherwise than successful. Our companies have not been called as yet. Unfortunately for them they have no arms. Those that have gone on are all armed and equipped. Our ports are all blockaded and we can't get any arms from Europe, but they have said our ports should not be blockaded, so I think we will have England on our side. If we do woe be to the Yankees. A report came here they had fired into a British vessel. I hope it may be true. Trains are going on while I write with guns and to bring more troops. We expect every day to hear of an attack being made at Alexandria and Harpers Ferry. Lincoln intends to invade Virginia if he comes, it will take a strong force take them back. We can get any amount of men. Several thousand Indians have offered their services to Jeff Davis. Mr. Morrison told me he saw Heampy Wood in Richmond and that he was doing good service there drilling." **\$400-\$600**



**005 Rare 1861 Georgia Officer's Commission for the "Confederate Invincibles"**



Partly - printed Document Signed, "Joseph E. Brown" as Governor of Georgia, 1p. oblong quarto, August 15, 1861, and countersigned by Henry C. Wayne, with Georgia State seal at top. It reads in most part: "...By his Excellency, JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State,

and of the Militia thereof: To James A. Rowe Greeting: WE, reposting especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you Ensign of the Confederate Invincibles of the Militia formed for the defense of the State, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. You are, therefore,

carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Ensign as aforesaid, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers and Privates under your command, to be obedient to your orders as such. And you are to observe, and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from me, or a future Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this State for the time being, or any other of your superior Officers, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force during your usual residence within the county to which you belong, unless removed by sentence of Court Martial, or by the Governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly..." With oath by Rowe signed at bottom, dated September 18, 1861, it reads "I James A. Rowe do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Georgia, and to the utmost of my power and ability, observe, confer to, support and defend the Constitution thereof..." VG. Rare. General Henry C. Wayne (1815-1883) Graduated from West Point in 1838, and was brevetted major for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco in the Mexican War. Upon the secession of Georgia, he was appointed AIG of Georgia by Governor Brown. On December 16, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier general in the PACS. The "Confederate Invincibles" and James A. Rowe, were mustered into the 28th Georgia Infantry, Rowe serving as lieutenant and later captain. The regiment participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Williamsburg to Chancellorsville, then moved to Charleston, S.C., and later Florida where it fought at Olustee. Sent back to Virginia, it was active at Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. **\$800-\$1,200**

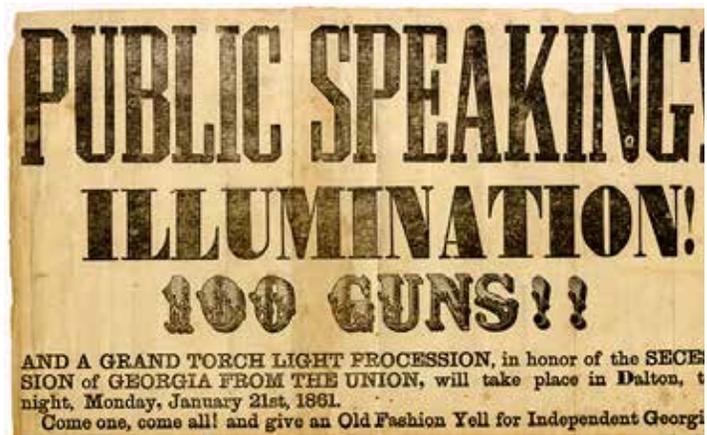
**006 A Georgia Resident Requests Colonel's Commission and Plans the Defense of Her Coast**

A great Southern patriotic, ink inscribed, 4pp. 8vo., letter written as a certain N. Foster Browne, "Eatonton, Geo., Sept. 25 & 26, 1861", addressed to state Congressman E. A. Nisbet outlining a dramatic plan to defend Georgia's coast, and requesting help in securing an officer's commission in the army, in part: "...I desire to lay before you a plan for the State defense...my plan is to organize a corps of Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the plan ordered by our provisional Congress for the regular army. To have the Sappers & Miners drilling at some point accessible to the coast. While the Engineers... are surveying the coast under the direction of the adjutant General, and locating sites for fortifications, by the time they focus men in the Camp of Instruction we ready for service, we will have at about half the moneyed cost, and probably at one third the risk of life, that will be involved, if we wait for invasion. He regards an infringement of the Confederate Constitution, his calling for Brown does not hesitate to place three thousand men under arms, but gives us no encouragement... to expect special service as Engineers. This may...arise from his implicit confidence in Gen'l. Lawton who...regards the Coast...in a fair state of defense. That this is not the case is apparent to every one...familiar with the details of such operations, and is openly avowed by Gen'l. Wayne who is...one of the first Engineers in the Confederacy. I have applied to Gov. Brown for a Colonel's commission offering...to raise the necessary company...and relieving the state of any Expense outside of my actual

delighting in addressing you upon the subject contained in the letter, but I lay myself liable to the charge of seeking an office, not of procuring to offer what to me who should be my duty, but because of the propriety of my motives, and your generous judgment I desire to lay before you a plan for the State defense to which I may desire at no distant day, more particularly to call your attention, I hope it will be considered an induction. My plan is to organize a corps of Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the plan ordered by our Provisional Congress for the regular army. To have the Sappers & Miners drilling at some point accessible to the coast which the Engineers are surveying the coast under the direction of the Adjutant General, and locating sites for fortifications, by the time they focus men in the Camp of Instruction we ready for service, we will have at about half the moneyed cost, and probably at one third the risk of life, that will be involved, if we wait for invasion.

for fortifications. By this plan we should be able...to erect defenses at about half the moneyed coast and...at one third the risk of life...if we wait for invasion. As regards an infringement of the Confederate Constitution, [by] his Excellency, Gov. Brown [he] does not hesitate to place three thousand men under arms, but gives us no encouragement... to expect special service as Engineers. This may...arise from his implicit confidence in Gen'l. Lawton who...regards the Coast...in a fair state of defense. That this is not the case is apparent to every one...familiar with the details of such operations, and is openly avowed by Gen'l. Wayne who is...one of the first Engineers in the Confederacy. I have applied to Gov. Brown for a Colonel's commission offering...to raise the necessary company...and relieving the state of any Expense outside of my actual

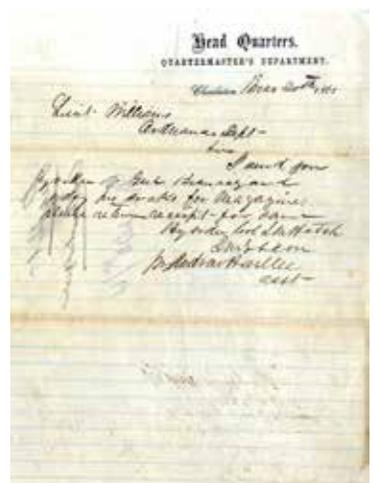
salary...his reply is, 'When the services of an Engineer are needed your application shall be...considered' at every personal interview. He has been very courteous & led me to think he was about to order our speedy organization. I have...call[ed] the attention of some of our members of Congress to this subject of a systematic preparation on the Coast... the work could be the sooner begun. If So. Ca. can have her Corps de Armie working harmoniously with the Confederate authorities. Why should not we? A few days longer & Butler's cannon will belch forth defiance over the waters of St. Simmons...& our gallant fellows must either tamely watch the Northern [...] building the walls we should have built long ago...weekly trips from Savannah to the St. Johns...furnished me with a great familiarity in localities...my fondness for the science of Engineering has led me to devote more attention to it than to any other Department...you are the only member of Congress...I know...now in the state...I have received a letter from Gen'l. Wayne saying, he has arranged with Gen'l. Lawton to recruit a company of Sea Coast Artillerists & Ordnance men...the law does not allow Gen'l Lawton to muster Sappers & Miners...can we not gain the ear of the President or the Secretary of War in this matter?...Gov. Brown withdraws his name as a candidate for reelection. He will probably do very little further business. I am... anxious to engage in the service...". Written as an adversity letter since Browne used the verso of an illustrated circular for his school. Entitled: "Eatonton Female Academy Circular for 1860-61". **\$300-\$500**



**Scarce Georgia Secession Broadside**

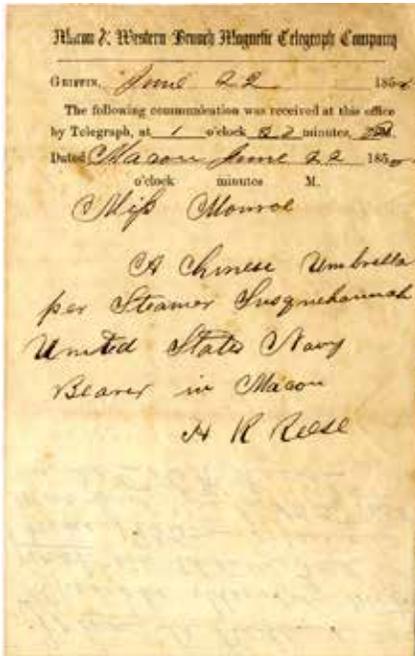
**007 Dalton January 21st, 1861** Confederate broadside, 1p. 14"x8-1/2", and reads in full "PUBLIC SPEAKING! ILLUMINATION! 100 GUNS! AND A GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION, in honor of the SECESSION of GEORGIA FROM THE UNION, will take place in DALTON, tonight, Monday, January 21st, 1861. Come one, come all! and give an Old Fashion Yell for Independent Georgia." Fine. Scarce broadside printed in Dalton, Georgia, two days after the Georgia convention passed the ordinance secession. **\$3,000-\$5,000**

**008 Beauregard Orders Supplies for His Attack on Fort Sumter** Autograph Document Signed, Andre Harliee, by Order of Colonel Hatch, Quartermaster General, South Carolina Militia, on printed Head Quarters, Quartermaster's Department, lettersheet, Charleston, South Carolina, March 20th, 1861, addressed to Lieutenant Williams of the Ordnance Department, and reads: "...I send you, by order of General Beauregard, I dozen prs. socks for magazines. Please return receipt for same..." Fine. Socks were worn over the shoes of the men working around the gunpowder magazines to prevent



their shoe nails from making sparks that could have resulted in explosions. Andrew Turpin Harliee volunteered in the 8th South Carolina Infantry, a unit that was very active fighting from 1st Manassas, the Seven Days Battles through to Gettysburg where they lost 33% of their force. They moved with Longstreet to Georgia where they fought at Chickamauga and Knoxville. They made their return to the Army of Northern Virginia in time to participate in the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. Harliee as Captain surrendered his regiment with the remaining Army of the Tennessee. Colonel Lewis M. Hatch was very active in the opening phase of the War of Secession. In 1860 Colonel Hatch recommended a select militia of 10,000 men be armed and equipped for service in South Carolina. The South Carolina legislature, however, did not heed his warning. He took an active part in the early correspondence between Major Anderson at Fort Sumter and General Beauregard.

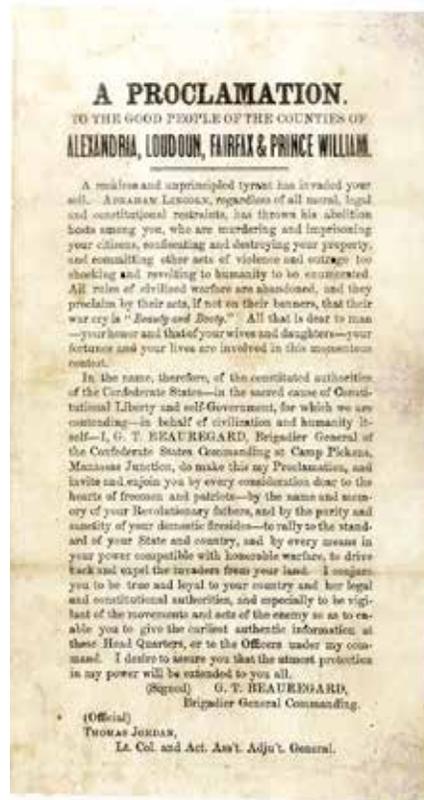
**\$300-\$500**



**009 The 1st Communication by John Kell of the Alabama and his wife Mrs. Blanche Monroe** Partly-printed telegraph, 1p. octavo, June 22, 1855, Macon, Georgia, sent by the "Macon & Western Branch Magnetic Telegraph Company" and reads "Miss Monroe. A Chinese Umbrella per Steamer Susquehanna United States Navy. Bearer in Macon. H.R. Reese." Notation on verso reads "John M Kell & Blanche Monroe met first on the 23rd of June 1855 & were married Oct. 15th 1856 by Rev. H.R. Reese." From a scrapbook with small note that reads "June 22, 1855. First Communication between J. Kell & his future wife, Miss Monroe." The couple were married in 1856. John McIntosh KELL

(1823-1900) Confederate States naval officer. Participated in Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan before the war. When Georgia seceded from the Union in early 1861, Kell resigned from the USN. In April 1861, he briefly commanded the Georgia state gunboat SAVANNAH, but received a Confederate States Navy commission as First Lieutenant the following month and was sent to New Orleans. There, he helped Commander Raphael Semmes fit out the cruiser CSS SUMTER. He served as Executive Officer during her commerce raiding cruise in 1861-62. First Lieutenant Kell was Semmes' Executive Officer on CSS ALABAMA throughout her career, and was present when she was sunk by USS Kearsarge in June 1864. He was rescued by the British yacht Dearhound and taken to England. Promoted to the rank of Commander in that month, he commanded the ironclad CSS RICHMOND in the James River Squadron in 1865.

**\$100-\$200**

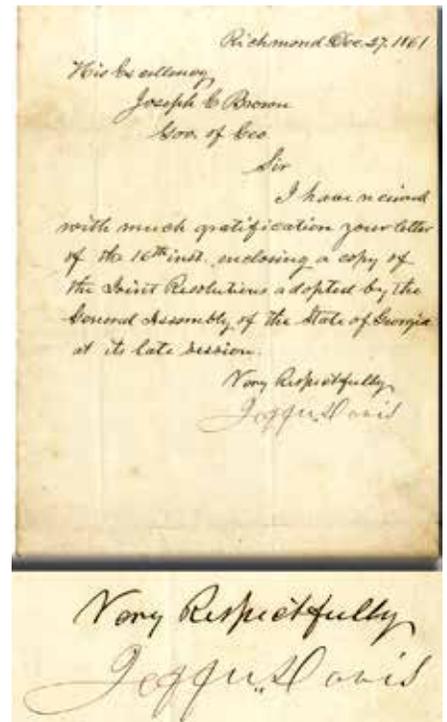


**010 Beauregard Proclamation Slams Lincoln** Broadside, 5-1/2" x 10", c1861, slight damp stain in the lower right margin else fine. The headline, "A Proclamation to the good people of the Counties of Alexandria, Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William." Signed in type by Beauregard as Brig.-Genl. Commanding. In part, "A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens—confiscating and destroying your property and committing other acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned and they proclaim

by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is, "Beauty and Booty." All that is dear to man,—your honor and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives are involved in this momentous contest ...." **\$1,500-\$2,000**

**011 Jefferson Davis Is Grateful For Georgia's Strong Show of Support For the Confederate Cause. He received a state resolution stating - "War to be prosecuted to independence."** Letter Signed, "Jeffrn Davis", 1pp., Richmond Dec. 27 1861, His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, Gove. of Geo., Sir, in full, "I have received with much gratification your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing a copy of the Joint Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia at its late session."

On December 11, 1861, the Georgia General Assembly passed a number of resolutions directly relating to the war. Some of them stand out as of particular importance, as they show the determination of the people of the state, and indeed of the South, to maintain their Southern Confederacy at all hazards. In part, "Resolved, That the war which the United States

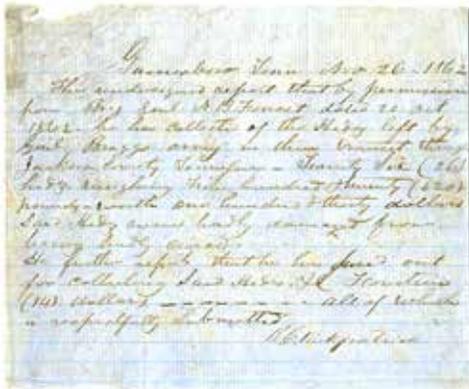


are waging upon the Confederate States, should be met on our part, with the utmost vigor and energy, until our independence and nationality are unconditionally acknowledged by the United States; Georgia's

pledge to stand by the other seceded States. Resolved, That Georgia pledges herself to her sister States of the Confederacy, that she will stand by them throughout the struggle..." **\$3,500-\$5,000**

**012 Forrest Orders Hides Captured by Bragg's Army to be Collected**

Autograph Letter Signed, "R.C. Kirkpatrick", Greensboro, Tn., 1p. oblong quarto, November 26, 1862. Addressed on verso to "Brig. Genl N.B. Forrest / Murfreesboro, Tn." Kirkpatrick seeks reimbursement for supplies given to Bragg's Army. In part: "...by permission from Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest dated 20 Oct. 1862, he has collected of the hides left by Genl. Bragg's Army in their transit through Jackson County, Tennessee, twenty-six (26) hides... worth one hundred & thirty dollars... said hides were badly damaged from being badly cured..." VG.



This letter was written during Forrest's advancement through western Tennessee with the purpose of cutting Grant's lines of communication. Nathan Bedford Forrest is considered by many to be the greatest cavalry general in American history. **\$400-\$600**



**013 Rocket battery war-date document**

Manuscript Document Signed, "W.H. Whitner", 1p. quarto, Head Quarters Forces on Blackwater, Virginia, December 23, 1862, being Special Orders No. 11, and reads "An election will be held today in Capt. S.T. Wright's company Rocket Battery to fill a vacancy of Jr. 2nd Lieut. The election will be superintended by Maj. Boggs c o m m a n d i n g

12th Battery Light Artillery. Capt. Samuel T. Wright's Co. Virginia Heavy Artillery, enlisted March 18, 1862 and served as Company C De Gournay's Battalion, known as the 12th Battalion Louisiana Heavy Artillery. For a time Wright's Battery was equipped with rocket launchers. WHITNER, William Henry (1836-1872) born in Anderson. South Carolina, he first was a Captain in the 1st Florida Infantry then served on the staff of Generals Pryor, Michah Jenkins, B.R. Johnson, E.A. Perry, and Hood. **\$200-\$300**

**014 6th Georgia Infantry discharge signed by officer killed at Antietam**

Partly-printed Document Signed, "F.D. Wimberly Capt. Comg Wimberly's Squadron" 1p. quarto, Princeville, Mississippi, June 12, 1862, being a "SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE" and reads in part: "...Know Ye, that Wiley W. Moore, a private of Captain F.D. Wimberly's Company Sixth Georgia Regiment of Cavalry...is hereby HONORABLY discharged from the Army of the Confederate States. By order Brig. Gen. W.N.R. Bealle..." Good. Frederick D. Wimberly, enlisted as a 2nd Lieutenant May 27, 1861, elected 1st Lieutenant June 10, 1862; Captain July 1, 1862 and was Killed at Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 17, 1862. **\$200-\$300**

**Lot #14**

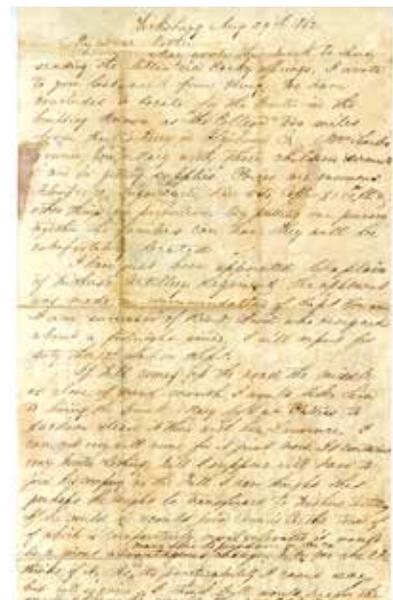


**015 Confederate Chaplain from a Mississippi Artillery Regiment**

Autograph Letter Signed by Thomas Markham, Confederate chaplain with Wither's Artillery Regiment from Mississippi, 3p. quarto, with integral leaf addressed to his mother in Amite Count, Mississippi, postmarked Vicksburg, Mississippi, and sealed "PAID 10" Dietz 1B. The letter reads in part; "...We

have concluded to locate for the winter in the building known as "The

College" two miles from the Hall's Ferry in Clairborne Co. Mrs. Learbs, Jennie, Em & Mary with their children & servants [?] in getting supplies. Prices are enormous. Flour \$45, sugar 24cts, Ric 15ct, Coffee \$1.50 lb & other things in proportion. By putting our purses together the families can live. They will be comfortably located. I have just been appointed Chaplain of Wither's Artillery Regiment. The appointment was made on recommendation of Capt. Cowan. I am successor of Rev. Dr. Lord who resigned about a fortnight since. I will report for duty the 1st Sab. In Sept... I hope you will be able to procure the homespun for my overcoat & send it by Will. Julius Culbertson wants but three yards for a pair of pants. A dark brown, color will suit both of us...We are all very well...Have no word of Buckner's Company, still in Washington Co..." VG. **\$300-\$500**



**016 Autograph letter signed by Gen. Thomas C.H. Smith**

SMITH, Thomas, Church Haskell (1819-1897) Brigadier general who helped John Pope bring the case against Fitz John Porter for the defeat at 2nd Bull Run. Autograph Letter Signed, "T.C.H. Smith" 6p. octavo, Head Quarters Near Sperryville, August 2nd, 1862, to his wife and for rubbing is from all your experience the best cure. Dear little woman I have no desire to remain the Army when I can be at home consistently with duty but suppose peace were declared tomorrow and I should be offered a position that would enable me to get us out of debt and have my family with me as officers do in times of peace. It would be for us to consider whether it would not be better to live a wandering life for a year or two if necessary in order to be above want and independent. There is no use in discussing the matter now for the conjunction is not likely to rise. But while you know very well I am not in the Army for pay - but because I feel one national existence and all we hold dear in family as well as country is at stake or tried by the tremendous arbitrament of war - if I render such service as gives me an honorable position and one in which I should be worth to the Gove what I intend to receive, it would be a question for us to consider whether we had not better avoid the further presence of debt...I shall not ask for leave till there is a lull. The enemy taking advantage of their great accession of numbers & are

H. B. Smith  
 My dear wife - Yours of post  
 mark July 30 just rec'd. a nice  
 long letter. I see your business  
 is more serious than I supposed  
 May the fruit increase you give

H. B. Smith

the army when I can be at home  
 consistently, with duty - but suppose  
 peace were declared to-morrow  
 and I should be offered a position  
 that would enable me to get most  
 of debt and have my family  
 with me as officers do in time  
 of peace - It would be for us to  
 consider whether it would not

weakness is making a tremendous effort to end the war. They hope by receiving all the slave territory & invading devastating the North. Pope's Generalship has already checked them. It has been splendid then for they have not dared thus far to enter the valley. They are now evacuating Richmond or have been as report say for some time say two weeks, & are probably concentrating a great price to overpower us. Let them come. The Generalship of Pope is an Army of Itself and if we cannot defeat them we can foil them. His management of the campaign thus far has been a most interesting

study to me & is grand. The troops do not understand what they are marched here & there for & why the valley is left bare except Winchester & yet the enemy do not enter it. But Jackson understands it & as soon as he saw the advanced position Pope took & the disposition of his troops stopped where he was & sent for reinforcements or changed the plan of his campaign. Send in the trunk my saddle cloth - Army shoes and anything else I have named...Tomorrow I attend the Genl to review Genl. Banks Army Corps..." Fine. \$500-\$750

**017 Anti-Negro and Emancipation Letter from Illinois Copperhead with Letter by Bruce Catton**

In the 1950's, the famous historian Bruce Catton, was the editor of AMERICA HERITAGE MAGAZINE. This group pertains to his correspondence as editor, discussing Abraham Lincoln and his famous Emancipation Proclamation. Includes copy of text of letter by Air Force General George Cassady, who enclosed an original, 1862 letter from an Illinois Copperhead (Peace Democrat) which bitterly criticized Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and expressed strong views against equality for Black Americans. The 1862 letter is 4p. Octavo, written by Benjamin F. Herring, from White County,

Remon White, November 16, 1862  
 Dear Brother  
 I write you a  
 short note giving you some few  
 news of now - the most particu-  
 lar item of news is that I  
 am still alive in tolerable good  
 health I met with a fatal  
 accident last spring, I have  
 had my arm to low in the  
 Carding machine but it is now  
 by well set well in and at low  
 to work a little more I  
 thought a small farm a  
 short distance from where I  
 am living and I am now  
 at work on it building a  
 a house and when comple-  
 ted I intend moving I  
 have nothing more of any  
 great interest to write

Illinois, November 16, 1862, and reads in part "All the States heard from our Democratic only Massachusetts and a few others, but let her go. She does not deserve to be counted in the catalogue of States for the following reasons. First, she burned women at the stake. 2nd, she hung Quakers for opinions sake. 3rd, she whipped men for kissing their wives on Sunday. 4th, she resisted the Federal laws. 5th, she welcomes her Negro population to the polls and drives white men away because of their poverty or place of birth and many others but the revolution is going on in the politics of the North till it may soon appear that the Constitution, although for a time suspended is yet to be restored. Union, Union, Cry the Abolitionist but not a word to say for Law, Constitution or Conservative Government. I cannot tell what you think of this doctrine, but I call it Democracy. The Abolitionists are fast losing their power and I hope for better times. I am for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. I want no Union with Negroes. I am for my race and colour. Enclosed, [not included] you will find the Abolitionist prayer which no doubt will be interesting to man of the Negro worshippers on the first day of next January his prayer will be answered. The Jubilee will be great but I think the results will be rather different. The carnage is already dreadful but then tenfold more so then will commence the war of extermination the scenes of St. Domingo. All on account of Sambo. What folly, what fanaticism. Let this bloody strife cease and let us coolly enquire what it is for I am sick of the war. I want it to come to an end. I am for concession and compromise and I am for punishing traitors North and South..." Fine. Catton's response is Typed Letter Signed, "Bruce Catton" 1p. Quarto, June 5, 1858, and reads "Thank you so much for sending me the letter from the Illinois gentleman who objected to the emancipation in the fall of 1862. As a matter of fact a great many people in the middle west apparently felt just as he did at that time, and the Emancipation Proclamation was not swallowed out there with a great deal of difficulty. I don't quite see that we can make use of this in American Heritage, partly because it does strike a slightly sour note...I think the whole thing simply underlines the fact that a great many people in the North were not at all in favor of ending human slavery in the 1860's, and that President Lincoln really took his political life in his hands when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation." \$500-\$750

**018 The 29th Virginia Receives Weapons Partly - printed**

Document Signed, 1p. Small quarto, April 28, 1862 Wytheville Depot, on "The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Co." form, with vignette of locomotive and cars at top center. It reads in part: "Received of A.B. Barrett & co. in apparent good order, to be forwarded to Abingdon, the undermentioned articles... Col. Moore... 2 Box's Guns 700". Signed by Depot Agent Hanson. VG. Colonel Alfred Cleon Moore was born December 12, 1805, Patrick County, Virginia m. Ann Frances Kent, 1830. In North Carolina legislature 1829-31. Colonel, 29th Virginia, November 4, 1861, Resigned due to 'advanced age...failing health' on April 8, 1863. Later was an officer of reserves in Wythe Co. Wytheville physician. Died March 16, 1890, buried McGavock Cemetery, Ft. Chiswell. The 29th Virginia was equipped in the Spring of 1862 in Abingdon, Virginia. \$200-\$300

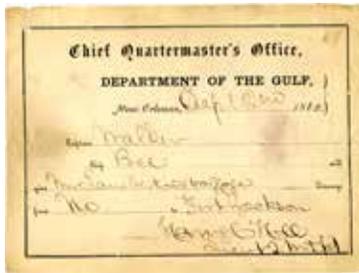




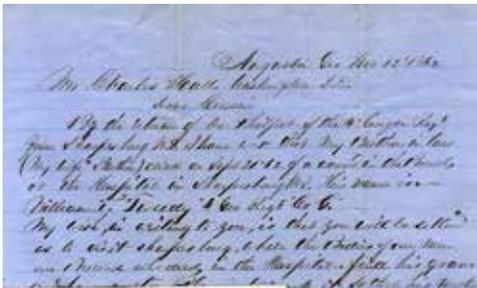
**019 The 29th Virginia Receives Orders for the Eastern Kentucky Campaign** Autograph Document Signed, "Ch. E. Marshall" 1p. folio, Abingdon, Virginia, November 2, 1862, addressed to the Colonel of the 29th Virginia, and reads in full: "...You will hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's warning. All officers & men absent must be brought into camp immediately. Orders to move will certainly be issued

at a very early date and the commands are expected to be full when ordered. Your attention to this order is most respectfully solicited as its execution is of the utmost importance..." VG. Charles Marshall (1830-1902) ADC and AAG to General Robert E. Lee, WIA May 18, 1864 by a shell fragment. **\$100-\$200**

**020 Department of the Gulf Pass** Partly-printed pass, 1p. 5-1/2"x4-1/4", September 2, 1862, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, and reads: "... Captain Walker Ship Bee will give Mr. Lamberton & baggage passage from NO to Fort Jackson..." Signed by a lieutenant. VG. **\$100-\$200**



**021 A Georgia Family Seeks the Grave of their Fallen Kin at Antietam** A touching group of three war-date, ink inscribed letters, totaling 8pp. on various size letter sheets, searching for the grave of Pvt. William T. Tweedy, Co. G, 4th Georgia Infantry who was mortally wounded during the battle of Antietam. Tweedy's regiment, as part of Ripley's Brigade, desperately fought against overwhelming Union odds in the Cornfield, and along the Hagerstown Turnpike. The first letter is



by Tweedy's brother in law addressed to his cousin Rev. Charles Hall who was the recto of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, "Augusta, Ga., Nov. 12, 1862", reading, in small part: "By the return of Dr. Philpot of the 4th Georgia Regt. from Sharpsburg, M.D. I have word that my Brother in law... died on Sept. 21, 62 of a wound in the bowels at the hospital in Sharpsburg...his name is William T. Tweedy 4 Geo. Regt., Co. G. My wish...is that you will be so kind as to visit Sharpsburg. Where the bodies of men are buried...find his grave and have a stone placed to mark it. So that his mother and family may...find



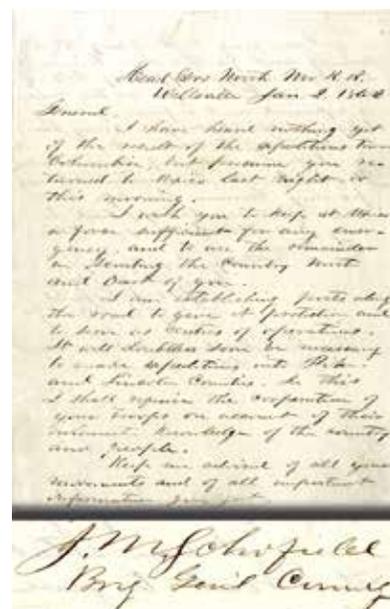
**022 Confederate Cover Signed by Gen. Paul Semmes** SEMMES, Paul J. (1815-1863). Confederate brigadier general who commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in the Seven Day's Battles, and defended Mares Height at Fredericksburg. Semmes was killed in the Wheatfield at Gettysburg.



Signed Postal cover, 3" x 5 1/2", May 10, 1862, Richmond, Virginia, to Mrs. Paul J. Semmes, Washington, Georgia. Signatures of Semmes are quite rare, with this one being in the form of his wife's name. The cover, made from a sheet of ruled paper, is inscribed "Due 5" on the front and carries an early Confederate 5-cent stamp on the verso, which is tied to the cover with the Richmond cancel. Light soiling and minor splits, else VG condition. **\$400-\$600**

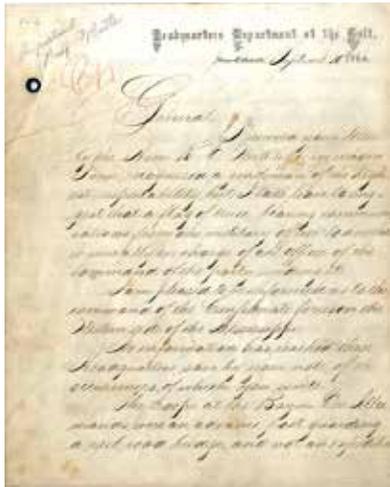
**023 Autograph Letter Signed by Gen. Schofield**

SCHOLFIELD, John McAllister (1831-1906) Major General commanded the XXIII Corps. Defeated J.B. Hood at the Battle of Franklin. Superintendent of West Point. Secretary of War under Johnson and Grant. On his recommendation, Pearl Harbor was acquired as a Naval Base. promoted to Lt. General in 1895. War-Date Autograph Letter Signed, "J.M. Schofield" 2p. Quarto, Head Quarters North Mo. R.R., Wellsville, January 2, 1862, addressed to Brig. Genl. Henderson in Mexico, Missouri, and reads in part: "...I have heard nothing yet of the result of the expeditions towards Columbia, but



presume you returned to Mexico [Missouri] last night...I wish you to keep at Mexico a force sufficient for any emergency and to use the remainder in scouting the country north and east of you. I am establishing posts along the road to give it protection and to serve as centers of operations. It will doubtless soon be necessary to make expeditions into Pike and Lincoln Counties. In this I shall require the cooperation of your troops on account of their intricate knowledge of the country and people. Keep me advised of all your movements and of all important information you get...I will send your supplies of clothing and ammunition..." VG. **\$600-\$800**

**024 General Benjamin Butler Manuscript Document from Louisiana** BUTLER, Benjamin F. (1818-1893). Massachusetts politician and Union general. Best known as the "Beast of New Orleans" for his infamous Order No. 28 of May 28, 1862 in which he threatened to treat the ladies of New Orleans as prostitutes should they show disrespect to Union authority. Manuscript Document, 9 pages, quarto, September 10, 1862, New Orleans, Louisiana. A secretarial copy of a letter to Confederate Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, son of U.S. President Zachary Taylor, commanding in Western Louisiana. Butler writes in small part: "...I am pleased to be informed as to the command of the Confederate forces on the Western side of the Mississippi... I need not say that acts, such as you describe, are neither ordered



nor tolerated by the Government or by myself...That unlicensed acts are committed by troops, on marching service is the well known fact of all civilized warfare...if you have the guilty parties you will do well to allow them to be exchanged, as it will be impossible for me to ascertain their guilt if you retain them. I could have wished that this answer to your communication could have ended here and that you could have contended yourself not to threaten. It is true you have One hundred and thirty men duly enlisted in the 8th Vermont regiment including their Officers but how captured? A part by ambush of a supply train. This savors rather of Indian than of civilized warfare...The mischief arises from the employment of a Guerrilla force of undisciplined and lawless men brought from a neighboring state into a community where they neither interest or restraint. Now I am aware that your Authorities have called this force Partisan Rangers, but that neither alters their condition, their habits, their disposition or acts...". Light aging, else VF condition. **\$300-\$500**

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**025 Fort Pulaski Sketch** Pencil Sketch, FORT PULASKI AFTER CAPTURE, 7 1/2" x 9 3/4", 1862, Fort Pulaski, Georgia. Fort Pulaski, situated near Savannah, was one of a series of citadels making up the nation's coastal defenses before the Civil War. Fort such as Pulaski were proven obsolete during the war, however, when they were unable to withstand the heavy artillery of the 1860's. Fort Pulaski, for instance, surrendered after a 30-hour bombardment by the Federals between April 10th and 11th, 1862. This sketch of the reduced fort shows a massive breach caused by the Yankee guns. Dominating the whole is a United States flag having a large star surrounded by smaller ones. The picture was drawn by Quartermaster Richard D. Holmes of Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania



Volunteers and is signed on the verso. Later that year, the 100th Pennsylvania would survive Fredericksburg before being sent to Vicksburg. It would end the war with Sherman in Georgia and the Carolinas. Holmes served in all of these campaigns, mustering out on July 24, 1865. Light folds and even toning. Fine condition. **\$500-\$750**

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**026 Confederate Infantry Button**

Confederate Infantry button, 7/8-inch diameter, ca. 1861-1865. This cast brass "Block I" button is of a type often associated with the Army of Tennessee. It appears to be a non-dug specimen and is rare as such. VF. **\$100-\$200**

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**027 Gov. Brown Writes General Lee** Partly-printed Document, being a retained copy of a telegraph sent by Governor Joseph Brown of Georgia to Robert E. Lee, 1p. oblong octavo, and reads: "The difficulties in east Tennessee I think call for Georgia troops upon the soil immediately, will you please [?] Cols Bailey and Littlefields regiments and order them to the Tennessee line. Jos. E. Brown."

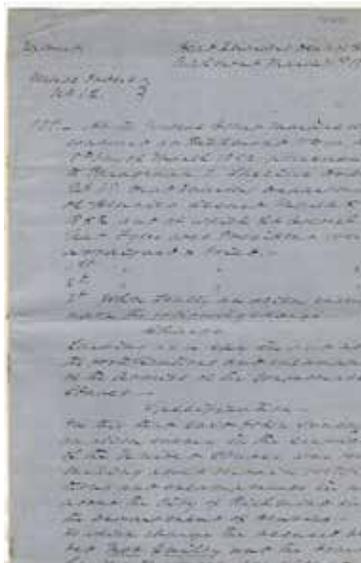
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Lee's response is copied on the back "Regret I am unable to arm troops for the Tennessee line..." Several repairs, with soiling, else about Good. Colonel David Jackson Bailey commanded the 30th Georgia Infantry and Colonel Asahel Littlefield was Lt. Colonel of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and scheduled to be the Colonel of the 33rd Georgia Infantry. **\$200-\$300**

**028 Hanging Union Spies** Manuscript Document Signed, 3p. folio, Headquarters Dept. of Henrico, Richmond, March 31, 1862, being an extract of General Orders No. 12 to carry out marshall finding which two Union spies are convicted and sentenced to death by hanging.

The document reads, in part: "... At the General Court Marshall... the 8th day of March, 1862... was arraigned and tried...John Sealy...said John Sealy an alien enemy in the service of the United States was found lurking about certain fortifications and encampments in and about the city of Richmond...The court, having maturely considered the evidence...sentence the said John Sealy...to suffer death by hanging...[also] Brice Lewis an alien enemy in the service of the United States, was found lurking about certain fortifications...in and about the city of Richmond...The court, having maturely considered the evidence...find the prisoner... Guilty...to suffer death by hanging...The sentences of the court are ordered to be executed under the direction of the Provost Marshall, at Camp Lee, on Friday the 4th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 6 am and 12 m, by order of Brig. Genl. Jno. H. Winder..."

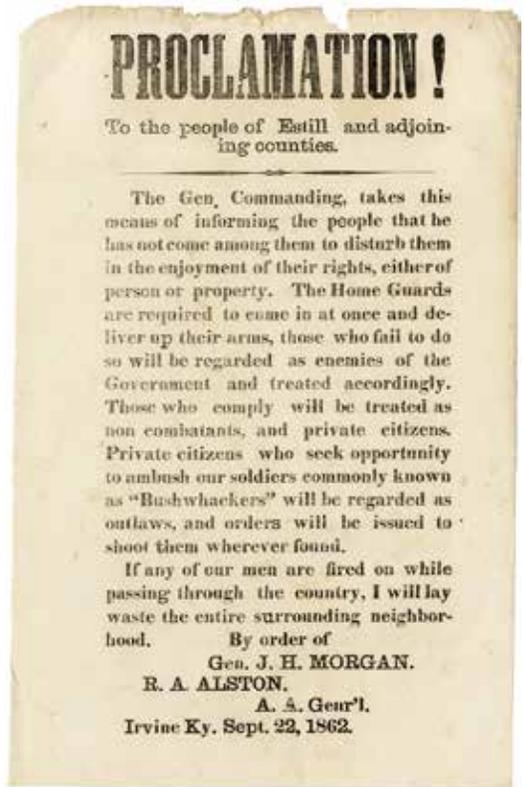


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Marshalls, at Camp Lee, on Friday the 4th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 6 am and 12 m, by order of Brig. Genl. Jno. H. Winder..." Mounting strip on verso, else near Fine. **\$400-\$600**

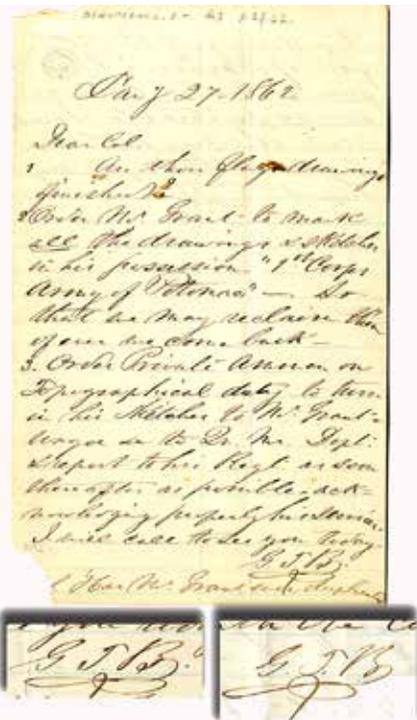
**General John Hunt Morgan Broadside**

**029** Confederate broadside, 1pp. 6-1/2" x 9-3/4", Irvine, Kentucky; September 22, 1862. A proclamation issued by Morgan to the citizens of Estill County, Kentucky, ordering them to turn in their weapons and refers to "Bushwhackers". It reads, in full: "PROCLAMATION! To the people of Estelle [sic] and adjoining counties. The Gen. Commanding, takes this means of informing the people that he has not come among them to disturb them in the enjoyment of their rights, either of person or property. The Home Guards are required to come in at once and deliver up their arms, those who fail to do so will be regarded as enemies of the Government and treated accordingly. Those who comply will be treated as noncombatants, and private citizens. Private citizens who seek opportunity to ambush our soldiers commonly known as 'Bushwhackers' will be regarded as outlaws, and orders will be issued to shoot them wherever found. If any of our men are fired on while passing through the country, I will [sic] lay waste the entire surrounding neighborhood." Fine condition. Morgan had conducted his first raid in Kentucky in the summer of 1863. With a group of 900 men, he left from Knoxville and swept through Kentucky, capturing approximately 1,200 and destroying valuable Federal supplies in only a matter of three weeks. His raid threw many of the Kentucky civilians into a panic, and his success helped launch the Confederate Heartland Offensive by Generals Bragg and Smith, who attempted to draw neutral Kentucky to the Confederacy. John Hunt Morgan was one of the Confederacy's most brilliant and aggressive cavalry commanders whose specialty was what are best described, as guerilla actions behind federal lines. Morgan served as a private in a US Cavalry regiment during the Mexican War seeing combat at Buena Vista. In September 1861, Morgan and the militia company he commanded went to Tennessee and joined the Confederate Army. Soon after, Morgan raised the 2nd Kentucky cavalry regiment, which he commanded. Commissioned a brigadier general on December 11, 1862, Morgan wreaked havoc with the supply lines of Gen. Rosecrans, scoring a notable victory at the Battle of Hartsville. Hoping to divert Federal resources from the Confederate invasion of the north in mid-1863 and the siege of the garrison at Vicksburg, Morgan set off on a campaign that would go down in the annals of Civil War history simply as "Morgan's Raid". For 46 days, they rode more than 1,000 miles, covering a region from Tennessee to northern Ohio. The raid coincided with the Vicksburg Campaign and the Gettysburg Campaign, although it was not directly related to either. However, it served to draw the attention of tens of thousands of Federal troops away from their normal duties and strike fear in the civilian population of several Northern states. **\$3,000-\$5,000**



**030 Beauregard Wants the Flags Titled '1st Corps Army of Potomac'**

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant (1818 - 1893) Confederate major general who initiated the attack on Fort Sumter which started the Civil War. Beauregard also led with great distinction at First Bull Run, Shiloh, and in the defense of Richmond. Autograph Letter Signed twice "G.T.B." 2p. octavo, January 27, 1862, no place, addressed "Dear Col." it reads in most part: 1. Are those flag drawings finished? 2. Order Mr. Grant to mark all the drawings & sketches in his possession '1st Corps Army of Potomac' - so that we may reclaim them if ever we come back. 3. Order Private Annan on Topographical duty to turn in his sketches to Mr. Grant...Have Mr. Grant ever duplicated those drawings of the battle field of Manassas?..." Mouse chew at bottom, else about VG. **1,500-\$2,000**



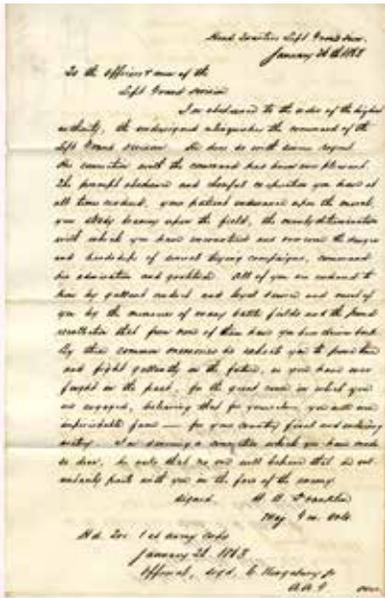
**031 5th Alabama & 8th SC Document Pertaining to Gettysburg Casualty**

Autograph document signed, "W.E. Cook Co. A 5th Alabama," 1p., oblong octavo. Headquarters General Hospital 7 Div. near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania August 19, 1863, and reads, "REC'd of L.M. Lawrence Hospl Stew \$9 70/100 which is the effects of L.F. Nettles Co. E 8th S.C. who died in this Hospl this date. VG. Of the 317 men of the 5th Alabama at Gettysburg more than sixty percent were disabled. The 8th South Carolina fared slightly better as they lost thirty-three percent of the 300 engaged. **\$400-\$600**



**032 Farewell address of Gen. William B. Franklin**

Manuscript Document, 1-1/4p, folio, being an official copy of the Farewell Address of General William B. Franklin, retained by H.L. Cranford, A.A.A.G, dated January 27, 1863, it reads "To the officers & men of the Left Grand Division. In obedience to the order of the highest authority, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been ever pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service and most of you by the memories of many battle fields and the proud recollection that from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future as you have ever fought in the past for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable fame - for your country final and during victory. In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy. Signed W. B. Franklin Maj. Gen. Vols..." Fine. General Franklin was relieved of command of the Left Grand Division



after the Union Arm was defeated at the battle of Fredericksburg. His superior, General Ambrose E. Burnside, bitterly complained about Franklin's performance and blamed him for their dismal failure. He has previously seen action in the Virginia Peninsula and Antietam campaigns. He later went west and fought in the Sabine Pass expedition and the Red River campaign. This copy in the hand of H.L. Crawford who was a captain in the 14th Brooklyn Infantry, and at this time was serving as an Acting Assistant Adjutant General at headquarters of the 2nd Brigade. \$200-\$300

actions with the comment "blood is thicker than water". In February 1861, as southern states were leaving from the Union, Captain Tattnall resigned his commission to become an officer in the Georgia Navy and, soon after, in the Confederate States Navy. During 1861, he commanded the naval defenses of Georgia and South Carolina, participating in the battle of Port Royal, S.C., on 7 November. He was placed in charge of the naval defenses of Virginia in March 1862. After two months of naval stalemate in the Hampton Roads area, the Confederate evacuation of Norfolk forced Tattnall to destroy the Virginia, an act supported by a subsequent court-martial. For the rest of the Civil War, Tattnall commanded naval forces in Georgia and the Savannah naval station. Manuscript Document Signed, "Josiah Tattnall Flag Off. Comdg.," 1p. quarto, on Confederate States Navy Station lettersheet, Commandant's Office, Savannah, Georgia, January 5, 1863, being General Orders issued to the "Comdg officer C.S. Str. Atlanta" and reads "Capt. J.R. F. Tattnall C.S. Marines having reported or duty as commanding Marine officer on this station & in the Squadron is assigned to duty on the staff of the Flag off. Comdg. Capt. Tattnall will make two inspections weekly of each detachment stationed on board of the vessels of the Squadron & will report weekly to the Flag officer, the degree of military efficiency attained by each detachment: Upon visiting a vessel for the purpose of inspection Capt. Tattnall will officially call upon the Comdg officer of each vessel and inform him of the purpose of this visit..." VG. The Confederate Ram 'Atlanta' was formerly the blockade runner 'Fingal' who was the first ship to attempt to run the blockage inward for the account of the Confederate government, when she brought 10,000 Enfield rifles, 1,000,000 ball cartridges, 2,000,000 percussion caps, 3,000 cavalry sabers, 1,000 short rifles and cutlass bayonets, 1,000 rounds of ammunition per rifle, 500 revolvers and ammunition, a couple of large rifled cannon and their gear, two smaller rifled guns. \$300-\$500



**033 Confederate military prisons morning report**

Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. oblong octavo, December 27, 1863, being a "Morning Report of Prisoners at the C.S. Military Prisons, Richmond, Va."

NAME	NUMBER OF PRISONERS AT LAST REPORT	ADDED	DEPARTED	REMARKS
Prisoners of War	10,771	1	10,772	
Citizen Prisoners	1			
Deserters from the Army	28		28	
Total	10,800	1	10,801	

Signed by Maj. Thomas P. Turner, it lists the number of prisoners of war, citizen prisoners, "deserters from Yankees" and Negroes. Very Rare. \$1,000-\$1,500

**034 Gen. Howell Cobb War-Date Signed Document**

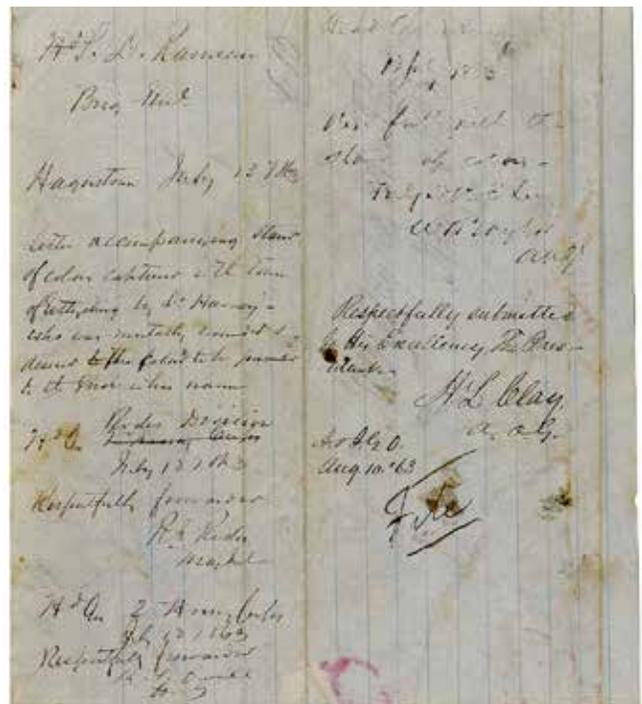


COBB, Howell (1815-1868) Congressman (1843-1851) Speaker of the House (1849-1851), Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan in 1857 and later colonel of the 16th Georgia and Confederate General. Partly-printed Document Signed, "Howell Cobb Maj. Genl" 1p. quarto, on Confederate States of America form and reads: "To Maj. Genl. Howell Cobb... For commutation of quarters at Atlanta from the 1st of Dec. 1863 to the 31st of Dec. 1863,

inclusive for 5 rooms at 15.00 dollars, per month...\$75...I certify, on honor that the above account is correct and just; that I have been regularly stationed on duty at Atlanta by Sec. of War during the period charged for; that I have not been furnished with quarters, rent or fuel by the public nor received a commutation of money in lieu thereof..." VG. \$200-\$300

**035 General Orders Signed by Josiah Tattnall For the CSS Atlanta** TATTNALL, Josiah (1795-1871) He became a Midshipman in the Navy in January 1812, saw action during the War of 1812 and in the Barbary campaign that followed. During the last part of the decade, Lieutenant Tattnall served in the Pacific Squadron. In the 1820s and 30s, his activities included participation in campaigns against piracy in the West Indies, coast survey duty and command of the schooner Grampus. After promotion to Commander in 1838, he was in charge of several Navy facilities, served at sea in the Mediterranean and off Africa, and was wounded in combat during the Mexican War. As a Captain during the 1850s, he commanded the large frigate Independence, the Sacketts Harbor Naval Station on Lake Erie, and U.S. Navy forces in the Far East. While in the latter post, on 25 June 1859 he intervened in a battle between the Chinese and the British, aiding the latter. He justified his unneutral

**036 Signed by 4 Confederate Generals Pertaining to a Captured Pennsylvania Flag From Gettysburg Presented to CSA President Davis**



Autographed endorsements on a Confederate letter, 1p. quarto,

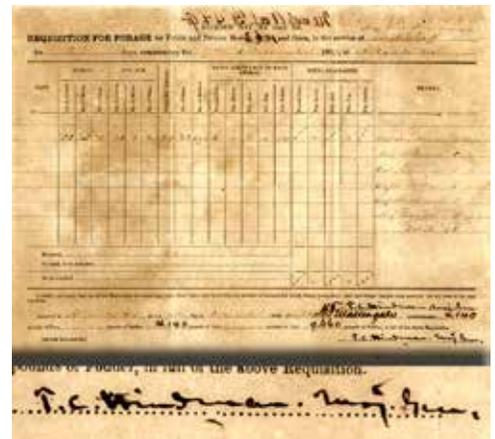
Head Quarters Ramseur's Brigade, July 13, 1863, addressed to Major Taylor, Robert E. Lee's AAG, that reads in part: "...I have the honor to forward the accompanying flag of the 150th Penn. Volunteers, with the following statement of the circumstances under which it was captured. Upon the advance of my Brigade into the town of Gettysburg, on the 1st inst. my sharpshooters encountered and with other assistance disposed the above mentioned Regiment. Lieut. F. M. Harvey 14th N.C. I, who commanded the Corps with his own hands wrested the flag from the color bearer of the Regiment and was shortly thereafter mortally wounded. It was the dying request of this gallant and heroic officer that the flag should in his name be bequeathed to the President..." This fine letter is endorsed on the verso by: "S.D. Ramseur Brig. Genl. Hagerstown July 13, 1863." Stephen Dodson RAMSEUR (1837-1864) was four times wounded in the Civil War the last one being fatal and resulted in his capture at Cedar Creek, Virginia. Endorsement Signed by "R.E. Rodes Maj. Genl." that reads "Letter accompanying Stand of Colors captured in the town of Gettysburg by Lt. Harnay, who was mortally wounded and desired the Colors to be presented to the President in his name. Hd Qrs. Rodes Division, July 13, 1863. Robert Emmett RODES, (1829-1864) Graduated from VMI. Four times wounded in the Civil War that last being a fatal wound when he was struck in the back of the head by a shell fragment at Chancellorsville. Autograph Endorsement Signed "Hd. Qrs. 2nd Army Corps July 13, 1863 Respectfully forwarded R.S. Ewell Lt. Gl." Richard Stoddert EWELL (1817-1872) Confederate lieutenant general who fought in the war from Bull Run to Appomattox, he lost a leg Groveton and was strapped in his saddle to lead his men into Pennsylvania and at Gettysburg. Autograph Endorsement Signed "Hd. Qrs 2nd Army 13 July 1863. Res. For. with the Stand of Colors For Genl. R.E. Lee W.H. Taylor A.A.G." Walter Herron Taylor (1838-1916) VMI grad. Lt. Col. who Robert E. Lee's ADC and AAG for most of the war. Autograph Endorsement Signed, "Respectfully submitted to His Excellency The President H.L. Clay A.A.G." Hugh Lawson CLAY (1823-1890) attended University of Alabama and Virginia. AAG to Gen. E.K. Smith, Heath, and Samuel Cooper. \$10,000-\$15,000

**037 Confederate Hymn Book Signed by Blockade Runner Captain and a Member of the First Hunley Crew** Confederate imprint "The Soldier's Hymn Book" 2nd Edition, Charleston, South Carolina, Published by the South Carolina Tract Society, 1863, printed by Evans & Cogswell, 256p. 12mo., with ink inscription on inside of back cover reading "P.A. Rymer his hymn book Feb 19th day 1865 Presented to him C.H. Hasker 1st Lieut Exec Officer C.S. Steamer Pee Dee Feb 19th 1865..." VG. Parrish & Willingham 9334. Lieutenant Charles H. Hasker, CSN (a former U.S. Navy hand who had been the boatswain on the CSS Virginia during the Battle of Hampton Roads) was sitting immediately behind Lt. Payne in the lead cranksman's position at the time that the H.L. Hunley first went down outside of Charleston. \$300-\$500

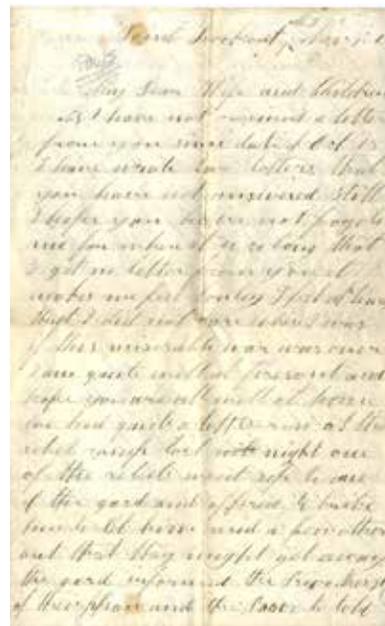


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**038 Signed twice by Gen. Hindman** HINDMAN, Thomas Carmichael (1828-1868) Confederate general, severally wounded in the Atlanta campaign. Assassinated at his home in 1868. Confederate Document Signed twice, "T.C. Hindman Maj. Genl.", 1p. oblong quarto, December 9, 1863, Atlanta, Georgia, being Confederate Forms No. 32 and 33, a requisition for forage for 10 horses belong to Maj. Genl. Hindman and his staff. Boldly signed. The document is VG or better. \$600-\$800



**039 War crimes at Point Lookout** Autograph Letter Signed, "Charles Page" Co. 2nd New Hampshire Infantry, died of disease on October 15, 1864, 3p. octavo, Point Lookout, November 1, 1863, and reads in part: "...I feel at time that I did not care where I was if this miserable war was over. I am quite well... We had quite a little row at the Rebel camp last night one of the rebels went up to one of the guard and offered to bribe him to let him and a few others out that they might get away. The guard informed the Provo. Marshall of their plan and the Provo. told him to take the money and let them out and he would take care of them after they were out. When it was the guards turn to go on again he took the money twenty dollars and they passed out five in number and when outside they were fired upon by those ready to receive them. They were all captured two were wounded on laid on the ground and said that he had no arms and begged for quarter. One of our brave captains reared up to him and said shoot the D.S. of a Bitch and with his revolver fired two shots both took effect one in the side and one in the head. He died today of his wounds. Their captain is a one armed man and you know who he is out here one and all call it a mean miserable cowardly piece of business from the beginning. I not being on guard knew nothing about it till it was all over. Freshmen will get their pay for their deviltry..." With added pencil post script "Keep what I have wrote still let it come out some other way..." Fine. \$600-\$800



**040 Braxton Bragg Writes Gen. Marcus Wright Complaining of His Dismissal** BRAGG, Braxton (1817-1876) Confederate general who led the Army of Tennessee into Kentucky, was defeated by Rosecrans at Stone's River and repaid the favor at Chickamauga. He was then driven from Chattanooga by Grant and was relieved of command. Autograph Letter Signed, "Braxton Bragg", 3p. octavo, Warm Springs, Georgia, December 14, 1863, addressed to General Marcus J. Wright, and reads "I have your note of the 5th, and assure you the sentiment contained is sincerely reciprocated. In any command it may be my fortune to exercise I shall desire the support of the true and generous friends who ever stood by me in the Army of Tenn. and no one is esteemed more highly among them than yourself. No idea is entertained of the intentions of the govt., but I believe, from what I hear, that I could do more good by



returning to my old place than in any other. Even the absence, so far, has produced a marked effect, and some have found the bed of roses well set with thorns. And that it is easier to condemn than remedy. It is now apparent to all, and it is what I desired to establish by the change, that the whole clamor against me was by a few individuals of rank and their immediate partisans, who were actuated by one of two motives, Ambition and Revenge. The army never joined in either of these feelings, still the impression had been made through the country & reacted on the army to a certain extent, to counteract that was to a great extent the cause of my act. My health, too, was very much impaired, and I saw a chance for respite, knowing the enemy would not advance on us for a long time. But the truth is,

and W. Terry's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It was active in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, then moved with Early to the Shenandoah Valley and was involved in the Appomattox operations. This regiment reported 70 casualties at First Kernstown and totaled 750 effectives in May, 1862. It sustained no losses during the Seven Days' Battles but had many at Cedar Mountain. There were 62 disabled at Second Manassas, 26 at Fredericksburg, and 135 at Chancellorsville. Of the 265 engaged at Gettysburg, twenty-one percent were killed, wounded or missing. Only 1 officer and 44 men surrendered.



after all, General, as well told boldly and openly. No man, whatever his power, can command an army successfully made up as ours are, with the support of his generals. I so told the President, and consenting to try his plan of conciliation, predicted its failure. Men who are so ambitious or so venal as to forget their country in such a struggle as this and turn their energies to malignant detraction or personal advancement are not to be managed by conciliation. Officers high in rank, who can get drunk & stay drunk for several days during such a disaster as we sustained, have not the character or moral courage to deserve success in such a cause. And if they triumph at all, it will be to wear the laurels of better men. Ready to do all and suffer all personally, I would not consent to a continued warfare with such men, when I knew I was but half sustained by my gov't. Our success is all I desire; if they can better achieve it, let them do so and reap the reward. But what was intended as a mere not of cordial acknowledgment, is becoming too long. Believe me, General, as ever Your friend Very truly Braxton Bragg..." **\$2,000-\$3,000**

**043 Townsman Eye Witness Account of Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas** Autograph Letter Signed, "M. Shaw", 6p. Octavo, Lawrence, Kansas, August 28, 1863, and reads in part: "...I am still alive, I believe, but it did not seem possible on the morning of the 21, that I would escape. Friend Cressey I am not able to tell you of the horrors it is beyond description. The scene was more than I could endure. My intimate friends laying in all directions, as they were shot down by the villains. A large number was shot near where the houses were burning and

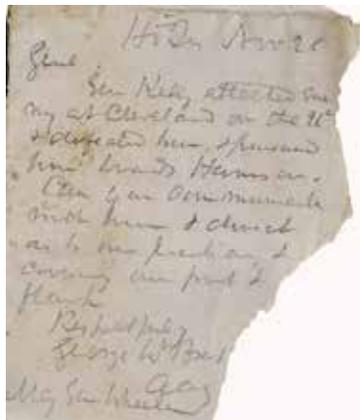


were partially burnt, some with there legs burnt off some with their heads off and arms burned off others burned up the bones of a man was dug from the ruins yesterday..on the morning of the 21 about sunrise before many people had got up the Villains made a charge on the city and in a moment they were all over the town. I being a little remote they did not get where I was until I had run out with two others to meet them but we had not got far when we saw that they were well mounted & armed and were shooting down apparently all my neighbors. We started back to the house followed by the fields, and one of the other two was shot. I stood inside my yard waiting to get a chance to shoot. I was partially hid by the peach

trees that grew from the seed you gave me, the chance came I took good aim and all I could do was to snap a cap a them. My musket would not shoot. O but I felt my time had come then I threwed the gun and ran into my house by this time buildings were burning all over town during this time the other man that was with me had been firing at them, and ran in the house. Then about 12 surrounded my house and demanded us out and that [?] to kill us all and burn the house, and dismounted to make a charge on the house. I then ran out of my house and they after me shooting all the time but I escaped and I can hardly tell how...I was not the only one that had a narrow escape...they would go up to a house and call men out promising not to hurt them and make them hand over their money and shoot them down, They sot one old man that was feeding them when they had enough they shot him right down dead. They shot others in the arms of the wife. Killed in all 130 wounded 15 and quite a number missing probably in the ruins. You probably have a list of the killed and can guess whether there will be a retaliation or not. I say damn them give them no quarters...The reports in the papers don't exaggerate our case at all, it is even worse. I have been around today paying benefits to the widows of

**041 Signed by Col. George W. Brent pertaining to attack by Gen. Kelly**

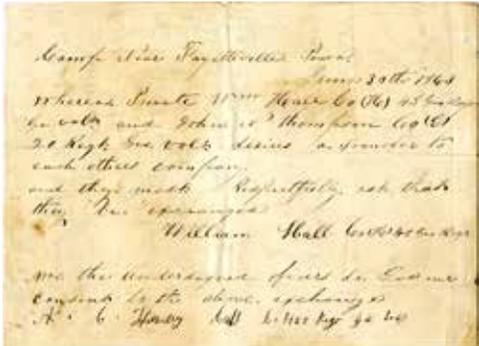
BRENT, George W. (1821-1872) Confederate Colonel - Chief of Staff to Confederate Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and Braxton Bragg. Autograph Letter Signed, "George W. Brent AAG" 1p. 4"x5" pencil, Hd Qrs Nov. 28 [1863] addressed to Maj. Gen. Wheeler, it reads "Genl. Gen. [John H.] Kelly attacked enemy at Cleveland on the 26th & defeated him & pursued him towards Harrison. Written three days after the Confederate defeat at Missionary Ridge." **\$200-\$300**



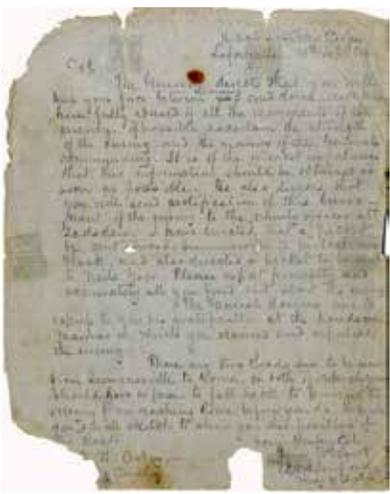
**042 42nd Virginia Manuscript Document Signed**, 1p. Quarto, February 21, 1863, being a "Special Requisition" for "Company G 42nd Regiment Va. Infantry" with extensive writing in the hand of Major Benjamin W. Leigh, "1st Va. Batt. Prov. Army C.S.A. & Acting Col. Comdg. the Regiment" who was killed at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863 at Culp's Hill. Additionally signed by John C. Forbes, Capt. Company G, 42nd Virginia. A nice clothing requisition. VG. The 42nd Virginia Infantry Regiment was organized at Staunton, Virginia, in July 1861, recruited its members in Henry, Floyd, Bedford, Campbell, Roanoke, Patrick and Franklin counties. After fight at First Kernstown and in Jackson's Valley Campaign, the unit was assigned to J.R. Jones'

Old Fellows killed and one wounded very hard. The Masons hall was but out, our hall had some of the windows burned out... best thing for us now would be to send us something to shoot with. I will admit we have lost most all of our property but we have a way of getting that back again if we had anything but old muskets that won't shoot...all of our printing house are burned out...our editor of the journal was killed...there was four shot from [?] house that he was in Stuart, Griswold, Thorp and Baker. There was 17 killed from the Goshon House..." Fine. **\$3,000-\$4,000**

**044 48th Georgia Manuscript Document** Signed, 1p, octavo, Camp near Fayetteville, Penna. June 30, 1863, and reads "Whereas Private Wm. Hall Co (H) 48 Geo. Regt. Ga. Vols. and John N. Thompson Co (G) 20 Regt. Geo. Vols. desires a transfer to each other's company and they most respectfully ask that they be exchanged." Signed by William Hall with endorsement beneath by Alexander C. Flanders, Capt. Co H 48 Regt. Ga. Vols. Autograph Note Signed on verso by renowned relic collector Edmund Mills Barton, an agent for the Sanitary Commission and cousin of Clara Barton mentioned in her book. Alexander Chester Flanders from Emanuel County, Georgia, was commissioned 2nd Lt. on March 4, 1862 in the 48th Georgia Infantry, he was promoted to captain, wounded in action at Spotsylvania, and would surrender at Appomattox. The 48th Georgia was brigaded under Generals Ripley, A.R. Wright, and Sorrel. It served on many battlefields of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, then was involved in the long Petersburg siege south of the James River and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment reported 33 casualties at Mechanicsville, 44 at Malvern Hill, 61 at Second Manassas, and 72 at Chancellorsville. It lost more than fifty-five percent of the 295 at Gettysburg, and there were 32 disabled at Manassas Gap. On April 9, 1865 it surrendered with 13 officers, and 193 men. **\$300-\$500**



**045 Wheeler's Cavalry Corps Battle Order** Autograph Document Signed, "E.S. Bunford Maj. & AAG" 1p. Quarto, pencil, Headquarters' Cav. Corps, La Fayette, Georgia, September 10, 1863, in which Wheeler, as Commander of Bragg's Cavalry, issues orders to Colonel Avery of the 4th Georgia Cavalry during General Bragg's attempt to engage the Union Army at Dug Gap, it reads in most part: "...Col: The General directs that you will keep your force between the enemy and Rome, and keep him fully advised of all the movements of the enemy. If possible ascertain the strength of the enemy and the names of the Generals Commanding... This information should be obtained as soon as possible... Send notification of this movement of the enemy to the commanding officer at Gadsten. I have directed that a picket be sent towards Summerville to protect our flank, and also...to Neil's Gap...Report promptly and accurately all you find out about the enemy. The General desires me to express to you his gratification at the handsome manner in which you received and repulsed the enemy. There are two roads to be seen from Summerville to Rome, on both of which you should have a force to fall back to prevent the enemy from



reaching Rome before you do. He sends you a small sketch [not present] to show you the position of the roads..." Some paper loss, else VG. On September 10, General Bragg had attempted to attack General Thomas at Dug Gap before he could be reinforced by the rest of the Union Army, was thwarted by the failure of the subordinate officers to carry out his commands. **\$500-\$750**

**046 Medical Certificate for Captain in the 42nd Mississippi Infantry** Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. small quarto, May 4, 1863, Grenada, Mississippi, titled "MEDICAL CERTIFICATE HOSPITAL EXAMINING BOARD" it reads in part: "...Capt. Jno Powell Company (H) 42nd Mississippi Regiment, Davis Brigade, Army of Va. having applied for Ext. Leave the Board of Examiners have carefully examined him and find that he is unfit for military duty in consequence of Gun Shot Wound left thigh unhealed... from the effects of which he has suffered 7 months. We Further Declare Our Belief, That he will not be fit for duty in a less period than 30 and in order to secure benefits which cannot be obtained in hospital, we do recommend Extension of Leave for 30 days to go to Torrance, Miss. his place of residence..." Signed by three members of the Examining Board. VG. The 42nd Mississippi Regiment was organized in May, 1862. It was assigned to General J.R. Davis' Brigade (nephew of Jefferson Davis), Army of Northern Virginia, with whom they fought Gettysburg through the surrender at Appomattox. At Gettysburg they lost 46% of the 575 engaged. Only 7 men were present for the surrender at Appomattox. **\$300-\$500**



**047 Receipts for the Preparation and Shipment of a Corpse from the 7th West Virginia who was killed at Gettysburg** Pair of documents pertaining to the embalming, coffin and shipment of the corpse of John Christina, 7th West Virginia Infantry, who was killed at Gettysburg. Documents include, printed receipt from the Adams Express Co., Gettysburg, September 28, 1863, where Mrs. M. Christian sends \$148, to Dr. Henry Janes who was in charge of all military hospital in the Gettysburg area after the battle. Affixed to this receipt is a manuscript receipt, 1p. folio, Gettysburg, Pa., September 28, 1863, which records the amounts charged by Dr.s Chamberlain and Lyford, for embalming, providing a coffin and for transportation "For body of John Christian of 7th Reg. of Va. Vol." Undertakers, Chamberlain and Lyford had a most prosperous business after the Battle of Gettysburg. VG. The 7th West Virginia Infantry fought in the division of General Alexander Hays, of General Winfield S. Hancock's 2nd Corp during the battle of Gettysburg. **\$800-\$1,200**





**048 7th Army Corps Pass to Fortress Monroe**  
Partly-printed Pass, 1p. 7-3/4"x3-1/4", with American flag vignette at left, it reads: "Provost Marshal's Office, Department of

Virginia, 7th ARMY CORPS, FORT MONROE, Va. Guards will Pass... One Sergt. & 5 men to the Fort and Return this Day only. BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL DIX" with authorization stamp of "W.E. Blake, May 21, 1863 Capt. & A.D.C. Provost Marshal." VG. \$100-\$200

**049 James Seddon War Date Autograph Letter Signed**  
SEDDON, James A. (1815-1880). Virginia politician, Confederate Secretary of War, November 20, 1862 -February 6, 1865. Autograph Document Signed "James A Seddon", one page, quarto, September 2, 1863, Richmond, Virginia. Penned on an official Confederate War Department letterhead, this document reads as follows: "J. Baumgarten Esq. is authorized and instructed to proceed to Europe, and there engage such machinery, necessary implements and material as may be requisite to make medals and badges of honor required by the Act of Congress to be distributed as rewards for valor among the officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army who have distinguished themselves by deeds of valor and skill. He will be furnished with a free passage to Bermuda, in one of the Government vessels, and there receive a small draft, say for one thousand or twelve hundred dollars, from Mr. Walker, the Agent of the Treasury and the Department, to defray his personal expenses, of which he will keep an account, to be hereafter returned to the proper auditing officers. An order will likewise be sent from the Ordnance Bureau, directing the financial Agent of the Department in Europe, to pay for the machinery &c. engaged, to an account not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.) He is directed to make his trip as quickly as may comport with reasonable convenience and the accomplishment of the object, and, if practicable, to return before or by the 1st of January next." Folds and light stains, else Fine condition. \$500-\$750



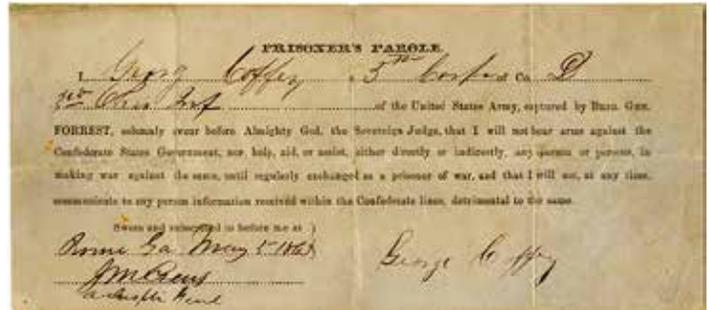
*James A Seddon*  
Secretary of War



**051 State of Georgia Quartermaster's Document**  
Group of four items pertaining to the inferior court of Randolph County, Georgia and the Georgia Quarter Master & Commissary General's Office, includes: Autograph Letter Signed, "J.A.R. Hanks" 1p. Octavo, on printed "State of Georgia Assistant Quarter Master's Office" lettersheet, Atlanta, October 2, 1863, addressed to the Randolph Court, and reads in part: "...I have this day shipped you to Cuthbert, 4 Bales (200 Bunches) cotton yarn for distribution in your country..." With cover. VG...plus; Autograph Letter Signed, "Jared I. Whitaker Commissary General" 1p. quarto, Commissary General's Office, Macon, Georgia, November 7, 1864, addressed to the

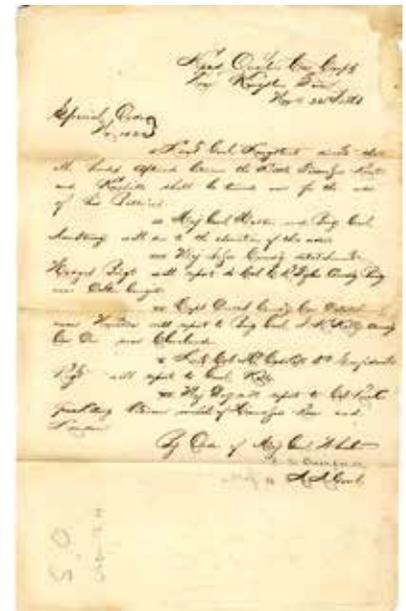
above court, and reads in part: "...List and money \$1914 from your country recd. Total number of names 323. No. bushels to supply them - 161 1/2. I have ordered my agent here, to ship to Cuthbert, Ga., addressed to you, that quantity of salt, and to inform you when he has made shipment..." VG...plus; Autograph Letter Signed, "Jared I. Whitaker" 1p. quarto, on "State of Georgia, Commissary General's Office" lettersheet, Macon [written over Atlanta which had fallen two months previous], November 7, 1864, and reads: "Received of the Inferior Court of Randolph County by the hands M. Brooks clk Nineteen hundred and fourteen dollars; in payment for salt for soldiers families residing in said county - under the Governor's order dated Sept. 26th 1864 and in accordance with certified list now on file in this office..." VG. (4 items) \$100-\$200

**Yankee Soldier is Paroled After His Capture by Nathan Beford Forrest**



**050 Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. oblong octavo, Rome, Georgia, May 5, 1863, being a "PRISONERS PAROLE" reads in part: "I George Coffey, a 5th Corp of C. D, 3rd Ohio Infantry, of the United States Army, captured by BRIG. GEN. FORREST, solemnly swear before Almighty God, the Sovereign Judge, that I will not bear arms against the Confederate States Government, nor help, aid, or assist, either directly or indirectly, any person or persons, in making war against the same, until regularly exchanged as a prisoner of war, and that I will not, at any time, communicate to any person information received within the Confederate lines, detrimental to the same..." Fine. Scarce. \$3,000-\$5,000**

**052 Gen. Longstreet Orders in Tennessee Manuscript Special Order No. 102, 1p. folio, Head Quarters Cav. Corps. Near Kingston, Tenn. November 24, 1863, "By Order of Maj. Genl. Wheeler", in small part: "Lieut. Genl. Longstreet directs that all horses captured between the Little Tennessee River and Knoxville shall be turned over for the use of his Batteries..." VG. \$200-\$300**



**053 Hanging a Confederate Slave Autograph Letter Signed, John Heidt, 4p. Quarto, Savannah, July 24, 1863, with cover addressed to Leila Vellard of South Carolina, with graphic content it reads in part: "...Am I a barbarian or a hero for raising before daylight this morning in order to see a poor Negro hang. I was a witness to the horrible scene and felt not the slightest emotion except pity for the poor miserable creature who had so short time to live. And yet he stood calm and self-possessed upon the treacherous footing, the very noose being already around his large healthy neck. It was a private execution by order of the Judge and there were no more than thirty persons inside the jail yard, though perhaps two hundred outside some climbing**



up the wall, others standing on carriage seats and all very anxious to see. Much to my relief the Negro two days ago confessed his crime on the gallows again. He attributed its commission to intoxication and warned all present against the use of ardent spirits. He believed in the mercy of God, and trusted that his peace had been made. The speech over the priest performed and I suppose gave him a note to St. Patrick when as a parting offering the criminal received a parting kiss and the

### Two Rare Views of Andersonville with Union Prisoners



**056** Two albumen photographs of the infamous prison at Andersonville, Georgia, by photographer A.J. Riddle. Each albumen is 5"x3-1/2" and mounted. Each with printed identification stating that they are from the South East and North West views of the stockade depicting Union prisoners on August 17, 1864. Fine condition. The Camp Sumter military prison at Andersonville was one of the largest Confederate military prisons during the Civil War. During the 14 months the prison existed, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined here. Of these, almost 13,000 died here **\$5,000-\$6,000**

embraces of the Holy Father. The long white cap was drawn over by the executioner, and it two more minutes Peter breathed his last. A slight struggle, and all was over. He died with his coffin before him, and was buried a Felon...May his soul be happy..." Fine. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

**054 He Served on Both Sides** Confederate Pay Voucher, 2p. quarto, March 28, 1863, for Henry W. Jordan, Co. K. of the 55th Georgia Infantry. Twice signed by Jordan. Jordan who substituted for WJ Barnes on August 1, 1862 was taken prisoner at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee September 9, 1863 and joined the U.S. Navy December 15, 1863. Document is VG to Fine. Rare Confederate pay voucher for this turncoat. **\$100-\$200**



**055 Polk Signed Manuscript Map of Vicksburg Campaign** Leonidas Polk (April 10, 1806 – June 14, 1864) was a planter in Maury County, Tennessee, USA, and a second cousin of President James K. Polk. Polk was one of the more notable, yet controversial, political generals of the war. Confederate President Jefferson Davis commissioned his elevation to a high military position regardless of his lack of prior combat experience. He commanded troops in the Battle of Shiloh, the Battle of Perryville, the Battle of Stones River, the Tullahoma Campaign, the Battle of Chickamauga, the Chattanooga Campaign, and the Atlanta Campaign. While serving under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, he was killed in action in 1864 during the Atlanta Campaign. Ink and watercolor manuscript map, 8-1/2" x 10", of the Vicksburg campaign, detailing various rivers and lakes as well as railroads, Vicksburg, Grants headquarters and nearby towns. the legend notation "The red lines represent the different routes taken by enemy gunboats cooperating for possession of the Yazoo River. Where the red lines terminate are the points at which the expeditions have reached and repulsed. March 30th, 1863." The docket notes on the verso in the hand of General Polk, "Lt.Col. Fremantle, with compliments of Lieut. Gen'l Polk, May 29, 1863". Fine. Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, a member of the Coldstreamer Guards of England, toured the Confederacy for six months in 1863 and is immortalized in the movie Gettysburg. **\$6,000-\$8,000**



**Johnson Island prisoner Album with Confederate Generals, Morgan's Raiders, Gettysburg Prisoners and Much More**



**057** Rare album of autographs of Confederate officers imprisoned at Johnson Island, 5-1/4"x8", with approximately 100 autographs, includes notables such as "M. Jeff Thompson Brig. Genl. M.S.G.", "J.R. Jones Brig Gen. Jackson's Div.," "J.J. Archer Maryland Brig. Genl.," "Wm. N.R. Beall Brig: Genl....Captured Port Hudson, La July 9th 1863", "J.W. Frazer Brig. Genl.", "Jno. J. Miller, MD St. Louis Mo. Johnson's Island Lake Erie, Ohio Feb 7th 1864", "Simon E. Hamilton Capt. Comp. B, 2d Choctaw Cavalry. Eagletown P.C. Eagle Co. Choctaw Nation.", "Jack Brown Col. 59th Ga. Reg [Led them at Gettysburg]", "Julian Cumming 1st Lt. & Adj. 48th Ga. Vols. Wounded and captured July 2nd 1864 [1863] at Gettysburg.", "John S. Reid Capt. Co. 'B' 3 Ga. Infy...Captured at Gettysburg, Pa.", "J.S. Marmaduke Brig. Genl." and many, many more notable Confederates. **\$5,000-\$7,500**

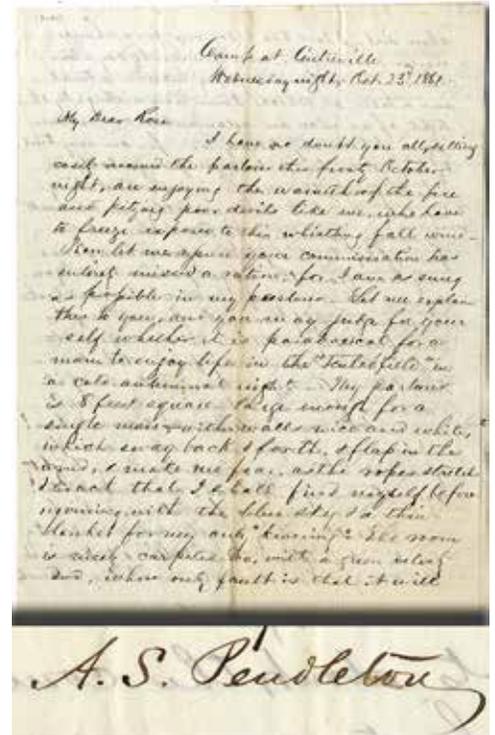
**058 Appomattox Group** Incredible Confederate Capitol flag remnant 6"x2-1/2" with eyelet, inscribed in ink "Richmond Capitol Confederate Flag April 1865 A.B. Lawrence" accompanied by period



letter by "A.B. Lawrence Lt. Col. and Chief Qr. Mr. U.S. Forces Etc.," on rare "Office Chief Quarter-Master, U.S. Forces. Appomattox, Va. April 12, 1865" 1pp. quarto, and reads "This is to certify that the attached Confederate notes are a part of the funds of "The Army of Northern Virginia surrendered by General Robert E. Lee at this place and were received for by me as such on account of the disbursing departments of that Army..." With ten dollar Confederate note with inscription on verso by Lawrence "Appomattox Court House April 10/1865." Fine condition. **\$3,000-\$5,000**

**059 Sandie Pendleton Letter with Great Camp Content and Mention of his father General William N. Pendleton**

PENDLETON, Alexander Swift "Sandie" (1840-1864) was an officer on the staff of Confederate Generals Thomas J. Jackson, Richard S. Ewell and Jubal A. Early during the American Civil War. After accompanying Stonewall Jackson's corpse to its final resting place back at Lexington in the Shenandoah Valley, Pendleton returned to duty with the Second Corps staff under its new commander, Richard S. Ewell during the Gettysburg Campaign. In 1864, when Jubal A. Early assumed command of the Second Corps, he promoted Pendleton to chief of staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Second Corps again returned to the Shenandoah Valley that summer, and attempted the last Confederate invasion of the north. The Union assigned Major General Philip Sheridan to put down resistance in the valley once and for all. Early was defeated at the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864, forcing the Confederates to retreat to nearby Fisher's Hill. When Union forces attacked on September 22, 1864, Pendleton was fatally wounded in the abdomen. He was moved to the nearby town of Woodstock, where he died the following day. Initially interred near the battlefield, his body was exhumed and returned to his family in Lexington, where he was buried near Stonewall Jackson on October 24, 1864. War-date Confederate officer Autograph Letter Signed "A.S. Pendleton" 6pp. quarto, October 23, 1861, Camp at Centreville, and reads in part:



"...I have my library too - for on my trunk by my side lie a bible, a prayer book, a Shakespeare, two novels and the C.S. Army Regulations - but there are other implements a heavy sabre lies by the bible and a pair of top boots & plated spurs hang over my head from the ridge pole...My enjoyment is heightened too by just stepping out of my door, for I have an eye for the beautiful and far as the eyes can reach the Valley and Hillside is full of campfires which gleam brightly and make a beautiful contrast with the dark earth & the sky studded with stars - they are laid regularly too, and from this hill top it looks like a view of some great city by night. And there are no warlike sounds to bring to mind the war - I hear the clank of the blacksmith's hammer just across the road, as the shoes horses for tomorrow's work and in another tent just by George, the dining room servant is giving out for his private edification the lines of human & singing it to an old Methodist tune...A good Providence can take care of us anywhere and really he seems to be taking care of our cause - the affair at Leesburg was a glorious success 700 prisoners 1200 smalls arms & 6 cannon taken by 3 regiments without a single piece of artillery. And rumor has just reached us that Gen. Marauder has beaten them at Yorktown, sinking 2 ships and utterly routing the force they had landed...I saw Pa today, he begins to look ferocious with his moustache, which he turned out to give him a soldier air. I believe I will grow a beard myself for the credit of the family. Pa has quite a force 40 guns and more to come - he is an important person...I am the only member of the Genl's staff now -Adjut Genl, Aide de Camp & boss generally and I have to be here all the time. I hope will get someone soon..." Fine condition. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

**060 Card Signed General Pickett**

PICKETT, George (1825-1875) was a career United States Army officer who became a major general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He is best remembered for leading Pickett's Charge, the futile and bloody Confederate offensive on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg that bears his name. Pickett graduated last out of 59 cadets in the United States Military Academy class of 1846. He served as a second lieutenant in the United States



Army during the Mexican-American War and is noted for his service in the Battle of Chapultepec in September 1847. After this, he served in the Washington Territory and eventually reached the rank of captain. Pickett participated in the Pig War of 1859. Near the beginning of the American Civil War, he enlisted in the Confederate States Army, and he attained the rank of brigadier general in January 1862. He commanded a brigade that saw heavy action during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862. Pickett was wounded at the Battle of Gaines's Mill on June 27. He did not return to command until September, following the Battle of Antietam, when he was given command of a division in the Right Wing of the Army of Northern Virginia, in the command of Major General James Longstreet, which became the I Corps that December. His division was lightly engaged at the Battle of Fredericksburg and, along with most of Longstreet's Corps, missed the Battle of Chancellorsville while participating in the Suffolk Campaign in 1863. During the Gettysburg Campaign, his division was, much to Pickett's frustration, the last to arrive on the field. However, it was one of three divisions under the command of General Longstreet to participate in a disastrous assault on Union positions on July 3, the final day of the battle. The attack has been given the name "Pickett's Charge". In February 1864, Pickett ordered 22 North Carolinians in Union uniform hanged as deserters, after a failed assault on New Berne. Brigadier General John Peck sent Pickett a note telling him the men were US soldiers and should be treated as prisoners of war. Pickett thanked him for giving him the names, as he now knew who he was hanging. His military career came to an inglorious end when his division was overwhelmed and defeated at the Battle of Five Forks. Following the war, Pickett feared prosecution for his execution of deserters and temporarily fled to Canada. An old Army friend, Ulysses S. Grant, interceded on his behalf, and he returned to Virginia in 1866. He could not rejoin the Army, so he tried his hand at farming, then selling insurance. He died at age 50 in July 1875 from an "abscess of the liver". Card signed "G.E. Pickett Maj. Genl. C.S.A." 4"x2-1/4". Fine condition. With small engraving of the famous Confederate general. **\$1,500-\$2,000**

**061 51st Georgia Officer Writes about Lee being Out Generaled and Retreating from Gettysburg**



War-date Confederate officer Autograph Letter Signed by W. Johnson J. Webb, 2nd Lieutenant, 51st Georgia Infantry, killed in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, this letter is 6pp. quarto, July 7, 1863, addressed to his father, and reads in part: "...There never has before been a time when I could not form some idea as to the movement of our Army. Everything at this time is mysterious and uncertain. Gen. Lee is being out generaled or is playing a very low down game on the Yankees. We soldiers of course accept it the later as being most true and are daily expecting to catch some of the 'Blue Belly's' in Gen. Lee's trap. It is true or rather appears so that Gen. Lee is retreating or falling back. I cannot accurately say but having whole confidence in the ability of our leader to plan his patriotism and energy to execute and the indomitable courage and will of the

Army. I fear no defeat even should I even in the contest fall by the fire of the enemies guns. In this war, feel that I have been one of the fortunate and that I should feel myself more dependent upon Him who has protected me over many battlefields. My goodness did not merit such protection and I know that the faith of others saved me...I think it an honor to belong to the Army of Northern Virginia...The very darkest hour of night is just before day is a correct saying..." Fine condition. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

**062 Gettysburg Flowers with Note of General George Pickett's Wife**



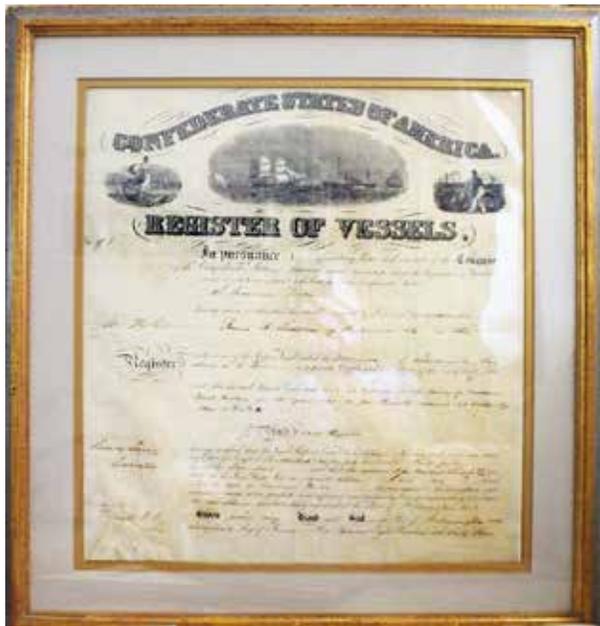
Rare Gettysburg battlefield artifact, being a couple of pressed flowers on a 6"x6" card with crossed American and Confederate flags in top right corner, with verso "Ah! Star-eyed daisies look up to your God! Ye are blest that ye grew on such sacred soil! Compliments of Mrs. Geo. E. Pickett" with detached 4"x4" card with July 1-2-3 63 Gettysburg 87 July 4." Fine condition. **\$1,500-\$2,000**



**063 A Five Piece Gettysburg Collection** Gettysburg grouping to include: CDV of "H.H(enry) Major & Judge advocate Bingham" who was wounded yet came to the aide of fellow Mason, Confederate Lewis Armistead. ... plus clipped document "W(illiam) R(oane) Aylett, Col. 53 VA Reg." wounded 7/3/1863, later captured. ...plus, clipped document "Jos(eph) Mayo, Col 3rd Va Inf., kompers Brig, Pickett Div. Longstreet's Corps. ANV." was at Pickett's charge, later captured. ... Document Signed, "J(ohn) M(ercer) Brockenbrough". ... plus, CDV of William Dabney Stuart, mortally wounded, in Pickett's charge. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

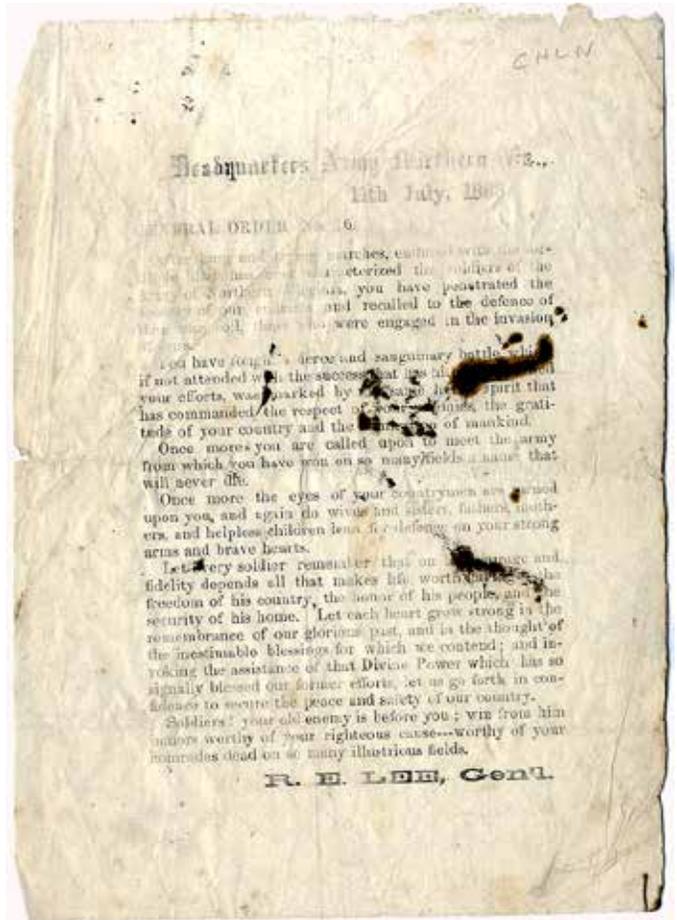
**064 Rare Confederate States of America Vessel Registration for Ship Owned by Secretary of War James Seddon**

Rare partly-printed Document Signed being a "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA REGISTER OF VESSELS." 15-1/2"x17", June 18, 1863, Wilmington, North Carolina, and reads in part: "In pursuance of existing Laws and an act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America entitled 'An act to provide for the Registration of Vessels owned in whole or in part by the Citizens of the Confederate States' S. Grosvenor Porter having taken or subscribed the oath required by Law and having sworn that James A. Seddon of Richmond, Va. is the only owner of the Ship or Vessel called the Merrimac of Savannah, Ga. whereof S.G. Porter is at present Master and is a citizen of the Confederate States and that the said Ship or Vessel was built...in Great Britain in the year 1861, as per Register issued at London Eng. May 10th 1862...." Fine condition. Framed. James Alexander Seddon (1815-1880) was an American lawyer and politician who served two terms as a Representative in the U.S. Congress, as a



and sixty-eight of his officers were sent to Columbus and interred in the Ohio State Penitentiary. By late October Captain Thomas E. Hines, had devised an escape plan after discovery of a ventilation shaft below his cell floor from which a tunnel was ultimately dug through two six-foot thick walls and twelve feet of grouting to reach the prison wall. On the night of November 24th, Morgan, Hines, Captains J. C. Bennett, L. D. Hockersmith, C. S. Magee, Ralph Sheldon, and B. Taylor escaped. Hines and Morgan traveled by train to Cincinnati, crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky and wound their way back to Confederate lines in Georgia. **\$5,000-\$7,500**

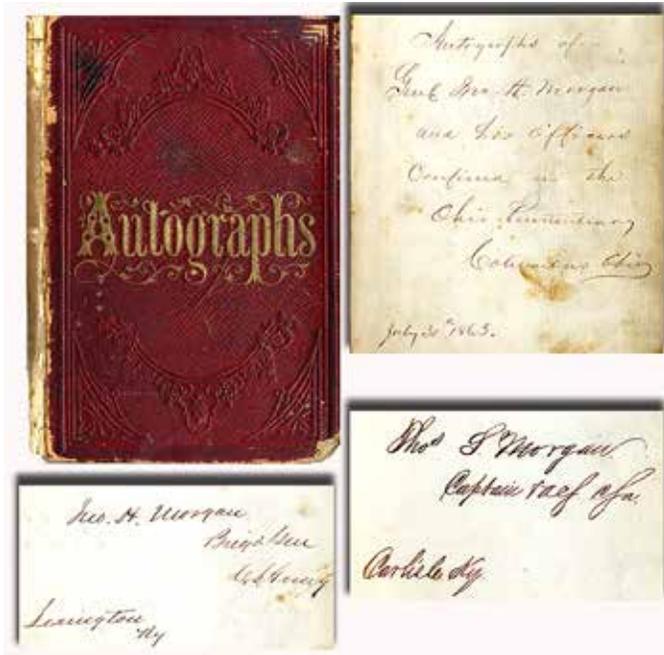
**RE Lee Broadside Just After Gettysburg- July 11, 1863**



**066** Confederate broadside, GENERAL ORDER NO. 76, one page, 6.25" x 8.75", July 11, 1863. It reads, "after long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has characterized the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated the country of our enemies and recalled to the defense of their own soil, those who were engaged in the invasion of ours. You have fought fierce and sanguinary battle, which if not attended with the success that has hitherto crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country and the admiration of mankind. Once more you are called upon to meet the army from which you have won so many fields a name that will never die. Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers, mothers, and helpless children lean for defense on your strong arms and brave hearts. Let every soldier remember that on his courage and fidelity depends all that makes life worth having... the freedom of his country, the honor of his people, and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in the remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend; and invoking the assistance of that Divine Power which has so signally blessed our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country. Soldiers! your old enemy is before you; win from him honors worthy of your righteous cause---worthy of your comrades dead on so many illustrious fields." Of the highest rarity, this document was

member of the Democratic Party. He was appointed Confederate States Secretary of War by Jefferson Davis during the American Civil War. **\$2,000-\$3,000**

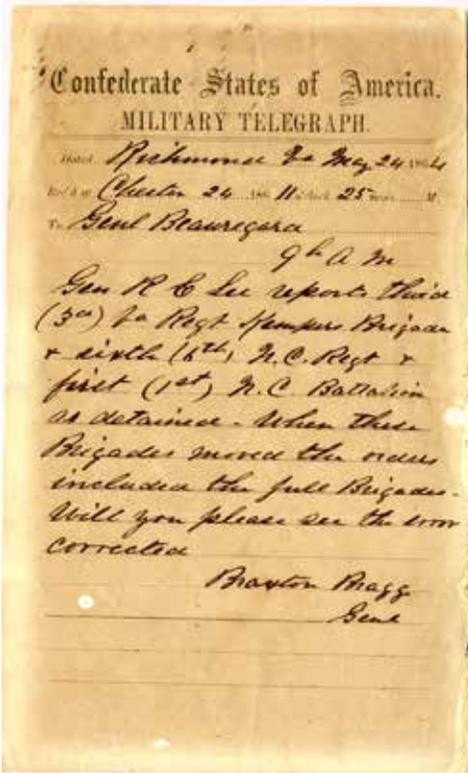
**065** Fine Prisoner of War Autograph Album John Hunt Morgan and His Raiders, 5" x 7-1/2" album, with embossed leather boards, Autographs in gilt on cover, fore-edges of pages in gilt, frontis is gilt, with Autographs retailed by Lippincott, Philadelphia, 57 Morgan Raiders Prisoners signatures, signed with rank, date and includes hometown, one per page. The pages are clean although loose from the binding. About half the album has blank pages.



Free end paper with inked inscription "Autographs of Genl. John Hunt Morgan and other Confederate officers confined in the PENITENTIARY Columbus, Ohio. July 30, 1863. " The album contains the autographs of "Jno. H. Morgan", his brother Col. R.C. Morgan and relatives Thos. Morgan, C.C. Morgan, and C.H. Morgan . It includes those involved in the escape, Morgan, Hockersmith, Hines After terrorizing the citizens of Indiana and Ohio with his daring raid, Morgan, along with nearly his entire command was captured near New Lisbon, OH on July 26th, 1863. Morgan and his men were initially moved down river to Cincinnati. From this embarkation point, enlisted men were sent to Camp Douglas near present-day Chicago, IL. In late July, Morgan,

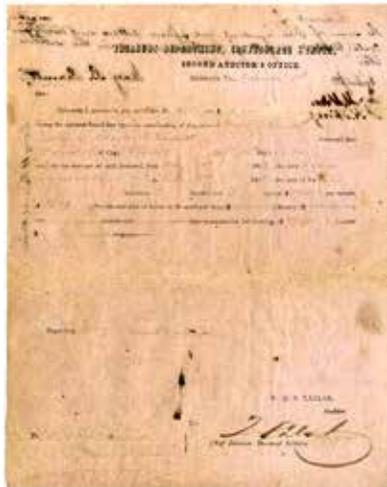
printed in the field on the retreat from Pennsylvania. Ink stains on the paper are evidence of the Confederate printer's urgency under duress. Some areas exhibit a weak strike. Still, an incredible field printed Lee Broadside as a result of the Battle of Gettysburg. **\$7,500-\$10,000**

**067 General Bragg Sends Beauregard Orders Pertaining to Lee's Troops During The Battle Of The North Anna**



Confederate State of America, Military Telegraph, 1p., octavo, Richmond, Va., May 24, 1864, Rec'd at Chester 24 1864, 11 o'clock 25 mins, from Braxton Bragg to Gen. Beauregard, with fantastic content "Gen. R.E. Lee reports third (3d) Va Regt Kempers Brigade & sixth (6th) NC Regt & first (1st) NC Battalion as detained -- when these Brigades moved the orders included the full Brigades will please see the error corrected..." Docketed on verso, possibly in the hand of Beauregard, VG. **\$750-\$1,000**

Document Signed, 1p., quarto, Treasury Department, Confederate States, Second Auditor's Office, Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 1, 1864, addressed to Mary Bennett, "Mother of Charles H. Bennett, deceased, late 3rd Sergt., of Capt. Clarke's Co. "I" 24 Regt Va. Vols...for the services of said deceased, from May 1st, 1863, the date to which he was last paid, to July 3rd, 1863, the date of his death..." Total due was \$115.25. Signed as being received by Mary Bennett on verso. Fine. The 24th Virginia Infantry was part of Kemper's Brigade in Pickett's Division which resulted in their losing 40 percent of



the 395 engaged during Pickett's Charge, **\$400-\$600**



**069 Confederate Ordnance Stores Document** Signed, "C.F. Vanderford, Capt & c. Chf. Ordn. Offr. S.C." 1p. small quarto, Atlanta, Georgia, July 31, 1864, and reads "Invoice of Ordnance and Ord. Stores turned over by Capt. C.F. Vanderford Chf. Ord. Off. Of Stewart's Corps to Capt.

G Little Ord. Off. Bates Division" includes: 59,000 cartridges .577, 5000 cartridges Cal. .54, 100 Colts Rifles Cartridges, 10,000 Percussion Caps, 80 Enf. Rif. Gun slings, 63 Ammunition Boxes, 637 Canteens, 20 Rifles muskets Cal .58, 80 Enfield Rifles Cal. 577, 4 Arms Chests. 80 Enfield Rifle Bayonets, 95 Austrian Rifles Cal. 54, and 637 Canteen straps. VG. Charles F. Vanderford served on the staffs of Generals Cleburne, Joe Johnston, Polk and Alexander Stewart. **\$50-\$100**

**070 Special orders pertaining to the board to relieve the Army of disabled, disqualified and incompetent officers** Autograph Document Signed, "E.S. Burford" 1p. quarto, Head Quarters, Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee, Tunnel Hill, Georgia, March 14, 1864, being Special Orders No. 376, and reads "1st Lieut William O. Butler is hereby appointed "Recorder" for the Board to relieve the army of disabled, disqualified and incompetent officers' for Kelly's Cav. Div... By order of Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER" Issued to Genl. J.H. Kelly Comdg. 4th Cav. Div. Fine. E S



Burford served with Wheeler from 1862-1864. General John Herbert Kelly (1840-1864) Confederate brigadier general was mortally wounded in action at Franklin, Tennessee, September 2, 1864. **\$200-\$300**

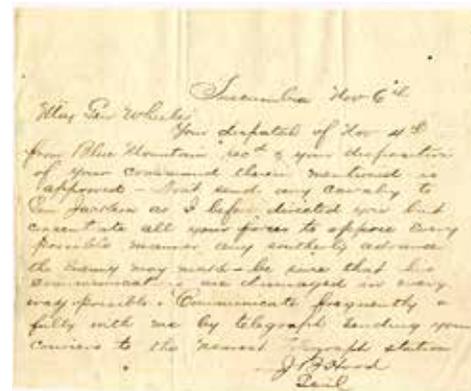
**071 12th and 6th Mississippi officers signed document- both KIA** Manuscript Document Signed, 1p. folio, Head Quarters Department Northern Virginia, January 11, 1864, being a "Circular" issued by Robert E. Lee, and reads "To avoid the necessity of executing Criminals on Sunday it is desired that sentences of death be published to the Brigades in such days as will prevent this. As sentences are to be executed seven days after their publication to the Brigade, unless there are special reasons for the contrary course, the day of publication can always be so selected as to avoid this..." Signed at bottom by James Hays (1839-1888) Lt. Col.



12th Mississippi and by Abraham Morrell Feltus (1833-1864) Lt. Col. Of the 16th Mississippi killed at Spotsylvania. **\$300-\$500**

**072 Gen. Hood writes Gen. Wheeler from Alabama**

Manuscript Document, being a field dispatch copy, 1p. quarto, Tusculumbia, Alabama, November 6, 1864, from General Hood to General Wheeler, it reads "Your dispatch of Nov. 4th from Blue Mountain recd & your disposition of your command therein mentioned is approved - Don't send any cavalry to Gen. Jackson as I before directed you but concentrate all your forces to oppose every possible manner any southerly advance the Enemy may make - be sure that



his communications are damaged in every way possible. Communicate frequently & fully with me by telegraph sending your couriers to the nearest telegraph station..." Fine. A nice telegraphed communique. **\$300-\$500**

**073 He escaped capture during Morgan's Ohio Raid**

Manuscript Document Signed, 1p. folio, Head Quarters, Military Division of the West, Macon, Georgia, November 30, 1864, being a Special Orders issued by General P.G.T. Beauregard and reads "All property unlawfully seized by officers or men within the limits of this Military Division will be returned upon identification. Upon delivering of Quarter Masters receipts for property impressed under orders from Maj. Genl. Wheeler said property will be returned to the owner..." in the hand of A.R. Chisholm, ADC to General Beauregard, and authorized as official by "J. Warren Gingsby" Colonel of the 6th Kentucky who was wounded at Milton, Tennessee on April 15, 1863, and escaped capture with Morgan's men on July 20, 1863 in Cheshire, Ohio. **\$200-\$300**



attended UVA, member of state Secession Convention. Major 17th Virginia, AAIG to Beauregard, Colonel on staffs of Bragg, E.K. Smith, Hardee, J.E. Johnston and Beauregard. **\$100-\$200**

**077 60th NY Infantry letter on depredations caused in Sherman's March to the Sea**

Autographed Letter Signed, "Myron A. Ward" 60th New York Infantry, 3p. octavo, Savannah, Georgia, December 19, 1864, and reads "it is with pleasure that I now seat myself to write you a few lines in answer to your kind letter of the 11th of Nov. that I received night before last. I was glad to hear that you were well yours found me well. We have marched all the way from Atlanta here since I wrote you last it is mere 500 miles and we tore up all the Rail Road between there and here I have marched through the Confederacy we burn everything on our route. We burnt 250,00 dollars' worth of cotton for one man. We destroyed an awful sight of property on our raid. It is the greatest raid that ever was known. They don't raise any cotton here it is all rice here. It is all one swamp here from here Milledgeville. Milledgeville is about as large a place as Schuyler Falls. When the mail came in the

other day there was five men and a Capt. standing together reading their letters and the rebs sent over a shell and bursted among the group and killed all but the Captain and took his leg. We are on the banks of the Savannah river in site of the city the rebels have got our Prisoners armed and forcing them to fight. We had a pretty good time on our campaign most every man had a negro to carry his load. I had one. We brought all of the cattle and mules and horses along with us we got 15000 mules and 4000 horses. I cant write much because I have no place to write and the rebs are shelling pretty freely both from their forts and their gun boats. I will close now hoping to hear from you soon I remain your truly. Myron A. Ward." VG. Myron A. Ward, Co. I, 60th New York Infantry, taken POW at August 31, 1862, was a member of GAR Post #162, Manton E. Taft, in Turner Falls, Massachusetts. **\$200-\$300**

**078 27th Mass. Soldier Writes of the 55th Mass. and Hanging Guerrillas**

Autograph Letter Signed, "L.G. Erwin" 27th Massachusetts Infantry, 4p. octavo, Norfolk, Virginia, January 3, 1864, with cover addressed to a soldier-friend in Massachusetts, Thomas Morgan, it reads in most part: "...I am well & tough as ever. We are now stationed in Norfolk doing guard duty. Have been here little more than three weeks. Like the place very much it being a very large and lively place & the time flies away very fast. The guard duty is not as hard here as it was in Newbern. But I tell you Norfolk is a rank Secesh hole and they hate Mass soldiers the worst kind. We are the first Mass Regt that ever guarded their city & the citizens sent in a petition to Gen. Butler to have us removed. When his reply was that we were recommended to him by Gen. Foster as being the right Regt for this place & that they killed two or three men while guarding

**074 U.S. military telegram to Gen. Vandever**

Partly-printed Document, 1p. octavo, Rome, Georgia, probably summer of 1864, being a telegraph to General William Vandever, and reads "Floyd will not leave till morning. A.W. Edward." VG. **\$50-\$100**



**075 U.S. military telegram to Gen. Vandever**

Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. octavo, from Atlanta, dated 28th, 1864, probably September, addressed to Brigadier General William Vandever who was in command at Marietta, Georgia, and reads "Yes, Capt. Seaman's papers were forwarded to you on the morning of the 27th inst. Jno. H. Muroe, A.A.G." VG. **\$50-\$100**



**076 Beauregard informs Col. George W. Brent they have no control over the Navy**

Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. oblong octavo, December 31, 1864, on The Southern Telegraph Companies form, and reads "By telegraph from Charleston... To Col. G.W. Brent. Torpedo boat affair has been referred to War Dept. we have no control over the navy...G.T. Beauregard, Genl." Fine. George William BRENT (1821-1872) born in Alexandria, Virginia,



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Newbern & he could furnish them powder and balls here if they needed. Which answer I read in Norfolk paper. His answer was regular old Butler style short & decisive. He is the right man in the right place. He was here Friday (New Years day) seeing a Negro Brigade perform who were having a grand time on the occasion. A detachment of the 55th Mass. were among them. Also the 2nd N.C. which were being raised before you left there. Gen. Wilds with a portion of his brigade made quite a successful raid to Elizabeth City week before last & I tell you those darkies felt 'big' when they came in with their prisoners and spoils. Of which there was quite a quantity. They hung some guerrillas in their own houses and burned them over them with their wives & children looking on. That is the way to do it. There is quite a naval expedition fitting out of very large gunboats & some think they are going up the James River...I hear the Brimfield has filled her quota of 16 men. Bully for her. That is more than many towns can say. There has ten Brimfield boys reenlisted in this company..." Fine. Lucian J. Erwin enlisted on October 9, 1861, WIA & taken POW at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, on May 16, 1864 and exchanged March 27, 1865.

**\$400-\$600**

**079 Signed by Confederate Gen. William Martin** MARTIN, William T. (1823-1910) Major-General of Confederate cavalry, who led a division in Wheeler's Corps in the Atlanta campaign, commanded the District of Northwest Mississippi toward the close of the war. Autograph Endorsement Signed "Examined & appd. Will T. Martin Maj Genl. Cmdg." on "a consolidated estimate" of transportation costs for a brigade of Mississippi reserve cavalry in November, 1864. 1p. folio, in the hand and signed by Captain T.C. Robertson, quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, Mississippi Reserve Cavalry. Additionally signed by Jules C. Davis (1829-1904) commander of the brigade. It mentions "transportation on hand borrowed from General Forrest is ordered to be returned by the 25th inst. in consequence of which it is not subtracted from amount required. I have estimated for six mule teams for a portion of the train, bad roads and rapid movements of the



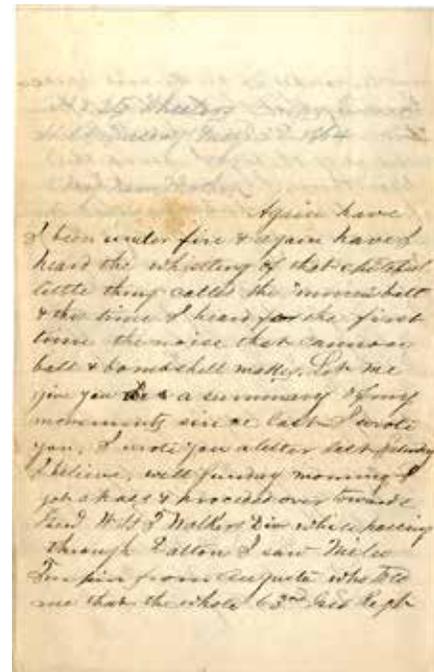
command..." VG...plus; Autograph Letter Signed, "J.C. Denis Col. Comg. 1st Bri. Cavy Miss. Res." 1p, quarto, Headquarters, 1st Brigade Cav. Miss Reserves, near Tero, Mississippi, December 22, 1864, addressed to General Beauregard in Montgomery, Alabama, with cover, and reads "May I be allowed the liberty of introducing to your official acquaintance Capt. T.C. Robertson brigade quartermaster, who goes South for the purpose of procuring such articles as have become indispensable to the comfort and efficiency of the men under my command..." VG. (3 items) Jules Denis was also Colonel Mississippi 1st Cav. Res. **\$300-\$500**

**080 Field Orders to Gen. Beauregard** Manuscript Document Signed, "G.W. Lay Lt. Col" 1p. Small octavo, pencil being the received copy of telegram that reads "Richmond May 17th 1864, Genl. G.T. Beauregard. As soon as it is ascertained with certainty that the enemy has retreated within his entrenchments on the South side of James River Maj. Gen. R. Ransom will return to his command in Richmond S. Cooper A & I Genl." VG. George William Lay (1821-1867) Attended USMA. Mexican War Veteran. Served in Old Army, 1842-1861. Prewar aide to Gen. Winfield Scott. Supt. Louisiana Military Academy, 1861, Capt. C.S.A., March 16, 1861



and Lt. Col. AAG in PACS. On commissary duty at Lynchburg, Virginia, June 1861. Lt. Col. AAG to Bienheim, July 1861. Lt. Col. AAIG to J.E. Johnston, Oct. 1861. Relieved July 12, 1862, and assigned to duty as roving AAIG. Lt. Col. in Bureau of Conscription, Jan. 1863 into 1865 m. Henrietta Campbell, daughter of Asst. Secretary of War, making a Lay a brother-in-law of A.P. Mason and Fred Colston, both staff officers **\$100-\$200**

**081 Great Content Letter from Wheeler's Corps** Autograph Letter Signed by Charles F. McCoy Jr. (1846-1864), 8p. Octavo, Headquarters Wheelers Corps, Tunnel Hill, May 3, 1864, and reads in part: "...Again have I been under fire & again have I heard the whistle of that spiteful little thing called the 'minnie ball' and this time I heard for the first time the noise that cannon ball & bombshell makes...Sunday morning



I got a pass & proceeded over towards Genl W.H.T. Walker's Div. While passing through Dalton I saw Miles Jenkin from Augusta who told me that the whole 63rd Geo. Regt. was encamped up on the road a piece. Knowing that Oglethorpe's from town were in it & that I knew several of the boys, I rode up there to see them. I saw Frank Lamar from town who told me that Mr. Hills & Shackleford & Bailey & King Walker & Geo. Lamback, who were all conscripted who were over there. I was so glad that they have been sent up here to the front that I believe I made Frank Lamar mad. You never saw such a dirty set of boys in your life. They have been also reduced from artillery to infantry

which is pretty hard. After talking with them some time I rode on over to Gen'l Walkers Hd. Qtrs. Where I saw Miss Mollie & Mrs. Walker... At last I went over to Jackson's Brigade & saw Juriah Dyers & Albert hatch & Amos Clark & Geo. Butler. After staying there some little while I went back to Genl. Walker's Quarters & walked into the room and was introduced to Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston commanding Army of Tennessee & also to Genl Makall his Chief of Staff. Genl Johnston talked directly to me for a little while & Gen'l Walker praised me up to him, saying that I left Augusta by my own free will & was not forced. Genl Johnston is a very imposing looking man but not as fine looking at Gen'l Lee. I considered myself very much honored by being introduced to him... Yesterday I was detailed as a courier at Hd. Qtrs. and proceeded over there about sun rise & got there just as a courier came dashing up from the Picket post with the news that the Yankees had driven in our pockets & were advancing in heavy force. All the couriers were sent off but me & I was ordered to take a dispatch to Brig. Humes who was way up in front. I went up in a full min & got there & was unavoidably detained when the Yanks came down at double quick in sight. I turned Hood head for camp as soon as I got my reply and drove the spurs in & away I went over ditches & fences & along little by paths with balls flying all around me like everything it was the hottest fire I have ever been under, or ever want to be under. At last I reached Gen'l Wheeler & gave him Gen'l Humes reply which was this 'This Enemy are pressing my right like Hell & I am falling back right into town.' Genl Wheeler merely nodded his head & said 'Alright' he then formed his line of battle just this side of Tunnel Hill & awaited the Yankee advance. They soon planted a battery of artillery to [?] upon us & of all the noises I have ever heard a shell makes the worst. After shelling us awhile I was ordered by Gen'l Wheeler's A.A. Gen'l to take his horse to the rear which was a very fine horse & he was afraid the Yanks would get him. ..." **\$400-\$600**



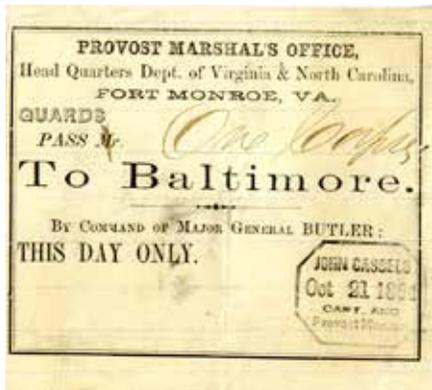
**082 Early's Division Stores Document** Partly-printed Document Signed, "C.S. Hart Capt. & AQM Early's Divis." 1p. folio, July 7, 1864, on printed "Confederate States of America, Quarter Master's Department" form, it records the receipt of various stores turned over to Capt. Hart from Capt. Saunders. About VG. Camilus Sluman Hart (1823-1889) Mexican War veteran and member of Cuba filibustering expedition. A cotton merchant, steamboater and government purchasing agent before the Civil War, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel,

20th Georgia Infantry in May 1861. He performed the duties of AQM for Garland, Early, Carter, Pegram, and Lomax. **\$50-\$100**

**083 Rockland County, NY Man Hires a Substitute** Pair of documents pertaining to J. Livingston Van Houten who hired a substitute to fill his military enrollment. Includes: Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. oblong octavo, Rockland County, New York, "NOTICE OF ENROLLMENT", and reads in part: "...Take Notice, that you have been enrolled as liable to do Military duty in the Rockland Regimental District of this State. If you claim exemption for any reason, you must file a written statement of such exemption..." Signed by the enrolling officer. VG...plus; Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. Quarto, Tanytown, New York, September 19, 1864, "Certificate of Non-Liability, to be Given by the Board of Enrollment", it reads in part: "...We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrollment of the Tenth District of the State of New York...hereby certify that J.L. Van Houten [of] Clarkstown of Rockland County, State of New York, having given satisfactory evidence that he is not properly subject to do military duty, as required by said act, and the act approved Feb'y 24, 1864, by reason of furnishing substitute, is exempt from all liability to military duty..." Signed by the President of Board of Enrollment and two others. VG. **\$50-\$100**



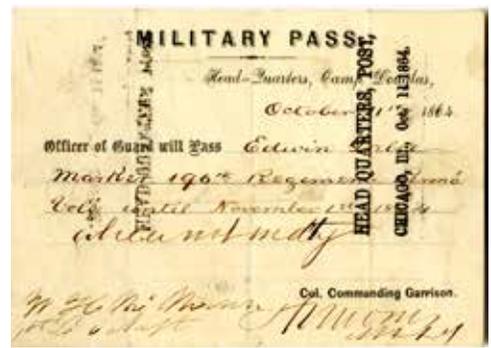
**084 Pass for a Corpse Authorized by Capt. John Cassels** Partly-printed Document, 1p. 3-3/4"x3-1/2", it reads "PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Head Quarters Dept. of Virginia & North Carolina, FORT MONROE, VA. Guards Pass...One Corpse To Baltimore. By Command of Major General BUTLER: THIS DAY ONLY" stamped by John Cassels Capt & Provost Marshal on October 21, 1864. Unusual. Near Fine. Captain John Cassels, earned himself quite a reputation as the jailer of the famous woman Rebel spy, Belle Boyd. He fell in love with Boyd's girlfriend and helped to spirit Boyd out of Fort Monroe, much to the displeasure of General Benjamin F. Butler. **\$100-\$200**



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**085 Military pass from Camp Douglas Prison**

Partly-printed Pass, 5"x3-1/2", October 11, 1864, Camp Douglas, and reads "Officer of Guard will Pass Edwin Greble Marker 196th Regiment Penna Vols until November 1st 1864." With black stamp "HEAD QUARTERS, POST, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11, 1864." and bears the authorization signatures of two officers. VG. Camp Douglas, located just south of Chicago, was originally established for the training of Illinois volunteers, and was turned into a camp for Confederate prisoners of war in early 1862. The 196th Pennsylvania was on duty at Camp Douglas guarding Rebel prisoners. **\$200-\$300**

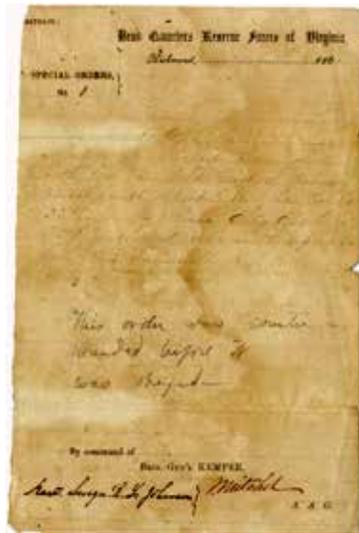


**086 CS Navy parole** Confederate naval parole, 1p. Quarto, August 11, 1864 "C.S. Str. Tallahassee at Sea Lat. 40-19 N. Long 72-27 w" and reads "I the undersigned Chas. H. Sprague Master of Schooner Carroll, do hereby agree, that in consideration of being released as a prisoner of War, by Commander J.T. Wood C.S.N. not to take up arms ; nor serve against the Confederate States of America, either by land or sea, until regularly exchanged..." Signed by Charles Sprague and witnessed by C. Lucian Jones Asst. Paymaster C.S.N. and James F. Greene 2nd Ass. Engr. C.S.N. Repaired, else VG. Scarce. The TALLAHASSEE was a splendid twin-screw, 14-knot blockade-runner built on the Thames, and after she made several successful trips through the blockades at Wilmington her name was changed from the Atlanta to the Tallahassee, and she was commissioned as a C.S. ship-of-war under command of Com. J.T. Wood, with a crew of 110 men. The battery of this great vessel consisted of a 32-pounder rifle, a lighter rifle, and a brass howitzer. On August 6, 1864, the Tallahassee went to sea from Wilmington under the fire of the blockaders, when the speedy ship soon left behind. Her hunting ground was the Atlantic coast, and when within 80 miles of Sandy Hook, on Aug. 11th, she took her first prize, the schooner "Sarah A. Boyce", of Egg Harbor, N.J. which she scuttled. In two days in these waters, the pilot-boat "James Funk", brig "Carrie Estelle", pilot-boat "Wm. Bell" and schooner "Atlantic" were captured. The "Funk" was converted into a tender under command of Acting Master Davis and captured the bark "Bay State", brig "A.Richards" and schooner "Carroll". All but the tender and "Carroll" were burned, and the latter was bonded and sent to New York with prisoners. Her captain broke his oath and reported the Tallahassee to Federal authorities who sent six or seven gunboats in pursuit. The Tallahassee then ran to the east, captured and burned the "Adriatic" off Long Island, on the 12th they captured and ransomed the "Suliotte" Later that same day the Tallahassee captured the schooner "Spokane", the brig "Billow" and the schooner "Robert E. Parker", which latter was sent off with prisoners. Within the next few days the captures were the "Mercy A. Howes", "Glenavo", "Lamont Dupont", "Howard", "Floral Wreath", "Restless", "Sarah B. Harris", "Etta Caroline", "P.C. Alexander", "Leopard", "Pearl", "Sarah Louisa", and "Magnolia". Wood made his way up along the coast of Maine and played havoc on the New England fishing trade, and a full dozen gunboats were added to the fleet already in pursuit of him. Wood then captured the "North America", "Neva",



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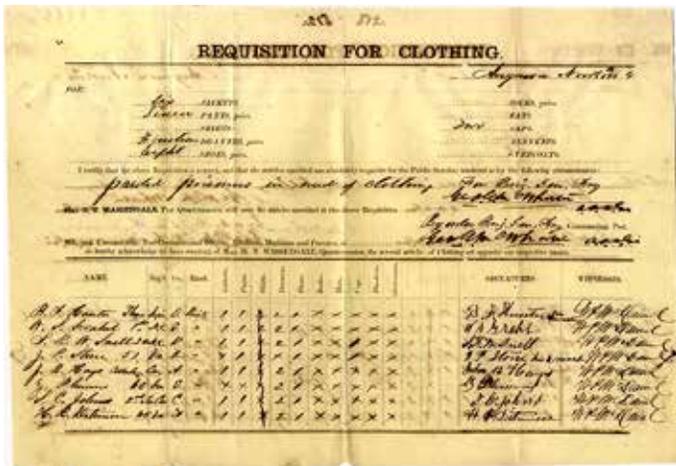
“Josiah Achoren”, “Ellis”, and “Diadem.” All were destroyed except those that were to take prisoners to the nearest ports. After refueling the Tallahassee captured the “Rowan” and on the 25th of August she dropped anchor under the guns of Fort Fisher. She had burned 16 vessels, scuttled 10, bonded 5, and released 2. Quite a record. **\$750-\$1,000**



**087 Scarce Special Orders Imprint** Scarce Confederate Special Orders Imprint, “Head Quarters Reserve Forces of Virginia” 1 page, octavo, November 25, 1864, Special Orders No. 153, by command of Gen'l Kemper, signed “J. Mitchel” son of John Mitchel the editor of the Richmond Examiner and a champion of slavery who was imprisoned for several months after the Civil War. The Special Orders reads in most part: “...Asst. Surg. R.L. Johnson is relieved from duty with Col. Farinholt’s [Col. 1st Va Reserves, 8/12/64, Wded & POW Gettysburg. Escaped from Johnson’s Island, 2/22/64. Hero of Battle of Staunton River Bridge] Regt. of Reserve Forces & will report to Brig. Gen.

Echols... to relieve Actg Asst Surgn J.P. Mathews who will report to Col. B.L. Farinholt High Bridge for duty...” In pencil below order stats that the order was countermanded. Light secession ink, and stain, else VG. A nice order on a scarce Confederate form. **\$100-\$200**

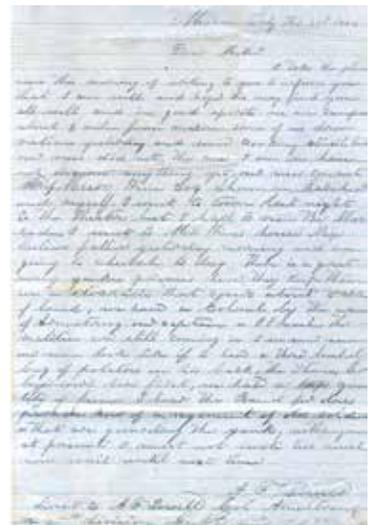
**088 Signed by Paroled Confederate Prisoners** Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. oblong folio, being a “Requisition for Clothing” Augusta, Georgia, November 18, 1864, signed by paroled Confederate prisoners, including: PRIVATE B. JACKSON HUNTER, Co. E, Thomas’ Cherokee Legion North Carolina Infantry, who was captured near Harrisonburg, Virginia on September 25, 1864, and sent to Pt. Lookout. He participated in the engagements at Telford’s Station, Limestone Station, Blue Springs, Henderson’s Mill, Lynchburg Campaign, Piedmont, Monocacy, 3rd Winchester and Fisher’s



Hill. PRIVATE SAMUEL K. SNELL, Co. B., 20th North Carolina Infantry, who was captured at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863 and sent to Ft. Delaware. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. PRIVATE JOHN B. HAYS, Co. A, Cobb’s Legion Georgia Cavalry, enlisted August 17, 1861, and was captured at Westminster, Maryland on June 24, 1863, and sent to Ft. Delaware. He participated in the engagements at Yorktown, Seven Days Battle, Middletown, South Mtn., Antietam, Barbee’s Crossroads, Fredericksburg, Raid on Dumfries & Fairfax Station, Brandy Station and Upperville.

PRIVATE Z. PEMONS, Co. E, 60th Georgia Infantry, who enlisted on September 19, 1861, he was wounded and captured during the Mine Run Campaign on November 27, 1863 and was sent to Elmira. He fought in the engagements at Seven Days, Gaines’ Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mtn. Bristoe & Manassas Junction, Kettle Run, 2nd Bull Run, Chantilly, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, 2nd Winchester, Gettysburg, the Bristoe and Mine Run Campaigns. PRIVATE SANDERS C. JOHNS, Co. C., 2nd (Ashby’s) Tennessee Cavalry [Formerly Co. C 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry] enlisted August 12, 1861. Captured on May 30, 1863 near Mill Springs, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase also taken prisoner on December 14, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee, and returned to Camp Chase. Fought at Cumberland Ford, Murfreesboro, Pegram’s Kentucky Raid, Danville, Sanford and the Expedition to Monticello, Kentucky. PRIVATE HAMILTON P. DETIMORE (Dedmore) Co. F, 45th Virginia Infantry, enlisted May 29, 1861, wounded at 3rd Winchester on September 19, 1864 and Fishers Hill. Captured on September 25, 1864 near Harrisonburg, Virginia. He participated in the engagements at Camp Creek, West Virginia, Giles Court House, WV., Lewisburg, WV., Kanawha. **\$300-\$500**

**089 Guarding Andersonville Prisoners** Autograph Letter Signed, “A.F. Powell” member of Colonel Armstrong’s 2nd Division, Georgia Militia, 1p. folio, pencil, Macon, Georgia, July 25, 1864, in part: “...I went to town last night to the theater but I had to run the blockade... There is a great many Yankee prisoners here. They keep them in a stockade that covers about 8 acres of land, we had a Colonel by the name of Armstrong and Captain is J.J. March, the militia are still coming in...I had the band for dress parade now of a regiment of old soldiers that are guarding the yanks...” Fine. **\$200-\$300**



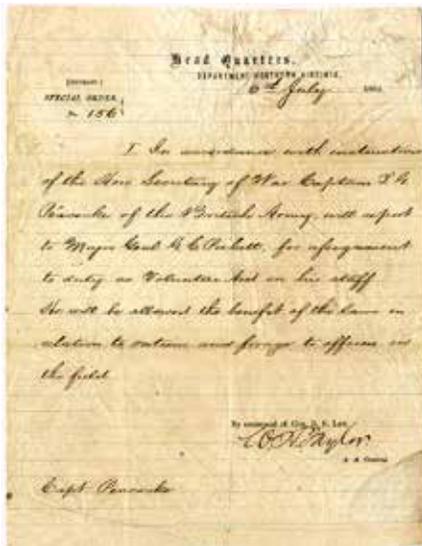
**090 3rd Rhode Island Parole of Honor - Louisiana Confederateimprint**, 1p. oblong octavo, ‘Confederate States of America, District Western Louisiana’, June 1864, and reads “Patrick Meagher a Private of Company ‘A’ of 3rd R.I. Cavly Regiment, United States Army, do solemnly swear and pledge this my PAROLE OF HONOR, that I will not take up arms against the Government of the Confederate States of America or allies, and that I will not serve as Military or Constabulary Police or Constabulary force, in any Garrison, Fort or Field Work, nor as guard of Prisoners, Depots or Stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by Soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of the Cartel and agreement entered into between Major General Banks, U.S.A., Commanding Department of the Gulf and Lieutenant General Taylor, C.S. Army, Commanding District of Western Louisiana...” Signed by Meagher with his mark and witnessed by “Frank Emerson Col. 67th Ind. Vols.” Additional signed by Confederate Captain Andrew J. Watt, who was Assistant Adjutant General to General Richard Taylor. VG. Rare. Patrick Magher enlisted on August 11, 1863 and was mustered into Company A of the 3rd Rhode Island Cavalry. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, on April 9, 1864, and was paroled that June. Emerson was commissioned Colonel on August 22,

1862, and was wounded April 1, 1864 and taken prisoner. He was discharged for wounds on September 30, 1864. \$400-\$600



**091 Signed by CSA Surgeon General Samuel P. Moore** MOORE, Samuel Preston (1813-1889) Surgeon General of the Confederate States of America. Manuscript Letter Signed, "S.P. Moore" 1p. Quarto, Richmond, Virginia, July 7, 1864, on "Confederate States of America, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE" lettersheet, addressed to William Taylor, 2nd Auditor, CSA, in Richmond, sending a "final settlement and list of accounts of Medical officers who have had funds for disbursement..." Good. \$200-\$300

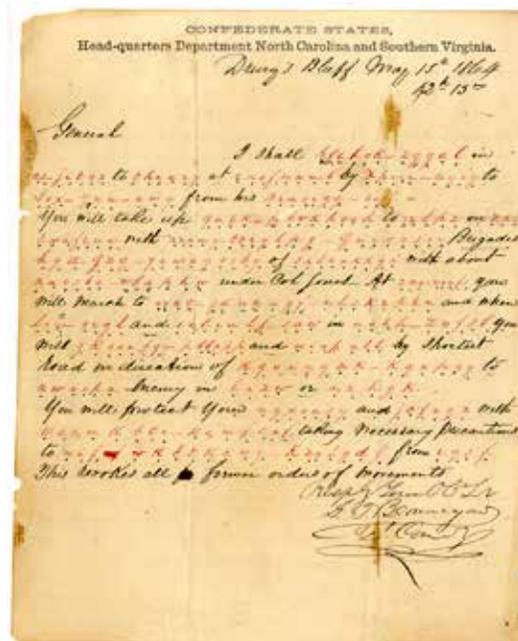
**092 British Officer Thomas G. Peacocke Joins General George Pickett's Staff** War-date Confederate officer Autograph Document Signed by Walter H. Taylor, AAG, for General Robert E. Lee, 1pp. quarto on field printed Department of Northern Virginia letterhead, July 6, 1864, being Special Order 156, issued to Captain Peacocke, and reads "In accordance with instructions of the Hon. Secretary of War, Captain T.G. Peacocke of the British Army, will report to Major Genl. G.E. Pickett, for assignment to duty as Volunteer Aid on his staff. He will be allowed the benefit of the laws in relation to rations and forage to officers in the field..." Fine condition. \$1,000 - \$1,500



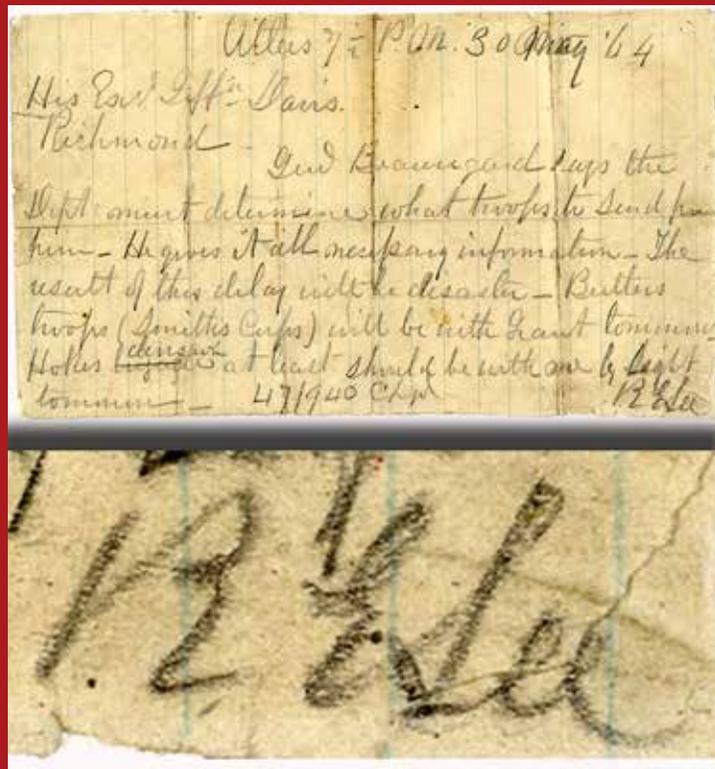
**095 Ordnance lost by the 154th New York infantry at Chancellorsville** Signed by Officer Captured at Gettysburg. Manuscript Document Signed, 2p., folio, Head Quarters 154th New York Vols, Elmira, NY, June 17, 1865. It reads: "Simeon V. Pool, Capt. Co. B, 154th N.Y.V., being duly sworn deposes and says that to the best of his information and belief the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores enumerated below were lost under the following circumstances. On the 2nd day of May at Chancellorsville, Va., the Regt., to which his Co. belongs was attacked at four o'clock P.M. of that day by the Confederate Lt. Genl. Jackson, that the Regt. was driven from the field, his Co. losing two killed, ten severely wounded and thirteen taken prisoners and that their arms were left upon the field and fell into the hands of the enemy. An itemized listing of the captured ordnance and ordnance stores includes: Enfield Rifle Muskets, Bayonet Scabbards, Cap Pouches & Cone Picks, Cartridge Boxes, Cartridge Box Plates, Cartridge Box Belts, Gun Slings, Waist Belts, Waist Belt Plates, Ball Screws, Screw Drivers & Cone Wrenches, Spring Vices, Tompions, Wipers, Elongated Ball Cartridges and Percussion Caps. Simeon V. Pool, Capt. Co. B, 154th N.Y.Vols, Elmira., NY, June 17th, 1865. John F. Wellman, 1st Lt. 154th N.Y. Vols, being duly sworn deposes and says that on the 2nd day of May 1863, he was with the Regt. and a Sergt. in Co. B, 154th N.Y. Vols and is cognizant of the facts as above stated and that they are true to the best information and belief. John F. Wellman, 1st Lieut, 154th N.Y.V. Inf. Sworn before me this 17th day of June 1865. W.A. Farlee, Adj. 154th N.Y. Vols." VG. Simeon V. Pool enlisted on 8/16/1862 at Jamestown, NY as a 1st Lt., and was commissioned into Co. B 154th NY Infantry. He was promoted to captain 1/11/63 and captured on 7/1/1863 at Gettysburg. As a prisoner of war he escaped on February 7, 1865. John F. Wellman enlisted on 7/18/1862 at Otto, NY, as a sergeant, and also mustered into Co. B. He was promoted to 1st Lt., 1/16/64. In the book, "Gettysburg, the First Day," by Harry W. Pfanz, in his chapter titled, "The Brickyard Fight," which took place on July 1, 1863, he mentions Sgt. Wellman. "Sgt. John Wellman of the 154th told of marching at quick step down a main street, crossing a railroad track and a bridge. According to Sgt. Wellman, the men hurried along in ranks without being intimidated." This comment by Wellman was in reference to the Confederate artillery fire that the regiment came under. According to the footnote in Pfanz' book, his reference to Wellman came from a Gettysburg letter Wellman wrote which is quoted in "The Hardtack Regiment, An Illustrated History of the 154th Regiment, NY State Infantry Volunteers," by Mark H. Dunkelman. William A. Farless, enlisted on 7/28/62, at Napoli, New York, as a private and mustered into Co. H. He was promoted to sergeant, date not given. \$300-\$500

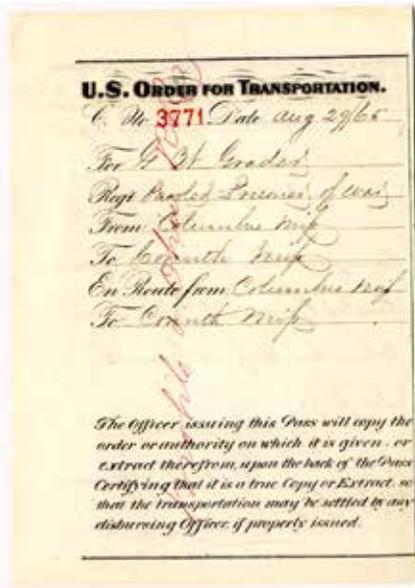


**093 General Beauregard Signed Cipher-Written Telegram, Ordering an Attack** BEAUREGARD, PIERRE G. T. (1818 - 1893) Confederate major general who initiated the attack on Fort Sumter that started the Civil War. He also led with distinction at First Bull Run, Shiloh, and in the defense of Richmond. Autograph Letter Signed, "G.T. Beauregard, Gen'l Commdg" on Confederate States, Head-quarters Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, datelined Drury's Bluff, May 15th, 1864, 12h 15m. Beauregard is sending orders to Major General Whiting, then at Petersburg. The cipher telegram has been decoded. We will put parenthesis around the cipher. In full, "I shall (attack enemy) in (front) to(orrow) at (daybreak) by (River Road) to (cut him off) from his (Bermuda Base.) You will take up (your position) to(night) at (Swift Creek) with (Wise's, Martin's, Dearing's and two regiments) of (Colquitt's brigade) with about (twenty field pieces) under Col. Jones. At (daybreak) you will march to (Port Waltham Junction) and when (you hear) an (engagement) in (your front) you will (advance boldly) and (rapidly) by the shortest road in the direction of (heaviest firing) to (attack) enemy in (rear) or (flank). You will protect your (advance) and (flanks) with (Dearing's cavalry) taking necessary precautions to (distinguish friends) from (foes. Please communicate this to General Hill.) This revokes all former orders of movements." \$7,500-\$10,000



**094 General Robert E. Lee Warns President Davis That Richmond Faces Imminent “Disaster”** Autograph Letter Signed, 1pp., 6-1/2” x 3-3/4”, pencil, in full, “Atlee’s, 7-1/2 P. M., 30th May, 1864. His Es[teem]d Jeffn Davis, Richmond - General Beauregard says the Department must determine What troops to send from him. He gives it all necessary information. The result of this delay will be disaster. Butler’s troops (Smith’s Corps) will be with Grant to-morrow. Hoke’s division at least should be with me by light to-morrow. R.E. Lee”. This telegram, completely in Lee’s hand, is contained in the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies and included in the Wartime Papers of Robert E. Lee, a compendium of Lee’s most significant correspondence. It is also specifically referenced by Douglas Southall Freeman in his definitive biography, Robert E. Lee. Lee was not an alarmist, so when this telegram reached Davis, he took the warning very seriously. As Freeman states, “When Lee used that grim word ‘disaster,’ the wheels of the War Department turned swiftly. Beauregard was ordered to dispatch Hoke by trains that would be sent him immediately... Before midnight, Lee had assurance from the President that every effort would be made to have Hoke’s four brigades with the Army of Northern Virginia the next day. This was a good division of more than 7000 officers and men. Adding it to the reinforcements already received, Lee had now made good approximately 70 per cent of the losses he had sustained since the opening of the campaign.” Lee’s reinforcements arrived on time to stave off the disaster he feared, at least for another 11 months. On May 31, as Lee’s forces got into place, Sheridan’s cavalry seized the vital crossroads of Cold Harbor. On June 1, Grant’s reinforcements arrived and assaulted the Confederate works with some success. Fortunately for Lee, he now had all the men he needed to prevent this limited breach in his lines from leading to a major defeat. By June 2, both armies were fully on the field, forming on a seven-mile front. On June 3, at the Battle of Cold Harbor, Grant’s men attacked Lee’s line and were slaughtered at all points. Part of the assault directed against the Confederate line was repulsed handily by Hoke’s Division. With Grant unable to beat Lee in set battles and Lee unable to dissuade Grant from pursuing him despite huge casualties, both sides began to dig in; the war would now enter its year in the trenches around Petersburg. **\$24,000-\$36,000**





**096 Transporting a Confederate prisoner of war to his home in Mississippi**

Partly-printed Document Signed, 2p. octavo, August 29, 1865, being a U.S. Order for Transportation for G.W. Grader "Paroled Prisoner of War" to travel from Columbus Mississippi to Corinth, Mississippi, on the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road, with verso reading "Hd. Qrs Post & Sub. Dist Columbus Miss. Aug 29/65. Lt. E. A. Cobb AAQM Furnish transportation for G.W. Grader Paroled Prisoner of War from Columbus Miss to Corinth Miss By order

of G.M. L. Johnson. Signed by "E. Weakley Lt. & A.A.A.G." Fine. \$100-\$200

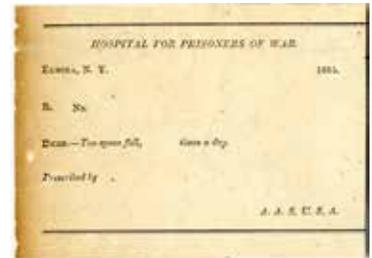
**097 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry wants to use Gen. Wheeler's cavalry tactics** Autograph Document Signed, "H. Hawkins Col" 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, 1p. folio, Hd. Qrs. 5th Ky. Regt, January 28, 1865, addressed to General Cooper, A.I. General, and reads: "The undersigned officers 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Respectfully recommend that Major General Wheeler's system of revised 'Cavalry Tactics' be adopted by the War Department for the use of the Cavalry and mounted infantry of the Confederate Army. The work is a decided improvement upon the old U.S. System of Cavalry tactics, and is eminently meritorious..." Signed by the following: Hiram HAWKINS, Colonel, enlisted April 18, 1862. Thomas Benton COOK, 1st Lieut & Adj. Enlisted September 10, 1862, WIA at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864. Received Honorable Mention in orders at Chickamauga, GA.



William Tyler BERRY SOUTH, (1842-1932) Captain, enlisted October 25, 1861, surrendered in Washington, Georgia, May 6, 1865. T.J. HENRY, Capt. Co "C" A.C. COPE, Capt. C. D., enlisted October 9, 1862. Joseph M. ABBOTT, Capt. Co "E", enlisted September 15, 1862. J.C. ROBB, 2nd Lt. Comdg. Co. 'K', enlisted October 12, 1862 WIA Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Henry Clay MUSSELMAN, 1st Lt. Comdg. Co. 'F', enlisted September 1, 1862. A. Kellar ANDERSON, Lt. Comdg. Co. 'I', first served with the 1st Kentucky, then enlisted with the 5th Ky. on July 1, 1862. Wounded 9/20/1863 Chickamauga, GAR.H. KAVANAUGH, Lt. Comdg Co. 'A', enlisted as private September 10, 1862. William MYNHEIR, Major, enlisted October 21, 1862. Wounded in action at Chickamauga September 20, 1863. The 5th Kentucky Infantry was recruited during the summer of 1861. Being a twelve month unit, when it became time to reenlist some of its members refused and were transferred to the 9th Kentucky Regiment.

Later men of the 5th did reenlist for the duration of the war. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The regiment reported 134 casualties in the Battle of Shiloh, then was active at Baton Rouge before being assigned to Kelly's and J.H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent at Chickamauga and later took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. In the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense of Savannah, and fought in the Carolina. The unit had 91 men disabled at Chickamauga, totaled 201 men and 165 arms in December 1863, and surrendered with Johnston on April 26, 1865. \$400-\$600

**098 Unused imprinted receipt for hospital POWs** Printed and unused form for "HOSPITAL FOR PRISONERS OF WAR" datelined Elmira, New York, 1865, being a medical prescription. VG. \$50-\$100



**099 Transportation order for paroled Confederate POW**

Partly-printed Document Signed, 2p. octavo, August 26, 1865, being a U.S. Order for Transportation for A. Boswell (Private) "Paroled Prisoners dismounted" to travel from Columbus Mississippi to Corinth, Mississippi, to Memphis, Tennessee, on the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road, with verso reading "Hd. Qrs Post & Sub. Dist NE Miss. Columbus July 20, 1865 Lt. E. A. Cobb AAQM Will issue transportation to Private A. Boswell from Columbus, Miss to Memphis - he being a paroled soldier on his way home. By order of Col. G.M.L. Johnson. Signed by "E. Weakley Lt. & A.A.A.G." Fine. \$100-\$200



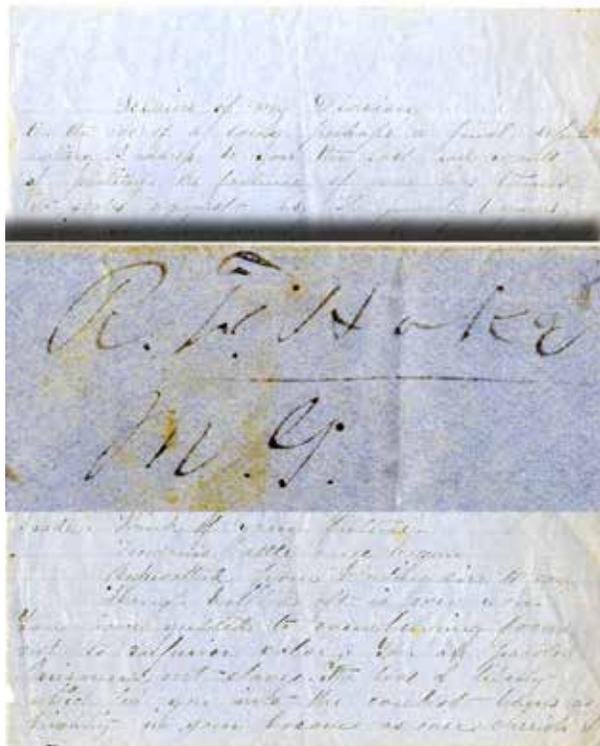
**100 CDV: Gen. Benjamin Huger** Carte de visite of General Benjamin Huger, with Anthony/Brady backmark. VG. \$100-\$200





**101 Shipping Negroes in Alabama** Partly-printed Document, 1p. oblong octavo, January 1, 1865, being a manifest for the Steamer Admiral, reading "Passage of 8 Negroes from Harwells to Demopolis..." also states another negro will be shipped from Demopolis to Harwells & back. Total amount of \$174 due by G.G Lyon the Administrator of S.M. Harwell's estate. Fine. **\$200-\$300**

**102 Hoke's signed Farewell Address** HOKE, Robert (1837-1912) Confederate major general who commanded forces at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Antietam and about Petersburg. Autograph Document Signed, "R.F. Hoke Maj Gen." 3p. quarto, written May 1, 1865, near Greensboro, Hoke writes "Soldiers of my Division: On the eve of a long, perhaps a final separation, I address to you the last sad words of parting. The fortunes of war have turned the scale against us. The proud banners which you waved so gloriously over many a field are to be furled at last; but they are not disgraced, my comrades. Your indomitable courage, your heroic fortitude, your patience under sufferings, have surrounded them with a halo which future years can never dim. History will bear witness to your valor and succeeding generations will point with admiration to your grand struggle for constitutional freedom. Soldiers, your past is full of glory! Treasure it in your hearts. Remember each gory battlefield, each day of victory, each bleeding comrade. Think then of your future. 'Freedom's battle, once begun/Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,/Though baffled oft, is ever won.' You have yielded



to overwhelming forces, not to superior valor. You are paroled prisoners, not slaves. The love of liberty, which led you into this contest, burns as brightly in your hearts as ever. Cherish it. Associate it with the history of your past. Transmit it to your children. Teach them the rights of freedom, and teach them to maintain them. Teach them the proudest day in all your proud career was that on which you enlisted as Southern soldiers, entering that holy brotherhood whose ties are now sealed by the blood of your compatriots who have fallen, and whose history is coeval with the brilliant record of the past four years. Soldiers, amid the imperishable laurels that surround your brows, no brighter leaf adorns them than your

connection with the late Army of Northern Virginia! The star that hone with splendor over its oft-repeated fields of victory, over the two deadly struggles of Manassas Plains, over Richmond, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, has sent its rays and been reflected wherever freedom has a friend. That star has set in blood, but yet in glory. That army is now of the past. The banners trail, but not with ignominy. No stain blots their escutcheons. No blush can tinge your cheeks as you proudly announce that you have a part in the history of the Army of Northern Virginia. My comrades, we have borne together the same hardships; we have shared the same dangers; we have rejoiced over the same victories. Your trials and your patience have excited sympathy and admiration, and I have borne willing witness to your bravery. It is with a heart full of grateful emotions for your services and ready obedience that I take leave of you. May the future of each one be as happy as your past career has been brilliant, and may no cloud ever dim the brightness of your fame. The past rises before me in its illimitable grandeur. Its memories, are part of the life of each one of us. But it is all over..." **\$3,000-\$5,000**

**103 7th Mass. Light Infantry writes of battle at Blakely, Alabama** Autograph Letter Signed by Newman Whipple Storer, Captain 7th Massachusetts Light Artillery, 1p. quarto, pencil. In the field near Blakely, Alabama, April 10, 1865, and reads in most part: "...The enemies works at this point were carried by assault last evening. We captured in all the forts somewhere in the vicinity of three thousand (3000) prisoners. I have lost in my battery since we set down before the works one man killed and three wounded. Should you not hear from me for some time do not feel any alarm as it is possible that I may not be able to send a letter to you for some time. Should we strike into Northern Ala. or even if we swing round in rear of Mobile it may be some little time before we open communications again with the U.S. The rebellion is at its last gasp and we shall soon have peace..." VG. Newman Whipple Storer, enlisted on May 21, 1861 as a corporal in the 7th Mass. Light Artillery, he eventually rose to the rank of captain. He was given honorable mention by General James Veatch in his official report on the assault of Ft. Blakely. He was born in Plymouth, Mass, was a member of GAR #113 in Boston and would die in 1917. **\$200-\$300**



**104 Irish signed Confederate Louisiana Artillery Document** Partly-printed Document Signed, "Patrick Murphy Corpl. Watson's Battery" 1p. quarto, March 10, 1865, Headquarters Department at Richmond, Virginia, March 16, 1865, being Special Orders 140, and reads" In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the following named men (paroled prisoners) are granted leaves of indulgence for 30 days, (unless sooner exchanged); at the expiration of which time, those belonging to commands serving north of the Southern boundary line of North Carolina and in East Tennessee, will report immediately to them, if exchanged; otherwise, they will report, to Camp of Paroled Prisoners, Richmond, Va. All other paroled prisoners,



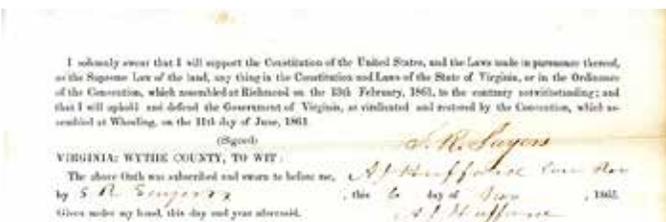
except those whose commands are serving within the limits above mentioned, will also report, at expiration of their furloughs, to Camp o Paroled Prisoners, Richmond, Va.” Signed “Patrick Murphy Crops. Watson’s Battery” and signed by “order of Lt. Gen. R.S. Ewell” by his adjutant general. Additional endorsed by T.C. McMackin, J.I. Duckman, D.G. Meade, and on the verso by Major A. Myers. Bears dark “QUARTERMASTER C.S.A. Selma” stamp. Nice Irish soldier document. **\$300-\$500**



**106 War-date Autograph Letter Signed by Gen. Wheeler - Content Regarding the Enemy WHEELER, Joseph (1836-1906) Confederate major general, “Fighting Joe” was a brilliant cavalry officer who raided Rosecrans at Chattanooga and harassed Sherman’s army through Georgia and the Carolinas. Autograph Letter Signed, “J. Wheeler Maj. Genl” 1p. Quarto, Hd Qrs Cav Corps near Sopers X roads 4-55 p.m. Feby 2, 1865, addressed to General D. H. Hill Comg Dist. Ga, Augusta, and reads “Just after writing you this morning the enemy advanced upon us in strong force & succeeded in driving us across the**

Duck Creek Swamp near Sopers X roads. I had but about five hundred men to oppose the enemy at this point as nearly every other road was menaced & I could not withdraw troops from those places to bring them here. Enemy’s line of skirmishers was fully half a mile long. We have checked them at this creek and think they will not be able to cross tonight. The enemy have driven us only about four (4) miles today...My loss in killed & wounded between twenty & thirty men on this road...” Fine. **\$2,000-\$3,000**

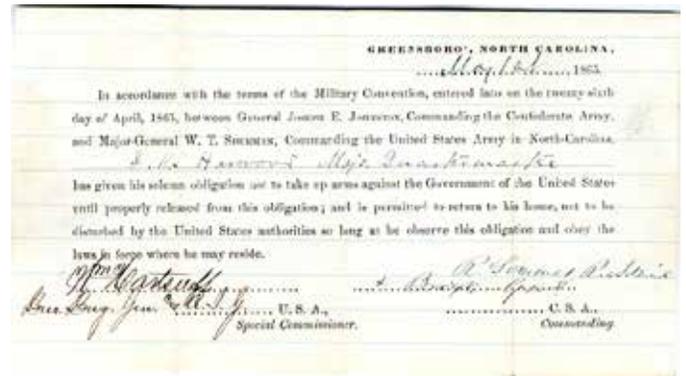
**107 Surgeon Captured at Gettysburg Signs his Oath to the Federal Government** Partly-printed Document Signed, “S.R. Sayers” 1p. oblong octavo, November 6, 1865, it reads “I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made



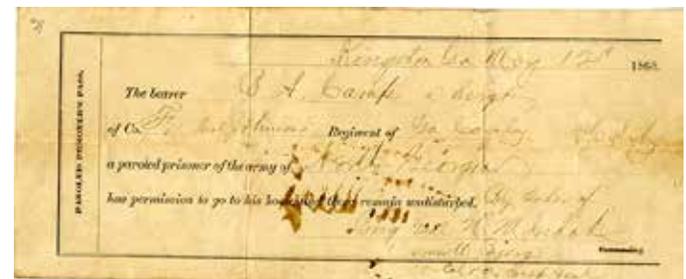
in pursuance thereof, as the Supreme Law of the land, anything in the Constitution and Laws of the State of Virginia, or in the Ordinance of the Convention, which assembled at Richmond on the 13th February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia, as vindicated and restored by the Convention, which assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th day of June 1861...” Countersigned by AJ Huffard. Fine. Samuel Rush Sayers (1833-1914) was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863 and confined in Baltimore until his release in November of 1863. He served with the 4th Virginia until his transfer to the 27th Virginia in July, 1861. **\$500-\$750**

## Greensboro Parole Signed by Raphael Semmes as Admiral and Brigadier General

**105 SEMMES, Raphael (1809-1877) United States Navy 1837-1860. Confederate States Navy 1861-1865. As Commander of the Confederate ship “Alabama” he executed the mission to inflict the greatest injury to the enemy’s commerce in the shortest time. Partly-printed Document Signed, “R. Semmes R. Admiral & Brig. Genl.” 1p. Oblong octavo, Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865, and reads “In accordance with the terms of the Military Convention, entered into on the twenty sixth day of April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General W.T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army in North Carolina, “I.K. Harwood, Majr. Quartermaster” has given his solemn obligation not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation; and is permitted to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as he observe this obligation and obey the laws in force where he may reside...” Countersigned “Wm Hartsuff Brv. Brig. Gen. and AIG,” U.S.A. Fine. Scarce, the only known example signed by Semmes. **\$3,000-\$5,000****



**108 Pass for a Paroled Georgia Prisoner** Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. 8-1/2”x3-1/2”, Kingston, Georgia, May 12, 1865, being a “PAROLED PRISONER’S PASS” it reads “The bearer B.A. Camp a Sergt. of Co. F. Col Johnson’s Regiment of Ga. Cavalry C.S.A. a paroled prisoner of the army of North Georgia has permission to



go to his home, and there remain undisturbed. By order of Brig. Gen. H.M. Judah Wemer W. Bjerg Lt. Col. & A. Insp. Genl.” Docketed on verso by Col. U.S.V.C. & Paroling officer. VG. Most likely a member of the 3rd Georgia Cavalry in which Major Hiram Johnson was commanding. **\$600-\$800**

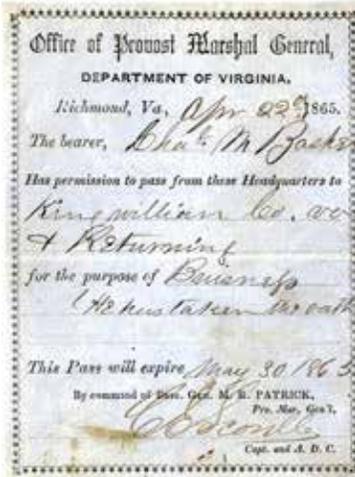
**109 North Carolinian’s Oath to the Federal Government**

Partly-printed Document Signed, September 4, 1865, Gaston County, North Carolina, 1p. 6”x3-3/4”, reads: “I, Alford



Black, of Gaston County, State of North Carolina, do solemnly swear or affirm in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves..." Signed by three Justice of Peace. VG. The oath of allegiance to the government of the United States was required to be sworn and subscribed to by all Confederate soldiers and civilians. **\$200-\$300**

addressed to President Johnson, and reads in part: "...The undersigned a citizen of the State of Kentucky and late an officer in the Confederate States Army with the rank of Brigadier General, and as such expected from the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation recently issued by the President, respectfully asks that he be restored to the rights of citizenship..." with Autograph Note Signed by the Governor of Kentucky, datelined Frankfort, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, "Believing that Jno. S. Williams late a Brig Genl in the Rebel Service will honestly keep and observe the Oath to be true to the Government of the U.S. I recommend him for pardon to the Prest. of the U.S. The question of citizenship will be with the Legislature of Ky to dispose of..." Fine. Rare and historic. **\$1,500-\$2,000**



**110 1865 Richmond, Va., Pass** Partly-printed pass, 1p. 3-1/2"x4-3/4", Office of Provost Marshal General, Department of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, April 22, 1865, and reads: "The bearer Chas. M. Basher, Has permission to pass from these Headquarters to King William Co. Va. & Returning for the purpose of Business (He has taken the oath). This Pass will expire May 30, 1865. By Command of Brig. Gen. M.R. Patrick, Pro. Mar. Gen'l." Signed by Capt. C.E. Scoville of the 94th New York. Fine. **\$100-\$200**

**113 6th Virginia Parole of Honor**

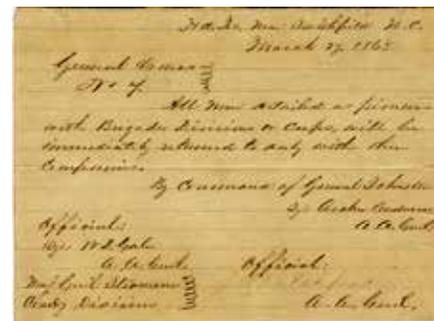
Unusual manuscript parole, 1p. Quarto, Hd. Qrs. U.S. Forces, Cumberland Gap, Kentucky April 29, 1865, for William T. Roop of Company 'G', 64th Virginia Infantry. It reads in part: "...I W.J. Roop...64th Va...do hereby voluntarily give my Parole of honor that I will return to my home in Lee County State of Virginia. I do further promise that I will not take up Arms against the Federal Government & that I will remain peaceable & loyal to the U.S. Government until I am regularly exchanged by signed authority..."



Signed "William T. Roop", and countersigned by the paroling officer. Repair, foxing along folds, else about VG. **\$300-\$500**

**111 Gens. Trimble and Kemper are Transferred to the Gettysburg Hospital**

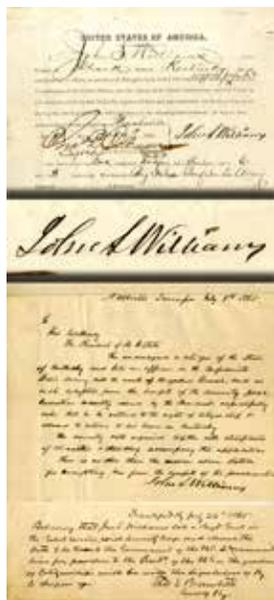
Pair of Autograph Letters Signed by the Colonel of the 36th Pennsylvania Militia, both 1p. quarto, on "Department S u s q u e h a n n a , Head Quarters, Gettysburg, Pa." lettersheet, one addressed to Dr. Jaynes, Medical Director, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, with cover and reads "Dr. - You will have Maj. Gen. Trimble C.S.A. removed to the Seminary Hospital this afternoon - comfortable quarters having been provided for him." The second reads "Lt. Fullwood, Sir - You will have Gen. Kemper C.S.A. taken to the Seminary Hospital to-day." Both Fine. **\$100-\$200**



**114 General Johnston Orders From North Carolina**

Manuscript Document Signed, "J.W. Ratchford", 1p. oblong octavo, Hd. Qrs. near Smithfield, N.C. March 27, 1865, being General Orders No. 7, addressed to Maj. Genl. Stevenson, it reads: "...All men detailed as pioneers with Brigades Divisions or Corps, will be immediately returned to duty with their companies...by Command of General Johnston..." Mounted, else VG. **\$200-\$300**

returned to duty with their companies...by Command of General Johnston..." Mounted, else VG. **\$200-\$300**



**112 Oath of Allegiance by Kentucky CSA General WILLIAMS,**

John Stuart (1818-1898) Confederate General from Kentucky, he was given the Thanks of Congress for his actions at Saltville, Virginia, October 2, 1864. He surrendered at Appomattox and became a U.S. Senator after the war. Partly-printed Document Signed, "John S. Williams" 1p. Small quarto, July 10, 1865, Nashville, being the Oath of Allegiance for Brigadier General John Williams and reads in part: "...I John S. Williams...of Kentucky do solemnly swear or affirm...I will support, protect & defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States there under...and faithfully support all laws and proclamation which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves..." Fine. With attached Manuscript Letter Signed, "John S. Williams" 1p. Quarto, July 8, 1865, Nashville,

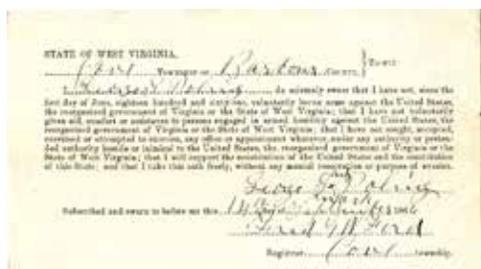
### Appomattox Parole Signed by 24th Virginia Cavalry Colonel

**115** Appomattox Court House parole, April 10, 1865, signed by Colonel William Todd Robins 24th Virginia Cavalry, and reads "THE BEARER Sergt. J.H.F. Tompkins of Co. F 24th Regt. of Va. Cav., a Paroled Prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his house, and there remain undisturbed." Fine condition. William Todd Robins (1835-1906), Colonel of the 9th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, distinguished himself during JEB Stuart's cavalry ride around the



Union Army during the Peninsular Campaign in 1862, later commissioned as Colonel of the 24th Virginia Cavalry. **\$2,000-\$3,000**

**116** **State of West Virginia Oath of Allegiance** Partly printed Document Signed, 1p. oblong octavo, September 14, 1866, Cove Township, Barbour County, West Virginia, and reads in part: "I, George G. Poling, do solemnly swear that I have not, since the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, voluntarily borne arms against the United States, the reorganized government of Virginia or the State of



West Virginia; that I have not voluntarily given aid, comfort or assistance to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, the reorganized government of Virginia or West Virginia; that I have not sought, accepted, exercised

or attempted to exercise, any office or appointment whatever, under any authority or pretended authority hostile or inimical to the United States, the reorganized government of Virginia or the State of West Virginia; that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State; and that I take this oath freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion..." Fine. **\$200-\$300**

### 117 Georgia Militia Button

Georgia militia button, 7/8-inch, ca. 1850's, Horstmann & Allen, NY backmark. This two-piece button proudly displays the Georgia Seal and is of a type often found on Confederate uniforms from that state. Nice dark brown patina. VF. **\$100-\$200**



### 118 Lot of Four Early U.S. Marine Coat Buttons

Lot of four early U.S. Marine coat buttons, "??", ca. 1850 and later. These scarce buttons show an eagle clutching

an anchor under 13 stars. Most interesting is a specimen dug from a Civil War site. A really uncommon find, this button has a bent shank with verdigris on both sides. A light cleaning would be beneficial. Much of the backmark is obscured, however it was clearly made in "Attleboro" and is likely an Evans product. VG...Plus; Two non-dug buttons with Scoville backmarks. One of these retains full gilt; the other is toned a pleasing dark brown. VF...Plus; Post-Civil war example with an Art Metal Works backmark. VF. **\$100-\$200**

### 119 Soldier's Furlough

Partly printed Confederate "Soldier's Furlough", 1p. 6-3/4"x3-1/4", July 18, 1864, Lynchburg, Va, issued from Pratt Hospital, for Corporal F. Moore, of the 40th Virginia, Regiment, Walker's Brigade. Signed by Acting Senior Surgeon G.W. Thornhill. With furlough and rations stamp. VG. **\$200-\$300**



### 120 Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Unusual pair of Morgan Raid items, includes: Autograph Letter Signed by A.S. Stuver, Co I 115th Ohio Volunteers, 4pp. octavo, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 26, 1863, and reads in part: "...Since I wrote to you last, the Morgan Raid has taken place, and we had to turn out in full strength. Morgan was at the nearest point, 11 miles from Cincinnati and at the same time we were 5 miles from Cincinnati... There was a great scare here then, but as Morgan moved over 40 miles a



day it was soon over. 2400 of Morgan's men came down the river in the last 2 days; the men were sent to Indianapolis, Ind. and the officers about 100 of them are in the City Prison here. There are some more expected in a day or two. Morgan has only got about 600 men with him, and today they are in Columbiana Co. but it is not likely that they will get

much further. Yesterday Major McCook the father of 6 sons in the army, was buried here. He was killed in the Battle of Buffington Island, where so many of Morgan's men were taken prisoners....Two of Major McCook's sons, a private and Brig Gen. have been killed. One is yet a Maj. Gen., two colonels, and one a Capt. They were all on his funeral. Maj. McCook was a Paymaster in the army and went voluntary after Morgan. He was 60 years old..." Fine condition...plus; Partly-printed Document Signed, "Morgan Raid Claims" 2pp. folio, May 4, 1869, for \$220 of Asahel Skinner's property lost in Rutland County. Fine condition. Morgan's Raid was a diversionary incursion by Confederate cavalry into the northern U.S. states of Indiana and Ohio during the American Civil War. The raid took place from June 11-July 26, 1863, and is named for the commander of the Confederates, Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan. Although it caused temporary alarm in the North, the raid was ultimately classed as a failure. The raid covered more than 1,000 miles, beginning in Tennessee and ending in northern Ohio. It coincided with the Vicksburg Campaign and the Gettysburg Campaign, and it was meant to draw U.S. troops away from these fronts by frightening the North into demanding their troops return home. Despite his initial successes, Morgan was thwarted in his attempts to recross the Ohio River and eventually was forced to surrender what remained of his command in northeastern Ohio near the Pennsylvania border. Morgan and other senior officers were kept in the Ohio state penitentiary, but they tunneled their way out and took a train to Cincinnati, where they crossed the Ohio River to safety. **\$800-\$1,200**

**Tintype Photograph of Two Members of Mosby's Rangers**

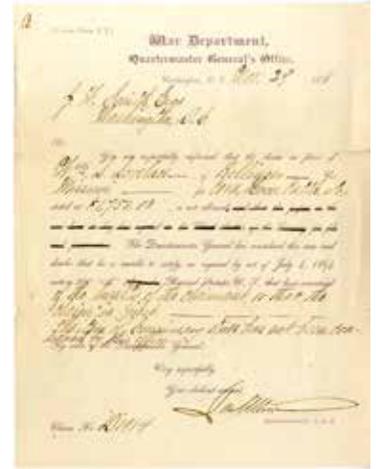
**121** Great 1/4 plate tintype of two members of the 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, J. Hensley Smith and George Meacham Slater. Fine condition. Heavily documented and complete with identification documentation.



The 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, also known as Mosby's Rangers, Mosby's Raiders, or Mosby's Men, was a battalion of partisan cavalry in the Confederate army during the American Civil War. Noted for their lightning strike raids on Union targets and their ability to consistently elude pursuit, the Rangers disrupted Union communications and supply lines. The 43rd Battalion was formed on June 10, 1863, at Rector's Cross Roads, near Rectortown, Virginia, when John S. Mosby formed Company A of the battalion. Mosby was acting under the authority of General Robert E. Lee, who had granted him permission to raise a company in January 1863 under the Partisan Ranger Act of 1862, in which the Confederate Congress authorized the formation of such units. By the summer of 1864, Mosby's battalion had grown to six cavalry companies and one artillery company, comprising about 400 men. After February 1864, the Confederate Congress revoked the authority of all partisan units, except for two, one of which was the 43rd Battalion, the other being McNeill's Rangers. The battalion never formally surrendered, but was disbanded on April 21, 1865, after Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House to Ulysses S. Grant, but not before attempting to negotiate surrender with Major General Winfield S. Hancock in Millwood, Virginia. **\$5,000-\$7,500**

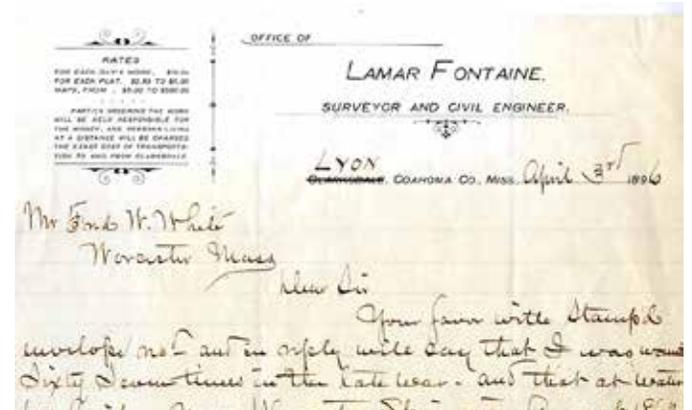
**122 Missouri farmer's Civil War Claim is Denied**

Partly-printed Document Signed, 1p. quarto, November 29, 1878, War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D.C. addressed to J.W. Smith an attorney in Washington, and reads in part: "...You are respectfully informed that the claim in favor of Wm. S. Lovelace of Bollinger Co. Missouri, for corn, horses, cattle, etc. stated at \$1,750, is not allowed...The Quartermaster General has considered this case and decides that he is unable to certify, as required by act of July 4, 1864, section 300 'A'... Revised Statues U.S., that he is convinced of the loyalty of the claimant, or that the claim is just..." Fine. **\$50-\$100**



**123 Large 1883 Tipton Photographic View of the Gettysburg Battlefield**

Albumen photograph, 16" X 10", with description in the negative, "Scene of Pickett's charge, Gettysburg, showing the "copse", stone wall of bloody angle, Codori house, grove in which Confederate forces formed, and where Gen. Webb was wounded and Gen. Armistead and Lieut. Cushing killed in angle - Photo. by Tipton, Gettysburg." There are two small monuments visible in the



background and a hand painted sign sticking in the stonewall with the IDs of two Pennsylvania regiments painted on it. A great Tipton Gettysburg view and rarely encountered in this extremely large size. William H. Tipton (1850-1929) was a noted American photographer of the second half of the 19th century, most noted for his extensive early photography of the Gettysburg Battlefield and the borough of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Tipton was born in Gettysburg. He studied photography as the apprentice of Charles and Isaac Tyson, who were among the earliest Gettysburg photographers. In 1868, Tipton purchased much of assets of the Tyson studio and went into business for himself. He became quite popular as an outdoor portrait photographer, taking thousands of photographs of visitors to the Gettysburg battlefield, where he established Tipton Park. By 1888, he had produced an estimated 5,000 views of the battlefield of Gettysburg and more than 100,000 portraits. He eventually became one of America's best known photographers, but images of Civil War battlefields remained a mainstay, including Antietam and Harpers Ferry. **\$750-\$1,000**

**124 Killed More Yankees Than Any Other Confederate Soldier**

Autograph Letter Signed, "Lamar Fontaine" 1p. quarto, Lyon, Coahoma County, Mississippi, April 3, 1896, on his personal stationary, addressed to Frederick W. White of Worcester, Massachusetts, it reads in part: "...I was wounded sixty seven times in the late war - and that at Waterloo Bridge near Warrenton Springs in August 1862 I did shoot sixty men in sixty minutes...I did not charge six men going into Vicksburg, but did ride through 150 at Hankerson's Ferry on Big Black River coming out...in that charge I did kill four men and was shot 27 times instead of 17 as reported.



I was with the Indians only 4 years instead of 13 years. With these slight errors the article as I have seen it is in the main correct..." Fine. One of the most appealing among the hundreds of songs concerning the life of the soldier in the army was "All Quiet Along The Potomac." During the long periods between major battles and campaigns, a soldier's main assignment was the lonely one of picket and sentry duty. The song was based on an actual incident claimed as having taken place during the time of inactivity following the first Battle of Bull Run [21 Jul

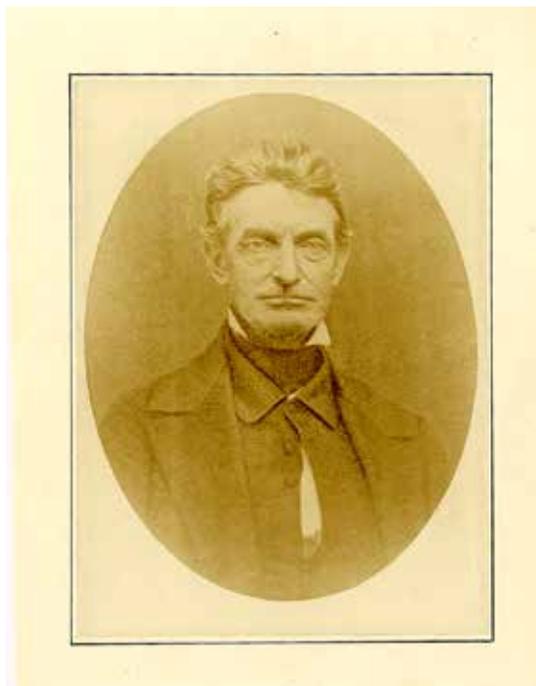
1861], while the forces of both sides were gathering strength. For many days the newspapers could merely report in their headlines "All Quiet Along the Potomac," for there were no major battles to describe, and the people were in a tense period of expectation of great events in the future. According to the story, a Confederate soldier, said to be Lamar Fontaine of the Second Virginia Cavalry, was standing night guard on a lonely outpost with one of his best friends, John Moore. After completing his six-hour assignment, he awakened his sleeping friend to take over. Moore stirred the glowing coals of the fire. The flames which leaped up revealed the position to the enemy pickets stationed on the opposite bank of the Potomac River, and made him a perfect target, framed in the fire's light. The bullet of a Union sharpshooter found its mark in Moore. As he determined that his friend had been killed, Fontaine's eyes fell upon the headlines of a newspaper lying on the ground: "All Quiet Along the Potomac." The next day he wrote the poem... So popular was the work, set to music by both Northern and Southern composers, that the commanders of the opposing forces, the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, issued a joint order prohibiting the barbarous custom of picket fire, again exhibiting the powerful influence which a song can exert in times of war. **\$200-\$300**

**126 Photographs of a Black Confederate Veteran** Three snapshot photographs of a 1920 United Confederate veteran's parade, each ID'd. The primary snap is captioned "Body Guard & Cook for Gen.



R.E. Lee" and shows a highly decorated Black man wearing a pennant of Lee and Confederate flags. The vet is William Mack Lee. Fine. The other two are captioned, "U.C.V. 10-8-20" showing the Vets marching; and "U.C.V. parade 10-8-20" shows the parade in distance. All fine. William Mack Lee published a book, "HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF REV. WM. MACK LEE BODY SERVANT OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR. . . COOK FROM 1861 to 1865", by Rev. Wm. Mack Lee, 1918. Included are copies of a Wm. Mack Lee Photo and of the cover of his book. Both are held in the UNC collection. **\$500-\$750**

**125 Scarce John Brown Photograph** JOHN BROWN "ALBANY" ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPH. Excessively rare albumen photographic print, 4 1/2" x 6" to larger paper mount, depicting infamous abolitionist JOHN BROWN (1800-1859), best known for his armed takeover of the federal armory at Harpers Ferry in October of 1859, in an attempt to foment an armed slave revolt. The photograph is a chest-up view of Brown, minus his famous beard. It is a version of the "Albany" print, made in February, 1857 by an unknown printer in Albany, New York as an art-enhanced version of an earlier portrait, attributed to photographer Benjamin Battels taken at Akron, Ohio in August, 1855. The Akron image was made during Brown's initial journey from New York to Kansas, during which he raised funds and arms for the violent resistance to slavery which was brewing there at the time. At the end of 1856 and through 1857, following his massacre of pro-slavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek (May, 1856), Brown returned east to raise additional funds for his cause. At this time, William Barnes, secretary of the New York State Kansas Committee, suggested that Brown sit for a photograph during their meeting in Albany. Brown was by that time suffering the effects of Bell's Palsy (a type of facial paralysis), so he instead commissioned an unknown printer to enhance and reprint the 1855 Akron image. He distributed these retouched, reprinted images during his fundraising tour. One copy, still extant, was inscribed to Franklin Sanborn, one of the "Secret Six" committee which funded Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. Another copy was given to Brown's daughter, Ruth Brown Thompson, who later donated it to the Chicago Historical Society, at which time she erroneously stated that it was made in 1855. The print presented here is mounted on a 6" x 7 1/2" paper backing, which bears the illegible remnants of a pencil inscription on the reverse. An extremely rare, original view of Brown, in very good to fine condition. **\$3,000-\$5,000**

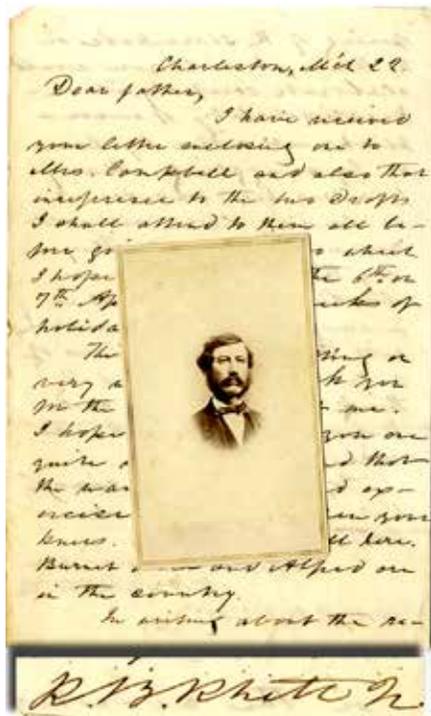


**127 Black Soldier Photograph and Letter** Letter datelined Delaware Ohio, April 12th, 1886, 1pp. requesting a review of a pension application for "Jeremiah Auction ... private Co. C, 5th Regt U.S.C.T., pension certificate No 213.415 ..... you will confer a great favor on a worthy soldier." With the letter is a 1/6 plate tintype of Austin in studio, full standing in uniform. Both VG. Jeremiah Austin enlisted 8/1/1864 he mustered into "C" Co. US CT 5th Infantry and was Mustered Out on 8/29/1865



at New Berne, N.C. The 5th United States Colored Infantry Regiment was an African American unit of the Union Army during the American Civil War. A part of the United States Colored Troops, the regiment saw action in Virginia as part of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign and in North Carolina, where it participated in the attacks on Fort Fisher and Wilmington and the Carolinas Campaign. **\$400-\$600**

**128 Fire-Eater Rhett Discusses the Slave Trade With His Father** Robert Barnwell Rhett (1800-1876) was an American politician who served as a deputy from South Carolina to the Provisional Confederate States Congress from 1861 to 1862, a member of the US House of Representatives from South Carolina from 1837 to 1849, and US Senator from South Carolina from 1850 to 1852. A bulwark of states' rights ideology and an early advocate of secession, he was a "Fire-Eater". Rhett published his views through his newspaper, the Charleston Mercury. Autograph Letter Signed "R.B. Rhett, Jr." to his father, app., datelined Charleston, March 22, 1852, near fine. In part, "The paper is getting on very well, and I thank you for the editorials sent me. I hope by this time you are quite well again and that the warm weather and exercise will strengthen your knees. We are all well here. Barnet, Elise and Alfred are in the country. In writing about the reopening of the slave trade in the Union, I wish you would elaborate carefully its impracticability of accomplishment, either by law or by smuggling. All any planters here consider it as already done and will never be stopped. They say thousands are now landed in Texas. It is a very obstructive question with the present prices of Negroes, and should, I think, be carefully and thoroughly handled at once. ..." Also included is a CDV by Anthony of New York shows a bust of Rhett Jr. Condition of both is near fine. **\$800-\$1,200**



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**129 The 21st Miss. Infantry (Including General Humphreys) Are Mended Back To Health By Cousin Archer** War-date young Southern ladies' letter, 2pp. 4to., Woodland, [Amelia Court House, Va.], Oct. 7-8, 1861, to Richard T. Archer, Port Gibson, Miss., in part: "Dear Cousin Dick, I was sorry to see from letters Edward [Pvt. Edward S. Archer, Co. I, 21st Mississippi] received...that you had only received one of the four letters I have written since he got here in regard to his health... Edward is a great deal better... he has no fever this evening. He says I must give his love to you and all the family and tell you he is mending slowly...Mr. Humphreys [Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys (1808-1882) buried Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Miss.] also sends his love. He has had no fever for a week...and walked yesterday evening to the Spring...about the hospital we have at the C. H. [Court House.] It is very well conducted. Dr. Barrister is the doctor and a very attentive one. He is living at the C. H...he and his wife are staying with Jane Masters. Aunt Segar says she will do all she can for Edward and...for Mr. Humphreys, but he is so well now he does not require any nursing. She does nearly all the nursing as I am engaged nearly all day reading to Uncle Daniel...although my will is good and there are no young men we can get to assist us as they are all in the war. I hope Edward will soon be able to write to you...until he is I will keep you advised of his health...Sam Irving...has the same fever...that Edward has. His health has been bad ever since [e] entered the service. Lewis has 4 sons in the Army...Cousin, F. T. Archer...". [Oct. 8]...our patients are pretty well the morning. They have been less trouble than I thought...possible for...sick people could be. We will be very sorry when they will be obliged to leave. Jane said... young Mr. Riker [should] come here. We will do the best we can for him, but we cant take no more unless your sons should be in the War, before it is over. We would always consider it a privilege [privilege] to have your children or Ned. Aunt Segar is very old and it is too much for her to nurse much. She is complaining...with pain in her limbs...". Also included is a copy of the original transmittal cover, addressed: " Mr. Richard T. Archer, Port Gibson, Mississippi." Overall VG. **\$200-\$300**



130 "As For Peace...We Should Give The Northern Abolitionist With Lyncoln At Their Head One Good Brushing Before The Matter Closes." A great early war-date Southern schoolmaster's letter, 2pp. 4to., written by William Verser, Burkeville, Va., May 13, 1861, to his son, Edward P. Verser who was then employed as a clerk in Farmville, Va., who eventually enlists in the same company as his brother Cicero, who is mentioned in this letter, but did not survive the war dying of disease at his home in 1864. The letter reads, in part: "...we are all in health...except your sister who [married Pvt. James C. Baughan, Co. C, 18th Va. Infantry, WIA Seven Pines, Va., June 1, 62] is much trouble[d] about Baughan who left 2 weeks or more & is stationed at the Fair Grounds, Richmond and has not been able to visit her since whilst others of the same company has. [Your brother] Cicero poor fellow, as young man, will have to stand up to it which I hope he will do faithfully, but your mother is in much trouble[d] about him. [He enlisted April 23, 1861, as private in Co. F, 18th Virginia, WIA/POW Pickett's Charge, Gettysburg. DOD Point Lookout, MD, 5/27/64.] The office [clerkship] that you occupy I presume exonerates you from military duty...I hope my dear son that you will be prompt in the discharge of every duty incumbent on you...for indeed this is a critical time an requires energy and promptitude in every public line of official duty. How long the war may last I cannot as yet imagine, although some flatter the idea that peace will be made without firing a gun, but I cannot think so. There will be some fighting and perhaps much before its ended. Your mother sent Cicero...something good to eat...marked to the care of Capt. [Richard A.] Booker [WIA Antietam, AWOL, 2/15/63. Dropped from rolls May 5, 63] his commdt. who we saw at the Junction...on his way

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to Farmville to see his family. [Richard Anderson Booker 1817-1904 is buried in Farmville.]...he stated that Circeo was then well and quite lively. We have moved to Baughan's and all living together...it [is] best for your mother & sister to always together and work their matters together as Baughan is off...I have a very pretty school which keeps me well employed... next Sunday is Whitsunday and you may...meet with Baughan for...he may come up then if not called further off

because I did not know where you were...Bro Jesse has concluded not to remove his family from Maryville...has concluded to remain where he is. Mr. Bicknell and entire family moved to Nashville this week. Mr. Robinson will go with them. Father advised that I should not send for Florence, seemed indeed very much opposed to it...Bro Jesse says that the victory at Manassas has done a good deal to dampen the arbor of the Tories in E. Tenn. and that the masses are now crying for peace, say they are opposed to war, etc...he thought it very doubtful what course their leaders would pursue...I am trying to make arrangements with Mr. Chandler to hire a woman for several months. I think I will succeed. He called to see me...and was very kind and accommodating...poor Frank Coleman was buried today. I was so surprised to hear of his death...not having heard... that he was sick. He had typhoid fever. I feel so sorry for his poor wife...I have drawn from Mr. Hill 1/2 of Olin's hire...let mother have it...your loving, faithful Wifey." Minor toning, else VG **\$300-\$500**

**132 Confederate Secessionist (Baltimore Issued) "Don't Tread On Me" Patriotic Card.** A great war-date, ca. early Spring 1861,

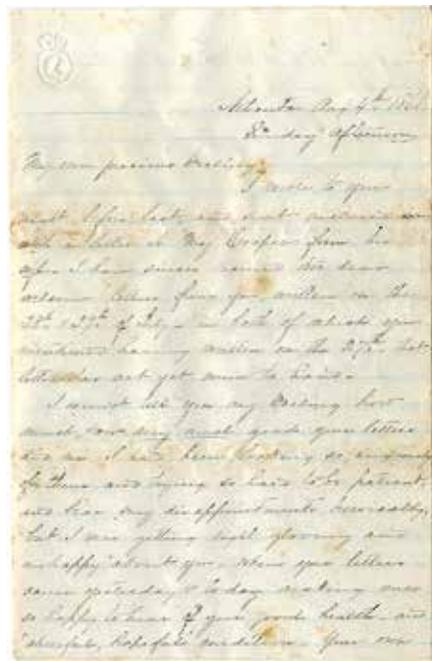


Confederate patriotic card, measuring 3 1/4" x 2," with period manuscript notation, on the verso, in full: "Worn by Secessionists from 19th to 26th April [1861] in Baltimore." A glazed paper stock card emblazoned with a pair of First National Confederate flags, held by a snake, reading, in full: "Don't Tread On Me. WE KNOW OUR RIGHTS." Negligible tape stains, else VG. **\$300-\$500**

before that time...as for peace...we should give the Northern abolitionist with Lyncoln at their head one good brushing before the matter closes, that they know better how to treat the Southern Democracy after this, otherwise they will be always be pecking at us, as they have been for many years... your affectionate father, Wm. Verser." Also included is the letter's very rare transmittal cover with Confederate provisional postal system use of U. S. postage stamp. Virginia seceded from the Union on April 17, 1861 and was admitted to the Confederacy on May 7th. This cover is postmarked, "Burkesville, Va. May 13". Both overall near fine. **\$500-\$750**

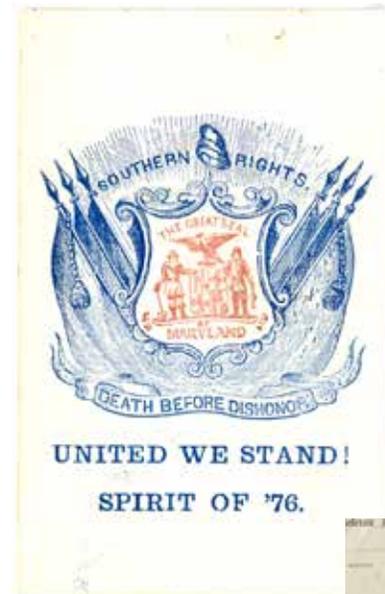
**131 "What A Shock I Received [at] The First News of The Loss Among Our Atlanta Companies" After The Battle of First Bull Run**

A great Southern wife's letter, 8pp. 8vo., written by "your loving, faithful Wifey", Atlanta, [Ga.], August 4, 1861, to "my darling", a soldier in either the 7th or 8th Georgia, who fought at First Bull Run, reading, in part: "...I cannot tell you my Darling how much...your letters did me. I had been looking so anxiously for them...your own trust in our kind Heavenly Father increases mine and sustains me...since you are exposed



to so much danger my faith often wavers and leaves me unhappy and most miserable...somebody's friend and acquaintances would suffer, would fall in battle, but I could not bring myself to believe that it would be mine. You can imagine then...what a shock I received the first news of the loss among our Atlanta companies. I feel so thankful that our loss is so much less than at first supposed. I dread to hear of the next battle, so many of our brave men must fall. Perhaps my Darling among them. Oh! God forbid...I pray so fervently that you may be spared...if God will but hear my feeble prayers you will go unhurt, untouched...my spirit too will hover round you in the battle field or in your tent. Each day, each night,

each hour I pray for your safety, my own precious husband...surely the God of battle, our God, will bless and keep you from all harm...it makes my heart ache to think of your sleeping on the ground with only your blankets...I have not written as often as I did while you were at Tybee,



**133 Confederate Secessionist "Southern Rights" Maryland Based Patriotic Card.** A great war-date, ca. early Spring 1861, Confederate patriotic card, measuring 2" x 3 1/4." A glazed paper stock card emblazoned with the Maryland Coat of Arms, reading, in full: "Southern Rights. UNITED WE STAND! SPIRIT OF '76." Near fine. **\$300-\$500**

**134 A 2nd Lt of Forrest's Cavalry Gets Paid** Document Signed by 2nd Lt. "J(ames).A. Anderson" of

Capt Bacots Company of Lt. Col. Forrest Battalion Cavalry, on preprinted voucher form. Anderson acknowledges receipt of \$270 for service from his enlistment September 14, 1861 to date, December 14, 1861. Near fine. **\$200-\$300**





**135 2 1 s t**  
**Mississippi Letter**  
**Pertaining to**  
**the Battle of**  
**Manassas War-date**  
 Confederate soldier  
 Autograph Letter  
 Signed by Lt. T.B.  
 Sloan on behalf of W.W.  
 Brooks, 21st Mississippi  
 Infantry, 6pp. octavo, on  
 Confederate stationary  
 with matching cover,  
 addressed to W.J.  
 Brooks of Mississippi,  
 penned on July 25, 1861,  
 Richmond Va, Camp  
 Davis, and reads in part:  
 "...I suppose you have  
 heard of the glorious  
 victory of our troops at  
 Manassas or near there  
 at Bulls Run on the 21,

The Following Eight lots are Confederate Printed, War-dated, Newspapers. The scarcity of Confederate newspapers is well established based on the lack of available rag paper from which to publish the newspaper. The distribution was limited, the news reports brief.

**137 Jefferson Confederate Report of Jefferson Davis Inauguration Speech** A complete and authentic issue of The Daily Delta, New Orleans, February 20, 1861, 8pp., disbound, VG. from the second page, "Inaugural Address, President Jefferson Davis, Delivered Montgomery February 18, 1861". The printed speech runs over a full column, in part, "Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned to me with an humble distrust of my abilities ... The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was "to



establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the ends for which it was established ... For purposes of defense, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia, but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well-instructed and disciplined army ... the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others and followed by no domestic convulsion. ..." Then from an interior page, a report of "Lincoln Enroute to Washington" with a brief Lincoln speech in Cleveland. ... Several illustrated runaway slave ads. **\$400-\$600**

fifteen thousand of our men whipped 40 thousand & olde Scott was there in person to direct them but it done no good. Beauregard & Johnston were too hard for him, our loss was 3 or 4 hundred killed & about 1,000 wounded. Scott's loss was between 7 & 12 thousand besides all his cannon all munitions & provisions & wagons & all his small arms in fact he lost nearly all that he had on the fields of action they came very near getting Olde Scott himself. They got his sword & epaulettes & carriages & six horses. Senator Wilson was in Centerville and made his escape by getting upon a cart & driving off as a dryman leaving his fine clothes behind... We took about 6,000 prisoners and a good many of them are officers, two members of congress were taken prisoner... Lt. Smith resigned & left for Miss. this morning so we will have another election before long. I think Zack Foster & George will be candidates..." Fine condition. **\$500-\$750**

**136 12th South Carolina Quartermaster Writes Home**

War-date Confederate soldier Autograph Letter Signed by William Gaffney, 12th South Carolina Infantry and surrendered with his unit at Appomattox, 2pp. quarto on fine Confederate patriotic stationary, Camp Germantown, September 27, 1861, with cover addressed to Limestone Springs, South Carolina, with "PAID 5" and "Fairfax" circular datestamp, it reads in part:



"...A week ago yesterday we left here for Munson Hill... We were within sight of Washington City and Alexandria and could see the encampment of the Yankees in all directions. The Yankees took possession of the hill at noon as we left and are now advancing on us with large forces. We will most likely have a terrible battle within a few days, and I might not be allowed to write if there is a fight. You must direct my letter to Tudor Hall, Manassas, Virginia... to our uniform. It is very plain - black jean pants and coat trimmed with green - the Col. is going to give us of the band a handsome uniform for the last six months wear if we should live so long. It is not likely that the regiment should come to South Carolina this winter... We will have a pretty hard fight and then return to winter quarters..." Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



**138 Confederate Newspaper Reports Continued Secession**

A complete and authentic issue of The Daily Delta, New Orleans, April 17, 1861, 6pp., disbound, VG. From the interior page, "news From Pensacola Bay, ... Great Excitement in Memphis, The City Declared Out Of The Union, ... from the front page, Ordinance ... several

Virginia Will Pass Secession illustrated runaway slave ads. **\$300-\$500**

**139 Confederate Newspaper Reports the Bombing of Sumter**

A complete and authentic issue of The Daily Delta, New Orleans, April 17, 1861, 8pp., disbound, VG. Front page report, "Bombardment of Fort Sumter" runs over one column. ..., Exultation of Lincoln Over the War Sprit in the North, He Declares he will Wage Vigorous War, ... back page provides Twelve Acts signed in type by President Jefferson Davis. Several illustrated runaway slave ads. **\$300-\$500**



**140 Confederate Newspaper Reports The Battle of Bull Run** A complete and authentic issue of The Daily Delta, New Orleans, April 17, 1861, 4pp., disbound, tanned, VG. From the front page, running 2-1/2 columns and signed in type, "The Battle of Bull Run. Beauregard's Official report. Exceptional detail. In part, "With the general results of the engagement between several brigades of my command and a considerable force of the enemy ... despite a well-planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's Brigade— first at Germantown and subsequently at Centreville, whence he withdrew by my direction, after midnight,



without collision, although enveloped on three sides by their lines. This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy, as to my ulterior purposes, and led him to anticipate an unrevised passage of Bull Run. As prescribed, in the first and second sections of the paper herewith, marked "A," on the morning of the 17th of July, my troops resting on Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge, a distance of about eight miles, were posted as follows: Ewell's Brigade occupied a position in vicinity of Union Mills Ford. It consisted of Rhodes's 5th and Seibel's 6th Regiments, of Alabama, and Seymour's 6th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, with four 12-pounder howitzers, of Walton's Battery, and Harrison's, Green's and Cabell's Companies of Virginia Cavalry. D. R. Jones' Brigade was in position in rear of McLean's Ford, and consisted of Jenkins' 5th South Carolina, and Burt's 17th and Fetherstone's 18th Regiments of Mississippi Volunteers, with two brass 6-pounder guns of Walton's Battery, and one company of Cavalry. Longstreet's Brigade covered Blackburn's Ford, and consisted of Moore's First, Garland's Eleventh and Corse's Seventeenth Regiments Virginia Volunteers, with two 6-pounder brass guns of Walton's Battery. .... **\$300-\$500**

**141 Free Colored Fights For the Confederates** A

complete and authentic issue of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, November 15, 1861, 4pp., disbound, separated at the spine, VG. From the front page, nearly twenty illustrated notices for various regiments advising of recruiting and drills. War news includes, the Battle of Belmont, ... "How a Free Colored Man Fought", ... "It is understood that Gen. Lee assumes the command , ... more. **\$200-\$300**



**142 New Orleans Confederate** A complete and authentic issue of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, November 1, 1861, 4pp., disbound, separated at the spine, VG. From the front page are over twenty military notices regarding recruiting and drills for various regiments, each with

an illustration. Several war reports include, Account of the Battle of Leesburg, ... Gen. Prices Army in Springfield, ... **\$100-\$200**

**143 The Choctaw Support The Confederacy** A complete

and authentic issue of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, November 7, 1861, 4pp., disbound, VG. From the front page are over twenty military notices regarding recruiting and drills for various regiments, each with an illustration. Several war reports include, Message of the Principal Chief of the Choctaw, ... Southern Rights Convention, Kentucky Resolutions, ... Combined Attack on Beaufort and Tybee... more. **\$200-\$300**



**144 Scarce Issue of the Camden Confederate Newspaper,** complete

and authentic, December 4, 1863, 4pp, tabloid, never bound. Several reports to include, Lt. Grogan escape from Fort Johnson prison, ... Siege of Knoxville, ... Another Conflict imminent from the Armies of Northern Virginia, ... Exchange Notice lists Confederate regiments of officers and soldiers exchanged, ... the Retreat of Bragg, ... \$50 Runaway ad ... more. **\$200-\$300**



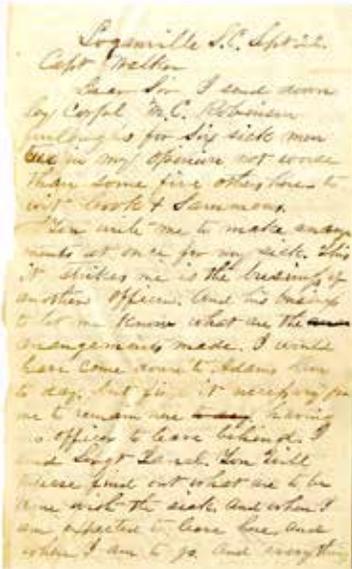
**145 An Influential South Carolinian, Gabriel E. Manigault Says "6 Grown Negroes Have Died" While He Experiments With Salt Refinement** Good war-

date Confederate plantation owner's letter, 3pp. 4to., by Col. Gabriel E. Manigault (1809-1888), South Santee, McClellanville, [S. C.], June 18, 1862, to his wife, Annie Porcher Manigault (1822-1881), reading, in part: "...we can do nothing here but work our corncrib & the negroes from White Oak continue sickly. 6 grown negroes have died...those at Romney are sickly. I am most anxious, but cannot come up...I mean to experiment on the making of



salt by a new process. After a few days I will send Philip up again and some negroes as soon as I hear that the salt is there. Let me know the price of [?] in that part of the country. Having plenty of provisions down here...I am doubtful about moving [?] immediately...G. Manigault...I am afraid our nieces did not bargain for so dull and rough a mode of life as you have been leading at Summerton, almost in a state of distillation. I hope it will not affect your health or that of any of the family...". Gabriel E. Manigault was an influential man during his time. He had the ear of South Carolina Governor Francis Pickens during the early years of the Civil War, including during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. Many of these letters can be found on the internet while others are in private institutions including the University of North Carolina.

Folded for use as a stampless cover, but with five cent Jeff Davis stamp bearing a manuscript cancel, "South Santee, S. [C.], June 18, 1862." Overall VG to near fine. **\$300-\$500**



**146 The 1st South Carolina Cavalry Readies Its Advance To The Front** Confederate officer's letter, 2pp. 8vo., written by Captain John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902), Co. D, 1st South Carolina Cavalry, Loganville, S. C., Sept. 22, [1862], to Captain William A. Walker, in part: "...I send down by Corpl. M. C. Robinson furloughs for six sick men, two in my opinion not worse than some five others here...write me to make arrangements at once for my sick. This...strikes me is the business of another officer and [it] his business to let me know what are the arrangements made...please find out what are to be done with the sick and when I am expected to leave here...I have received no orders yet that this company is to go to Maryland and know

nothing of it except from your rumor. Are we to have rations prepared and how many days...as we will have to send to Adams Run for the rations...what am I to do with the baggage of the company and what are we to take...J. S. Wilson...". With copy of the original transmittal cover, addressed: "Capt. W. A. Walker, Adams Run, S. Ca." John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902) a successful South Carolina planter, legislator and judge of probate who raised and funded a company of men who became Company D, 1st Battalion South Carolina Cavalry. He served in a subordinate role as 1st lieutenant in that company until Captain William A. Walker brought the men to the front. Walker finished the war as lieutenant colonel. Light toning, else VG. **\$200-\$300**

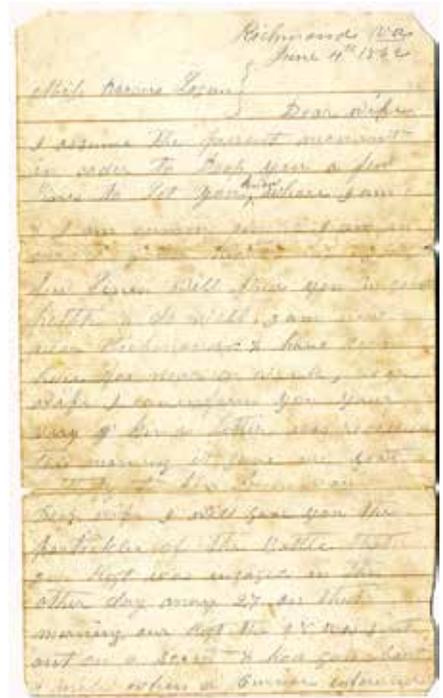
**147 Confederate South Carolina Cavalry Medical Certificate**

War-date Confederate soldier's medical certificate, 1p. 8vo., Chester, South Carolina, Aug. 2, 1862, issued by Physician William R. McVeil certifying that Private A. J. Harden of Co. D, 1st Battalion South Carolina Cavalry needs a little more time to join he command, in part: "This certifies that Private A. J. Harden, who is laboring under chronic rheumatism is not yet according to my opinion able to perform military duty...being considerably affected in his back and hip being at times unable to walk without great difficulty, but as soon as he gets able he will join you...I think that A. J. Harden will probably be able to resume duty by the 1st of September... Wm. R. McVeil, Att'd. Physician." With copy of the original transmittal cover, addressed: "J. S. Wilson 1st Lieut. Comd. Co. D, 1st Batt. Cavalry S. C. V., Rantole Station...Dist." [Johnson Island, Charleston, S. C.]. Overall VG.



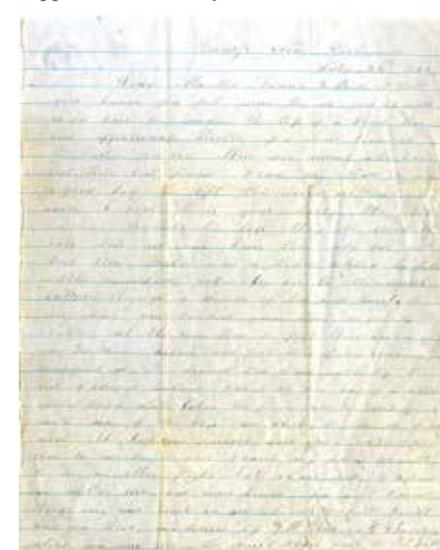
John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902) a successful South Carolina planter, legislator and judge of probate who raised and funded a company of men who became Company D, 1st Battalion South Carolina Cavalry. He served in a subordinate role as 1st lieutenant in that company until Captain William A. Walker brought the men to the front. Walker finished the war as lieutenant colonel. Light toning, else VG. **\$200-\$300**

**148 The 28th North Carolina Is Severally Cut Up At Battle of Hanover Court House, Va.** A good war-date Confederate soldier's battle letter, 4pp. 8vo., written by Pvt. Richard M. Logan (1829-1878) Co. F, 28th North Carolina Infantry, Richmond, Va., June 4, 1862, to his wife, in part: "...I will give you the particular of the battle that our Regt. was engaged in the other day, May 27. On that morning our Regt, the 28, was sent out on a scout & had gone about 3 miles when a courier informed [us that] the Yankees had flanked around & had got in our rear. We then turned & marched back about a mile & met up with the 25 N. Y. Regt. The[y] had concealed themselves in a strip of pines & fired upon us when we returned the fire & charged upon the enemy & driven them threw that strip of pines... to Dr. Kiney's house & threw his wheat field to the woods beyond. We taken in his field 70 Yankees prisoner & kill, according to the report of the prisoners, 330 men. The prisoners was sent off to Ashland & to Richmond that night. At this point of the action the Yankees was reinforced by several Regt. & our Regt did receive no help & was compelled to retreat. Our loss...will not exceed 150 men. Our Co. lost some 7 men among the lost in our Co. is Capt. Epperson [Thomas V. Apperson, WIA & POW] & Lieut. [John]Cornelius was wounded [& captured]. It is thought the Yankees got them both. Daniel Davis & John Hicks was both killed. Ben Colvard, Nicholas Michaels [WIA & POW], G. D. Williams [POW] not known where the[y] are...your affectionate husband till Death, R. M. Logan." Expected soiling, else VG. **\$750-\$1,000**



**149 An 18th Georgia Infantryman's Condolence Letter After His Soldier Brother Is Killed During The Battle of Gaines Mill.**

A truly touching war-date Confederate soldier's condolence letter, 1/3pp 4to., written by Pvt. John F. Davis, Co. K, (organized in Bartow Co., GA and known as the Rowland Infantry), 18th Georgia Infantry, "Camp near Richmond, Va., July 26, 1862", to "Dear Martha, Fannie & Jane", concerning the death of their brother Pvt. George "Washie" Scott at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., on June 27, 1862, reading, in part: "I call you because you feel near to me. You, as well as me, live to mourn the loss of a kind, true and affectionate brother. You must bear it the best you can. There are many who have lost their best friend. I can say that he was a good boy. He left this world without an enemy

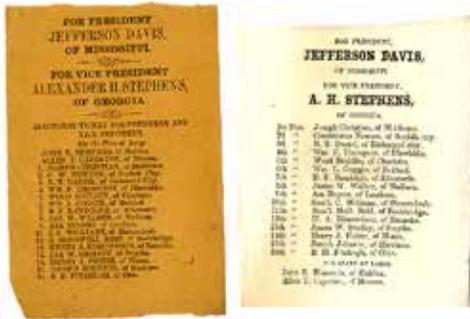


and I hope he gone happy. The whole company laments his loss. They all speak to praise him and no one knew him who did not love him. Washie was a brave soldier. He fell while marching gallantly onto the enemies' batteries through a shower of lead and bombs. He fell about one hundred

and I hope he gone happy. The whole company laments his loss. They all speak to praise him and no one knew him who did not love him. Washie was a brave soldier. He fell while marching gallantly onto the enemies' batteries through a shower of lead and bombs. He fell about one hundred

yards before we got to the battery. At the time he fell there was one of our lieutenant's killed [Thomas Dowtin] and five others of our company wounded right around him right by his side. I was right on his side and escaped unhurt. I cant see how any of us missed getting killed. Washie's taking the fever was the cause of his death. Some of the boys saw Archie the other day. He was well. The boys are generally well. John Tucker [POW Fredericksburg, Va. 12/13/62 & KIA Chancellorsville, 5/3/63] has come to us. He is well. I cant say when we will be in another fight, but we are ready to defend our mothers, sisters and loved homes. You must take all things easy and trust in God who rules the battle. I will send you thirty two dollars by G. W. Ford or H. B. Landers [who had left Bartow Co, Ga. to go to the front to see his wounded son F. M. Landers who was wounded along with Washie. He died at Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond on July 9, 1862]...I have wrote to W. F. Scott to give me the power of attorney so that you can draw the balance of Washie's money...write soon to your affectionate friend and brother, J. F. Davis". Unfortunately, Davis was promoted 1st sergeant just days after this letter was written, but he would not survive the war and was killed in action during the battle of Chancellorsville. Expected soiling, else VG. **\$750-\$1,000**

**150 A Pair Of CSA Ballots For CSA President Davis**

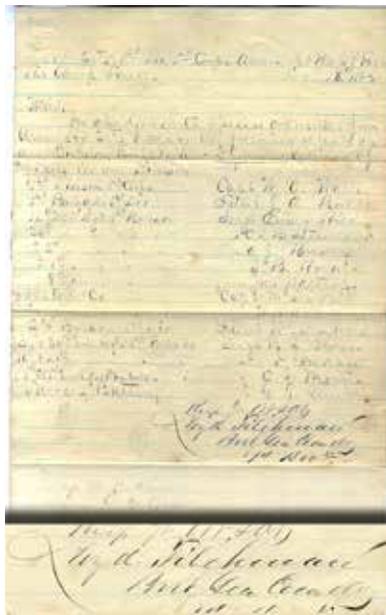


Actual Cast Ballots for Confederate Jefferson Davis 1861, Confederate electoral ticket for Jefferson Davis of Mississippi and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. Fine. Includes, pleasing, 5" x 4.25" clean looking example of this scarce Confederate election ticket. This rare document features

Davis and Stephens for President and Vice-President of the Confederacy and includes a list of electors for 16 Virginia districts and two at-large electors. Black print on white paper. Verso has an actual signature of the Virginian voter who cast this ballot. ... plus, A second Confederate electoral ticket for Jefferson Davis of Mississippi and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. Fine. Includes, pleasing, 5" x 4.25" clean looking example of this scarce Confederate election ticket. This is also from Virginia but is slightly different in format and is printed on goldenrod paper. Also signed by the elector. **\$500-\$750**

**151 Autograph Letter Signed of CSA General Tilghman**

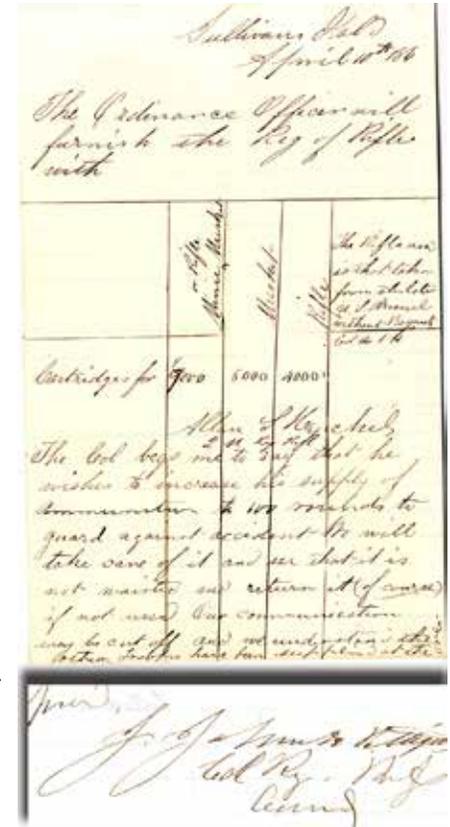
TILGHMAN, Lloyd (1816-1863) Graduated from West Point in 1836, this Confederate general represented Kentucky during the Civil War as brigadier general. Tilghman was made inspector of Forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee and almost immediately began warning that these areas were in a terrible state of unreadiness. Despite his pleas, General Polk sent no help. Tilghman took personal command at Fort Henry and did everything in his power to warn his superiors of impending Union attack. When Grant's attack nearly encircled the fort, Tilghman sent all but a skeleton garrison to Fort Donelson. He gallantly remained with the remnant of his men and was taken prisoner. He was exchanged in the Fall of 1862 for John F. Reynolds. Assigned to command of a brigade, he spent the rest of his life in the defense of Vicksburg. When his old nemesis U.S. Grant



crossed the river south of the city, Tilghman's brigade served as a part of John Pemberton's field force. On May 16, 1863, Tilghman was killed by a shell while supervising his artillery. Autograph Letter Signed 1pp., "Resp. Yr. Obt. Svt., Lloyd Tilghman, Brig. Gen. Comdg. 1st Div", to Major M.M. Kimmel, Assistant Adjutant General, datelined: "Hd. Qrts. 1st Div., 1st Corps Army Dept. Miss. & East La., Camp Lovell, Dec. 16, 1862. In large part, "In accordance to Special Orders No. 1 from Army Hd. Qrts., I make the following report on all Division, Brigade and Regimental Ordnance Officers in my Division... [goes on to list 14 Ordnance Officers, giving their unit and rank.]" **\$600-\$800**

**Scarce Document Signed By J.J. Pettigrew Who Was Wounded In The Pickett's Charge Battle And Killed In The Gettysburg Retreat**

152 James Johnston Pettigrew (1828-1863) was an author, lawyer, linguist, diplomat, and soldier. As a Confederate general in the American Civil War, he was one of three division commanders in the disastrous assault known as Pickett's Charge on the final day of the Battle of Gettysburg. He was badly wounded during the assault and killed by a Union attack during the Confederate retreat to Virginia. Manuscript Document Signed "Apprvd J. Johnston Pettigrew, Col. Reg Rifles Commanding", near Fine. The document, written by the Quartermaster of Rifles regiment, 2pp, datelined Sullivan IInd, April 10, 1861. The Quartermaster writes "9000 rounds of cartridges, taken from the late US Arsenal. In part, "The Col. begs me to say that he wishes to increase his supply of ammunition to 100 rounds to guard against accident - We will take care of it and see that it is not wasted ...." **\$3,000-\$4,000**



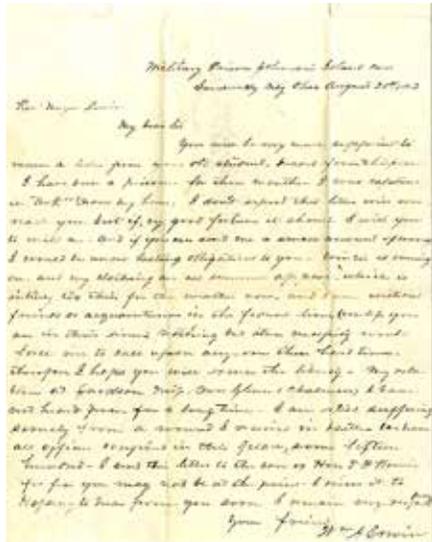
**153 Texas Confederate Shin Plaster Issued by the Guadalupe-Hotel, New Braunfels, (Texas), April 7, 1862, "Due the bearer ONE DOLLAR for value received payable in Confederate Notes or Treasury Warrants when ten Dollars are presented." 6-1/2" x 3", previous folds, VG.**



Shinplaster was a common name for paper money of low denomination, less than one dollar, circulating widely in the economies of the 19th century where there was a shortage of circulating coinage. **\$200-\$300**

**154 A Destitute Rebel In Johnson's Island Military Prison Needs Help**

War-date Confederate Johnson's Island POW's, letter, 1p. 4to., written by William A. Erwin (1839-?) born Jackson, Mississippi, Desha County, Arkansas attorney, captain in Nathan B. Forrest's command who was wounded in action, "Military Prison Johnson's Island near Sandusky City, Ohio, August 31, 1863", to Rev. Meyer Lewin (1832-1885), reading, in part: "You will be very much surprised to receive a letter from your old student drafted from this place. I have been a prisoner for three months. I was captured in "Ark" (now my home.) I don't expect this letter will ever reach you, but if, by good fortune, it should I wish you to write me and if you can send me a small amount of money...



winter is coming on and my clothing are all summer apparel which is entirely too thin...I am without friends...in the federal lines...nothing but stern necessity would force me to call upon any-one...therefore I hope you will excuse the liberty. My relations at Jackson, Miss. (Mrs. Glenn & Chalmers) I have not heard from for a long time. I am still suffering severely from a wound...received in battle. We have all officers confined in this place, some fifteen hundred. I send this letter...[by] Hon. T. F. Bowie for fear you may not be at the point...your friend, Wm. A. Erwin."

Addressed, on the verso, by Erwin, in full: "Rev. Meyer Lewin, Care Hon. T. F. Bowie, Marlboro, Prince George County, Maryland." Light toning with expected folds, else VG. **\$300-\$500**

**155 Confederate Forces Serve With Short Rations At Cumberland Gap**

A good war-date Confederate soldier's letter, 2pp. 8vo., written by Corp. M. D. Wilson, Co. F, 62nd North Carolina Infantry, "Camp at or near Cumberland Gap," [Tenn.], July 2, [1863], to his "dear sister", in part: "...I have not had a letter from you since I com to the Gap. I want to her[e] from you very bad... there is a grate deal of sickness here. [Pvt.] Elisha Shamwell [Co. F, 62nd North Carolina] is dead. He died the twenty third of June [at Greenville, N. C.] and we have not heard from our sick boys at Greenville except that Mitch Baker has got a furlough and gone home. Our duty is very hard. We go on picket every other day. Our rations is very short. We don't get a nuff flour to make... enough brd and not half enough meat...the Yankees has made another attack in Tennessee. They burnt three railroad bridges and General [?] was looking for them to...come through the gap. We fix[ed] our ground to fit [fight] them...don't be uneasy about me. I will do some way. You must all do the best you can...M. D. Wilson..."



Wilson, along with his command, was surrendered enmasse during the "battle" of Cumberland Gap, September 7-9, 1863 after Union General Ambrose Burnside demanded the Confederate forces stationed at the Gap surrender unconditionally. Minor soiling, else VG. **\$200-\$300**

**156 Three Confederate Imprinted Music Sheets T o**



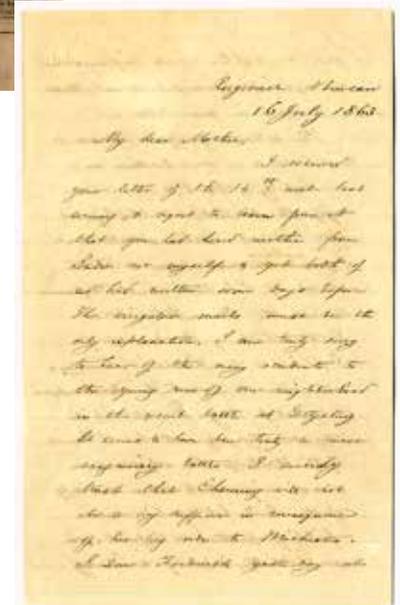
include: The Prisoner's Lament...Dedicated to Miss. Anna Ford of Woodstock, Ga; Confederate sheet music "The Prisoner's Lament" by Clarkson, Augusta, Georgia, 1863, dedicated to Miss Anna Ford, of Woodstock, Georgia. Fine condition. ... plus, Three Cheers for our Jack Morgan!; Confederate sheet music "Three Cheers for our Jack Morgan!" referring to John Hunt Morgan, 6pp. folio, Augusta, Georgia, 1864, printed in blue, fine condition. ... plus, "The Standard Bearer." 1864, Richmond, Virginia, 4pp. folio, lithographed by Dunn. Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



**157 The \$1000 Stonewall Jackson Bond** Authorized by the Act of Congress C.S.A. act of February 20, 1863, \$1000 bond, Richmond, salmon paper, central vignette of Stonewall Jackson, with all 11 coupons remaining **\$100-\$200**

**158 Soldier Letter With Gettysburg Content**

Confederate Soldier's letter written by "A.S. Rives", 4-pages, datelined Engineer Bureau, July 16, 1863, VG. In part, "I am truly sorry to hear of the many accidents to the young men of our neighborhood in the recent battle at Gettysburg. It seems to have been truly a most sanguinary battle. I sincerely trust that Channing will not be a long sufferer in consequence of his long ride to Winchester. I saw Fredrick yesterday who gave me more information in regards to Channing's wound ... What does father think of the promotion of D.H. Hill to Lieutenant General with orders to proceed to Mississippi & report for duty? ... I am coming reluctantly to the conclusion that we have no bright military stars in the West... Writing of Genl. Hill reminds me of one of his last orders before leaving North Carolina. After thanking a portion of the gallant troops of his command, he bears very heavily upon the Cavalry & Militia, particularly the latter which he describes as being composed of 1 Col., 1 Lt. Col., 1 Major, 10 Captains, 30 Lieutenants and 1 private with misery in his bowels! ... The Federals have sent Admiral Dahlgren of great gun memory, to attack Charleston & they have at last begun approaches, successive action, under direction of Genl. Quincy Gilmore, who is represented to be an engineer officer. The sketch (not present) will be of assistance in understanding. From Folly Island they made and attack and lodgment upon Morris Island & now apparently propose to reduce Battery Wagner by regular approaches,



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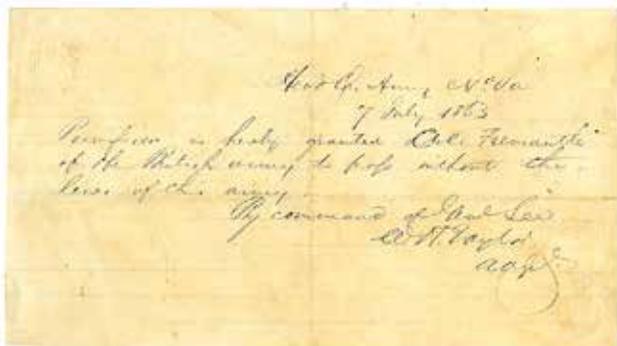
supported on the right flank by iron clad gun boats; then Cummings Point Battery in the same way & finally Fort Sumter from this later point. The plan is well conceived but will require time to execute, and I hope Genl. Beauregard's skill as an engineer will enable him to foil the enemy. their first attack on Battery Wagner had, as you are doubtless aware, proved a most disastrous failure. ...” **\$300-\$500**

**159 Describes Effort to Reinforce Fort Sumter - “Tonight we will start early in order to get over before the moon gets up”**

Confederate soldier's letter written by Samuel N. Kennerly, signed “Sam”. Kennerly enlisted 1/22/1861 into SC 1st infantry, commissioned 1st Lt into SC 25th, 7/22/1862 and was KIA 8/21/1864 at Weldon Railroad, VA. The 2-page letter is accompanied with the original cover having a “Charleston, S.C., Sept. 4, 1863” postmark. In the left corner, “S. N. Kennerly Lt. Edisto Rifles, 25th Reg. S.C. Vol.”. The letter, in part, ““We started yesterday evening and succeeded in getting near Fort Sumter in a boat, but the enemy had advanced with their boats and commenced firing on Sumter and we could not pass and consequently had to turn

back. We came back as far as Fort Johnson where we are at present, awaiting for tonight to go over. Boats cannot go over only at night owing to the Yankees firing into every boat that they see passing. They kept up a very heavy fire on Fort Sumter all night last night, and the moon was shining brightly and consequently it was impossible for us to pass.... Darling, you need not be uneasy about my being over there. I don't think there is much danger in being over there if a person is careful, and you know I will take care of myself if there is any chance of my doing so. A great many go over and very few get killed. ... I think we will make the trip tonight. We will start early in order to get over before the moon gets up. We will go in a steam boat until we get near Fort Sumter, where we will take small boats and row ever from there.” **\$400-\$600**

**Directly After Gettysburg, General Lee Approves a Military Pass For British Officer**



**160 TAYLOR** Walter Herron (1838-1916) was an American banker, lawyer, soldier, politician, author, and railroad executive from Norfolk, Virginia. During the American Civil War, he fought with the Confederate States Army, became a key aide to General Robert E. Lee and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Document Signed “W.H. Taylor” on a Confederate Military Pass, 7-3/4” x 4-1/2”, 1pp., Head Q Army N. Va., 7 July 1863 in full, “Permission is hereby granted Col. Fremantle of the British army to pass without

the lines of this army. By command of Gen'l Lee, W.H. Taylor, adjt”. General Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle GCMG CB KStJ (11 November 1835 – 25 September 1901) was a British Army officer and a notable British witness to the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War. Whilst holding the rank of “Captain and Lieutenant Colonel” he spent three months (from 2 April until 16 July 1863) in North America, travelling through parts of the Confederate States of America and the Union. **\$300-\$500**



**161 Printed Confederate Soldier's Pass** “Confederate States of America, Provost Marshal's Office, 5-3/4” x 3-1/4” (u/r corner missing), Petersburg Sept. 9th, 1863, “Permission is granted

Prvt BB Hemphill to visit Abbeville SC, upon honor not to communicate in writing or verbally .... might be injurious to the Confederate States of America” **\$200-\$300**

**162 Group of Confederate Bonds** Group of four Confederate bonds, includes: One Thousand Dollars bond, July 1, 1880 8% CR101, vignette of John H. Reagan at center, dog and safe at bottom,



signed by Robert Tyler, Netherlands stamp on verso, missing coupons, else very good condition...plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, July 1, 1880 8% CR102, vignette of C.G. Memminger, signed by C.T. Jones, missing coupons, else very good condition...plus; Five Hundred Dollars bond, May 1, 1872 8% CR111, vignette of C. G. Memminger; Battle of Shiloh, missing coupons, else very good condition...plus; One Hundred Dollars bond, February 20, 1863 7% CR 120, printed on pink stock with vignette of Confederate officer standing by a tree, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition. **\$400-\$600**

**163 Confederate Bond Group** Group of four Confederate bonds, includes: One Hundred Dollars, July 1, 1863 8% CR 123, vignette of Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition...plus; One Hundred Dollars, July 1, 1863 8% CR 123a, vignette of Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition...plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, March 25, 1865, 6% CR130a, vignette of Old Customs House in Richmond, “Engd. by Geo.Dunn & Co. Richmond, Va. in lower left corner. Missing coupons, else very good condition...plus; One Thousand



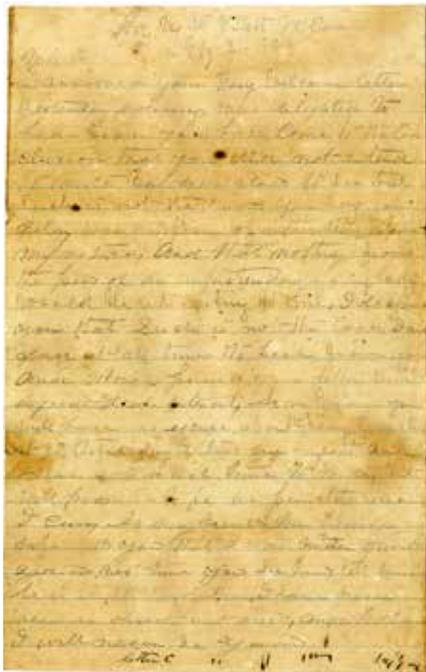
Dollars bond, February 17, 1864 6%, CR 144, vignette of equestrian statue of Washington, Confederate flags and motto "Deo Vindice". Missing coupon, else very good condition. **\$400-\$600**



**164 WIA at Spotsylvania Sketch of Punishment in the Union Army**

War-date Union soldier pencil sketch, 1pp. oblong octavo, executed by Eugene B. Hovey, 37th Massachusetts, WIA at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. This sketch entitled "Joys of a Soldier" and depicts the punishment of the wooden horse where five soldiers are tied with armed guard supervising the punishment. Verso with sketch of a fort. From his sketchbook. Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**

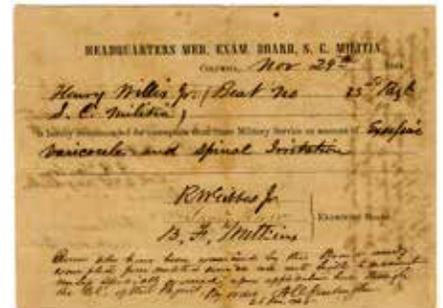
**Jonesville, Virginia...He Is Now "O. K."** A great Confederate cavalryman's letter, 4pp. 8vo., written by a member of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, "Hd. Qrs., 36 Batt. Va. Cav., Feb. 24, 1864", to a certain "Miss. E.", reading, in small part: "...so my friend Mr. Bailey informed you that I was in arrest again. Next time you see him tell him he is slightly mistaken. I have never been in arrest and hope I will never be again. I suppose you all are very glad that Sert. S. Jones has been removed and Sert. B. takes his place...this is one of the best changes that has been made. How glad I am to see those fellows who have had soft places...take the field and endure the hardships that we have undergone. I have been in a number of engagements since I saw you, indeed it is one of the hardest campaigns I ever saw. We are constantly on the move, at the fight at Jonesville I was slightly wounded on the side of the head with a piece of shell. It gave me great pain for a few days but is now all O. K. Thus far I have escaped unhurt.



May the same God who determines the destinies of all battles continue his favors to me. Tom says a great many think the spring campaign will end this cruel war. Great anxiety & eagerness exist here among the people looking forward to peace and a termination of hostilities which present indications seemingly point to...hear the last dying echoes of the war. The troubled waters are lulling into calm repose...peace will be made. Soon we must remember that we are dealing with and making everyone whose presence has become united for nearly three years...take courage that the present war will end someday so far as the South is concerned that it will result in our final independence...".

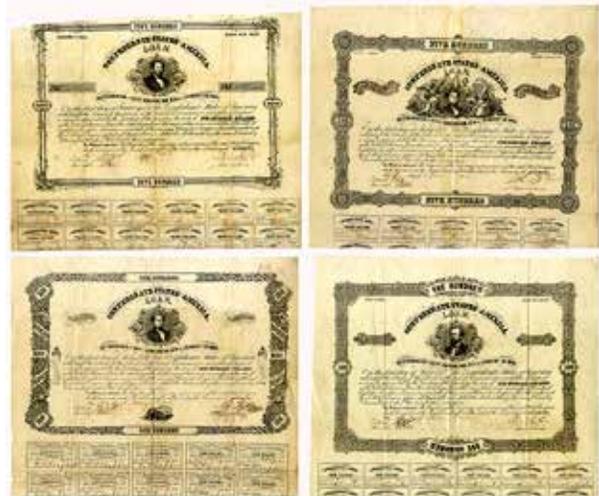
The battle of Jonesville, Virginia (near Cumberland Gap) occurred on January 2-3, 1864 after Confederate General William "Grumble" Jones learned of the weakness of Union forces in the region. His advance resulted in a fierce Union artillery against Confederate cavalrymen. In the end the Southern cavalrymen prevailed and the outnumbered Union soldiers were forced to surrender and, as a result, Lee County, Virginia remained in Confederate hands until the end of the war. Unsigned with expected soiling and toning, else VG. **\$300-\$500**

**166 South Carolina Surgeon's Exemption Certificate** Partly-printed Document Signed, "RW. Gibbes Jr." and "B.F. Watkins", 1p. 7-1/2"x5-1/2", November 29, 1864, Columbia, South Carolina, on "Headquarters Med. Exam. Board, S.C. Militia" form, and reads in part: "...Henry Willis Jr. (Beat No. 23rd Regt. S.C. Militia) is hereby recommended for exemption from State Military Service on account of Excessive varicocele and spinal irritation..."



Docketed on verso and signed twice by the 23rd Colonel A.R. Taylor. Fine. **\$200-\$300**

**167 Group of Four Confederate Bonds** Group of four Confederate Bonds, includes: One Hundred Dollars bond, 1872 8% image,



issued May 24, 1862, signed by Robert Tyler, with one missing coupon. Very good condition...One Hundred Dollars bond 1872 8% issued December 13, 1864, signed by Robert Tyler, missing five coupons. Very good condition...plus; Five Hundred Dollars bond, 1873 8% CR63, signed by Robert Tyler, with several missing coupons. Very good condition...plus; Five Hundred Dollars bond, 1875 8% CR 65, signed by Robert Tyler, with several missing coupons. Very good condition. **\$400-\$600**

**168 Funding the Confederate War Machine** Group of four Confederate bonds, includes: Five Hundred Dollars bond, July 1, 1877 8% CR69, vignette of Robert Toombs (CSA Secretary Of State and also CSA General) signed by Robert Tyler, trimmed and missing some



coupons, else very good condition....plus; Five Hundred Dollars bond, January 1, 1880 8% CR 73, Vignette of R.M.T. Hunter, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition....plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, January 1, 1871 8%, CR86 vignette of Jefferson Davis, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, very good condition....plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, January 1, 1873 8% CR 89, vignette of Stephen R. Mallory (CSA Secretary of the Navy) signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition. **\$400-\$600**

**169 Funding the Confederate Government** Group of four Confederate bonds, includes: One Thousand Dollars bond, July 1,



1875 8% CR93, vignette of Liberty, Confederate flag, shield and ships, signed by Robert Tyler, trimmed and missing coupons, else very good condition....plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, January 1, 1877 8% CR95, vignette of CSA General John H. Winder and also Provost Marshal, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition....plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, July 1, 1879 8% CR99, vignette of mythical figure, cornucopia, ships and factories, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupons, else very good condition....plus; One Thousand Dollars bond, January 1, 1880 8% CR100, vignette of Judah P. Benjamin, signed by Robert Tyler, missing coupon else very good condition. **\$400-\$600**

**170 Pair of Confederate Bonds** Pair of Confederate bonds, includes: \$500 6%, unissued, CR153 rural scene with man at turnstil. Fine condition...

plus; \$1000 6% , CR154 rural scene with man at turnstil. Issued 10 22, 1864. Very good condition. (2 items) **\$100-\$200**



**171 1864 Confederate Bond** Confederate bond, \$1000 4%, issued September 3, 1864, 1pp. quarto, signed by Register Rose. Very good condition. **\$100-\$200**

**172 Clipping of Robert E. Lee's Hair** Mounted to a 7-1/2" x 6" photographic image of Lee. The hair speck is attached to this photograph. Comes with a COA from a

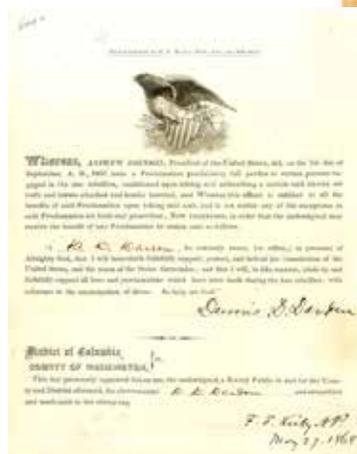
Tennessee dealer. **\$200-\$300**

**173 A Quick and Easy Robert E. Lee Signature** Clipped pencil signature of "R.E. Lee" on a 3-1/4" x 2-1/4" card. Although



slightly light, still very presentable. **\$1,200-\$1,600**

**174 Confederate Soldier Signs the Wilmington Oath Of Allegiance** Oath Of Allegiance, 5" x 8", issued to and signed by "R.M.Ricketts", Wilmington NC, March 9, 1865, VG. Ricketts was twenty three and had served for 2 years 6 months in the so called Rebel Army. He renounces the so called Confederate States of America and swears he will defend and support the Constitution of the United States of America. the document is also signed by Homer Ederly, Captain NH Vols, Assistant provost Marshal. **\$200-\$300**



**175 He Was a Member of Mosby's Cavalry and is Pardoned in 1868**

Document Signed "Dennis D. Darden" 1pp. quarto, and reads "I D.D. Darden do solemnly swear, (or affirm) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States

thereunder; and that I will, in like support all laws and proclamations the late rebellion, with reference to help me God..." Fine condition.



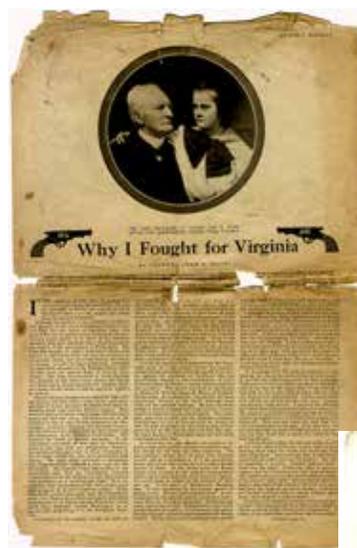
**176 Miseries and Sufferings of Six Hundred Confederate Prisoners**

Booklet, "PRISONLIFEDURING THE REBELLION. Being a Narrative of the Miseries and Sufferings of SIX HUNDRED Confederate Prisoners sent from Fort Delaware to Morris' Island to be Punished, by Fritz Fuzzelbug, One of Their Number, Singer's Glenn, VA... 48p. original printed wraps.. Publisher's advertisement on the rear wrap. 8vo. Contains a listing of the names of those unfortunate 600, and makes a strong case to refute the notion that Confederate prisoners were well treated by the Union Army. Very scarce. Howes D-577b. Always pro-Union, Alan Nevins describes this only as "An early example of Southern-style prison propaganda; basically a diatribe

against Union officers and Negro guards.... Included in his story is this commentary on the character of the guard unit: "Our guard consisted of one hundred Ohio Militia, commanded by two lieutenants. They are just as mean and ruthless as Yankees generally were, exhibiting all that villainy and cowardice so peculiar to Yankee soldiers, especially militia, who had never been in the front of battle. They offered many indignant insults to our honor and cause. Most of them were Ohio fops." I don't think that it has been previously commented upon that this publisher is usually identified with books that appealed to German-Americans, especially Mennonites. It would be very interesting to research John Dunkle's background. Was he one of the battling Mennonites? Along with this goes two nice articles about the 600 Confederate Officers 'Imprisoned Under Fire' in reach of Confederate guns, on Morris Island, South Carolina by Federal Major General John G. Foster. The Immortal Six Hundred were to serve as human shields in front of the Union Batteries at the siege of Charleston. A remarkable incident of the Civil War, written and told by a German-American Confederate. SCARCE." **\$200-\$300**

**177 Staunton, Virginia Female Seminary Advertising Card Including "Competent and Kind. Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart."**

A great Virginia related Staunton Female Seminary advertising card, issued by Rev. J. I. Miller, as principle, ca. 1878, which boldly touts that "Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Competent and Kind" is one of their "corps of teachers." The printed, 12 mo. card, goes on to declares that, in part: "Session opens Sept. 5th, 1878. Its corps of teachers including Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Competent and Kind. This school is noted for its opposition to extravagance, for superior discipline, good board, with the most thorough and practical instruction. Terms: \$210 per scholastic year." In response to Staunton's already established religious seminaries. The Staunton Female Seminary was opened in 1870 and was located in three stylish brick buildings at the south end of Fayette Street and sported a host of modern amenities including gas, heating apparatus, ventilation and bathrooms



**179 Unusual Image of the Confederate Politicians**

Postcard with image of "Leading Statesmen of the Confederacy" includes 11 waist-up Confederate politicians, Jefferson Davis, Barnwell Rhett, John Slidell, James Mason, Henry Wise .... and others. Unused, VG. **\$50-\$100**

while the grounds were highly ornamented with trees, flowers, fountains and water fountains. Staunton Female Seminary did not fare as well as some of its sister schools and closed by 1896. Very minor spotting does not distract, else VG **\$300-\$500**

**178 Colonel Mosby Writes Why he Fought for the South** Leslie's Weekly article "Why I Fought for Virginia" by Colonel John S. Mosby" with great information. Incomplete, fair condition. **\$50-\$100**



**Colonel Heros von Borcke's Journal**

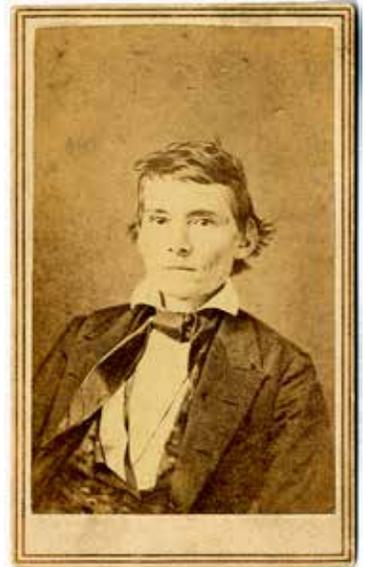
26 April - 8 October 1862  
 A GERMAN NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST FOUR PARTS OF  
 MEMOIRS OF THE CONFEDERATE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE  
 AVAILABLE WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY  
 STUART WRIGHT  
 PALAEMON PRESS LIMITED

**180 Colonel Heros von Borcke's Journal B o o k**

"Colonel Heros von Borcke's Journal 26 April - 8 October 1862 A German Narrative of the First Four Parts of Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence Translated, With an Introduction, by Stuart Wright." 1981, Palaemon Press Limited, with custom slipcase. Fine condition. Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke (1835-1895) was a Prussian cavalry officer who served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the American Civil War. Following the Confederacy's surrender in 1865, von Borcke rejoined the Prussian Army for the Austro-Prussian War, but retired in 1867 due to lingering wounds he had suffered during his service to the Confederacy. **\$100-\$200**



**185 CSA Vice President**  
 CDV of Alexander Stephens,  
 waist up, backmark J.O. Kane,  
 NYC. VG. **\$100-\$200**



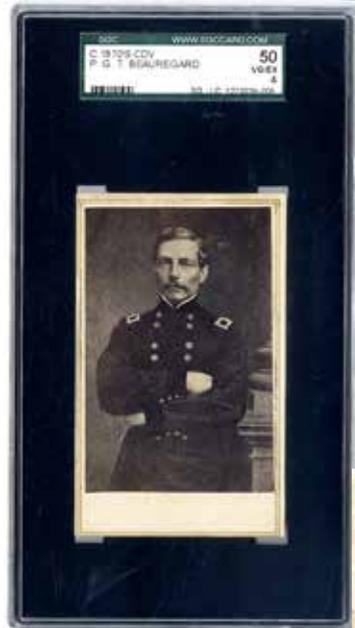
**181 CSA Prints: Hall's Generals of the Confederate States Army in Hard Case Box, 1992.** Military Records Of General Officers of the Confederate States Of America compiled by Charles B.Hall published by The Steck Co. Austin, Texas in 1898. This is a facsimile reproduction printed and signed in 1992 by Dr. David Ramey. It contains 108 images, 8-1/2' x 11". Includes Commander-In-Chief, Generals, Lt.Generals and Major Generals arranged in order of rank with military records in Confederate army as well as U.S.Army. Contains 108 portraits. **\$200-\$300**

**182 The CSA President**  
 Early CDV of Jefferson Davis, waist up, no backmark, VG. **\$200-\$300**



**186 Scarce Naval Photograph** This full plate tintype is nice hand tinted. The sailor is shown seated in fringed chair, tinted blue

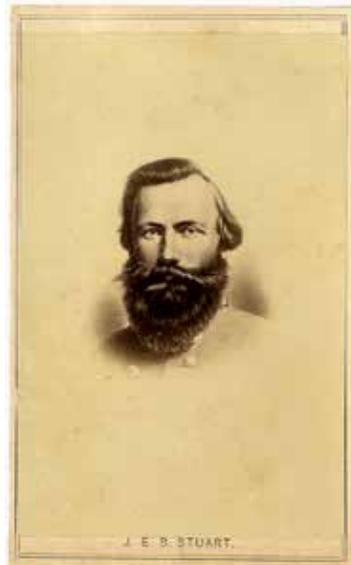
**183 Confederate General Beauregard** CDV, 3/4



standing view with arms crossed, backmark by E. Anthony in NY from a photographic negative from Brady's National Portrait Gallery. Image has been slabbed. VG **\$100-\$200**



**184 Confederate President Jefferson Davis** 3/4 standing view, hand on the side table, published by E. & H.T. Anthony, New York. VG. **\$100-\$200**



Union uniform, hands and face. The gold painted rule forming an oval is complimented with gold trim on the glass. The image retains a period paper seal and is presented in a Period ornate frame. **\$750-\$1,000**

**187 JEB Stuart**  
**CDV** Carte de visite of JEB Stuart, with name printed at bottom of card mount, no backmark. Very good condition. James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart (1833-1864) was a United States Army officer from Virginia who became a Confederate States Army general during the American Civil War. He was known to his friends as "Jeb", from the initials of his given names. Stuart was a cavalry commander known for his mastery

of reconnaissance and the use of cavalry in support of offensive operations. While he cultivated a cavalier image (red-lined gray cape, yellow sash, hat cocked to the side with an ostrich plume, red flower in his lapel, often sporting cologne), his serious work made him the trusted eyes and ears of Robert E. Lee's army and inspired Southern morale **\$200-\$300**

**188 Unusual View of JEB Stuart** Carte de visite of JEB Stuart, unusual view, no backmark. Very good condition. James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart (1833-1864) was a United States Army officer from Virginia who became a Confederate States Army general during the American Civil War. He was known to his friends as "Jeb", from the initials of his given names. Stuart was a cavalry commander known for his mastery of reconnaissance and the use of cavalry in support of offensive operations. While he cultivated a cavalier image (red-lined gray cape, yellow sash, hat cocked to the side with an ostrich plume, red flower in his lapel, often sporting cologne), his serious work made him the trusted eyes and ears of Robert E. Lee's army and inspired Southern morale. **\$200-\$300**



**191 President of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.** CDV of Howell Cobb, 3/4 standing image by Anthony. VG In 1860, Cobb ceased to be a Unionist, and became a leader of the secession movement. He was president of a convention of the seceded states that assembled in Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, 1861. Under Cobb's guidance, the delegates drafted a constitution for the new Confederacy. Cobb joined the Confederate army and was commissioned as colonel of the 16th Georgia Infantry. He was appointed a brigadier general on February 13, 1862 **\$200-\$300**

**192 Early War Date Image of Thomas J. Jackson** CDV of a vignettted neck up image of Stonewall Jackson in Provisional Army Uniform, backmark Brady, light, staining right side, pin holes. **\$200-\$300**



**189 The CSA President** CDV of a 3/4 view of a standing Jefferson Davis with left hand on a book, by Anthony, VG. **\$100-\$200**



**190 CSA Cavalryman One of J. E. B. Stuart's Most Favorite Lieutenants, Thomas L. Rosser.** War-date



CDV of General Thomas Lafayette "Tex" Rosser (October 15, 1836 - March 29, 1910) was Confederate major general during the Civil War, later a railroad construction engineer and in 1898 brigadier general in the U. S. Army during the Spanish-American War. A favorite of J. E. B. Stuart, he was noted for his daring cavalry raids, efficiency in handling combat troops, and tactical brilliance, per internet bio. Anthony from Brady negative mount imprint. Overall VG. **\$200-\$300**



McArthur, vignettted mid chest up, manuscript identification on the reverse, no backmark, VG **\$200-\$300**

**193 McArthur was wounded leading his brigade in a breakout of the Confederate encirclement on the first day of Shiloh.** CDV of General John



**194 Rare Confederate Naval Officer CDV** Carte de visite of a Confederate naval officer in full uniform with double row of 3 military buttons on coat. Cadet accoutrement belt & M1842 bayonet. The right arm sleeve of his uniform has been ripped and repaired, he holds a cigar in his left hand. Very good condition.



This photo was featured in the Confederate Veteran Magazine in an article titled "Confederate Images" by C.E. Avery. **\$600-\$800**

**195 Commodore Matthew Maury CDV** Carte de visite of Commodore Matthew Maury, with Bendan Brothers of Baltimore backmark. Very good condition. Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873) was an American astronomer, United States Navy officer, historian, oceanographer, meteorologist, cartographer, author, geologist, and educator. He was nicknamed "Pathfinder of the Seas" and "Father of Modern Oceanography and Naval Meteorology" and later, "Scientist of the Seas" for his extensive works in his books, especially The Physical

Geography of the Sea (1855), the first such extensive and comprehensive book on oceanography to be published. Maury made many important new contributions to charting winds and ocean currents, including ocean lanes for passing ships at sea. **\$200-\$300**

**196 Confederate "Battle Flags" CDV.** A good war-date CDV of Confederate Flags showing the First and Fourth Confederate flags flanking the "Confederate Battle Flag." Below the flags a panoply of cannon and ammunition complete the scene. No photographer's imprint. Near fine. **\$200-\$300**



**197 CSA Cavalryman CDV: Fitz Hugh Lee.**

War-date CDV of General Fitz Hugh Lee (1835-1905) Fitzhugh Lee was a Confederate cavalry general in the American Civil War, the 40th Governor of Virginia, diplomat, and United States Army general in the Spanish-American War. He was the son of Sydney Smith Lee, a captain in the Confederate States

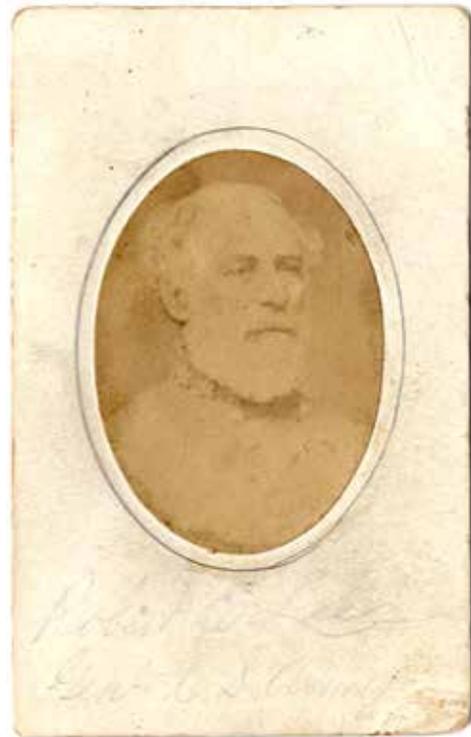
Navy, and the nephew of General Robert E. Lee, per internet bio. Anthony from Brady negative mount imprint. Overall VG. **\$200-\$300**

**198 CSA Cavalryman CDV: Wade Hampton.**

War-date CDV of General Wade Hampton III (1818-1902) was a Confederate States of America military officer during the American Civil War and politician from South Carolina. He came from a wealthy planter family, and shortly before the war he was one of the largest slaveholders in the Southeast as well as a state legislator, per internet bio. Anthony from Brady negative mount imprint. Overall VG **\$200-\$300**



**199 Rare Salt Print Southern (Mobile, Alabama) Manufactured CDV of Robert E. Lee.** A rare Robert E. Lee salt print albumen CDV on coated blockade run mount, inscribed, in period pencil, on



lower mount, "Robert E. Lee, Genl. C. S. Army." While the verso, the same hand, indicates that the image was purchased at Mobile, Alabama on Dec. 19, 1864. Overall VG. **\$800-\$1,200**

**200 Thumbnail Strip Photos of General Grant**

Three oval images on photographic card strip, 2-1/2" x 1," "Gen. U.S. Grant", fine. ... plus, Five square images of Grant in uniform, albumen paper, 3-3/4" x 3/4", fine. **\$200-\$300**



**201 Confederate "C. S. A." Battle Flags CDV.**

A good war-date CDV of Confederate Flags showing the First and Fourth Confederate flags flanked by a scroll, reading: "C. S. A." No photographer's imprint. Near fine. **\$200-\$300**



**202 Confederate "In Memoriam" Battle Flag CDV.**

A good war-date CDV of the Third National Confederate Flag, reading: "In Memoriam." No photographer's imprint. Near fine. **\$200-\$300**

**204 Robert E. Lee As He Appeared For Mathew Brady After Appomattox**

A good early postwar CDV showing Robert E. Lee as he appeared, on the front steps of his Richmond, Va. porch, just days after his surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia in April 1865. Negligible spotting, else VG. **\$600-\$800**



**205 Washington DC's Treasury Building**

Mounted Albumen, 7-1/2" x 5" to larger mount, with caption "Views of Public Buildings in Washington D.C., March 6, 1865", by Warren, Waltham Mass. Expansive view, slightly light, else VG. **\$400-\$600**



**203 Rare Robert E. Lee and Staff "Military Medallion" CDV**

A very rare CDV honoring Confederate General Robert E. Lee and staff known as the "The Military Medallion" CDV copyrighted by Rockwell & Cowell of Petersburg, Va. in "district of N. York" in 1866. Included in the group are General Lee's Chief of Artillery, William H. Pendleton; plus his aide-de-camps, Col. Walter H. Taylor and Lt. Col. Charles Marshall. On glazed card stock mount with expected wearing and toning, else VG. **\$750-\$1,000**



**206 Great Cabinet Card of Robert E. Lee's "Floppy Tie" Pose.**

Great "Lee" Gallery cabinet card of Robert E. Lee's "floppy tie" bust view by "Lee" Gallery, Richmond, Va. Very light soiling, else VG. **\$400-\$600**



**207 CDV Of Former CSA General Wade Hampton**

Image of Governor Wade Hampton, waist up in civilian suit, by G.N. Barbard, Charleston SC. Gold trimmed, fine. Hampton was declared governor in 1876 after a disputed contest with the incumbent governor, Daniel Chamberlain (see Portrait Of Daniel H. Chamberlain, 1864, and Wade Hampton III Monument) ended Federal military control of the state. Reelected governor in 1878, he resigned in 1879 to accept election to the U.S. Senate. He served in this position until 1891, retiring from politics when the Populist movement changed the political structure of the state. He died in Columbia in 1902. This carte-de-viste photo of Wade Hampton was taken in 1879. **\$200-\$300**



**208 USS Tallapoosa at Portsmouth, NH Navy Yard Mounted**



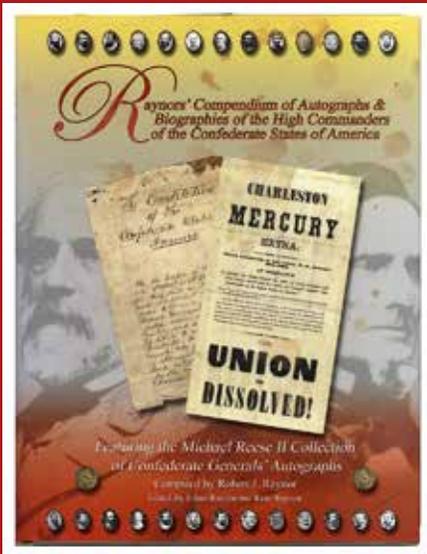
Albumen, 9-1/4" x 8", to larger mount with backmark by L.V. Newell & Co., Portsmouth NH. This image is taken at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine, circa 1886, following her final rebuilding. USS Tallapoosa (1863) was a wooden-hulled, double-ended steamer in the United States Navy during the American Civil War. She was outfitted with heavy guns and howitzers for

intercepting blockade runners and howitzers for shore bombardment. **\$200-\$300**

## Raynors Compendium Available \$40@ PAYPAL

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Raynors' Compendium of Autographs & Biographies of the High Commanders of the Confederate States of America

Featuring the Michael Reese II Collection of Confederate Generals' Autographs. Compiled by Robert J. Raynor. Edited by Ethan Raynor and Ryan Raynor. Raynor's Inventory Management Services Publication, Burlington, N.C., 2007. Hard cover, 8 1/2 x 11 1/4, with dust jacket, 260 pages, profusely illustrated and full of information, index. Brand new condition.

"No other work offers to the collecting and research communities, from neophyte to advanced collector, a more convenient, simplified and easier to use reference to all 427 officers elevated to the rank of "general" in the army of the Southern Confederacy. Bob Raynor has made available, veritably at one's fingertips, the instant identifications of them and their autograph signatures, along with a teeming myriad of Confederate political personages who played in-

fluential roles in leading their respective states to secede from the Union in 1860-61. Many of those names possess historic interest, and consequently value, that might otherwise go unrecognized except by the most astute, experienced collector, and hence, open entirely new horizons for collecting!"

Norm Flayderman, author of Flayderman's Guide to Antique Firearms, and The Bowie Knife; Unsheating an American Legend and others.

"A single convenient volume that provides access to verified signatures for every Confederate general! What an invaluable tool for collectors and historians." Robert Krick, author of Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain and Civil War Weather in Virginia.



"A crucial guide for Civil War history collectors. In an age of information overload, it is very helpful to find this comprehensive collection of autograph exemplars and checklists of generals. This Compendium organizes for easy reference the key names of the men who formed and fought for the Confederate States of America," Seth Kaller, President of Seth Kaller, Inc., a leading collections builder and dealer in historic documents and artifacts.

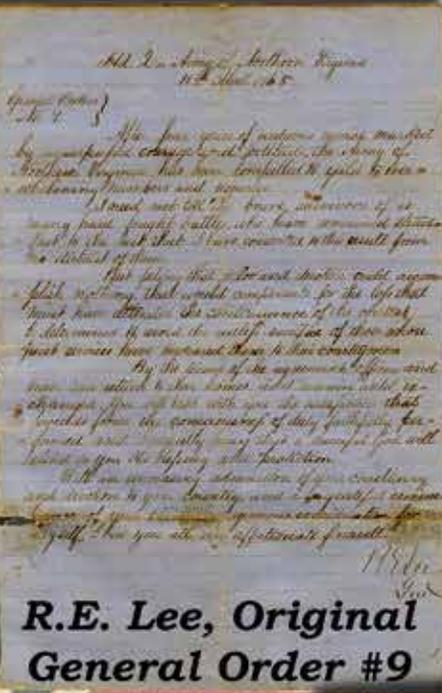
"Raynor's Compendium is an absolute must for any Civil War collector, scholar and enthusiast. It is not only a collector's guide to Confederate material but a useful reference packed with information." James J. Holmberg, The Filson Historical Society.

## Raynors Compendium Available to Dealers \$325 for a Box of 12

# The Putnal Confederate Collection

<https://theputnalcollection.com>

HCA will be offering unique Confederate Items directly from the important Putnal Confederate Collection over the year 2020. We will be listing these items in a separate category. So, be sure to visit the webpage <https://theputnalcollection.com/>, which will keep you updated on the items coming to auction. Here are a few items held in that collection:



Old Exchange, Arlington Virginia  
11th Decr 1865

General Order #9

After four years of untimely service marked by a painful change of political views, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to the overwhelming numbers and resources of the Federal Army.

I would not tell the brave soldiers of its many past fought battles, who have remained true to the end that I have received the result from the Federal Army.

But believe that I do not believe I could accomplish anything that would compromise for the life that I have been able to give to the cause of the Confederate States of America by seeing the military service of those who have served have remained true to the end.

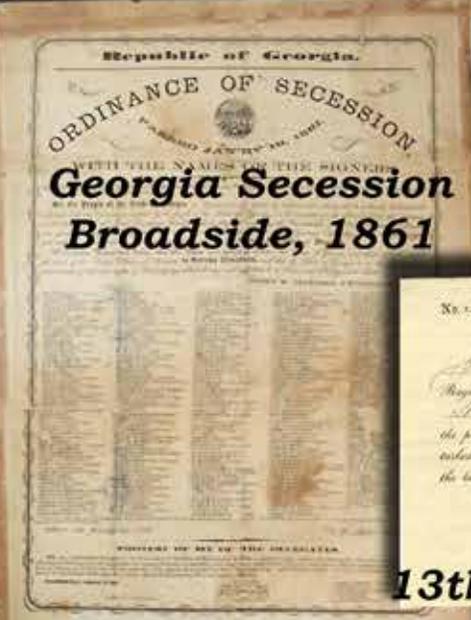
By the terms of the agreement before me and now now returned to their homes and I am sure that you will have with you the sympathy that respects from the consciousness of duty fighting for a just and noble cause, and I am sure that you will have in you the blessing of the people.

With my warmest wishes for your country and I am sure that you will have in you the sympathy that respects from the consciousness of duty fighting for a just and noble cause, and I am sure that you will have in you the blessing of the people.

R. E. Lee

**R.E. Lee, Original General Order #9**

**Photos by A.J. Riddle Andersonville Prison, 1864**

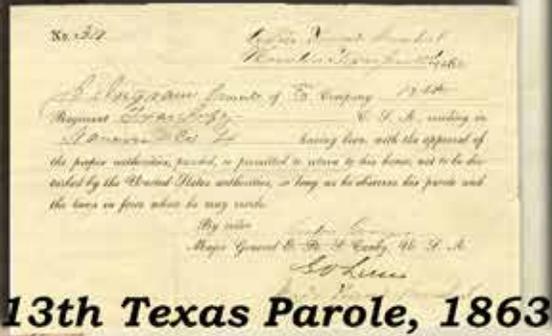


Republic of Georgia

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION

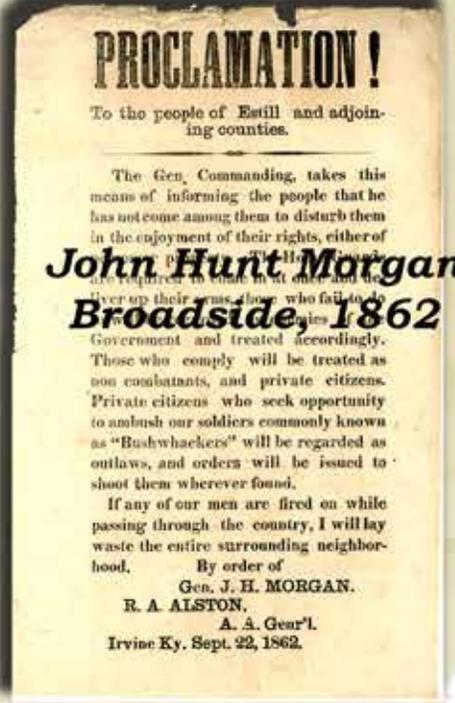
WITH THE NAMES OF THE SIGNERS

**Georgia Secession Broadside, 1861**



No. 111

13th Texas Parole, 1863



**PROCLAMATION!**

To the people of Estill and adjoining counties.

The Gen. Commanding, takes this means of informing the people that he has not come among them to disturb them in the enjoyment of their rights, either of person or property. He has only come to require them to come in at once and to give up their arms, those who fail to do so will be treated as enemies of the Government and treated accordingly. Those who comply will be treated as non-combatants, and private citizens. Private citizens who seek opportunity to ambush our soldiers commonly known as "Bushwhackers" will be regarded as outlaws, and orders will be issued to shoot them wherever found.

If any of our men are fired on while passing through the country, I will lay waste the entire surrounding neighborhood.

By order of  
Gen. J. H. MORGAN.  
R. A. ALSTON,  
A. A. Gearl.  
Irvine Ky. Sept. 22, 1862.

**John Hunt Morgan Broadside, 1862**

**Look For These and Other Important Confederate Items From The Putnal Collection in 2020**