



Confederate General Walter Husted Stevens, General Robert E. Lee's Staff Chief Engineer of the Confederacy, Army of Northern Virginia The Last Confederate Commander to leave Richmond as it was burning At General Robert E. Lee's side during the surrender at Appomattox

A very rare Confederate General's uniform worn by one of Lee's top commanders at the surrender of Appomattox. General Walter Husted Stevens graduated fourth in his class at West Point in 1848. After accompanying Beauregard in preparing defenses at Fairfax Court House where he was commended by the General for his 'energy and ability', Stevens quickly rose through the ranks upon commendations from commanders such as General Joseph E. Johnston, he was destined to become a prominent figure on General Lee's staff, becoming the Chief Engineer of the Confederate Army.

But it was in 1864 after attaining the rank of Brigadier General that his historic role in the Civil War really began. After being placed in command of building the defensive works of the Confederate capital in Richmond by General Lee, General Stevens was the last commander to cross the James River during the evacuation of the Confederate capital. He made his final mark in the history of the war by being at General Lee's side at Appomattox and subsequently co-signing General Order No. 9 surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia to Union General Grant which albeit ended the Civl War.

This historically important cadet gray wool frock coat worn by General Stevens is complete with its gilt three-star general's insignia on a standing buff collar and twelve large US eagle staff buttons engraved 'Superior Quality' in a double-breasted configuration. As seen in the accompanying photograph of General Stevens, additional center button holes are evident and left unfilled as a result of Stevens' conversion of the coat from a Colonel's to a Brigadier's coat after his promotion in 1864. The coat is piped down the front edges and bottom with a staff officer buff trim and buff cuffs, each having three US eagle staff buttons. The rear of this magnificent coat is also piped and has four of the same style buttons.

As important, General Stevens' French-made gilt sword, scabbard and sword belt with sash he wore during the war accompany this coat. Additionally, his Confederate made hob-nailed riding boots, officer's holster and cap box are included with this ensemble.

This is undoubtedly the finest Confederate General's uniform with accouterments worn by one of the most prominent members of the Confederate Army and on Robert E. Lee's staff. The Chief Engineer of the Confederacy, an opportunity to acquire such a historically important Confederate General's uniform only comes along once in a lifetime. (Accompanied by letters of authenticity and research by Les Jensen and Fonda Thomsen.)









Confederate General Stevens General Robert E. Lee's staff The last Confederate Commander to leave Richmond as it was burning. He supervised the evacuation of the Confederate capital on April 3rd, 1865









A Confederate Staff Officer's Kepi Virginia State Seal visor buttons

This Confederate staff officer's kepi is constructed from gray wool broadcloth with a tabby weave and a black wool band and crown. The kepi is accented by a 3/32" wide flat double gold braid up the back seam, front and at an angle to the top with a triple-strand quatrefoil on top. The visor is of single thickness, black patent leather and is in very good condition. This wonderful example of a Confederate Staff officer's kepi shows the classic proportions for the Civil War period. Extremely well made and well tailored, the silk dress lining is a unique indication of Confederate manufacture. A very rare Confederate kepi and identical to what General Walter H. Stevens would have worn while serving on Lee's staff. (Accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research.) \$45,000

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A Griswold and Gunnison Revolver, No. 1621 An Ultra-Rare Confederate Handgun

This Griswold & Gunnison revolver is a fine example from the largest producer of revolvers in the South. The weapon is 100% original with a rich, old brass patina on the frame and back strap and uncleaned patina on the remainder of the gun. All parts match the serial number of 1621. The walnut grips are very nice and the action is good. At the outbreak of the war the Confederate army was in desperate need of an arms manufacturer. With most of the manufacturing taking place in the North, the Confederates hastily set up a factory in Griswoldville, Georgia where Griswold and Gunnison began the manufacture of a Colt .36 caliber percussion revolver for Confederate troops.

The brass-framed Confederate revolvers made by Griswold near Macon, Georgia from 1862 to 1864, were originaly made from the melted brass church bells of Georgia's patriotic churches, Christ Church in Macon had donated their bells early in the war to help produce the finest revolver ever made in the Confederacy. Some 3,600 of these brass-framed revolvers were made before General Sherman's troops burned down the factory in November, 1864. This is one of the most sought after guns in the world!

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Major William F. Haines' Confederate Uniform with Important Accounterments and Documents Brigade Quartermaster at the Surrender of Vicksburg, 1st Missouri Infantry Negotiated the Army of Tennessee Surrender with General Sherman

This fine example of a Confederate, late war officer's coat was worn by Major William F. Haines when he negotiated the Terms of Surrender of the Army of Tennessee Confederate forces commanded by General Joseph Johnston to Union General William Tecumseh Sherman at Raleigh, North Carolina on April 26th, 1865. Major Haines had known Sherman before the war while living in Missouri where they both were bankers! It was for this reason that General Johnston selected Haines to be his emissary to Sherman to assist in conducting the surrender of the last remnants of the Army of Tennessee which had been decimated at the battle of Franklin just a few months earlier. Indeed, ten days later Sherman issued a personal note allowing Major Haines to pass through Union lines and return to their native Missouri "with a servant, & mule has permission to travel with his horse and personal baggage to any place within our lines en route to his home in native Missouri."1

A superb example of a Confederate officer's coat, this cadet gray uniform is finely tailored and hand-stitched of broadcloth with triple quatrefoil rank insignia made of finely woven gilt on the sleeves. The coat is accented with eagle staff buttons (lacking two coat tail buttons) and brown calico pocket linings. The hand-sewn silver bullion Major's stars are affixed to each side of the collar. The coat is accompanied by a crimson silk officer's sash with tassels and a Confederate Virginiastyle, two-piece 'CS' belt and buckle and holster. Also included are, wardate photographs of Major Haines in Confederate uniform just before Vicksburg, and of his beautiful bride to be who was of the Menard/Choteau famous fur trading family of St. Louis. Importantly is his "Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America" that he signed when he returned home at wars end on May 19, 1865 - and Sherman's personal hand written "Safe Conduct Pass" for Major Haines to travel through the lines and return home.

The remarkable historical significance of this surrender uniform grouping along with the rarity of a Confederate Major's coat sets this uniform apart from all other Confederate officer's uniforms. Major Haines played an integral role in representing the Confederacy in one of its final acts in surrendering the Army of Tennessee to General Sherman. General Lee had just surrendered to General Grant less than two weeks earlier in Virginia and the war was all but over. This is the uniform he wore during those historic last days of the war. (Accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research)















A Very Rare Confederate Officer's Kepi Made by Boutrove of New Orleans The Only One Known to Exist

Victor Boutrove began operations in New Orleans in 1850 with his last known address at 38 St. Charles Street. This is the only surviving example of Boutrove's work known to exist. The single piece construction is highly unusual and has not been seen in any Civil War kepi until now. The three gold braids indicate that this kepi was worn by a Confederate field officer (Major, Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel). Made of blue wool broadcloth woven in a tabby weave, the color of this kepi is dark blue, not black. While made of one piece of fabric, there is a single seam running vertically up the middle front.

The kepi measures 2 7/8" high overall in the front, 5¾" high in back with the top being 4 5/8" in diameter. There is a three-strand quatrefoil on the top of the cap surrounded by a single strand of gold braid around the edge. All of the braiding work is 1/8 " wide. The cap is lined in the body with a reddish pink cotton with black lines approximately 1/4" apart. The top of the inside has a pasted green label, round and 2 1/2" in diameter with the following embossed on it:

> V. BOUTROVE HAT MANUFACTURER 38 ST. CHARLES ST. OPP ST. CHARLES HOTEL NEW ORLEANS

The sweatband is constructed of thin brown leather with an embossed crosshatching. The visor is black patent leather and is 11/2" wide at the front. The chinstrap is patent leather as well with Eagle 'I' officer's buttons. This is an incredibly rare, impeccably made Confederate kepi from New Orleans before it fell May1st, 1862. A centerpiece of any collection. (Accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research) \$35,000

Extremely Rare Confederate Reversed 'Floating CS' Cavalry Officer's Sword Leech & Rigdon marked 'Memphis Novelty Works' One of only Three Known to Exist

This is an extremely rare Leech & Rigdon staff officer's sword, one of only three known to exist. Stamped inside the branches of the guard with 'Memphis Novelty Works', William Albaugh in his noted works on Confederate swords published it as an unknown maker in his first book. Shortly after the work's publication, noted collector Kent Wall acquired an example marked 'Leech & Rigdon – Columbus, Miss.' on the blade which firmly proved once and for all that this famous Floating 'CS' style sword was made by this firm. Another veteran collector, William Beard, later discovered this sword clearly marked 'Memphis Novelty Works' on the inside branches of the guard which further establishes that these were early war production swords made in Memphis in 1861 before Leech & Rigdon moved their factory next to the Confederate arsenal at Columbus, Mississippi in May of 1862.

This is a superb example of the famous 'Floating CS' as well having the rarity of being one of only three marked examples. Memphis fell in the spring of 1862 and Thomas Leech moved his weapon factory south to Columbus, Mississippi. The sword has a 30-inch fullered blade and is in its original brass mounted iron scabbard. (accompanied by William Beard letter of authenticity and research) \$35,000











Confederate Lieutenant, Captain Charles W. Fry - Orange Artillery - Army of Northern Virginia Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg where his battery fired 800 rounds Rare uniform of a famous Artillery Battery Commander of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia

Charles W. Fry is well known as being one of the finest artillery battery commanders for the South in the Civil War. Enlisting as a 1st Lieutenant on March 20, 1862, Fry wore this uniform while commanding a battery at White Oak Swamp until late 1862 when he was promoted to Captain. Fry excelled as a battery commander and is widely noted for his performance at Gettysburg. Although he had performed gallantly at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, it was at Oak Hill near Gettysburg on July 1, 1863 that Fry earned his place in history. Commanding the battery which fired on the Union forces west of Gettysburg, their intense assault caused a gap to appear in the lines that, while being reinforced, caused the Union XI Corps to retreat. Even more significant was his role in directing the Orange Artillery's bombardment that preceded Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg. Firing 880 rounds, this was the highest total in the bombardment of that day, more than any other Confederate Artillery unit. Then Captain Fry distinguished himself further at Spotsylvania Court House in Carter's Battalion being the commander of the only two cannon not overrun by Hancock's attack. Captain Fry surrendered his artillery battalion with Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

This frock coat once worn by Fry is an excellent and rare example of a Confederate 1st Lieutenant's uniform, well tailored although somewhat conservative in the style befitting a Virginia officer. Original and untouched, the coat has been handed down through the soldier's family. The double-breasted body is constructed of cadet gray wool with seven Eagle staff officer's buttons on each side. The two-piece collar has two flat, gold braids (with silver cast) bars which have been slightly reinforced. The collar, along with the front edge of the coat, is trimmed with the pinkish-red piping indicative of an artillery officer. A set of flat gold braided galons adorn each sleeve.

Important accoutrements complete this historically valuable frock coat worn by Lieutenant, later Captain Fry. A gilt, cast-brass, two-piece Virginia belt plate and accompanying leather belt, holster and silk sash accentuate the grouping. The brass buckle with its finely made Virginia state seal and oak leaf wreath is emblematic of the Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.









His impressive record as a exceptional artillery battery commander, particularly during the Battles of Gettysburg and Spotsylvania, adds a great deal of historical importance to this remarkable and well tailored Confederate Artillery officer's uniform. It is a highly important and a rare survival worn by one of the best artillery Commanders in the Army of Northern Virgina. (accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research)







A Confederate Lieutenant's Artillery Kepi Gold Braid Quatrefoil, Oilcloth Rain Cover

This Confederate Artillery Officer's Lieutenant's kepi made from a very soft, red wool broadcloth is accented by a 1/8" wide flat gold braid with a single strand quatrefoil on top. The band is of a reddish brown cloth and measures 1 1/8" wide at the back and 1" at the front. The kepi comes with original and rare black oilcloth rain cover.

The lining of the kepi is integral with the body as both pieces were sewn together and share the same seam. The cotton flannel lining has a series of dark brown printed squares. There are two brass buttons, tin backed, each $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, each button of a different pattern. A rare survival, especially the oilcloth rain cover for the kepi, a similar example is illustrated on page 170 in the Time-Life Series. (accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenicity and research, from the William Turner Collection, author of Confederate Faces) \$35,000



A Rigdon & Ansley No. 2136 Confederate Revolver Only 700 to 800 were made in Augusta, Georgia, 1864 Marked 'CSA' on the barrel flat

This Rigdon & Ansley revolver, serial number 2136, is the improved 12 cylinder stop model which was put into production at Augusta, Georgia in 1864. The Memphis company of Leech & Rigdon worked its way across the South during the war making sure to stay one step ahead of advancing Union troops; always setting up shop near a Confederate arsenal and railroad line in order to supply Confederate troops from Memphis, Tennessee to Columbus, Mississippi to Selma, Alabama to Greensboro, N.C. Charles Rigdon formed a partnership with Jesse Ansley in late 1864 and one last move was made to Augusta, Georgia where only 700 to 800 of these revolvers were produced before General Sherman's advance halted the production. The Rigdon & Ansley company actually formed a militia unit that saw action at the Battle of Griswoldville where they lost two men.

Sharp markings include 'CSA' on the barrel flat, clearly struck matching serial number 2136 throughout, and arsenal inspector marking 'J' on the frame near the trigger guard. A historically important as well as extremely rare Confederate revolver, as by 1864 the firm had ceased making swords and concentrated soley on producing revolvers for the Confederate Army. An important Confederate weapon that represents the last production of the famous Leech & Rigdon company that began in Memphis and stayed one step ahead of the Union Army for three years, producing as many weapons as they could for the Southern Confederacy. (ex: Kent Wall Collection)

We Accept













#10

A Confederate Boyle & Gamble Staff/Field Officer's Sword "CS" and Star in the Hilt, assembly No. 38

This is the iconic Boyle and Gamble 'CS' Confederate officer's sword. Produced in the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia, this sword bears the 'CS' insignia below a single star in the pierced brass guard. The cast brass pommel has the typical molded seam and laurel leaves set in a ribbon-like fashion, with sharp factory assembly No. 38 stamped on the underside of the guard. Many of the officers in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia carried a sword like this and it became emblematic of that famous Army.

This remarkable sword has a beautifully etched blade with the obverse depicting tobacco leaves along with a Confederate 1st National flag which is etched 'CSA' in a shield. The reverse of the blade shows a stand of flags with a shield in the middle and eleven small stars representing the states of the Confederacy. In very good condition, the sword has a leather and twisted wire grip with some wear to the leather. It comes with the original scabbard of black leather, brass mounted with a nice patina to the brass metal, all in good condition.









#11

A Rare Confederate Cavalry Captain's Frock Coat with Significant Accoutrements Well-tailored and stylish for the period, Virginia-made A complete Virginia Cavalry Officer's Grouping – Weapons, Spurs, Field Glasses

Surviving Confederate cavalry officer's coats are very rare. With that, this double-breasted frock coat is made even more special due to the fine craftsmanship and attention to detail given by the tailor. Made of cadet gray wool, the front boasts a double row of seven 'extra quality' cavalry officer's Eagle buttons. The finely worked button holes reveal the hand-stitching which was used throughout the entire coat. The standing collar with hook and eye closure is made of tan broadcloth and includes the gold braid rank insignia of three bars for a Confederate Captain. The buff sleeves include two cavalry Eagle buttons and show fine craftsmanship with a stylish, slightly pleated sleeve cap. Research reveals that the coat is most probably of Northern Confederacy 'Virginia' origin.

Completing the cavalry uniform is a Virginia state seal two-piece buckle on a leather sword belt. Included with the set is a silk crimson red sash and holster.

Rounding out this Confederate Virginia cavalry ensemble is a pair of Confederate spurs and field glasses making this Confederate Cavalry uniform set a very rare and completely original showpiece. (accompaned by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research)

\$85,000

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#12

A Confederate Staff Officer's black wool Virginia Kepi

This is a superb and very rare example of a Confederate staff officer's kepi. Extremely well made, this black wool kepi is very unique and was discovered in Virginia along with a Confederate uniform with Virginia state seal buttons.. Hand sewn to the cap is a wide flat gold double braid which leads to a double strand quatrefoil in the center of the crown with gold gilt dome buttons on either side of the visor. One of the finest Confederate staff officer's kepis known to exist.(accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research)







#13

A Confederate Boyle, Gamble and MacFee Foot Officer's Sword

This Virginia-made sword is in good condition showing much field use with its 32-inch blade and leather grip with twisted copper wire. Boyle, Gamble and MacFee were the premier maker of Confederate swords. Originally including only Edwin Boyle and Thomas Gamble, the company expanded their business to include Edward MacFee, a Richmond blacksmith. The company produced these magnificent swords which were in high demand among the officers of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. \$18,500









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#14

Confederate Private Barry Coleman's Infantry Frock Coat A Kentucky Militia uniform much rarer than a conventional Confederate uniform Collection includes other Confederate items including 'CS' belt set, cartridge & cap box

This Kentucky State Militia frock coat was discovered at a plantation outside Louisville, Kentucky called 'El Nido'. The owner had previously served in the 5th Virginia Infantry (Stonewall's Brigade) and his family owned the nearby Louisville Rolling Mill. As rare as any Confederate uniform, this exquisite cadet gray, single-breasted frock coat has large gutta percha buttons on the front (each marked N. R. Co./ Goodyear), also on the cuffs and tail pockets. It has blue (Infantry) piping at the high-standing collar and is identified with the name 'Barry Coleman' as written in ink inside the sleeve.









This uniform closely resembles the regulation Kentucky State Guards', which was formed by Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner and was among the most well organized of all the Southern militias. Accompanying the coat are copy prints of photographs of their camp near pro-secessionists Louisville, Kentucky in 1861. In the photograph the troops are wearing uniforms identical to this. Less than a dozen of these types of Southern militia uniforms are known to exist and thus are much more rare than conventional Confederate enlisted men's uniforms and certainly far more rare than anything from the Union Army. A remarkable and historical showpiece. (accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research)

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#15

A Confederate Enlisted Man's 'Richmond Depot' Kepi One of Only Three 'Richmond Quartermaster Depot' Confederate Kepis Known to Exist

This is one of only three cadet gray enlisted men's pattern Richmond Depot issued kepis known to have survived the Civil War. Made in the Confederate capital in Richmond of cadet gray wool kersey and woven with a 2/2 twill, this type of kersey was imported and blockade-run from Great Britain/Ireland for enlisted uniforms and found both in Richmond depot production as well as uniforms made elsewhere.

The visor made of oilcloth over what is probably cardboard is indicative of its Richmond production since we know that Richmond depot kepis had a contractor that made oilcloth visors, sweatbands and chinstraps and this kepi has all three characteristics. The Confederate large block lettered 'I' side buttons are of two types, the first being backmarked 'TREBLE RICH STANDARD' with the other backmarked 'EXTRA RICH 2 KM'. The kepi is in overall good condition with one small moth hole on the left side. This is a remarkable and very rare Confederate Richmond Depot kepi. (accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research)





A Confederate knapsack with a North Carolina 'Butternut' blanket identified to "George Hosmer - 2nd reg. LA. M. V. Co. D"

This Confederate knapsack and 'North Carolina' blanket were owned and carried by a George Hosmer, as noted on the knapsack as being from the '2nd Regiment of Lousiana Mounted Volunteers. A probable reference to the Orleans Mounted Volunteers from New Orleans as Private Hosmer appears on their rolls elsewhere among these rare Confederate Louisiana mounted units. Organized in 1861, they were mustered into the Confederate Army on March 22, 1862 fought throughtout the war with the Army of Tennessee, until surrendered by General Johnston to General Sherman in North Carolina in 1865. They served as escort for the Army of Tennessee throughout the war, fighting at Shiloh, Murfreesboro and every engagement of that famous Army. This knapsack and blanket would have been with Hosmer on horseback throughout the war, essential accoutrements for 3 years of war.





#17

A Confederate Wooden Canteen - 8th Kentucky Cavalry 'W. S. Pierce CSA' – Captured at the fall of Fort Donelson in 1862

This very rare Confederate wooden canteen is neatly inscribed 'W. S. Pierce CSA'. Confederate records show that a W. S. Pierce enlisted as a private with the 8th Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on October 24, 1861. The unit saw combat at Fort Donelson from February 11-16, 1862 where it was captured. Indeed, muster roll records show that Pierce was captured on the very last day of fighting. It was probably at that time that this canteen was captured as well, taken back to the North as a war trophy.

Made of cedar wood, these crudely made Confederate canteens were one of the most popular war souvenirs brought back by Union soldiers from the war. Even rarer is the homespun rolled cotton sling which accompanies this canteen. Although the canteen is missing its stopper, this is a rare find; a Confederate canteen, carried by a Kentucky Cavalryman during the 1st decisive battle in the west that led to the fall of Nashville and Memphis. A remarkable showpiece.





A Confederate 'Fayetteville' Musket & Bayonet - Confederate linen sling .58 caliber Dated 1864 - clearly marked 'C.S.A'

Much rarer than its Richmond counterpart, this Fayetteville, North Carolina produced Confederate musket is one of the very few Confederate-made rifles to actually be stamped with the 'C.S.A' on the lock plate below the eagle as well as the brass butt plate. This stamping is deep and very clear. The 'S' type hammer is unique to this design. The Fayetteville Arsenal was operated by 70 employees of the old Harper's Ferry Arsenal and only ceased production when Sherman's army completely destroyed the plant during their infamous March to the Sea in 1865. The bayonet lug and accompanying bayonet are both in good condition with the overall condition of the rifle being very good with the brass fore-stock bands, trigger guard and butt plate having a bright finish.











A 3rd Arkansas Infantry Confederate Canteen Gettysburg - Texas Brigade

The Third Arkansas Infantry was an integral part of the Army of Northern Virginia fighting at Gettysburg at Devil's Den and The Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg before their surrender with General Lee at Appomattox. This homespun cloth-covered canteen is a rare survivor from this regiment's four years of the war. Stenciled on front is '3rd Ark'; this Confederate canteen still retains its homemade, homespun, rolled-cloth sling. It is a superb example of an essential item carried by the Confederate infantryman who fought in the most important battles of the war.

Commanded by Colonel Van H. Manning, the unit served under General Robert E. Lee and were the only Arkansas regiment to serve the entire war in the east, fighting in most of the major battles of the war. The 3rd Arkansas was the first unit from Arkansas to sign up for the duration of the war with most units signing up for only one year. Serving as part of the Texas Brigade, they became known as tenacious fighters. During the Battle of Gettysburg, they took heavy casualties at Devil's Den fighting under General John Bell Hood. They suffered even heavier casualties at the Battle of the Wilderness. When they surrendered at Appomattox with General Lee, only 144 men of the original 1,353 remained.



A Confederate .58 Caliber Richmond - Carbine 'C. S. Richmond, Va. - 1863' - Confederate linen sling

This .58 caliber carbine strongly bears the 'C. S. Richmond, Va.' stampings and has a soft gray patina. Dated '1863' on the lock plate, it has a brass nose cap and iron butt plate. It has all original Richmond wood stock and barrel with all being in very good condition. The fore-stock is held by two metal bands around the 25" barrel. The metal sling swivels are located on the front fore-stock band and at the base of the trigger guard plate. Attached to it is a Confederate linen cloth sling. Production of these rifles began in Richmond in 1863 and were known as the 'new rifled carbine'. \$11,500







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A Massive Confederate 'D-Guard' Knife Provenance from Pea Ridge **Excellent Knife, a Museum Piece**

This massive D-Guard bears a small tag with a notation stating on one side 'Confederate States from Pea Ridge' and 'Bought Mar. 1914 F. E. Ellis Webster Groves Mo. \$3.25'. Indeed an F. E. Ellis was selling artifacts in Webster Grove, Missouri as evidenced by his advertisement in the September 1928 edition of Popular Mechanics magazine. Reading on page 59 in total, 'Send 5 cents for fine new list Indian relics antique firearms. F. E. Ellis, Webster Groves, Missouri.' Mr. Ellis' advertisement was placed under the heading 'Antiques, War Relics and Indian Goods'. He had this same advertisement running in the magazine for years.

This impressive knife was indeed in a museum from 1992 until 1999 when the museum was closed and the de-accession of its inventory was made. The 22 7/8 inch blade measures two inches wide at the ricasso and runs to a clipped-point. The blade has seen some minor sharpening, but the original sharpening tool marks are still visible. The iron guard has a heavy 'D' configuration with a heavy disc quillon. The extraordinarily made walnut one-piece grip accentuates the overall beauty of this knife. The tin scabbard has a nice, aged patina and is formed from several pieces of tin. There is a carrying ring soldered to the reverse side of the scabbard to which the identifying tag mentioned earlier is attached. This knife is original in all respects and would be a focal point of any collection.

The 'Pea Ridge' reference on the tag attached to this knife of course refers to the Battle of Pea Ridge not far from where this collector, Mr. Ellis first sold the knife. The battle was the largest Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi. The Union forces defeated the largest contingent of Confederate forces raised in the Western theater of war, essentially saving Missouri for the Union and opening up Arkansas for occupation by the Union army. Fought on March 7-8, 1862, Confederate General Earl Van Dorn had designs on St. Louis but first had to defeat the Union forces in northwest Arkansas. Opposed by General Samuel Curtis, Van Dorn's command structure failed and, even though numerically superior, the Confederate forces were defeated. The Pea Ridge battle included a combined force of 900 Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole Indians under the command of Confederate General Albert Pike. There were allegations that the Indians scalped members of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry.











#22

A Harper's Ferry 'Mississippi' Rifle - with Confederate linen sling Model 1841 - Includes original saber and scabbard

This is an excellent Harper's Ferry Model 1841 'Mississippi' percussion rifle with accompanying 1841 saber, scabbard and attached Confederate linen cloth sling. So-called the 'Mississippi' rifle since the Mississippi regiment serving at Buena Vista in 1847 liked them so much that they took them home with them, this rifle was also called the 'Harper's Ferry' and 'Kentucky' rifle by the Confederates who loved them. The Virginians adopted another name, the 'Yawger' a corruption of another accepted moniker 'Yaeger'. This model was highly accurate and was carried by many Confederates throughout the war, it is marked by the soldier that carried it through the war "J.L.B." This example includes a Confederate made canvas sling and its original 1841 saber and scabbard. A showpiece.



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The Finest Leech & Rigdon Confederate Cavalry Officer's Sword in Existence Large 'CS' in the Guard - magnificent etched blade with Patriotic Mottos The Centerpiece of a Well-Known Collection

Perhaps the finest Confederate cavalry officer's sword in existence, from the famous Leech and Rigdon manufactory in Columbus, Mississippi this sword is like no other with its 'CS' logo encircled by a rising sun above a battle flag and a 2nd National Confederate flag on the blade. The other side of the blade has a stand of arms with a large 'CS' within a wreath and crossed sabers. Most importantly, this is the only sword known to exist that is actually marked by the maker on the ricasso 'Leech & Rigdon – Columbus, Mississippi.'

Originally from the Fred Slaton collection, this is the only sword he didn't sell, but kept until he died. As other collectors acquired this sword it instantly became the centerpiece of their collection. In original Leech & Rigdon scalloped brass imprinted scabbard. One has never been sold publicly nor offered for sale at a show. Indeed, this type of sword comes along only once in a collector's lifetime and this sword is better than the one in the Museum of the Confederacy's collection.

\$110,000





Confederate Leech & Rigdon Officer's Presentation Sword Magnificent Jacob Faser Etched Blade Sold by 'D. Murray – Mobile', a rare military outfitter

This beautiful Leech and Rigdon staff officer's presentation sword with the 'CS' in the guard has an excellent 31-inch blade. Etched by the famous engraver Jacob Faser, the blade is decorated with ornate wreaths and floral designs and has a bright luster. The hilt retains almost 100% of its original gilt. With a grip that has retained its original black leather, now worn to brown, the twisted brass wire is intact. The grip is accompanied by its original brown leather short-tasseled Leech and Rigdon brown leather sword knot.

Making this sword exceedingly rare is the fact that this sword is also engraved at the ricasso by the rarely seen military outfitter D. Murray of Mobile, Alabama. This is one of the very few inscribed swords from this maker known to exist. It is believed that while Leech and Rigdon were in full production in Selma, Alabama and using Jacob Fraser to etch their blades with patriotic mottos, they were also selling these swords to Confederate officers through Murray's Military Store in downtown Mobile. (accompanied by William Beard letter of authenticity) \$35,000



Confederate Boyle, Gamble & MacFee Foot Officer's Sword – Lieutenant Jacob A. West He was a bodyguard for Confederate President Jefferson Davis as he fled Richmond 3rd Virginia Reserve Battalion – Inscribed - 'Liberty or Death'

This Boyle, Gamble & MacFee Richmond-made officer's sword in the original leather scabbard with a field presentation mount dedicated to 1st Lieutenant Jacob A. West of Company E of the 3rd Virginia Reserve Battalion was obtained from a direct descendant of the soldier. The Virginia-made sword is in good condition showing much field use with its 32 inch blade and leather grip with twisted copper wire. Lieutenant West served with the battalion first as a 2nd Lieutenant in Company C and then promoted to 1st Lieutenant with Company E at the age of 20 years. He was presented this sword as evidenced by the inscription at the brass mount:

Ist Lt. J.A.W. Co. "E" 3rd VA Reserve Battalion 'Liberty or Death'

Organized in September 1864, the battalion served under Colonel Richard A. Booker. According to Special Order No. 48 from Richmond, there were ten companies in the battalion. They were with General H. H. Walker at Clover Depot, Richmond and Danville Road. The young lieutenant would have been present at Danville Road after the evacuation of Richmond when the Confederate President Jefferson Davis was guarded there by Walker's troops (Official Records, vol. xlvii, pt. iii, pp. 741, 750). General Walker's force was a small one numbering only 372 effectives at that time. Only six men were present at the April 9, 1865 surrender at Appomattox. This sword was carried by this young officer in the fading days of the Confederacy who witnessed the evacuation of its capital – and guarded its president. A historically important Confederate officer's sword with the patriotic motto 'Liberty or Death 'inscribed on the scabbard.









Union General John H. Ward's Uniform Worn at Gettysburg Commanded the Second Brigade at Little Round Top "My Brigade opposed at least 10,000 . . . !"

This is a very rare Union General's uniform worn by Brigadier General John H. Ward at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-4, 1863. A historically important General officer, his performance during the Battle of Gettysburg was stellar. He commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac and was stationed at the strategically important Little Round Top during the most famous battle of the war. When Major General Sickles was wounded on the second day of the battle, General Ward assumed command of the entire First Division. In his battle report to the US War Department written just after the battle, General Ward states that during the Confederate assault on Little Round Top, "My Brigade was opposed to at least 10,000 of the enemy, in line and en masse". He went on that day to state, "The total loss of my Brigade at Gettysburg was 46 officers and 712 enlisted men".

One of the finest Union General's uniforms in private hands and most likely made by Tiffany, since both his presentation sword and General's kepi, were also made by Tiffany and were given to him at the same time as the uniform. The frock coat is double-breasted with sixteen large US staff buttons set in pairs and back-marked 'D. Evans / Attleboro, Mass.' The standing collar and cuffs are made of beautiful dark blue velvet. There are three small US staff buttons on each cuff, each one back-marked 'Extra Quality'. Affixed to each shoulder by means of string ties are his Brigadier General shoulder straps of the staff type with dark blue background and a single gold and silver star with gold border. Accompanied by his gold General's sash as well as his gold braided General's sword belt set, the uniform is complete with his pistol holster which has a similar small US staff button on the flap.

This is a highly important Gettysburg General's uniform by itself. Moreover, this grouping is made much more special since it includes General Ward's magnificent Tiffany presentation sword presented to him on October 25, 1862 - a silver and gold Tiffany sword inscribed with his battle honors that include all the battles such as 1st Bull Run, Malvern Hill and 2nd Bull Run all leading up to Gettysburg. Rounding out this incredible collection are General Ward's boots and spurs, staff gloves, compass. General Ward's Smith & Wesson #2 revolver, serial number 20116 is included along with his letter to headquarters regarding the battle and photographs. This is a historic collection of one of the most important leaders of the Union Army.



















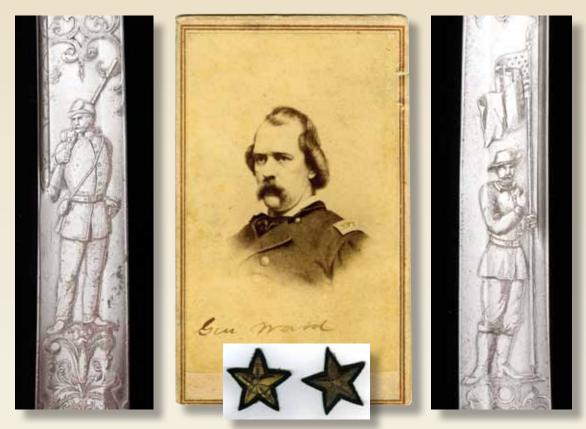








Presented to Brig. Gen. Hobart Ward by the Officers and Men of the 38th New York Vols. at Poolesville, Maryland October 25th 1862 "Our liberties we prize, and our Rights we will maintain."



Details of the Tiffany etched blade along with the "General Stars" from General Ward's saddle blanket



Battle Honors engraved on General Wards silver Tiffany sword scabbard:

1st Bull Run YORK TOWN Williamsburg FAIR OAK Oak Grove GLENDALE Malvern Hill GROVETON 2nd Bull Run CHANTILLY



A Union Major's Uniform with Accoutrements Includes a Union Kepi from the 7th Pennsylvania Captured at the Battle of the Wilderness

This Union uniform and accoutrements ensemble is centered on the Union Major's frock coat. The soft standing collar of the frock coat is accentuated by the blue shoulder straps of an Infantry Major. Outlined by gold braid, each strap has the gold braid oak leaf indicating the Major's rank at both ends of the strap. The medium blue cloth of the coat is in good condition with some wear at the skirt. Included with the uniform is a crimson silk officer's sash with tassels.

A focal point of the collection is the chasseur style Captain's kepi which was captured from a soldier of the 7th Pennsylvania at the Battle of the Wilderness. The unit was organized at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in July 1861 and fought at Antietam and Fredericksburg where they captured the battle flag of the 19th Georgia Infantry. But they would be captured themselves during the Wilderness Campaign with many never returning home from prison. This dark blue Captain's kepi with its gold braided Infantry bugle insignia surrounding the number '7' on front features a Captain's quatrefoil on the crown and is in very fine condition. The leather visor and chin strap are in excellent

In addition to the uniform set is a black leather New York sword belt set with a scarce brass buckle with 'NY' in Old English letters surrounded by a laurel wreath. and an Ames Staff and Field officer's sword.

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A Union Lieutenant's Uniform with Accoutrements

This single-breasted Union frock coat has seven eagle buttons down the front with a brass stamped five-pointed star 'Gold' regimental badge with a blue enamel center on the right breast of the uniform. The gold braid outlined shoulder straps each bear the single silver with gold embroidery bar of the 1st Lieutenant of the Union Army. With the soft standing collar and accompanying crimson silk officer's sash, this is an appealing frock coat on its own. The uniform and sash are accented by a Union officer's leather belt and buckle which is completed by the addition of a leather holster. An outstanding Union Lieutenants uniform set, with Corps Badge.





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A Union Lieutenant's Kepi 7th Maine Infantry **Embroidered Bugle on Front**

This Union 7th Maine Infantry Lieutenant's kepi with its blue wool broadcloth band is fitted with Maine state seal buttons on each side of the black patent leather visor and chinstrap. The kepi has a nice embroidered infantry bugle insignia sewn to the front. With its single strand of gold braid up the front and back seams, the braid continues into a quatrefoil on the crown. This kepi is in excellent condition and was undoubtedly worn by a hard-fighting Maine officer from a state whose troops excelled on the battlefields of the Civil War, especially at Gettysburg.

Organized at Augusta, Maine, the 7th Maine Volunteer Infantry mustered into service on August 21, 1861. The regiment served in most of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. With their ranks being thinned throughout the course of the major battles such as Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and The Wilderness; the regiment was at the Siege of Petersburg and helped repulse Jubal Early's attack on Washington, DC before mustering out on August 21, 1864 – exactly three years after their enlistment. This is a beautiful and historic officer's kepi from an officer in one of the most hard-fighting regiments of the Civil War. (accompanied by Les Jensen letter of authenticity and research) \$7,500



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A Colt Army .44 caliber Revolver - 1860 Early war production No. 14802

This type of four-screw Colt Percussion 1860 Army Revolver saw great use during the Civil War making finding one such as this fine example, serial numbered 14802, very hard to find in such good condition. In overall very good condition, the metal has a nice dark gray patina and nice brass trigger guard; the barrel address of 'ADDRESS COL. SAML. COLT NEW-YORK U.S. AMERICA' appearing quite vividly. The left side of the frame is marked 'COLT'S PATENT' with the serial number and underneath 'PAT. SEPT. 10^{TH} 1850'. The cylinder scene is 60-65% with the action working smoothly. This is the most famous revolver of the Civil War. \$2,000



An 1850 US Horstmann Foot Officer's Sword With a beautiful, lusterous, etched blade with patriotic mottos

This W. H. Horstmann & Sons, Philadelphia-made US foot officer's sword is complete with brass mounted leather scabbard. This is a superb example of the 40" sword made by this company and used extensively during the Civil War. With the sharkskin and twisted wire grip, the hilt has substantial amounts of the original and beautiful gold gilt. The blade is etched with a panoply of arms and American shield on one side, while the other has an etched panel just above the ricasso with the 'W. H. Horstmann & Sons Philadelphia' etched.









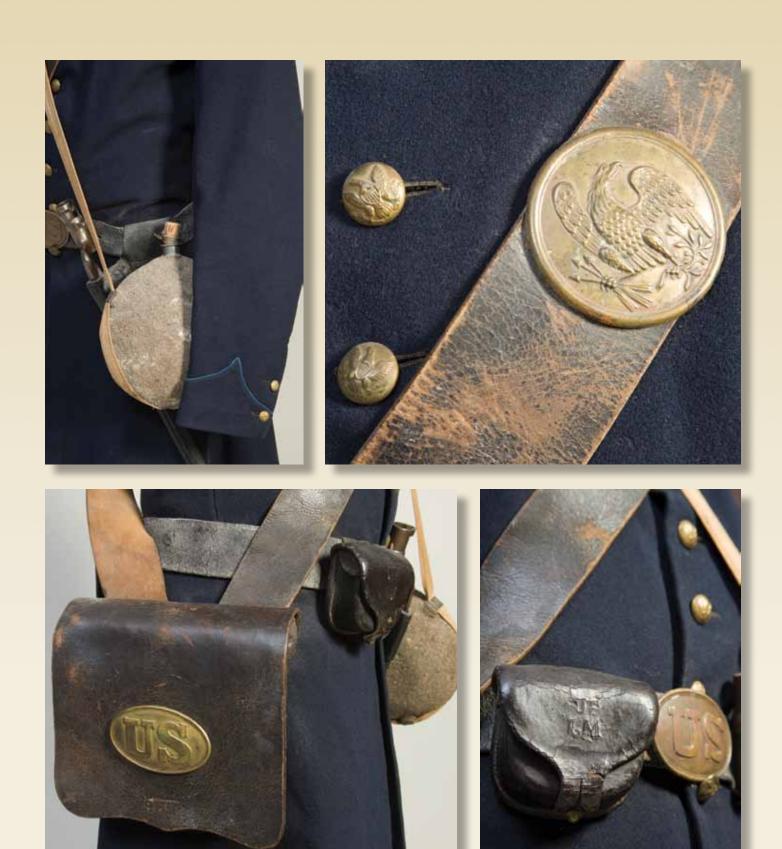
A Union Enlisted Man's Uniform loaded with Accoutrements

This Union enlisted man's uniform and accoutrements ensemble is centered around the single-breasted, medium blue, wool frock coat with its nine US eagle buttons down the front. This is a complete enlisted man's uniform and accoutrements he would carry into battle. The coat has a soft standing collar and light blue chevrons near the bottom of each sleeve. This is a coat that has seen some wear on the battlefield at the shoulder where the soldier would have carried a canteen such as the model 1858 Union one with cloth cover that is included in this collection. On the other shoulder he would have been carrying a cartridge box similar to the one included here, a Union 1842 .69 caliber model equipped with a leather sling bearing the US and eagle badge with his 1855 leather Union belt with the 'US' oval buckle, bayonet scabbard and cap box. Completing the uniform is a Union enlisted man's forage cap with its leather chin strap and brass buckle. The brass bugle insignia signifying the infantry is affixed.









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A Union Infantry Forage Cap Large Brass Infantry Badge

This is another fine example of a Union infantry forage cap from the Civil War. It has an imposing, large brass infantry bugle on the top which is in very good condition. The medium blue wool welt is in good condition with some wear to the front.

The leather visor has some loss at the wearer's left front but otherwise is rigid and complete with its leather chin strap including the appropriate two leather slides and a brass buckle which has a nice patina. Affixed on each side of the strap are two small eagle buttons making this a very attractive forage cap, the most widely used and popular headgear for Union Army in the war. \$5,200









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A Sharps 'New Model 1863' Saddle Ring Carbine Favored by Civil War Cavalry Troopers

This carbine was very popular with mounted troops with this excellent example being fitted with a period leather brass-mounted, cavalry shoulder sling. The Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut manufactured an earlier variant in their Model 1859 Carbine which was essentially the same as this New Model 1863. The mid-war 1863 carbines did away with the patch boxes and have different barrel markings. The .52 caliber carbine has a two-piece walnut stock and case-hardened frame, lock and barrel band. The walnut is in good condition and has an overall aged, untouched look. The leather sling is pliable with the brass buckle having a nice subdued finish and is original and untrimmed. This is a very attractive US Cavalry showpiece carbine.



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A Henry Rifle Owned by Captain Estes Wallingford of the 33rd Indiana Purchased After his Release from Libby Prison A Rare 1st Model Henry Rifle Serial Number 330

This 1st Model Henry .44 cal. rim fire rifle, serial number 330 is a rarity on its own. But to have been purchased by a Union soldier who had heard of its reputation from his Confederate captors makes this a very important historical weapon. While imprisoned at Libby Prison, then-Sergeant Estes Wallingford kept hearing the Confederates complain about the gun 'that could be loaded on Sunday and be fired all week' – a rifle they had faced in battle and hated. In reprisal for his capture and internment, upon his exchange and release, he purchased this Henry rifle and rejoined the Union Army where he was quickly promoted to 1st Lieutenant and later Staff Adjutant as a Captain in the 33rd Indiana Infantry Regiment. He served under General George Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland, Tennessee.

Captain Wallingford carried this rifle throughout the remainder of the Civil War and it has been in his family with copies of all of his Civil War letters and from his days as a 49er prospecting in the gold fields of California and Oregon. All are included with this historic rifle as well. This rifle has no lever latch and is serial numbered 330 which positively identifies it as being a 1st Model Henry. Additionally, research in the Winchester archives and examinations of letters from O. F. Winchester put the date of manufacture of this particular rifle in 1862. The tubular magazine holds fifteen rounds of .44 caliber rim fire ammunition under its 24" barrel. With its walnut stock and brass frame, this is an extremely attractive weapon. Distinguishing characteristics are the lack of a fore-end and the absence of a loading gate on either side of the rifle. This was a revolutionary rifle for the Civil War and it is easy to understand why the Confederate troops despised and feared them

When combined with the service it saw during the Civil War and the colorful Captain who carried it, this rifle is a historical treasure. It is easily one of the most collected weapons in the world.





A Smith Percussion - Saddle Ring Carbine A Breechloader carried by Union Cavalry

Patented by Gilbert Smith, approximately 30,000 of these .50 caliber breech loading carbines were produced by the Massachusetts Arms Company and American Arms Company for the Union Army, particularly for cavalrymen. Cavalry units from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia used these carbines, strapping a sling to the sliding saddle ring located on the left side saddle bar of the weapon. With a unique downward breaking breach like that of a shotgun, the barrel is released by a latch underneath. This carbine saw much action during the war with the cavalrymen who signed up early receiving the bulk of those manufactured. This excellent example has the majority of its original factory case hardened finish. A superb carbine in every respect.



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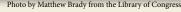
The Union Kepi of General Alexander Webb – Hero of Gettysburg He Held the Line Against Pickett's Charge

This kepi is an extraordinarily important item from a historical General who rallied the Union troops at Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. General Alexander Webb wore this very kepi as he refused to take cover when the artillery barrage began. While leaning on his sword and puffing his cigar the newly-minted brigadier shouted commands to the Pennsylvania and New York infantry. He was squarely in front of Confederate General Lewis Armistead's charging troops as they breached the stone wall. Even though wounded in the groin and thigh, General Webb continued to rally his men who ultimately repulsed the attack. After the war, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery on that day.

This medium blue Brigadier General's kepi is made of blue wool and has gold braids up the front of the crown and at the sides reaching a quatrefoil on the top. With a gold braid 'US' surrounded by a laurel wreath on a dark blue felt oval at the front, the kepi has a black patent leather visor with chin strap and two leather slides. The chin strap is attached at each side with two eagle staff buttons. This beautiful kepi is in remarkable condition given the wartime service it has seen with only a small moth hole at the top of the crown at the wearer's right. A historic photograph taken by the famous wartime photographer Matthew Brady shows General Webb holding this very kepi.











A Union Artillery Officer's Forage Cap McDowell Style - 3rd US Artillery

The most popular headgear worn by the Union Army during the Civil War, the forage cap was introduced at the beginning of the war and quickly was adopted as the common headgear for Union officers and enlisted men. Caps with this type height in the crown and sloping visors were dubbed 'McDowell' style forage caps. With a dark blue wool welt, this example was worn by an artillery officer of the 3rd US Artillery as evidenced by the crossed cannon and red coloration encircled by the letter '3' on the front. Regulations provided that officers wear their corps designation while enlisted men typically had the letter of their company.

The leather visor has a leather chin strap affixed with two small eagle buttons and two leather slides with a brass buckle. This forage cap is in very good condition and is a superb example of an artillery officer's forage cap from the Civil War.







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2nd Lieutenant Edgar S. Moss – His Slouch Hat 7th New York Artillery

Captured at Petersburg - Died in Prison at Charleston, SC

This is a remarkably fine Union slouch hat worn by an officer captured at Petersburg who later died while in Confederate captivity. Lieutenant Edgar S. Moss had enlisted as a corporal on August 9, 1862 with the 113^{th} . New York Volunteer Infantry which became the 7^{th} New York Artillery. He quickly rose through the ranks to Lieutenant serving at the defenses of Washington, DC, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor with Company M of the 7^{th} New York. While fighting at Petersburg on June 16, 1864, Moss was captured and sent to Charleston, South Carolina. He died of yellow fever while in Confederate captivity there on October 4, 1864.

Lieutenant Moss' medium blue slouch hat has survived the war in remarkably good condition and is an extreme rarity. With the standard 2 ½" brim and 5 ¾" crown shaped into a 'V' towards the front, the hat has a double-twisted gold rope hat cord with gold acorns. With the distinctive subdued gold embroidered crossed cannon of the artillery below the '7' encircled by an oval of black velvet, this is an impressive hat with a moving Civil War story. (accompanied by his CDV wardate photograph, commission and his lieutenant's shouder bar insignia) \$9,500









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A US Cavalry Kepi **Large Brass, Crossed Cavalry Sabers**

This rare Union cavalry kepi is crafted of medium blue wool broadcloth and features a large, brass, crossed sabers device on the top. The leather chin strap with two leather slides is complimented by a brass buckle. Two eagle buttons are affixed to the chin strap at the sides, the leather visor is in good condition. This is overall a wonderful example of a cavalryman's kepi from the Civil War.



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#41

A Union Enlisted Man's Hardee Hat With Large Infantry Bugle - Blue Infantry hat cord

This distinctive Hardee hat, also known as the Model 1858 Dress Hat, with the high crown and wide brim has a heavy brass infantry bugle with the number '2' inside. The 1861 Army Regulations refer to the Hardee hat as being the authorized headgear to be worn with the regimental number and brass bugle. Nicknamed the 'Jeff Davis' hat, this dark blue to black, wool fur felt hat with its double twisted blue cloth cord and tassels is a very good example of this iconic headgear. It is accented with an ostrich plume at the wearer's left and is affixed with the usual Hardee brass eagle cockade, pinned up on the left side as appropriate for infantrymen. Named after William J. Hardee, a career Army officer before the war, he sided with the Confederacy and rose to lead a Corps as a Lieutenant General.

\$9,500





#42

A Union Medical Officer's Kepi Rarely Seen – Worn by Relatively Few Soldiers

This Washington, DC made Union 'Hospital Stewards' kepi is an extremely rare example of a Medical kepi from the Civil War. Made of dark wool broadcloth, this kepi was worn by a very limited number of soldiers. The kepi measures 2 5/8" high overall in the front and 6" high in the back with a black silk lining. Within a diamond pattern at the top of the lining is the maker's name 'M.H. STEVENS & CO./ D.C.' The chinstrap and visor are of black patent leather with the strap affixed to the side of the cap by two enlisted pattern buttons. Affixed to the front of the cap is a brass wreath enclosing a brass 'US'. A very attractive and rare kepi, this is a must for any Civil War Medical collection.



Battles 1862-3-4 Roanoke Island Newbern Kinston Whitehall Goldsboro Trunters Creek Trenton Tarboro Jumping Run Deep Gully Gum Creek Port Wallthall Arrowfield Church Richmond Turnpike Proctor's Creek Drury's Bluff Coal Harbor

General Cornelius G. Attwood's Two Swords 25th Massachusetts, Heckman's Star Brigade His Presentation Staff Officer's Sword and Foot Officer's Sword

It is very rare to have all the swords an officer used during his service in the Civil War. Here we indeed have the wartime swords of Brigadier General Cornelius G. Attwood. Born in Bangor, Maine in 1836, Attwood would go on to have a storied career with the Union Army in the Civil War. In his youth he joined the local militia and in October 1861 he was appointed captain of Company C, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The regiment merged into the 18th Corps and fought in Heckman's Brigade becoming one the Union's top fighting regiments.

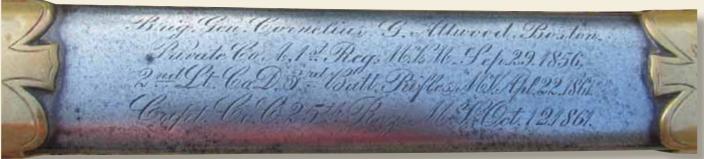
During General Attwood's career he acquired two swords, both of which are offered here. The first is a foot officer's sword which is inscribed 'Lieut. C. G. Attwood'. The second, a staff and field officer's sword inscribed on the top mount 'Capt. C. G. Attwood, Boston'. It is elaborately inscribed down the steel scabbard with all of the general's promotions and the battles in which he participated.

While these two swords are a remarkable piece of history in themselves, acquired from a descendant in Maine, the swords are accompanied by the general's gold bullion epaulets encased in an identified carrying tin. Also included in this collection are Attwood's Lieutenant Colonel's epaulets, several photographs, a signed regimental history, a large, half-length war-dated oil painting of the then-Major Attwood as painted by well-known artist Alexander Ransom and a large escutcheon in hand-written calligraphy with photograph, promotions, battles and references to the GAR and his MOLLUS medal.

This is a remarkable collection of historical objects relating to a major figure in the Civil War. By war's end, the 25th Massachusetts had fought in more than 25 battles and skirmishes including Roanoke Island, New Berne, Goldsboro, Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor where Attwood was wounded. Withdrawn from the trenches at Petersburg, the gallant 25th was mustered out on October 20, 1864. Major Attwood was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and soon after Brigadier General for his 'gallant and meritorious service during the war.' After the war Attwood served as Inspector General of Massachusetts where he was principally in charge of the militia. An amazing and historical collection. \$95,000







Brig. Gen. Cornelius G. Atwood, Boston / Private Co A, 1st Reg, M.V.M. Sep. 29. 1856. 2nd Lt. Co. D. 3rd Batt. Rifles M.V. Apl. 22. 1861 / Capt. Co. C. 25 Reg. M.V. Oct. 12. 1861











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Major General John 'Black Jack' Logan's Presentation Sword Presented to Him in 1862

Walked Out of the US Congress to Join the Army

Major General John A. Logan was perhaps one of the most talented leaders of the Civil War. On July 1, 1861 Logan was serving as an Illinois congressman when he got up and walked out of a session of Congress to join a Michigan regiment that was passing through the city. He marched off in his gentleman's dress and fought as a private on the fields of the 1st Battle of Bull Run shooting a rifle and carrying the wounded from the field.

He gave up his seat in Congress and returned to Illinois as an appointed colonel to raise the 31st Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Within a year his gallantry at Fort Henry, Belmont and Fort Donelson, where he was wounded, garnered the attention of senior officers and he rapidly rose to the rank of Major General. Major General William T. Sherman wrote that Logan was 'perfect in combat'. Logan fought in eight major campaigns and distinguished himself at Vicksburg and Atlanta where he commanded the entire Union force.

Logan's father was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and Logan grew up in a political atmosphere. After graduating from Shiloh College he volunteered for service in the Mexican War in 1847 and saw service at Santa Fe. After being wounded at Fort Donelson in the Civil War, he recuperated on General Grant's headquarters boat almost dying from loss of blood. He was nursed back to health by his wife Mary and rejoined his regiment in time for the Battle of Shiloh. On November 25, 1862 while campaigning in Mississippi the General was presented this fancy Model 1840 officer's sword with a brass scabbard and the following inscription on the folding guard flap:

Token of Friendship and Esteem from Newburgh to Genl. John A. Logan CIN. O. Nov 25, 1862

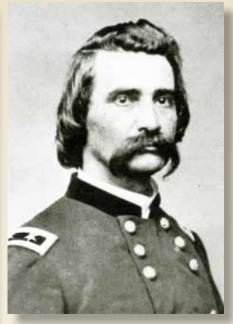
The fixed guard has the following inscription:

Mexican War 1847 Bellmont Fort Henry Fort Donelson









General Logan fought admirably against Confederate Generals Polk, Hardee, and Cheatham and was with Sherman at General Johnston's surrender. After the war he returned to Congress as a US Senator from Illinois. He was lionized as a great leader with statues erected in his honor, one in Chicago being crafted by the greatest American sculptor of the day, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. There is also an equestrian monument to him in Washington, DC. At his death his body lay in state at the Capitol rotunda, his pallbearers including General Sherman.

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Token of Friendship & Esteem from Newburgh to Genl. John A. Logan CIN. O. Novb. 25, 1862

Along with this inscribed 1840 Officer's sword and fancy brass scabbard are a multitude of photographs and documents relating to this historic general. There are two framed photographs of General Logan in uniform, one a CDV while there is also a lithograph of Logan along with his autograph. Logan was a candidate on the presidential ticket as the vice-presidential candidate with James G. Blaine in 1884 and a photograph of him during that election is included as well. Two period newspapers from the period including a *Harper's Weekly* featuring Logan along with photographs of the monuments dedicated to him are included here. Five reprints of battle scenes of noted engagements where Logan led his troops are presented with the sword as well.

A small library of five books on General Logan and a large research notebook accompany this historic sword. There is even a period invitation and program of General Logan's memorial service included with the sword. A copy of the iconic Matthew Brady photograph of 'Sherman and His Generals' in which General Logan appears is included with this historic sword and this collection.



Mexican War 1847 Bellmont Fort Henry Fort Donelson

A Magnificent and Very Rare Complete Civil War Zouave Uniform Worn at Gettysburg at Little Round Top Worn by W. Beriah Chandler - Garrard's Tigers

This amazingly intact Zouave uniform is incredibly rare to find, much less one that was worn by an identified soldier during the Battle of Gettysburg. W. Beriah Chandler enlisted at Whitestown, New York on October 6, 1862 for the duration of the war, eventually leaving service as a 2nd Lieutenant. He wore this complete Zouave uniform at Gettysburg while serving as a member of Garrard's Tigers of the 146th New York Infantry. The unit was commanded by West Point graduate Colonel Kenner Garrard. While first being assigned to the defenses of Washington, DC, the unit soon saw action at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Colonel Garrard was enterprising enough to be able to obtain the colorful Zouave uniforms for his men with Chandler being issued this complete uniform on June 3, 1863 – just one month prior to the most heralded battle of the Civil War, Gettysburg.

This entire uniform was manufactured at the Schuylkill Arsenal, noted for its manufacturing capabilities during the war. With some differences from the traditional French Zouave uniforms, Chandler and others were wearing uniforms with yellow piping making them even more distinctive. Hand-sewn throughout, the blue jacket and chasseur-style pants are crafted from twilled wool with a single chevron at the lower sleeves. The three arcs over the three chevrons are indicative of Chandler's rank as 'Principal Musician' for the unit to which he was promoted on July 31, 1864 after he took part in the great mine explosion during the Siege of Petersburg. The blue wool chasseur pants have a wide waistband and long pockets. The Schuylkill Arsenal stamp appears inside the waistband.

Making this uniform even rarer is the fact that it is accompanied by the red fez tasseled cap, red sash, as well as the white cloth gaiters and leather leggings. The lacings are still present in the leggings. Even Chandler's canteen and musician's brass marching staff are included with the uniform making this the only known complete Zouave uniform of its kind.

















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A Union Enlisted Artilleryman's Sergeant's Frock Coat **Original Gilt Buttons** John Boylan & Company, Newark, **New Jersey**

This enlisted man's artillery nine-button sergeant's frock coat is a good example of one of the more rare and desirable Civil War era uniforms. Inside the shoulder is the manufacturer's marking 'John Boylan & Co., Newark'. Bazelon's Directory of American Military Goods Dealers and Makers notes that Boylan fulfilled a contract for 25,000 artillery nine-button coats provided to the Union

All fifteen buttons have 100% original gilt finish and are US general service buttons. The dark blue wool broadcloth retains its original knap texture on the surface. The sergeant's chevrons and red piping on the cuffs and collar, characteristic of the ninebutton uniform, are all original. The sleeve linings are white cotton and are marked with '2' numerical size markings as well as two dots. \$14,500





An Extraordinary Example of a Union Infantry Officer's Great Coat Lt. George W. Bates, 14th Illinois Infantry Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg

Called a cloak coat, the Union Army's great coat was a copy of the coat worn by French officers. Made of regulation dark blue, tightly-woven wool, this attractive coat has four frogs and loops of black silk that are used to fasten it. The body and sleeve linings are made of beautiful vermillion-red polished cotton. As they progressed throughout the war, officers were allowed to wear enlisted men's sky blue overcoats since these were not as conspicuous on the battlefield.

This particular coat is identified in ink as written on the backside of the hook loop at the neck to Lt. George W. Bates of the 14th Illinois Infantry. Having enlisted in 1861, he was not discharged until February 26, 1864. He took part in the Battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. After seeing action at the siege of Vicksburg, he fell ill and was transported by boat back to the North with little hope of survival. But survive he did, living in poor health until February 14, 1901. It was written of Bates, "His moral character was such that the men of his company rallied around him in battle, believing that he had a charmed life, and that they would be safe when under him." The coat has beautiful Maltese cross needlework in a Maltese Corps design at each buttonhole.











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A Union Cavalry Musician's Shell Jacket **Includes Rare Brass Shoulder Scales** An early war and rare jacket

This regulation 1855-pattern cavalry musician's shell jacket with yellow, worsted lace herringbone-form braids across the chest was included in the 1861 uniform regulations. The coat is indeed of Civil War manufacture and is well preserved with slight field wear. It exhibits a 2½" high collar with two buttons on each side and standard cavalry 'pillows' on the backside. The body lining is loose brown cotton weave, the sleeves in green and cream colored striped cotton. The collar is lined with black cotton, the worsted wool trim is cavalry yellow and in fine condition.

The jacket features the original twelve buttons and rare brass shoulder scales. The scales are attached to the uniform by a tongue on the bottom of the scale which slides through a brass keeper sewn onto the shoulder of the uniform. At the collar, a rotating stud device or 'scale button' turns and locks the shoulder scale into place. These shoulder scales were not particularly popular with the soldiers as their required maintenance and inconvenience of war outweighed any perceived benefits thus, they had virtually disappeared from use by the midpoint of the war, making them even rarer today.







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The First Gettysburg Battle Flag – The First Shots of the Battle Were Fired Under It on July 1, 1863 Carried into the Battle by the 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers

This is the flag that the first troops who fired the very first shots at Gettysburg carried into battle. In the January 13, 1886 edition of the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* General John William Hofmann recounts how this flag "was carried through the campaign and a few months afterward, because of the fact that the first infantry fire on the field had gone out from under its folds". There can no more historic and rare infantry flag than the one which was held by the men who fired those momentous shots on July 1, 1863. Accompanied by a war-date silver presentation plaque presenting this very flag from the men of the 56th to Colonel Hofmann's widow, the flag has been the subject of many historical accounts since the battle.

Authenticated by the noted flag historian, the late Howard Michael Madaus, the flag measures 49 inches on its hoist by 58½ to 59 inches on its fly; an imposing battle flag under which the first troops would rally. The dark blue field is accentuated by a 12-inch red cotton disc which is applied to both sides and is representative of the 'Corps badge' of the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac to which the 56th Pennsylvania was attached. On the obverse side of the flag the hand sewn inscription in 6½ inch white letters '56th. REGT.' over the letters 'P.V.' appears designating the 56th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

This flag has been recorded in the literature for its historical significance as being the flag flown by the troops who fired the very first infantry shot of the most famous battle of the Civil War. In the lengthy, definitive account by General Hofmann published in the *Philadelphia Weekly Press*, this flag was illustrated on the front page of the newspaper, he is quoted in full referencing this flag:

"The only Pennsylvania regiment on the field at that time, in fact the only one serving in Wadsworth's division in that campaign, was the 56th under the command of the writer (Hofmann). The flag carried by the regiment in that campaign was not the silken colors; these were in Philadelphia at the time being lettered, a blue bunting camp flag with the number of the regiment, and the red disc of the division upon it was carried."

This regimental flag was made of wool bunting, dyed dark blue, with the red disk corps badge designating the First Division, First Corps, and in white muslin letters, the words "56th Regt. P.V." The corps reached Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. As the 56th deployed and marched across the fields just north of the railroad cut through McPherson's Ridge, enemy troops were seen approaching. Acting under Brigadier General Lysander Cutler's orders, Hofmann wheeled his men into line and opened fire on the Rebels. By doing so, the 56th was the first infantry unit to fire a volley in that memorable battle.

This flag is accompanied by personal effects of General Hofmann including his watch fob which is inscribed with his name. Hofmann's 'Old Guard' membership medal with inscription and an 'Independent Blues' medal of the '3'd Regiment of 1861' are also included here. Another medal commemorating the 'Fallen Brave' of the Washington Grays dated April 19, 1872 names the officers of the unit that served under General Hofmann. A 'Gettysburg Pennsylvania Day' medal is accompanied by General Hofmann's Corps badge inscribed to 'J. W. Hofmann Brevet Brigadier General U.S.V.'

This historic flag and General Hofmann's medals were preserved in a tin box with Colonel Hoffman's name painted in gold letters, which is included with this lot. It is safe to say that this is the most important Gettysburg flag in private hands. It is a remarkable historical national treasure. \$195,000

















Captain James O. Paxson's Presentation Sword Mortally Wounded at Fort Wagner, South Carolina Presented to him by his men.

Captain James Olden Paxson led his company of the 48th New York State Volunteers until the day he died, mortally wounded by cannon fire as they charged Battery Wagner on the night of July 18, 1863. As reported by Captain D. C. Knowles of the 48th New York to the Gazette and the Republican newspapers after Paxson's death, "In the bloody and disastrous attack on Battery Wagner, on the night of July 18, Capt. James O. Paxson, a resident of Trenton, fell a victim to this unholy rebellion." An 1885 history of the 48th New York concluded that "Paxson was among the first to fall in crossing the ditch of the fort. Both legs were shattered at the knees."

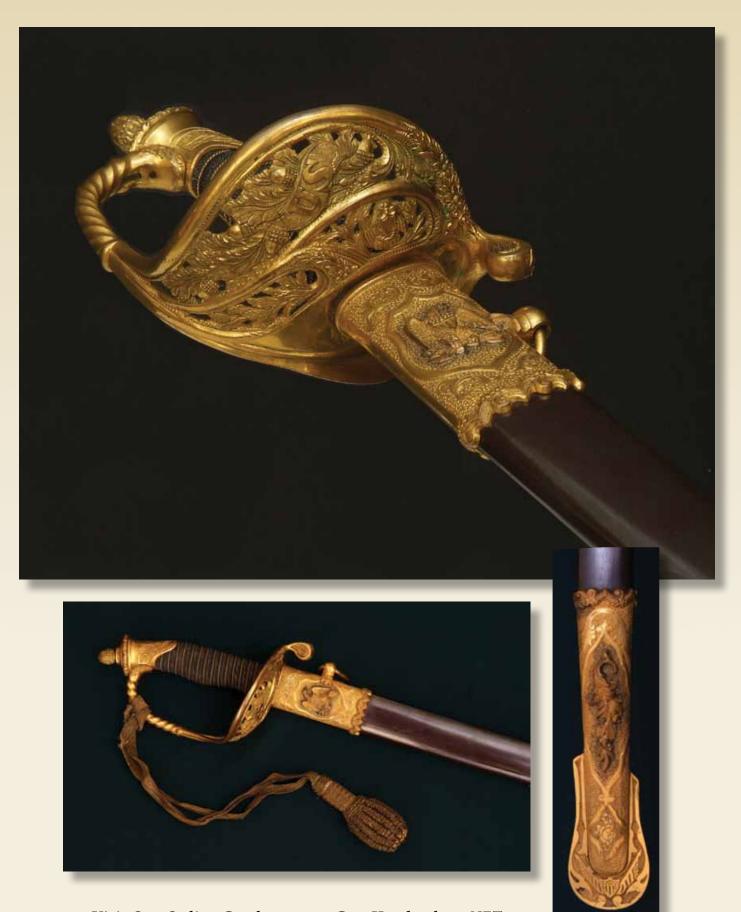
James Olden Paxson had been promoted to Captain in June 1862 and presented this staff and field officer's sword which is inscribed on the top mount:

Presented to Capt. J. O. Paxson by the Members of Co. D, 48th Regt. NYSV The blade bears the etched inscriptions:

> Presented to Capt. Jas O. Pax[t]son, Co. D 48th NYSV by the Members of his Company

This sword is a historical treasure, a symbol of honor and valor in a man who gave his life for his country in one of the most noteworthy battles of the Civil War. \$27,500





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Captain Thomas Cass' Presentation Sword Mortally Wounded at Malvern Hill Memorialized with a Large Statue in the Boston Public Garden

Thomas Cass was born in Ireland in 1821 and moved to Boston where he became a real estate broker before the war and captain of Boston's most elite militia unit, the Columbian Artillery. This magnificent and historic sword was presented to him while serving in that capacity and he would carry on into the Civil War when President Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation for troops to suppress the rebellion. Thomas Cass would lead them into the historic conflict as their colonel all the way to Malvern Hill where he fell mortally wounded July 1, 1862.

Crafted by the Ames Manufacturing Company it bears their Chicopee, Massachusetts address. The sharkskin grip is bound with double-strand brass wire. The hilt has a large 'US' and still retains much of its original gilt. The Ames single-edged blade is etched on the obverse with an eagle and trophies of arms with a floral motif. The reverse of the blade with a similar design with a panel for the presentation inscription which reads:

> Presented by the members of the Columbian Artillery, to Capt. Thomas Cass. DEC. 1854

The brass scabbard is engraved below the second ring mount with a trophy of arms depicting cannon, shield, drum, helmet; various flags and weapons. Engraved in a bordered panel between the ring mounts is the following inscription:

> Presented by the members of the Columbian Artilery to Captain Thomas Cass Dec. 1854

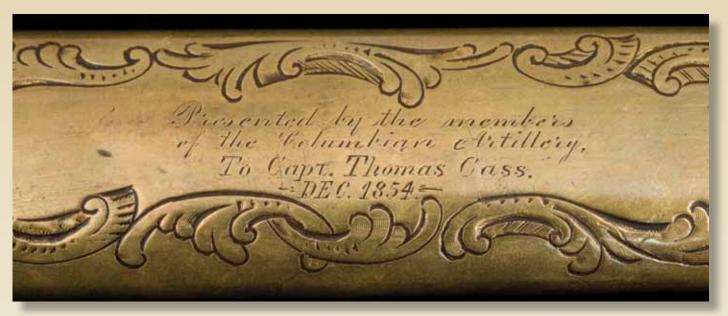
At the beginning of the war the regiment saw action at the Battle of Hanover Courthouse and at Gaines Mill where the unit suffered horrible casualties. Colonel Cass' health was failing due to the rigors of war but he refused to relinquish his command. On July 1, 1862 while leading a full assault at Malvern Hill, Cass fell mortally wounded. An excerpt from The History of the Ninth Regiment; June 1861 - June 1864 tells the tale of Cass' death:

"Colonel Cass on hearing General Griffin's orders, which the latter supplemented by shouting 'Up Ninth and at them! . . . Charge bayonets!' With a rush like the wind the Ninth went forward . . . With a defiant Irish cheer that broke into a prolonged yell, loud enough to almost raise the dead from the field . . ." Carried from the field and back to Boston, the Boston Herald reported, "Colonel Cass has arrived today . . . He was most shockingly wounded in the head while rallying another regiment next to his own . . . They captured seven rebel standards during the week's fighting."

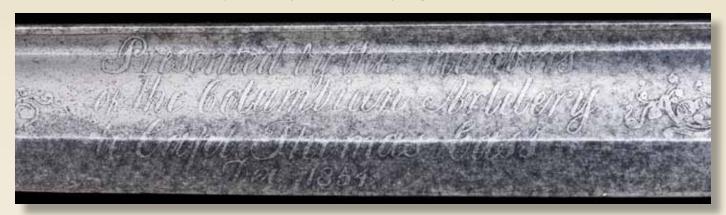
On July 12, 1862 Colonel Cass died of his wounds. There are four statues erected in his memory in Boston. This sword is a historically important sword carried by a gallant fallen officer.







Presented by the members of the Columbian Artillery to Captain Thomas Cass. Dec. 1854



Presented by the members of the Columbian Artilery (sic) to Captain Thomas Cass Dec 1854



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The Battle Flags of the 25th New York Volunteer Infantry The Only Complete Set of Five Regimental Flags from the Civil War in Private Hands Includes battle flank marker flags - Presentation papers of these flags to Colonel Johnson's widow

These five regimental flags of the 25th New York Infantry encompass the only complete collection of Civil War regimental battle flags in private hands. Consisting of a hand-painted regimental flag along with its two regimental marker flags, this amazing five-flag ensemble includes both the regiment's government issue regimental stars and stripes as well as a privately com-

missioned stars and stripes design unique to their unit.

The 25th New York Volunteers are a very historic regiment from New York City, a city so proud of their 'Bowery Boys', also called the 'Union Rangers', that they had this regimental flag and two marker flags made for them by the Schuyler Hartley and Graham Company as they marched off to war. Originally organized at Staten Island by former Congressman Colonel James Kerrigan with 300 men and headquartered in the Old Bowery Theater: there are extensive accounts of their formation, battle actions and return to New York City while still carrying their 'war colors-torn with bullets'. Indeed the New York Herald printed many reports regarding the unit, its casualties and movements throughout the Civil War. The regiment boarded trains bound for Washington, DC on July 3, 1861 where they were assigned to the defenses of the city. In March of 1862 they would see action in the Peninsular Campaign, experiencing fierce combat at Warwick Road and Yorktown. But it

would be at Hanover Court House where the 25th would face their greatest challenge. Their new commander, Colonel Charles A. Johnson would thoroughly document the experience as he convalesced back in Rochester, New York after being severely wounded in the thigh during that action. As told to the New York Herald by Colonel Johnson and others:

"A quick volley of musketry was opened upon them from the woods on the right. The balls whistled furiously above the heads of the men. At the first volley several fell dead, and others became helpless from wounds. Notwithstanding this and their own exposed position, and the enemy being concealed in the woods, the men showed the pluck of true soldiers. They never faltered, but closed ranks and returned volley after volley in quick succession. The field officers were the special mark of the enemy's bullets."

Throughout the 25th's movements and battles, reports to the New York Herald made their way to the troops' friends and families back in the City; to the people who had presented them with these beautiful flags. After suffering through the aborted 'Mud March' under General Burnside's command, the 25th New York experienced another challenging action at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

The 25th New York endured three long years of the Civil War returning to New York City as proclaimed by the Herald:

"The 25th Regiment, under the command of Col. JOHNSON, arrived in New York Sunday evening. The regiment returns with about 300 men. It has been in fifteen engagements, and brings back its war colors-torn with bullets."

This extremely rare and unique stand of regimental colors has the handpainted regimental color as the centerpiece of the five-flag collection. With a beautiful, royal blue silk field, the hand-painted flag bears the seal of New York City with its Colonist and Native American figures. Symbolic of its Dutch Manhattan roots with the American eagle representing the

American Revolution, the words 'Presented by the City of New York' appear on a riband below the seal, all in beautiful gold paint. Above the City seal are the regiment's name '25th Regiment N.Y.V.' The 4" gold fringe dramatically frames this historic flag which measures 56" on its hoist by 72" on its fly. This is

a stunning standard which was carried at the center of the regimental formation. The silk has seen some battle damage but has been expertly conserved.

Complementing the regimental flag are two nearly identical regimental flank marker flags. Designed to be carried at each side of the regimental formation by 'general guide sergeants' to maintain proper alignment of the regiment while on the field of battle, these beautiful marker flags are crafted from the same royal blue silk material and are hand-painted with gold lettering designating the unit as the 'N.Y.S.V. Regiment' as arranged above and below a red, gold rimmed central disc bearing the '25th' designation, also in dramatic gold paint. Identical gold 4" fringe borders surround these imposing flags which each measure 29" x 30" and have some battle repairs, but otherwise are still all strikingly beautiful with their rich colors and intact central scenes.

The only regimental grouping in private hands, the three New York City-presented regimental banners are a unique collection in them-

selves. Remarkably, we have the unit's two United States stars and stripes flags as well. The first is a government-issue 34-star official flag of the United States, the one issued to the 25^{th} by the US government. With the 13 white and red striped field and 34-star canton, this silk flag was the first US flag issued by the government after the start of the Civil War and the admission of Kansas to the Union. This 76" by 74" flag has suffered some battle loss, as noted in the *Herald* accounts, especially evident at the white stripes. It too is surrounded by a 4" gold fringe which would have made this flag instantly recognizable during battle.

Invariably, each regiment had their own regimental flag made just for their unit, usually while waiting for the US government to issue them one from a depot. Making this Civil War battle flag collection more historic and rare is the inclusion of the 25th New York Volunteer Infantry's privately commissioned 78" x 109" stars and stripes regimental battle flag. Crafted by a master flag maker, this 34-star standard, non-regulation silk 'starburst' designed canton and 13 striped field flag is emblematic of the individualism of the American fighting unit. The 25th would rally around this flag all through the three years they endured in battle. Showing battle loss which appears to be bullet holes at the canton, the flag has some loss at the 13 stripes as well. It has a unique blue and white 4" fringe at three sides.

Colonel Charles A. Johnson

of the 25th New York

Volunteer Infantry

We are fortunate to have seen these colors descended through their regimental commander at the end of the war, Colonel Charles A. Johnson. They have only recently been made available for the first time in well over 100 years. These five flags were presented to Colonel Johnson's widow on April 30, 1891 along with a parchment presentation certificate. Another smaller parchment from the Sons of the Revolution inviting Colonel Johnson's son to the re-opening of the historic Fraunces Tavern in New York was inside the box as well. The Sons had purchased the site where General George Washington had given his farewell address to his officers in 1783 and had made it into

a museum in 1904. Remarkably, inside the box was Colonel Johnson's hat badge with the '25' oval representing his beloved 25th New York Infantry as well as his hat cord and officer's sash. All were included in the present Lord & Taylor clothier box, a New York retailer since 1826.

It is very difficult to imagine a more important grouping of American Civil War flags, even a set that may be in a prominent museum. There are certainly none more important that are held in private hands. A complete set of regimental

flags including the regimental standard and flank marker flags from the American Revolution sold for nearly \$17.4 million at Sotheby's in 2005. These flags will be the centerpiece of any historical collection.

Note: All five flags have been expertly framed and conserved. Conservation reports from the Textile Conservation Workshop in South Salem, New York are included with these flags which were formally presented to Colonel Johnson's widow by his men after the Civil War. \$495,000







