

The Knapsack

Raleigh Civil War Round Table

The same rain falls on both friend and foe.

November 4, 2019
Our 225th Meeting

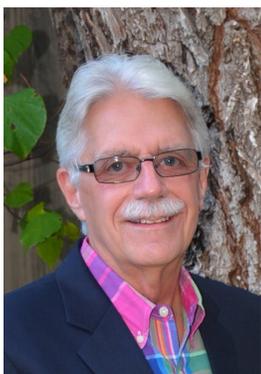


Volume 19
Number 11

<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>

November 4th Event Features Ron Roth Speaking on Desperate Hours: Understanding the Battle of Gettysburg Through the Art of its Battlefield Monuments

Our upcoming meeting will be on **Monday, November 4, 2019** at 7:00 pm in Daniels Auditorium at the NC Museum of History in Raleigh. **Please note that the meeting is moved up one week from our normal second-Monday-of-the-month schedule. This is because November 11 is Veteran's Day and the Museum will be closed that day.**



November's meeting will feature a presentation by Civil War historian, lecturer, author, and retired museum director Ron Roth on the subject **Desperate Hours: Understanding the Battle of Gettysburg Through the Art of its Battlefield Monuments.**

The approximately 1,300 battlefield monuments at the Gettysburg National Military Park erected in the century following the Civil War comprise one of the most extensive and dramatic collections of public art in the world.

Ron Roth's presentation explores the battle through the lens of these monuments, how they express the feelings and sentiments of the soldiers and their experiences on the battlefield, and how they expand our understanding of the most important battle of the Civil War.

Academically, Ron holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in History (1970) from Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH. He also holds a Masters-At-Teaching degree in Museum Studies (1976) from George Washington University in Washington DC.

A native of Pittsburgh, PA, Ron was a seasonal historian for the Gettysburg National Military Park (1969) and a licensed battlefield guide at Gettysburg (1976).

He consulted on the design and curated an exhibition on the Underground Railroad for the Central Pennsylvania African American Museum in Reading, PA (2010).

A long-time museum professional, both as curator and museum director, he designed and curated a permanent exhibition for the Beaufort (SC) Historic Preservation Society on the history of the Confederate artillery battery, the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery (2011).

Ron is a past president and speaker for the Civil War Roundtable of the Lowcountry in Bluffton, SC, one of the largest Civil War round tables in the United States.

In 2016, he was a guest lecturer at the Civil War Symposium of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History where he spoke on the topic **The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery in the Civil War.**

Ron is a lecturer for The Humanities Council of South Carolina and has made numerous presentations on the Civil War throughout South Carolina, including:

- **The Landscape Aflame: The Art of the Civil War**
- **Bound for Canaan: The Underground Railroad and the African American Quest for Freedom**
- **Desperate Hours: Understanding the Battle of Gettysburg Through the Art of Its Monuments**
- **The Stono River Rebellion: South Carolina's Largest Slave Uprising**
- **All Things Southern: The Charleston Renaissance and the Revival of Southern Art**
- **Guerrilla Warfare in the Lowcountry: The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery's Civil War**

His upcoming book, **Masters, Slaves and Soldiers: Rebellion and Redemption in the Carolinas' Civil War** is scheduled for publication in 2019 by McFarland Press.

Ron and his wife Pat have two grown daughters and reside in Bluffton, SC.

~ o ~



North Carolina Museum of History



Focusing on Current Exhibits in the Civil War Gallery
By Charlie Knight, Curator of Military History

A Post-War Reconciliation

Although the American Civil War, like any war, was a brutal, horrific affair, there were incidents of compassion exhibited by both sides toward the enemy. We often read of informal truces on the picket lines, especially during the winter months, when soldiers blue and gray would meet between the lines to exchange goods and often just simply talk. By and large, the fighting men on both sides were not that different from one another and after years of fighting and marching, almost all longed for nothing more than to go home. Decades after the war, many of these veterans met and shared tales of their war experiences, putting aside the emotions and hostilities of 1861-1865.



But in the early months of the war, young men North and South scrambled to do their patriotic duty and enlist. One such man was 24-year-old Robert Allen Carter of Stanly County. Carter became somewhat of a local celebrity when, at a rally at the courthouse in Albemarle on May 5, 1861 – before North Carolina voted to secede – he was the very first from his home county to volunteer in what became the “Stanly Marksmen”.

R. Carter (findagrave.com)

The Marksmen were mustered into Confederate service a month later at Garysburg as Co. H of the 4th North Carolina Volunteers, later redesignated as the 14th North Carolina. But for reasons unspecified – probably medical – Carter’s time in the 14th lasted only a few months, well shy of his initial 1-year enlistment. He was discharged Sept. 19, 1861, before ever seeing action; his discharge followed a hospital stay of unspecified length the previous month, so it is likely that a surgeon found him unfit for active field service, although that is just conjecture.

But in the following Spring of 1862, Carter donned a uniform again, this time as a lieutenant in a new battalion formed to guard Union prisoners at the POW camp in Salisbury. This battalion was expanded to become the 42nd North Carolina, and Lt. Carter served in (and eventually commanded) Co. C. The 42nd moved from Salisbury to Lynchburg, VA, guarding prisoners again, and then moved to the eastern part of the state.

The regiment eventually became part of Maj. Gen. Robert Hoke’s division and fought around Richmond and Petersburg in 1864. Carter’s younger brother Richard, who joined the 42nd in early 1864, was captured at Cold

Harbor and died at Elmira prison camp, probably of smallpox, in January 1865. Carter was wounded by artillery fire at Petersburg in July 1864 and was struck by Typhoid fever while he recovered. Just before Christmas, Hoke’s Division was sent to Wilmington to reinforce Braxton Bragg’s forces defending the Confederacy’s last open port. When the city fell in February 1865, Hoke’s Division retreated westward with the rest of Bragg’s forces.



On March 8, Bragg took the offensive outside of Kinston at Wise’s Forks. His attack temporarily stopped the Union advance, and obliterated part of the Union force, including the 15th Connecticut Infantry. The lifeless body of an officer in the 15th, Capt. Julius Bassett of Co.

A, was found by the men of the 42nd after the battle. Carter – now a captain – saw to it that Bassett’s body was properly buried and marked; Carter covered the body with his own sash and used his own sword to mark the grave, exchanging his sash and sword for Bassett’s much nicer ones.

Years later, Carter attempted to track down the family of the Union officer his men had buried outside Kinston. Using the inscription on the sword, “Capt. Julius Bassett, Meriden, Conn.,” Carter wrote to the Governor of Connecticut and apparently also several Northern newspapers. After a few weeks, Carter received a letter from Bassett’s children, who had never learned the details of what had happened to their father, only that he was killed at Kinston. Carter then returned the sash and sword to them. Not long after, they sent an elaborate ebony and gold walking cane, made in England, engraved “Capt. R. A. Carter from the family of Capt. Julius Bassett.” And as a final gesture of appreciation and reconciliation, Carter named one of his daughters Lillie Bassett in honor of his former enemy.



Today the cane is part of the collection of the NC Museum of History (currently on loan to the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville) and its story, as well as the details of Bassett’s death, are also told in Mark Smith

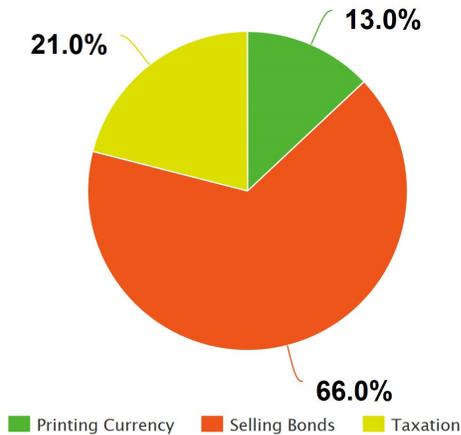
& Wade Sokolosky’s book [To Prepare for Sherman’s Coming: The Battle of Wise’s Forks, March 1865](#).

Financing the Civil War

By Bob Graesser, Newsletter Editor

The Union

By the Civil War's end in 1865, in addition to the unimaginable death, destruction and suffering, the conflict had cost the Union \$3.4 billion. That is the 2019 equivalent of \$53.6 billion, adjusted for inflation. How did the Union generate revenue to pay for the War? The sources of the revenue stream were three-fold: taxation (21%), printing currency (13%), and borrowing money through the sale of bonds (66%).



Taxes

Taxes were collected through tariffs, custom duties, sale of public lands, the first income tax, and a tax on manufactured goods, including the first ever tax on cigarettes. Overall, taxation generated 21% of the Union's revenue during the Civil War.

Printing Currency

The first U.S. paper currency was a \$2 note called a "Continental". It was authorized by the Continental Congress on June 25, 1776, nine days before the Declaration of Independence, and authorized issuance of the \$2 denominations in "bills of credit" for the defense of America. An example bill is shown below:



Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, the currency in circulation throughout the United States consisted largely of \$200 million in bank notes issued by more than 1,500 state banks, each with their own set of denominations and levels of security.

Union Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase considered state currency too volatile and insecure for conducting Civil War fiscal policy. Therefore, as one means of financing the cost of the Civil War, Chase proposed, and Congress authorized, the U.S. Dept. of the Treasury to issue non-interest-bearing Demand Notes. Unlike private and state banknotes, Demand Notes were printed on both sides.



These notes are commonly referred to as "greenbacks" because of their distinctive green color on their reverse.

In the example shown below, the \$5 note was payable for all public debts "on demand", but only by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York.



What appears to be the actual hand-written signatures of the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States appear at the bottom of each note. Since having to hand-sign thousands of the notes would produce severe cramping, the task was spread out among hundreds of employed signers. To indicate that these signatures were made on behalf of the indicated officials, the phrases "for the Register of the Treasury" and "for the Treasurer of the United States." appear below the respective signatures.

Demand Notes were issued between August 1861 and April 1862 in denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20. These were the first issue of paper money by the U.S. government that achieved wide circulation.

Starting in early 1862, whenever Demand Notes were redeemed, they were replaced by a new issue of U.S. currency called Legal Tender Notes or United States Treasury Notes. These legal tender notes were considered payment-in-full and discharged all debts public

Financing the Civil War (Cont.)

The Union (Cont.)

and private except for import duties and interest on U.S. debt. Neither Demand Notes nor U.S. Treasury Notes were backed by gold or silver, but only by the credibility of the U.S. government. U.S. Legal tender notes were issued continuously from 1862 to 1971 and, like Demand Notes, were also known as “greenbacks”.



The U.S. Treasury Note shown above states that the amount is payable three years after the issue date of Dec. 15, 1864. It also states that compounded interest of 6% will be accrued semi-annually. (Compare these conditions to a corresponding 1864 Confederate note, shown on page 5, and you can see why the Confederate note was nearly worthless at that late date in the War while the Union's financial footing was firm.)

It is a fact that, while all U.S. currency issued since 1861 may possibly have a certain numismatic value above face value, all such currency remains valid and redeemable at full face value.

By the end of the Civil War, approximately \$450 million worth of this new national currency, the U.S. Treasury Note, was circulating throughout the Union. This generated only 13% of the Union's revenue during the Civil War.

Selling Bonds

In comparison, the bulk of the Federal debt incurred during the Civil War was financed by selling bonds (borrowing money). This generated a whopping 66% of the Union's revenue during the Civil War.

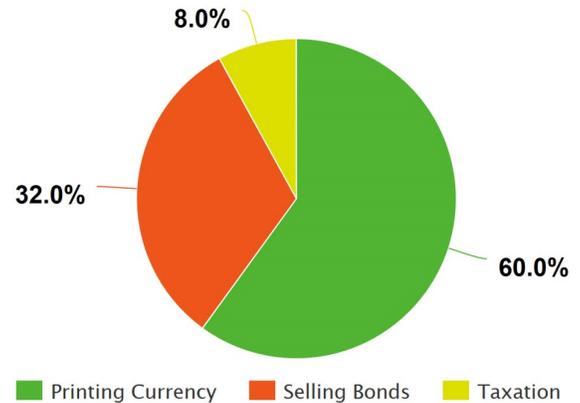
The Confederacy

One source estimates that the Civil War cost the Confederacy approximately \$2.1 billion. That is the 2019 equivalent of \$33.1 billion, adjusted for inflation. Since most of the fighting occurred in the South, coupled with the Union naval blockade of Confederate ports having produced conditions similar to a siege at a national level, the death, destruction and suffering was even more unimaginable than in the North.

The South's physical devastation was almost incalculable: the countryside pillaged, crops and farm animals destroyed, homes burned or plundered, buildings and bridges ruined, college campuses torn asunder, and

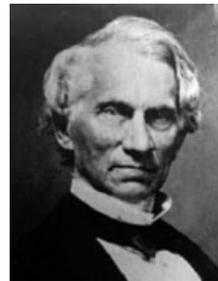
roads in disrepair all left the South in ruins.

The Confederacy, like the Union and other nations previously and since, used the same three major sources to finance their wars: taxation, printing currency, and selling bonds. Differing from the Union experience, the relative proportions were as follows: taxation (8%), printing currency (60%), and borrowing money through the sale of bonds (32%).



Taxes

In May 1861, Christopher G. Memminger, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, thought that tariffs would bring in \$25 million in revenue that year. He also thought that an export duty on cotton would raise another \$20 million. However, as a result of U.S. General-in-Chief Winfield Scott's Anaconda plan, the Union naval blockade reduced received Confederate tariffs to \$1 million. Cotton export duties and the revenue generated by the sale of cotton, itself, were reduced to virtually nothing.



Assessed taxes on real estate and slaves fared no better because the various Confederate States had to borrow money to pay the assessments. Consequently, overall taxation generated only 9% of the Confederacy's revenue during the Civil War.

Printing Currency

Like the Union, the Confederacy, in its infancy, began creating a national paper currency system not backed by gold or silver.

The following image is that of a \$1,000 Confederate note. It states that the amount is payable twelve



Financing the Civil War (Cont.)

months after the issue date of May 28, 1861, it also states that interest of 10 cents per day, i.e., 3.65% per year, will also be paid at maturity. Finally, it excludes the use of this bill to pay export duties.

In contrast, consider the following image of a \$500 Confederate note, dated Feb. 17, 1864. Not only is the ma-



turity date much longer (three years), but no interest is promised and the payment is contingent upon the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

As the conflict went on, the currency depreciated due to inflation and the fortunes of war. For example, when news of the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg reached the public, the Confederate currency depreciated 20%.

Toward the end of the Civil War, hyperinflation occurred. In 1861, the Confederate dollar was worth \$0.90 in Union dollars; by the war's end, it was worth \$0.0017 (that's 17 hundredths of a single penny). Translated into real goods, by the end of the war a bar of soap could cost \$50 and an ordinary suit of clothes could cost \$2,700.

Confederate currency were mostly bills of credit, not secured or backed by any assets but simply a promise to pay the bearer after the war, on the prospect of Southern victory and independence. The only two exceptions were in Mississippi, where in 1862 a series of notes were issued with the backing of cotton stored by the state's planters, and in Florida, where notes were backed by public land.

Today, Confederate currency has no intrinsic government-backed value, only a numismatic (collector) value. For example, the 1864 \$500 note (an example of which is shown above), which is common but popular, is worth from \$200 to \$400 depending on condition. In general, though, the earlier currency issues are worth more than later issues.

By the end of the Civil War, approximately \$1.7 billion worth of Confederate paper currency had been generated. This represented a whopping 60% of the Confederacy's revenue during the Civil War.

Selling Bonds

In comparison to printing currency, only about half as much revenue was generated by selling bonds (borrowing money). This represented 32% of the Confederacy's revenue during the Civil War.

Raleigh CWRT Members Tour Richmond Area Civil War Sites

Members of the Raleigh Civil War Round Table toured the Richmond, VA area Civil War sites on Friday and Saturday, October 4-5, 2019.



Participants (from l. to r.): Bob Graesser, Jack Milani, Jose Walker, Dr. Ted Kunstling (who did a great job as tour guide), and Griff Bartlett. Griff's wife, Sandy, took the picture.

Departing Raleigh at 8:00 am on Friday, we arrived in Richmond at 11:30 am and proceeded to have lunch at the Penny Lane Pub.

Our first stop was the grounds of the Tredegar Iron Works. Located here is the Richmond National Battlefield Park. This is also the new home of the Civil War Visitor Center, which opened in May 2019.

Our next stop was a drive through Hollywood Cemetery, where U.S. Presidents Monroe and Tyler, Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and many soldiers, including 28 generals, are buried.

Our final tour stop of the day was the informative Chimborazo Medical Museum and Visitor's Center. During the Civil War, Chimborazo Hospital sat on a hill on the eastern edge of Raleigh and contained over 100 buildings that could accommodate 4,000 patients. None of the buildings survived the War, leaving a spacious vacant area that is now a park.

We then had a delicious dinner at the Hard Shell seafood restaurant and spent the night at a Days Inn.

On Saturday, we enjoyed breakfast at a nearby Waffle House. Our first tour stop was the Cold Harbor Battlefield and Visitor's Center.

We then visited Gaines Mill, followed by the Glendale/Malvern Hill Battlefield and Visitor's Center. After a brief lunch at McDonalds, we continued our tour by visiting Ft. Harrison.

Our final stop was at Drewry's Bluff (Ft. Darling), located 80 feet above a sharp bend in the James River just east of Richmond. The view was spectacular, making it easy to understand how the Rebel guns atop the bluff were able to turn back the Union Navy's one and only attempt to take Richmond by river.

Returning to Raleigh by 6:00 pm, we savored our shared experiences and the sites we saw.

Upcoming Events

Nov. 2 & 3, 2019. 9:00 am to 4:00 pm each day. 33rd Annual Battlefield Re-enactment. Fort Branch Confederate Earthen Fort Civil War Site, Hamilton, NC. Located 3 miles southeast of Hamilton, N.C. Just off NC Hwy 125/903 at 2883 Fort Branch Road in Martin County on the Roanoke River. Parking: \$10. Battles at 1:30 pm both days. For details, go to <http://www.fortbranchcivilwarsite.com/PDFs/2019-EventSchedule.pdf> or send email request to Don Torrence at recreb@suddenlinkmail.com.

Nov. 22, 2019. 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. (?) Gettysburg Address Recitation Contest for 5th Grade Students: Judges Needed

Fuller Elementary School, 806 Calloway Dr, Raleigh, NC 27610.

Fifth graders normally study Civil War history on the Raleigh, NC public school curriculum timeline in February. As part of this, Fuller Elementary School students can participate in a Gettysburg Address Recitation Contest. However, in order to occur near the anniversary of Lincoln's November 19th, 1863 Address given at the dedication of the Soldier's



National Cemetery in Gettysburg, PA, this year's event is being held Friday, November 22nd from noon to 1:00 p.m. (time of day subject to change).

Anyone interested in serving as a judge for this contest can contact the organizer, Wayne Shore, by email at dshore@wcpss.net or by phone at (919) 412-3232.

Fuller Elementary School is a highly-rated public magnet school with 575 students in grades K-5 and a student-teacher ratio of 14 to 1.

Dec. 6, 2019. 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm. The CSS Neuse Presents: A Walk Through Christmas Past. CSS Neuse Civil War Interpretive Center, 100 North Queen Street, Kinston, NC 28465. Experience Christmas in Lenoir County in 1861, 1862, 1864, and 1865 through a guided tour inside the museum. See what the holiday season was like in the field with the soldiers, on board ship with sailors, and on the home front. This is an Evening Theater ticketed program. Families will be able to make decorations in the lobby for a table top tree while they are waiting to be taken on tour. Tickets are \$10 for adults and \$5 for children 3-12 years. Tickets are timed and tours of approx. 20 people will begin every 15 minutes from 6pm to 8pm. Guided Christmas Tour lasts approximately ½ hour. Tickets can be purchased in advance or day of if tickets and times remain. For details, go to <https://historicsites.nc.gov/events/css-neuse-presents-walk-through-christmas-past> or contact Rachel at 252-526-9600 ext. 222.

Dec. 7, 2019. 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. "A Civil War Christmas" Holiday Open House. Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site, 5466 Harper House Rd, Four Oaks, NC 27524. Come celebrate a Civil War Christmas during this free Holiday open house event. Costumed interpreters will decorate the kitchen in festive themes using natural materials such as holly, magnolia, fruits, & popcorn strands. Visitors can enjoy cookies and cider while listening to period music. Members from the 27th NC Co. D will demonstrate how soldiers spent their holidays. For details, go to <https://historicsites.nc.gov/events/civil-war-christmas-bentonville-battlefield> or contact Contact: Chad Jeffers, chadwick.jeffers@ncdcr.gov, (910) 594-0789.

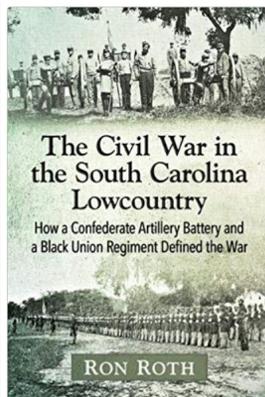
Dec. 7, 2019. 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Fort Branch Christmas. Fort Branch Confederate Earthen Fort Civil War Site, Hamilton, NC. Located 3 miles southeast of Hamilton, N.C. Just off NC Hwy 125/903 at 2883 Fort Branch Road in Martin County on the Roanoke River. The Fort holds a candlelight tour of recreated Christmas scenes. Visitors enjoy refreshments, sharing an interest in history with the participants and caroling around the campfire. For details, go to http://www.fortbranchcivilwarsite.com/re_enactment-christmas.aspx or send email request to fort.branch.nc@gmail.com.

~ o ~

The Civil War in the South Carolina Lowcountry: How a Confederate Artillery Battery and a Black Union Regiment Defined the War

This month's presenter, Ron Roth, has a paperback book set to be published on February 2, 2020: **The Civil War in the South Carolina Lowcountry: How a Confederate Artillery Battery and a Black Union Regiment Defined the War.**

Some of the most dramatic and consequential events of the Civil War era took place in the South Carolina Lowcountry between Charleston and Savannah. From fire-eater Robert Barnwell Rhett's inflammatory 1844 speech in Bluffton calling for secession, to the last desperate attempts by Confederate forces to halt Sherman's juggernaut, the region was torn apart by war.



This history tells the story through the experiences of two radically different military units--the Confederate Beaufort Volunteer Artillery and the U.S. 1st

South Carolina Regiment, the first black Union regiment to fight in the war--both organized in Beaufort, the heart of the Lowcountry.

McFarland & Co., Publisher, February 2, 2020. ISBN-10: 1476677107, ISBN-13: 978-1476677101. Available at Quail Ridge Books, Raleigh, NC, as well as other book stores and online at Amazon.com.

News of the RCWRT



Upcoming 2019 RCWRT Meetings

Date	Speaker	Topic
Nov. 4	Ron Roth, M.T. in Museum Studies	Desperate Hours: Understanding the Battle of Gettysburg Through the Art of its Battlefield Monuments
Dec. 9	Betty Vaughn, author (Holiday Potluck Party at Church of the Holy Cross, 2301 W. Millbrook Rd., Raleigh, NC)	Origins of Our Christmas Traditions



**AMERICAN
BATTLEFIELD
TRUST * * ***

The American Battlefield Trust asks for your help in saving 185 acres of irreplaceable Civil War history on parts of three Civil War battlefields: The Wilderness (36 acres), Cold Harbor (5 acres), and Bentonville (144 acres). The goal is to raise \$161,375. Donations are matched at a ratio of \$10.43-to-\$1.

For more information, go to <https://www.battlefields.org/give/save-battlefields/save-three-civil-war-battlefields>.

Did You Know?

In 1621, the Plymouth pilgrims and Wampanoag Indians shared an autumn harvest feast that is accepted today as one of the first Thanksgiving celebrations in the colonies.

For more than two centuries, days of thanksgiving were celebrated by individual colonies and states. These were one-offs triggered by specific events and could occur at any time of the year.

It wasn't until 1863, following the pivotal Union victory at Gettysburg during the Civil War, that President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day to be held each November.

The Raleigh Civil War Round Table was formed on March 12, 2001 and is a 501(c)(3) "tax exempt organization."

We meet on the second Monday of most months at 6:30 pm, at the N.C. Museum of History (located at 5 Edenton Street, across from the State Capitol). The programs begin at 7:00 p.m. Check the RCWRT website (<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>) for program dates and timing.

Annual membership dues are \$30 (individual and family) and \$10 for teachers. Student membership is free. Half-year memberships are available March through May for \$20. Dues should be submitted to Griff Bartlett, Treasurer, 908 Kinsdale Drive, Raleigh, NC 27615-1117 by **September 15** each year.



The Knapsack

is the official newsletter of the RCWRT and is published on the 1st of each month.

(October 2019 Circulation: 306)

Staff

Bob Graesser, Editor

Contributors

Griff Bartlett, Charlie Knight

Readers are encouraged to submit photos, events, & articles for publication to Bob Graesser, Editor
(bob.graesser@gmail.com; 919-244-9041)

RCWRT Board of Directors (2018-2020)

Name	Position	Phone #	Email Address
Ted Kunstling	President	919-787-5282	trkunstling@aol.com
Josie Walker	Vice President	919-977-5208	jaas78@live.com
Griff Bartlett	Sec.-Treas.	919-848-6562	griffb@yahoo.com
Jack Milani	Trip Coord.	919-848-3670	1huntmstr@gmail.com
Pattie Smith	Prog. Chair	252-450-5040	rvpls00@yahoo.com
Bob Graesser	Knapsack Ed./ Webmaster	919-244-9041	bob.graesser@gmail.com
John Wood	Member	919-802-7996	john3wood@gmail.com
Beverly Thomas	Member	919-859-4474	bhthomas@nc.rr.com

Paying Memberships / Total Members: 138 / 220

New members: We welcome Joe Austin, Raleigh and Pat & Karen Wheatley, Mint Hill

Donated Civil War-Related Books On Sale

A collection of 456 Civil War-related books from the library of our late member Jim Brenner was recently generously donated to the Raleigh CWRT and is up for sale. The proceeds will seed a new pool for funding future educational and preservation activities related to NC and the Civil War.

Dr. Ted Kunstling is currently curating the collection. Each book can be found listed on the Raleigh CWRT's website under the front page link [Civil War Book Collection Sale](http://raleighcwrt.squarespace.com/civil-war-book-collection-sale/) (<http://raleighcwrt.squarespace.com/civil-war-book-collection-sale/>).

Prices are \$5 per hardcover book and \$2 per paperback book. Buy three books and get a fourth free regardless of type. Contact Ted at trkunstling@aol.com or (919) 787-5282 to place your order.

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK