



# CIVIL WAR VETERANS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

## "The 4th Battalion"

Volume TWO Number TWO

September, 1988

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

The first in the series of Civil War Veterans Organization Badges is included in this newsletter. Having been a GAR collector for many years, I have chosen one of the GAR membership badges to start the series. Some of the badges in the series will have very little information while others will contain a great deal of information. The basic idea is to inform, especially the new collectors, about the many veteran groups and their organizations. Additional information on the badges can be found in various books or by requesting more information from our organization.

If any information in the series is incorrect please leave me know through the newsletter. But, please quote your source of information.

David J. Klinepeter

### New Members:

No. 49-Bernard McCarthy  
No. 50-Martin Travis

### Change of address:

No. 11- Howard Averbach  
32-63 32nd Street  
Astoria, N. Y. 11106

### Editorial credits for the enclosed articles:

No. 03-David J. Klinepeter--Model 1869 GAR membership badge  
No. 08-Dennis Loba-----The Grand Army Bluebook  
No: 35-Orland L. Roberts-----An assortment of UCV badges

"There is no other legend quite like the legend of the Confederate fighting man.

He reached the end of his haunted road long ago. He fought for a star-crossed cause and in the end he was beaten, but as he carried his slashed red battle flag into the dusky twilight of the Lost Cause he marched straight into a legend that will live as long as the American people care to remember

page two

anything about the American past."

Bruce Catton  
Pulitzer Prize-winning author

Members areas of interest published on rotating basis;

No. 49 -Bernard McCarthy  
P.O. Box 419  
Hazel Park, Mich 48030  
GAR UCV WRC LADIES OF THE GAR SONS OF VETS AUXILIARY TO SONS  
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR STATE AND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT ITEMS

No. 50 -Martin Travis  
5154 Bobcat Court  
Woodbridge, Va. 22193  
GAR UCV UVL UVU EX-POW NAVAL VETS ALSO 5th NEW YORY DURYEE ZOUAVES  
OR OTHER ZOUAVE UNITS

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM VOLUME TWO NUMBER ONE:

Robert B. Beath's "Bluebooks"---- article is enclosed  
Souvenirs-----A comprehensive article is being written by Dennis Loba on the  
subject and will be in the next newsletter.

QUESTIONS:

What is the relationship of owls and McLean Post No. 16 Reading, Pa. and lambs  
with the Capt. Philip R. Schuyler Post No. 51 Philadelphia, Pa?  
What GAR national encampments issued special badges for National Staff Members?  
Submitted by No. 28 Rance Hulshart

ITEMS FOR SALE: GAR NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT DELEGATE BADGES VARIOUS YEARS  
NAVAL BADGES ETC. ALSO A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF GAR NATIONAL DELEGATE BADGES  
1883 thru 1949 will trade for presentation items or other quality C.W. badges  
Union or Confederate. Want: POW SURVIORS BADGES AND CLEVELAND, OHIO ITEMS.  
Robert Albertini 29904 Cambridge Dr. N. Olmsted, Ohio 44070 or phone 216-779-9874

COMING EVENTS:

September 25-Dedication Marie Tepe- article enclosed  
October 8-Rochester, Michigan civil war show  
October 7 and 8 Jackson's Way Military Collectors-Travel Lodge, Winchester, VA.  
Exit 80 off I81 and Rt. 50 emphasis on the civil war  
November 19-125th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, parade of civil  
war troops, 32nd GAR Remembrance Day etc. Gettysburg, Pa.  
January 14-15 Nashville, Tn -The Middle Tennessee Civil War Show

CWHA Secretary,

*Marshall J. Brighenti*  
Marshall J. Brighenti

# Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 18, 1870.

CIRCULAR  
No. 1.

*The annexed cut represents the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, as adopted at a special meeting of the National Encampment, held in New York city on the 27th and 28th days of October, 1869, under the following resolutions:*

*"Resolved, That the design of badge submitted to the Council of Administration be adopted, and that the badges shall be cast from bronze composed of cannon captured during the late rebellion; and be it*

*"Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be authorized to contract with A. Demarest, of New York city, for the badge above adopted, upon condition that the Grand Army of the Republic shall have the sole legal right to the patent of said badge, and that it be furnished to Comrades at a sum not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents each."*

*In conformity with the above, a patent of the badge has been secured to National Headquarters, and the contract for their manufacture awarded to Mr. Demarest. These badges will be ready for delivery on the 18th instant at \$1.50 each, and can only be obtained through these Headquarters. All orders for small numbers must be accompanied with the money. Large orders will be filled and forwarded by express, C. O. D. All letters relative to the badge must be addressed to Col. Timothy Luby, No. 411 F Street, Washington, D. C.*

*By order of the Commander-in-chief:*

TIMOTHY LUBEY,

Quartermaster General.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE AUTHORIZED

# Badge of the Military Order

OF THE

## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE BADGE is of bronze, made from cannon captured in different decisive battles during the late rebellion, and in form a five-pointed star, similar in design to the two hundred medals of honor authorized by act of Congress to be given soldiers and sailors most distinguished for meritorious and gallant conduct during the late rebellion.

The design, as here given, and adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, was arranged by General F. A. STARRING, Inspector General of the Order, and is described as follows:

THE OBVERSE.

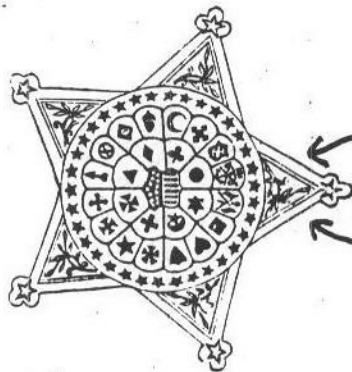
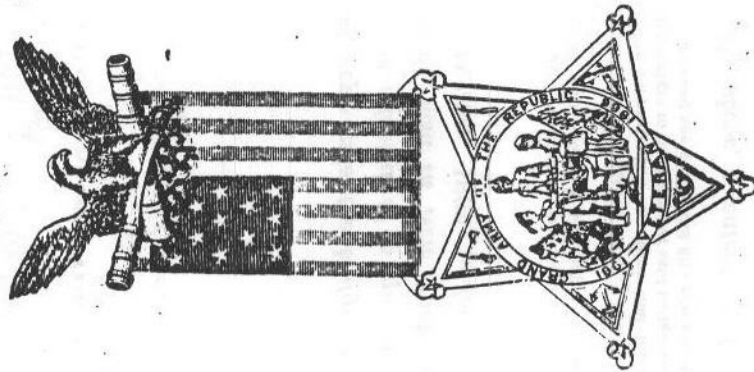
In the centre of the Badge is a figure of the Goddess of Liberty, representing LOYALTY; on either side, a Soldier and Sailor clasping hands, representing FRATERNITY, and two little Children receiving benediction and assurance of protection from the Comrades, etc., representing CHARITY. On each side of the group is the National Flag and the Eagle, representing FREEDOM, and the Axe and Bundle of Rods, or Fasces, representing UNION. In each point of the Star is the insignia of the various arms of the service, viz: the *Bagle* for Infantry, *Cross Cannon* for Artillery, *Cross Muskets* for the Marine, *Cross Swords* for Cavalry, and the *Anchor* for Sailors. Over the central group are the words "Grand Army of the Republic," and under, the word and figures "1861—Veteran—1866," commemorating the commencement and close of the rebellion, and also the date and organization of the Order.

THE REVERSE SIDE

Represents a Branch of Laurel—the crown and reward of the brave—in each point of the Star. The National Shield in the centre, surrounded by the twenty-four recognized Corps Badges numerically arranged, each on a Keystone, and all linked together, showing they are united, and will guard and protect the shield of the Nation. Around the Centre is a circle of Stars, representing the States of the Union and the Departments composing the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE CLASP

Is composed of the figure of an Eagle, with Cross Cannon and Ammunition, representing DEFENCE; the Eagle with drawn sword hovering over and always ready to protect from insult or dishonor the NATIONAL FLAG, which is also the Emblem and Ribbon of the Order.



The patent date is located on the lower point of the star. The early star dates were cast, later ones stamped

The Grand Army Bluebook

Past Commander in Chief Robert B. Beath (see attachment for photograph) was responsible for the first compiling of the Grand Army Bluebook (apparently named for it's cover color) in 1884. It's purpose to be a handy reference to the Rules and Regulations governing the G.A.R., and "all Decisions and Opinions bearing thereon." The Bluebook had been preceded by the Digest (1876-1877) which contained all of the opinions of the Judge-Advocate General up to that date, as well as the Manual (see attachment) (1879-1884) a pamphlet-like book that covered such areas as the Judge-Advocate General's opinions and decisions on the regulations, Charters, and even parade formations. Beath was also the main author of the Manual from it's beginning (\*see attachment page).

The Grand Army Bluebook was officially accepted as the authority on all matters pertaining to the rulings of the National Encampment as reported by the Commanders-in-Chief and their Judge-Advocate Generals in 1884. It wasn't until 1886 however, that the National Encampment unanimously adopted the Bluebook as the "standard and authoritative book of reference and authority."

The National Encampment of 1886 also asked that Comrade Beath continue to revise the Bluebook as needed so that it would remain up to date with the current decisions and rulings of the G.A.R. National Encampment. It would seem however, that the National Encampment apparently didn't plan for the Grand Army Bluebook to be published on a regular basis and consequently, it wasn't. In the wording of this 1886 Resolution, they specified that the revisions would be done "from time to time," as necessary.

The earliest Bluebook that I've seen is the 1884 edition. It went through several editions and was printed by Burk & Mc-Petridge of Philadelphia. The 1885 and 1886 Bluebooks were also published in several editions. The publication of the Bluebook was also taken over by the National encampment in 1886.

It was printed once again in 1888, 1889, and 1891 the latter being printed after a committee was appointed (once again including Beath) at the Boston National Encampment of 1890 to revise it accordingly. There were no editions for the years of 1892-1894 and as far as I know from my research, the next one appeared in 1895, it's biggest change dealing with Court Martials.

Once again there was a time lapse 1896-1898, with no new Bluebook editions being printed until 1899. I have seen an 1899 edition even though the 1902 Bluebook seems to specify that there were none printed between 1896-1901. The 1902 edition contained the Official Decisions and Opinions thereon as reported to and approved at the National Encampment held a year previously in Cleveland, Ohio. It would be two more years before it would be printed once again.

A major revision took place while Alfred B. Beers was Judge-Advocate General in 1903. His committee reported that the Bluebook had become too cumbersome and that all the Decisions, etc that were outdated and didn't apply should now be omitted. It was so ordered by then Commander-in-Chief John C. Black and the edition of 1904 was the result. Still a member of the revision committee, was Robert B. Beath.

There were only three more editions printed (at least only three that I have been able to uncover), those of 1906, 1910, and 1912. Both Bluebooks of 1906 and 1910 seem to be very repetitive of the 1904 edition, with many footnotes being referenced back to the 1902 edition. The 1912 Grand Army Bluebook is much the same way again referring back to the 1902 edition. It also seems to be the last edition of the Bluebook. I have not seen an edition later than 1912, not even in the Library of Congress' collections. One interesting possibility to consider may certainly be Robert Beath's passing in November of 1914. He was certainly the Bluebook's creator and it's future revision and updating may have very well died with him. I welcome any further comments, questions, or information on the "Bluebook" series from any of our members who wish to share it.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dennis", written in dark ink.

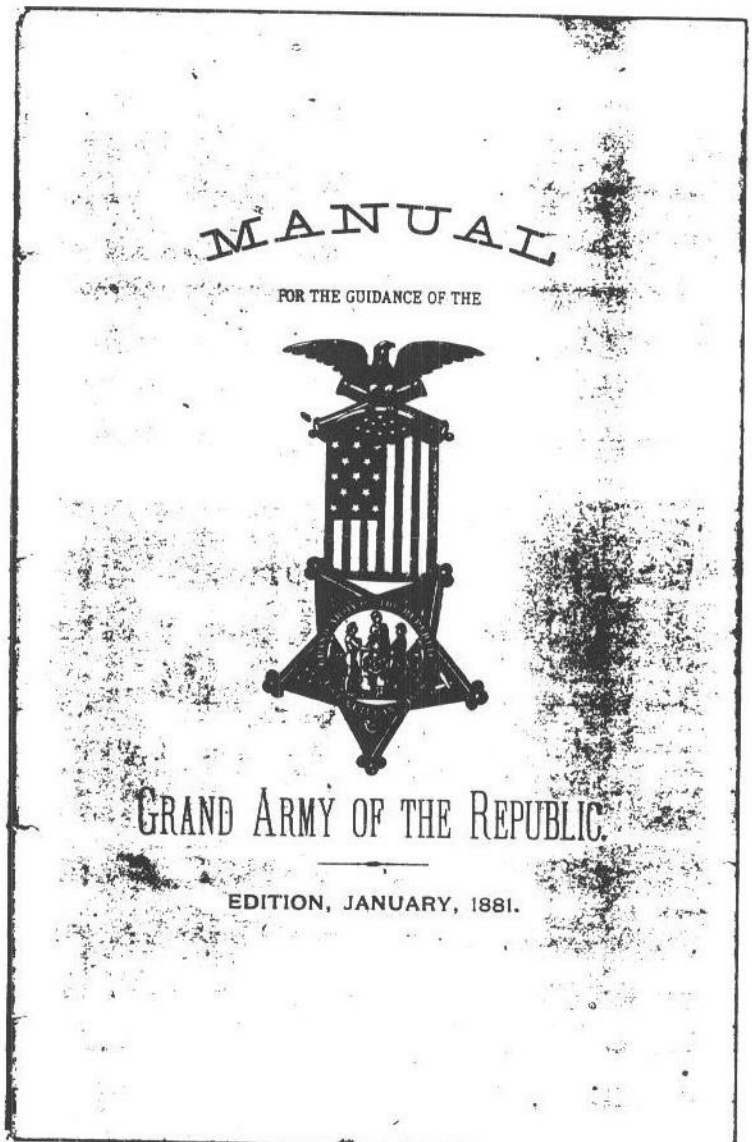
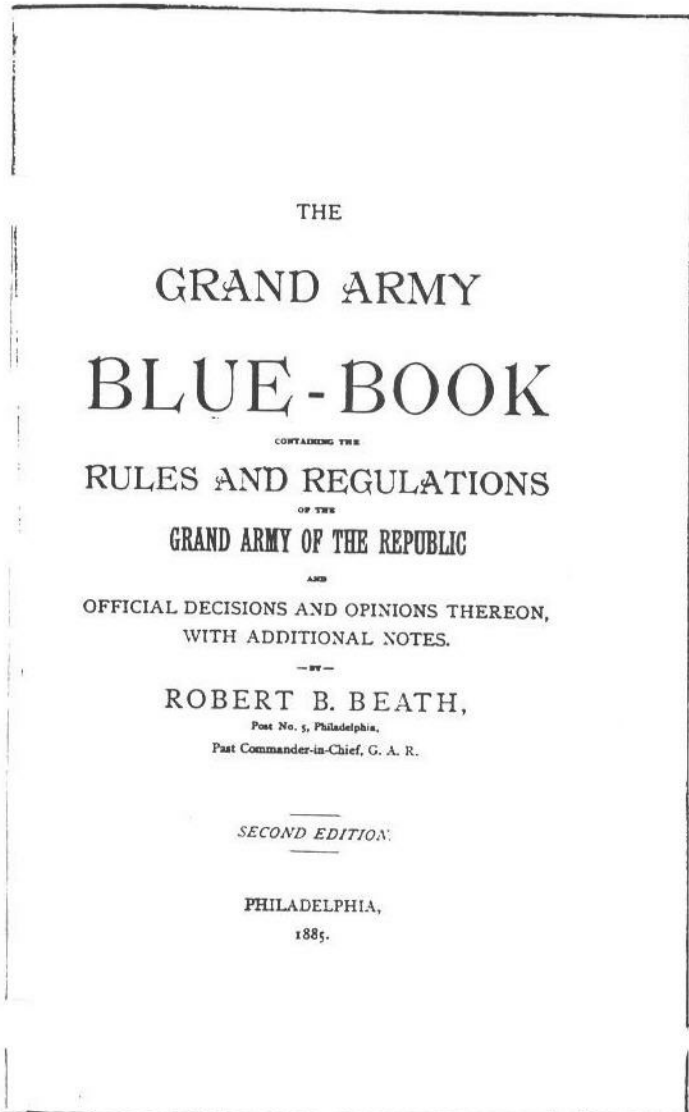
All quotes contained in this answer are from the Bluebook series.



Robert B. Beath's Service Record:

Sergeant, 23rd Pa. Vols. (1861-3 months)  
Sergeant, First Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant  
38th Pa. Vols. (1861-1863) wounded at Bull  
Run, August 30, 1862.  
Captain Company A, 6th U.S.C.T. (1863-1865)  
Badly Wounded at New Market Heights, Va.  
(Right leg below the knee amputated)  
Commissioned Lt. Colonel, 6th U.S.C.T.  
Mustered out September 20, 1865

Commander-in-Chief G.A.R. 1884



\* I have only been able to locate the 1881 edition of the Manual.

The Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Service will be used when a head stone and grave marker will be dedicated and placed on the grave of Marie Tepe Leonard also known as "French Mary". Marie Tepe's unmarked grave was discovered in 1983 by Russ and Dolly Baroni two devoted civil war buffs.

The Memorial Service will take place on Sunday, September 25, 1988 at 1:30 P.M., in St. Paul's Cemetery, Joseph Street, Baldwin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Davis Camp, Sons Of Union Veterans Of The Civil War will be conducting the service.

"French Mary" was born in Brest, France on August 24, 1834. She served as a vivandiere (a female sutler or a woman performing female duties for soldiers) in the Crimean War with the French Army. She immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa. and on April 16, 1861 she enlisted in Company I, 27th Pa. Volunteer Infantry as a vivandiere. She drew a soldier's pay and received 25¢ a day extra for hospital and headquarters services. When Colonel Collis, formed the 114th Pa. Infantry also known as Collis Zouaves, she left the 27th Pa. Infantry and joined the 114th on August 17, 1862.

She served in the 114th with distinction and participated in most of the great eastern battles. During the battle of Fredricksburg she was wounded. Certain members of the 1st Division 3rd Corps were awarded the Kearney (pronounced Carney) Cross for gallantry in battle. Among those cited were "Mrs. Marie Tepe, 114th Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ann Etheridge, 5th Michigan. Mary was awarded her medal for bravery at Fredericksburg. She proved to be as brave as any man on numerous battlefields from Fredericksburg to Spotsylvania.

Mary married Private Richard Leonard a member of Company K, 1st Maryland Cavalry. After the war they resided in Baldwin for 37 years. She was the proprietor of a candy store on Joseph Street which is near her grave.

At the age of 67, Mary took her life by drinking "Paris Green" a poison. Richard Leonard died October 3, 1918 at Marion Branch Soliders Home, Marion, Indiana.

Marie Varrelman Melchiori will present the dedication speech at the Memorial Service. Also attending the service will be the 116th Pa. Infantry (Irish Brigade), 38th Pa Infantry, and the 63rd Pa. Infantry.

KEARNEY CROSS= Bars were made of bronze with a red ribbon attached. The dies were cut by Peter Jacobs of Philadelphia, and were provided by General Birney at his own expense for presentation to the non-commissioned officers and privates as the "Division Decoration". The decoration was in honor of Major General Phillip Kearney who was killed at the Battle of Chantilly. The purpose of the badge was to honor those that had distinguished themselves on the field of battle. In addition to those who served with particular distinction, a soldier who was present from Williamsburg to Chancellorsville and served honorably was also awarded the Kearney Cross. As a result there were 463 recipients.

The Sons of Veterans of the United States was founded and organized in Pittsburgh, Pa. by Major Augustus Davis, a veteran of the 11th Maine Infantry, and named Davis Camp No. 1. A group in Philadelphia claimed they were No. 1. Because they formed a Drum and Bugle Corps of Sons of Civil War Veterans. A compromise was made, their camp was given No. 1, and the Pittsburgh group was renamed Davis Camp Star because it was the parent camp and the first.



DICK DOWLING CAMP 197 U.C.V. HOUSTON TEXAS

# MAID OF HONOR



DALLAS CONFEDERATE GUARDS DALLAS, TEXAS



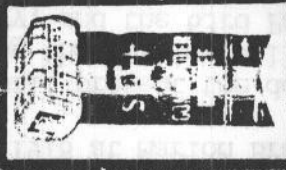
DALLAS CONFEDERATE GUARDS DALLAS, TEXAS



SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE GUARDS DALLAS, TEXAS



U.C.V. HOUSTON TEXAS  
In Memoriam U.C.V. HOUSTON, TEX. JULY 10th 1861 to JULY 10th 1865



IN MEMORIAM U.C.V. STEELING PRIZE CAMP, NO. 31 DALLAS, TEXAS



# MISSOURI DIVISION