

THE GREAT REPUBLIC

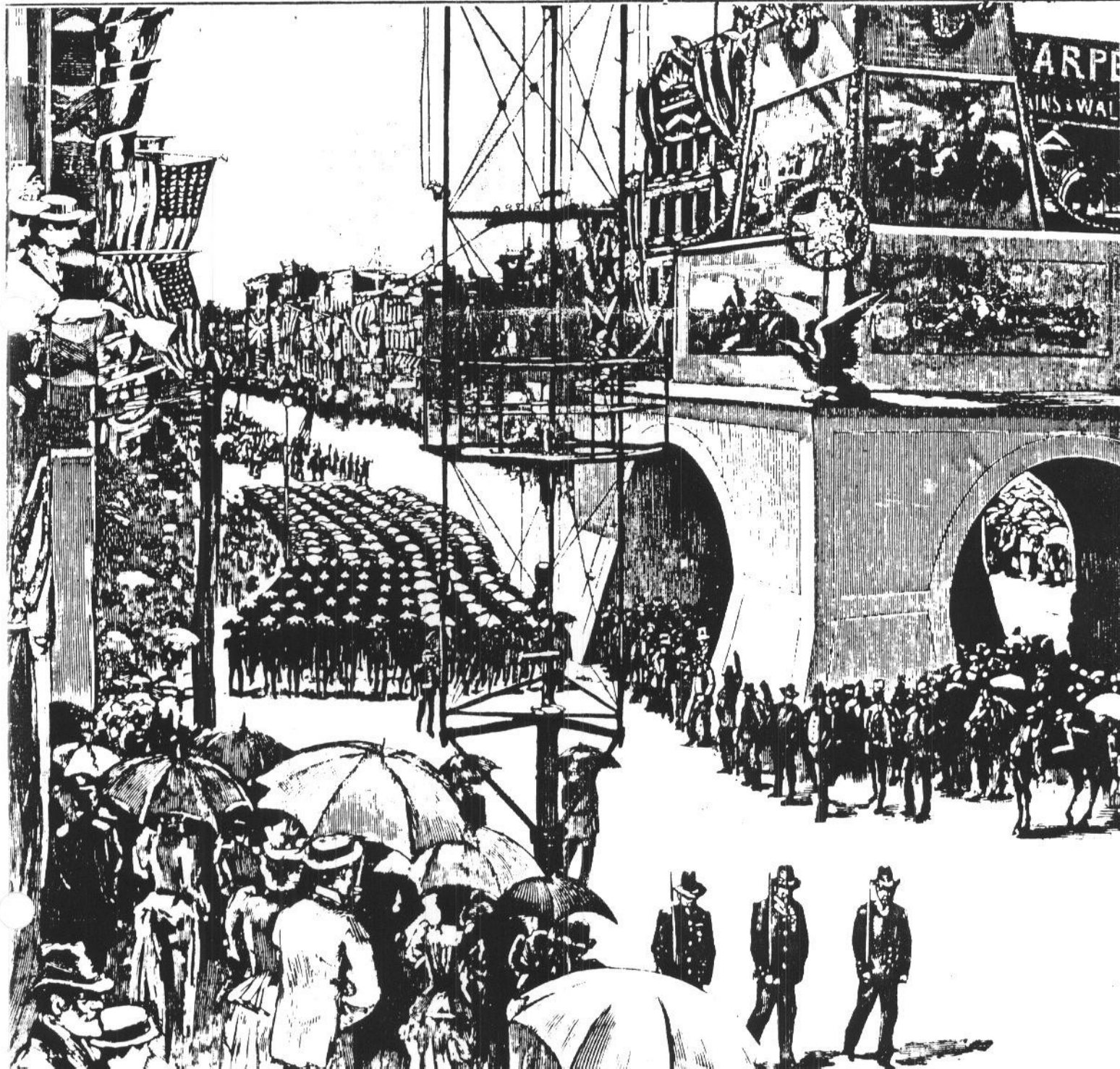


THE OFFICIAL NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE G.A.R..HISTORIANS & COLLECTORS

Vol. 1 - No. 3

South Lyon, Michigan - October 1980

\$10.00 per annum



3BN - GAR COLUMN

in column sharing the research of the early GAR emblem

The cut as it appeared in the GREAT REPUBLIC and the SOLDIERS FRIEND in 1867 and 1868.



G.A.R. BADGES

G.A.R. BADGES

The Grand Army of the Republic Badge Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at La Fayette, Indiana, are now prepared to furnish Badges of all kinds and qualities, at the shortest notice.

We have been designated by the Commander in Chief as the sole and exclusive manufacturers of Badges for the Grand Army. A caveat has been filed and a patent applied for, to protect us from the sharks who remained in the rear during the war, but are now anxious to step forward and reap the profits of our work.

All the members of the Badge Company are members of the G.A.R. in good standing.

A large per cent. of profits are paid to National Headquarters for charitable purposes.

We furnish Badges of the following kinds and at the prices stated:

- Silver-plated Badges..... .50*
- Genuine Silver Badges.....\$1.00*
- Heavily Gold-Plated Badges..... 2.50*

Genuine Solid Gold Badges made to order from \$10 to \$25, according to fineness and enamel.

Liberal reduction to agents. Crippled soldiers should write, inclosing stamp for circular.

This is the only company authorized to make and sell Badges for the Grand Army.

Address,

A. ORTH BEHM

Secretary G.A.R. Badge Company
La Fayette, Indiana.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC®

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FIRST ENCAMPMENT OF THE G.A.R. COLLECTORS

In the early stages of planning is a meeting of G.A.R. collectors in Ashland, Ohio. The encampment is planned to be a part of the outstanding Civil War show being held at the Convention Center. A block of tables will be set aside for the G.A.R. people and displays will be set up by David Klinepeter & Roger Heiple. Information on the show and table rental may be obtained from Don Williams, 1083 Oak Hill Circle, Ashland, Ohio 44805. Tables are \$12.00 for a six foot table, and \$15.00 for an eight foot table. The show will be held at the Ashland College Convocation Center in Ashland, Ohio. Food will be available at the college cafeteria and low rate dormitory housing is available and recommended.

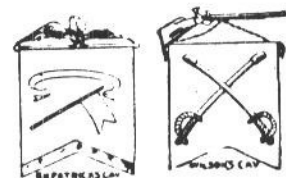
A suggestion has been made that a room be requested for a meeting on Saturday night. If you are interested in tables or just coming, drop a note to this office to be put on the list for information. It is hoped that 20-30 collectors will be in attendance and 15-20 tables of GAR items will be on display and for sale.

ORIGINAL COPY OF GREAT REPUBLIC DEFACED

In a recent trip to the Library of Congress, where the only known set of issues of the GREAT REPUBLIC are, an article from the front page of one of the 1867 issues has been neatly cut out. With the easy access of copy machines at the Library of Congress, it is difficult to understand anyone cutting such a rare item out and depriving everyone else of its contents. The 1867 bound volume of the Great Republic is an outstanding source of early G.A.R. history, with correspondence from B.F. Stephenson and other early leaders, so its safety is very important.



The preceding ad was the first in a series of three different formats, for the 3BN-GAR badge in 1867, by the Grand Army Badge Company. This ad started on Jan. 3, 1867 in the GREAT REPUBLIC



THE SOLDIER' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

om "The Campaign Lives of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax" by
en. James S. Brisbin, Publisher: C.F. Vent & Co., Cincinnati, 1868

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO—THE PROCESSION—THE EAGLE "OLD ABE"—THE HALL—THE SCENES—CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER—GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—HIS SPEECH—THE COMMITTEES—GOVERNOR HAWLEY'S SPEECH—REMARKS OF GENERALS BICKLES, HALSTEAD, AND OTHERS—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—GENERAL LOGAN'S REMARKS—GRANT'S FATHER—HIS SPEECH—ADDRESSES BY GENERAL COCHRANE, MAJOR HAOGERTY, AND O'CONNOR—COLONEL STOKES, OF TENNESSEE—THE RESOLUTIONS—GRANT UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY HIS COMRADES FOR PRESIDENT—GREAT ENTHUSIASM—THE LARGEST DELEGATED CONVENTION EVER ASSEMBLED—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

On the 19th of May, 1868, a convention, composed of General Grant's comrades from all parts of the Union, assembled at Chicago, for the purpose of nominating him for the high office of President. They marched through the streets, headed by brass bands and carrying the famous war eagle "Old Abe," a bird that had been carried through the war by a Wisconsin regiment. Many of the delegations were led by the Governors of their States, and scores of the most distinguished generals in the late war marched in the procession. Over one thousand delegates, representing all the States and Territories in the Union, sat down in the immense Turners' Hall, which was beautifully decorated with flags and mottoes. As the well-known generals of the war stepped upon the platform, and the soldiers recognized their old leaders, cheer after cheer broke forth, and a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued, such as had never before been witnessed in this country. There were hand-shakings and meetings after years of separation, such as can only take place between men who have shared together the dangers of the battle-field.

At noon, Major William S. Morse, Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and the Rev. John Fellows, of Wisconsin, offered up an eloquent and fervent prayer. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, a one-armed soldier, was chosen temporary chairman, and on taking the chair said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In behalf of the State of Wisconsin, whose soldiers you have honored to-day in the selection of myself as temporary chairman, I thank you. I shall receive it as an honor to the State and to the soldiers of Wisconsin. I do not take it as personal. I am very glad, indeed, my friends, to meet so many of the old soldiers of the Union army. I was glad last night, at a little meeting of a few delegates to know why we came here. I understand we came here representing nearly a million of loyal hearts. We came here to muster in for three years or the war; we came to swear by the love we bore those men that we will never—we can swear by the good old flag we fought for—we came here to swear by the widows and orphans of our comrades—that we will never give up the fight until this country is reconstructed upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all men. Do you swear it for your comrades? No man in this land, my friends—no one could have fought better than our soldiers did. And, as we say upon our great Wisconsin banner, thus it will again be with them in every State of the Union. The Union soldiers will

fight as they fought when the Union men of the South demanded a certain plan of reconstruction with a plainly written constitution, and the rebels South demanded another plan of reconstruction. I say the Union soldiers North—all good friends of the Union—the soldiers of the North will give to the Union men of each State that plan of reconstruction which they asked, until, in every section of the South, in every school district—I hope they will have school districts in the South—a Union man can stand up before God and declare his life for the Union, the flag, and the country. The fight will continue, and we will be at the front."

Lieutenant Thomas C. Donelson, of Ohio; Major A. C. Bates, of New York; Capt. H. H. Thomas, of Tennessee; W. A. Short, D. C.; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana, and Lieutenant Samuel Reeves, of New Jersey were chosen temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

A committee, consisting of Dr. J. Y. Cantwell, of Alabama; J. W. Fuller, of Arkansas; Captain J. T. Litbald, of California; Captain W. H. Tubbs, of Connecticut; General Loveland, of Delaware; General Ranbourn, of Florida; General Watson, of Georgia; General J. L. Beveridge, of Illinois; General Kimball, of Indiana; E. W. Rice, of Iowa; J. P. Blunt, of Kansas; R. B. Harris, of Kentucky; E. P. Dowe, of Maine; Major Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts; C. G. Lowdney, of Minnesota; Colonel M. L. Demott, of Missouri; Colonel Geo. F. Burnham, of Maryland; General Henry Baxter, of Michigan; Colonel J. M. Clarrington, of Nebraska; Captain R. H. Lee, of New Jersey; Captain G. F. Lee, of North Carolina; Major E. W. Farr, of New Hampshire; General Pleasanton and General Samuel A. Yoman, of Ohio; J. H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina; General W. W. J. Smith, and Colonel J. H. Lockwood, of Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Grant, of Vermont, and General J. S. Allen, of Wisconsin, was appointed on permanent organization.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows:

Colonel R. M. Reynolds, of Alabama; Colonel J. E. Cowen, of California; Colonel A. H. Grimshaw, of Delaware; General John A. Logan, of Illinois; General W. M. Stone, of Iowa; Colonel B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky; General George F. Shepley, of Maine; Colonel Edwin F. Stone, of Massachusetts; Colonel Aiken, of Minnesota; Colonel W. Grosvens, of Mississippi; General Titus, of New Hampshire; General Dennis T. Burke, of New York; General F. Sawyer, of Ohio; General Charles H. Hopkins, of Rhode Island; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert K. Smith, of Texas; W. S. McCullough, of Arkansas; Colonel J. H. Lockwood, of West Virginia; General Charles Crow, of Indiana; General E. M. Lee, of Connecticut; B. R. Anthony, of Kansas; Captain E. Pinchbloss, of Louisiana; General R. H. Richardson, of Maryland; General W. Stoughton, of Michigan; H. T. Fisher, of Mississippi; Captain B. Hall, of Nebraska; W. S. Davenport, of New Jersey, and J. C. Mann, of North Carolina.

While the committees were out, General Hawley, of Connecticut was loudly called for, and, in response, delivered an eloquent speech. Among other things he said:

"General Grant was undoubtedly the people's choice, and

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention (Cont.)

next November will see him elected President of the United States. So far as the Southern people are concerned, he would say that whenever they manifest a desire to return to the good old Union, and act like good citizens, he was in favor of throwing around them the protection of the Government. It made no difference whether that citizen was white or black, he was a citizen still. He believed that, if necessary, two million 'Boys in Blue' would come again and protect him in his rights."

General Halsted, of New Jersey; Major O'Conner, of New York, and the hero, General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, next made stirring speeches, saying the Convention had assembled to choose a successor to the lamented Lincoln, favoring the nomination of General Grant, and counseling the soldiers throughout the land to stand firmly by their chieftain in the coming political campaign as they stood by him during the war.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, reported:

For President, *General John A. Logan*, of Illinois.

Vice-Presidents.

Secretaries.

Alabama.....	Col. R. T. Smith.	Capt. B. F. Williams.
Arkansas.....	Gen. H. B. Morse.	Col. S. H. Root.
California.....	Gen. P. S. Conner.	Col. James Cary.
Connecticut.....	Col. Charles Warren.	Lieut. J. M. Knowlson
Delaware.....	A. F. A. Torbett.	Col. W. Lamott.
Florida.....	Capt. Rowlan Rombanes.	Lieut. T. B. Carroll.
Georgia.....	Capt. W. H. Watson.	Capt. E. B. McTimony.
Illinois.....	Gen. Julius White.	Gen. E. S. Solomon.
Indiana.....	Gen. R. S. Foster.	Major O. Wilson.
Iowa.....	Gen. C. L. Mathias.	Capt. C. F. Gariner.
Kansas.....	Capt. W. G. Karimer.	Col. G. W. Veal.
Kentucky.....	Gen. John P. Croxton.	Capt. Jas. M. Fidler.
Louisiana.....	Gen. W. L. McMillan.	Capt. P. B. S. Phinoback.
Maine.....	Gen. G. L. Beall.	Geo. H. M. Plaister.
Maryland.....	Gen. A. W. Dennison.	Capt. H. Parison.
Massachusetts.....	Gen. J. S. Cunningham.	Col. R. G. Asher.
Michigan.....	Gen. O. L. Spalding.	Capt. E. Weeks.
Minnesota.....	Gen. C. C. Andrews.	Col. J. G. Gee.
Missouri.....	Gen. H. W. Barry.	Col. A. Warner.
Missouri.....	Gen. John McNeill.	Gen. Draper.
Nebraska.....	Col. A. J. Harding.	Major John Gillespie.
New Hampshire.....	Capt. J. B. Clark.	Chaplain Loyering.
New Jersey.....	Col. W. Ward.	Lieut. L. C. Reeves.
New York.....	Gen. C. K. Graham.	Major A. C. Tate.
North Carolina.....	Gen. S. G. Ealis.	Major S. C. Mann.
Ohio.....	Gen. Oliver Wood.	Gen. J. M. Marsh.
Pennsylvania.....	Gen. H. L. Cape.	Col. H. C. Alleman.
Rhode Island.....	Gen. C. H. Tompkins.	Capt. G. B. Beck.
South Carolina.....	Chap. B. F. Whittemore.	Sergt. H. E. Hayne.
Tennessee.....	Gen. John B. Rodgers.	Capt. H. E. Hudson.
Texas.....	Major A. H. Longley.	Dr. R. K. Smith.
Vermont.....	Gen. Stephen Thomas.	Private Henry Conglon.
Virginia.....	Gen. H. A. Pierce.	Capt. George Tucker.
West Virginia.....	Col. P. H. Lockwood.	Capt. W. J. Purdy.
Wisconsin.....	Gen. C. S. Hamilton.	Capt. Henry Harshan.
Dist. of Columbia.....	Gen. N. P. Chipman.	Private Wm. A. Short.

Governor Fairchild having announced that the father of General Grant was in the house, loud calls were made for him, and, amid great cheering he was led forward. The convention received him standing, and called for a speech. He is a very old man, and, on that occasion, carried a blue cotton umbrella under his arm, which, as the day was bright

and clear, amused the boys very much. Adjusting his spectacles and depositing his umbrella with the President for safe keeping, the venerable man said with deep emotion: "Soldiers! I thank you for asking me to speak to you. Oh! it fills my heart with gratitude when I think that one of my children led this great band of brave men through a successful war for the Union. I was too old to do much in the war, and I don't know why I should be called upon to speak to so many distinguished and brave men." Here a soldier rose up in the convention and said: "Never mind, father Grant, you gave us a boy to lead us—that was enough." The house shook with applause, and Mr. Grant continued for some time speaking in an eloquent and appropriate manner.

General Logan, on being conducted to the chair, made an able speech, thanking the soldiers for the honor conferred upon him, but said he could not take the chair from one so eminently worthy to preside as Governor Fairchild. He then retired amid a storm of applause, and the one-armed governor resumed his duties as President of the Convention. He was deeply affected by the delicate mark of respect paid him, and again thanked the gallant general and the soldiers for the honor of presiding over their deliberations.

General Cochrane and Major Haggerty next made amusing and interesting speeches, and were followed by Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee.

General Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

"Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors, steadfast now as ever to the Union and the flag, fully recognize the claims of General Ulysses Grant to the confidence of the American people; and believing that the victories achieved under his guidance in war, will be now illustrated by him in times of peace by such measures as shall secure the fruits of our exertions, and the restoration of the Union upon a loyal basis, we declare it as our deliberate conviction, that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States.

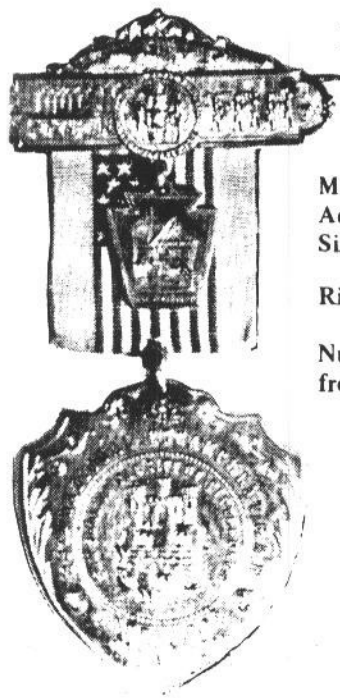
"Resolved, That in the maintenance of those principles which underlie our Government, and for which we fought during four years of war, we pledge our earnest and active support to the Republican party, as the only political organization which, in our judgment, is true to the principles of loyalty, liberty, and equality before the law.

"Resolved, That, speaking for ourselves and the soldiers and sailors who imperiled their lives to preserve the Union, we believe that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and his trial before the United States Senate, have presented unmistakable proofs of his guilt, and that whatever may be the judgment of the tribunal before which he is arraigned, the verdict of the people is 'guilty;' and we regard any Senator who has voted for acquittal as falling short of the proper discharge of his duty in this hour of the nation's trial, and as unworthy of the confidence of a brave and loyal people.

"Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors recognize no difference between native and adopted citizens, and they

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT DELEGATE BADGES

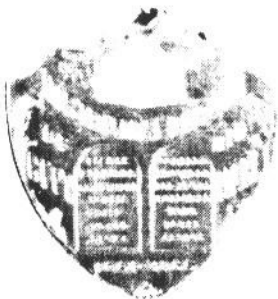
Each issue will feature a Delegates medal, presenting as much information that is available. This will include the name of manufacturer, photograph of the badge, physical description, number of badges issued, committee badges issued and other official organization badges issued.



**28th.
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
BADGE**

PITTSBURGH, PA. 1894

Mfg. of badge: Heeren Bros. & Co.
Address: Pittsburg, Pa.
Size of Badge: Length 111 mm.
Width 55 mm.
Ribbon: National officers flag ribbon
with buff collar edge.
Number of Delegate badges, as determined
from number of Members -----1700



REVERSE

The badge of the 28th. National Encampment was one of the most beautiful badges ever made, and had the finest case that gave the best protection ever afforded a National Delegates badge. The story of the badge is told in a small booklet packaged in the case.

HISTORY OF THE OLD CANNON from which this badge is made. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10th., 1894.

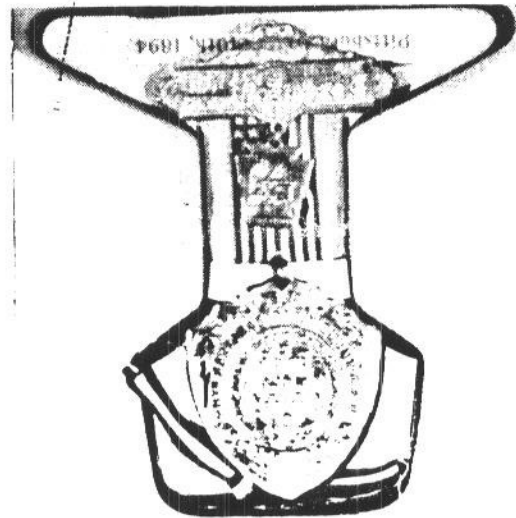
To Comrades of the G.A.R.

Over ice bound streets in December, 1860, to steamboats at the Monongahela wharf, rolled numberless cannon from the United States (Allegheny) Arsenal, Pittsburgh. Over almost the same streets on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22d, 1894, thirty-four years later, rolled one of the old cannon to the front of the new post office building. In 1860, to the noise of the rolling wheels there were jeers. In 1894, to the music of the rolling wheels, there were cheers. In 1860, a traitorous Secretary of War ordered the "scuttling" of the Allegheny Arsenal. But loyal men shouted "shame" and turned back the cannon. In 1894, loyal men cheered to the echo the old gun as it rolled through the streets on its second and peaceful pilgrimage. Nov. 3d, 1893, The Congress of the United States by an unanimous vote, donated to the Citizens Executive Board of Pittsburgh "one of the old cannon at the Allegheny Arsenal, before the late war," for Souvenir badges to the delegates to the 28th. National Encampment of the G.A.R. in Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1894.

The cannon was a twelve pounder; muzzle loading; 90 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. tin; weight, 1,756 lbs; founder, N. P. Ames, Springfield, Mass; date, 1842.

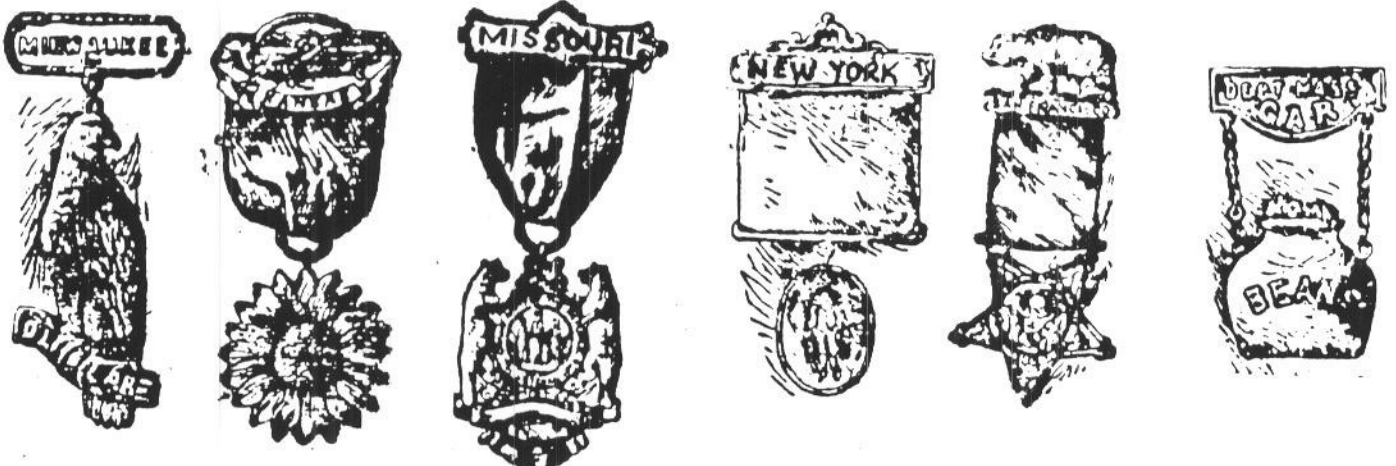
THE BADGE. on the bar and pin are these scenes: War—a battle; Peace — troops returning; Prosperity — Mills in operation; the G.A.R. button joining peace and prosperity. First Pendant — a Keystone; background, the flag ribbon of the G.A.R. On Keystone — the Old Block House, one of Pittsburgh's earliest defenses. On the reverse side, "Presented" to member of 28th. National Encampment by the Citizens Executive Board." Second Pendant — a shield containing the seal of the City of Pittsburgh. Lettering: "28th. National Encampment, Pittsburgh, September, 1894 On reverse side: Old City Hall, with its memorable tablets... First Tablet: "Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. Organized August, 1861; Dissolved January, 1866. Sustained by voluntary contributions of the citizens. Second Tablet: "409,745 Soldiers entertained in this hall: 79,460 sick and disabled provided for at Soldiers' Home: Total 489,205." Case of brass, lid of polished steel, etched with designs emblematic of Pittsburgh — oil and gas derrick, steel mill, glass factory, etc. and ornamented with a fac simile of the historical cannon, stack of gun, flags, etc.

May the precious memories of the old cannon, as embodied in this badge, cheer and brighten your pathway through life and prove a valuable legacy to your children.....

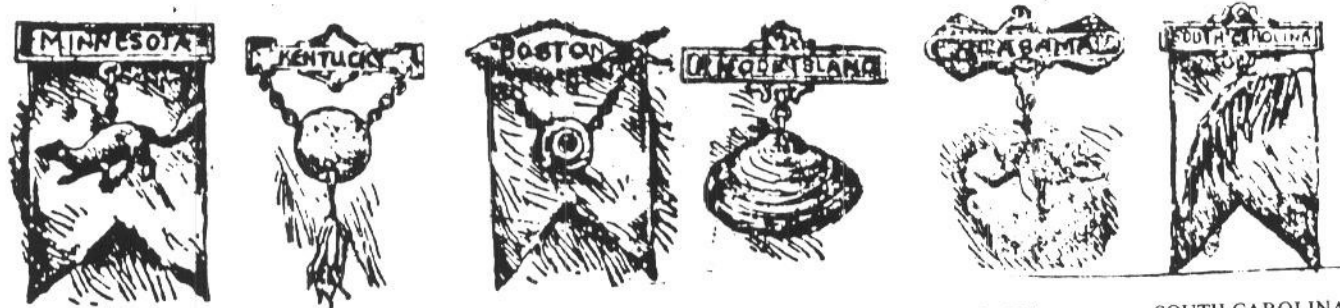


MEDAL CASE

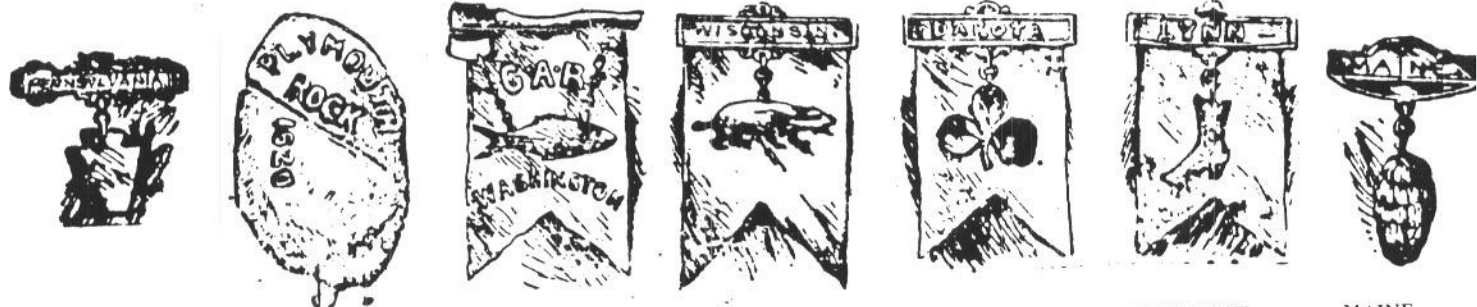
BOOKLET



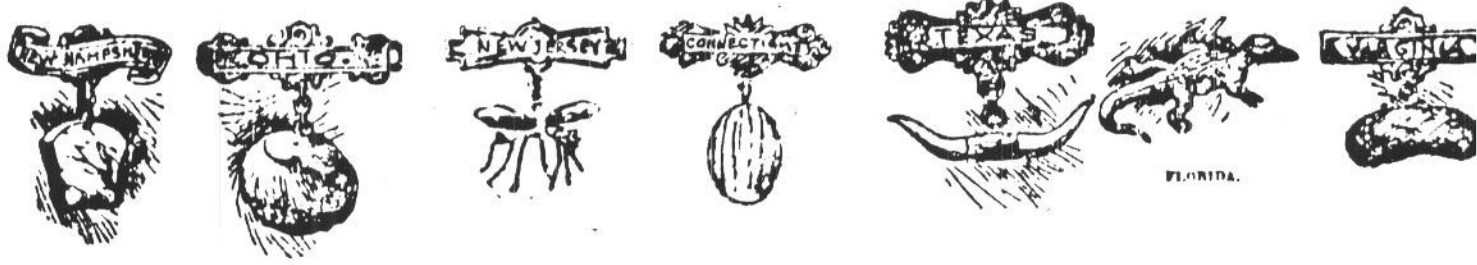
MILWAUKEE KANSAS MISSOURI NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO MASSACHUSETTS



MINNESOTA KENTUCKY BOSTON RHODE ISLAND ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA



PENNSYLVANIA PLYMOUTH ROCK WASHINGTON WISCONSIN DAKOTA LYNN POST MAINE



NEW HAMPSHIRE OHIO NEW JERSEY CONNECTICUT TEXAS FLORIDA VIRGINIA

"MEDALS AND RIBBONS – BADGES OF THE STATES – Some Curious Insignia Worn on the Breasts of Veterans - How the Different Departments of the Grand Army Are Distinguished by Their Decorations."

With the headline above, the Washington Star began an article on GAR medals worn at the 1892 National Encampment. This article with the drawings of the badges is a valuable insight into these early Department badges.

Many of the Departments were adopting official badges in the early 1890's, and the above drawings show a number of these. Some of the drawings are of early unofficial badges, which is

MILWAUKEE - Another handsome badge worn by the veteran is a tiny eagle done in gilt, in honor of Old Abe, the war eagle carried by the Wisconsin troops. This badge is apparently the badge worn by a Post or Posts from Milwaukee.

KANSAS - The official badge of the State of Kansas. A bar of bronze, with a red ribbon, and a pendent in the shape of a sun flower in gilt.

MISSOURI - *With true western zeal, Missouri has for her emblem the "Bear and forbear" of her state seal done in native copper surrounding the medallion of the GAR badge, the whole pendent from a Missouri copper pin on a ribbon of red, white, and blue.*

NEW YORK - *New York aires her ancestry by handing from a yellow ribbon a medallion of a Knickerbocker in bronze. This was the official Department medal. Examples have also had a ribbon of red, white, and blue.*

SAN FRANCISCO - *California, the far-off state of the Pacific, has for the bar of her state emblem a ferocious grizzly bear in silver. The California veterans usually head their line of parade with a big grizzly bear - stuffed. The badge shown is the same as the 20th. National Encampment badge in 1886, held in San Francisco. The National badges were in silver (marked as a delegates) and in gilt (marked as a souvenir). The reverse of the Department badge is unknown at this time.*

MASSACHUSETTS - *Massachusetts' department emblem belongs strictly to the old bay state. Pendent from a bronze pin bearing the name of the state is a bronze pot of beans - Boston baked, of course. The "boys" who bivouacked or marched beside the Massachusetts troops are very familiar with the old refrain -*

Beans for breakfast,

Beans for dinner,

Beans for supper,

Beans, Beans, Beans!

wailed out to the dog-eared tune "Go Tell Aunt Rhody." This early Department badge was the official badge of Massachusetts before the adoption of the familiar gilt badge in 1892.

MINNESOTA - *The pictured badge represents an un-official badge of the Department. The official badge was adopted in 1889 and made from Minnesota copper. It was a pin bar with the lettering "GAR Minnesota", a red ribbon, and a circular pendent with the state seal.*

For the first time in its existence that tiny pest of the prairies the gopher has been put to an artistic use by the department of Minnesota - the gopher state. Pendent from a bronze pin the small creature is quite effective as a decoration.

KENTUCKY - *Kentucky veterans proudly advertise the main crop of their state by wearing a small gilt ear of corn dropping from a bronze bar. Another badge of the "corn cracker" state is a bronze cracker and still another is the cracker - meant to represent a "hardtack" - with the ear of corn hanging from it. The official badge of the department is considered the corn and hardtack one. The accurate description is as follows: A bronze ear of corn is used as the top pin bar with the lettering KENTUCKY, from it - suspended by a gold colored chain - is the "bronze hardtack". A corn colored ribbon was attached to the corn top bar.. This design was used at many of the National Encampments with the reverse of the "hardtack" lettered as follows, KY. -- National Encampment, Souvenir, Name of City, Date. This souvenir started as early as 1892, the earliest example found so far.*

BOSTON - *No description was offered in the newspaper, but the badge drawn are the familiar symbols, used in the 1890 National Delegates badge, of the fish pin bar and a pendent shaped like a wheel hub.*

RHODE ISLAND - *Rhode Island also dips into realism. In line "Don't be a clam" greets her veterans on every side, for over their brave hearts they wear a little clam shell pendent from*

a bronze bar. No other information is available on the back of this Department.

ALABAMA - *Alabama also belongs to the realistic school, and her veterans wear boutonnières of bolls of cotton when marching; for ordinary every-day display, however, they are content with silver and bronze imitations. No other information is available on the badge of this Department.*

SOUTH CAROLINA - *S Carolina, the land of the palmetto and the pine, has for her department emblem a bronze pendent representing the palmetto tree. An official badge of the Department was made latter, but no details are available at this time.*

PENNSYLVANIA - *The old keystone state has never been able to discover anything better suited to her needs as a G.A.F. emblem than is the keystone in German silver pendent from a bronze bar. No other information is available on the badge of this Department.*

PLYMOUTH ROCK 1620 - *Plymouth Rock people wear a small pin, a fac simile of that historic piece of granite. It was probably a Post pin from a post in Plymouth area.*

WASHINGTON - *From a bar pin representing the immortal cherry tree hatchet, hangs a silver fish over a red ribbon. A legend which goes with this remarkable pin runs something after this fashion: "Though the tales of the state of Washington and her glories sound like fish stories, truth is mighty and will prevail".*

WISCONSIN - *Wisconsin immortalizes the badger, from which she gets her nickname, and that industrious synonym for a sturdy fighter is worn by Wisconsin veterans done in bronze.*

DAKOTA - *Far-off Dakota has for her department emblem the clover leaf, called in military parlance the "trefoil." This was also the badge of the first division, second army corps whose last commander was Gen. Winfield Hancock.*

LYNN POST - *Lynn, Mass., advertises her industry by a tin leather sole pendent over a bit of red ribbon. [not shown]. Another Lynn badge is a neat silver button boot.*

MAINE - *Away up in Maine, made famous by its pine trees and woman of pine tree shilling weight, the pine cone, like the buckeye of Ohio, is the department badge. The veterans wear the real pine cone pendent from a bronze bar or knot of red, white and blue ribbon, and at the head of their line in the march a beautiful pine tree is carried.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE - *New Hampshire veterans, with commendable pride, advertise the industry of the old granite state by wearing a highly polished wedge of beautiful granite pendent from a bronze bar pin.*

The official Department badge was adopted in 1891 and was a state seal suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon with a pin bar sewn in.

OHIO - *Ohio has the most realistic of all the state badges, the real buckeye hanging from a bronze bar pin. In the grand review at the national encampments the commander of the department of Ohio usually rides a horse gaily tricked out*

with festoons of buckeyes. The national encampment souvenir The national encampment souvenir presented by Ohio in 1888 was a bronze buckeye, opening like a locket, and inside was a medallion head of Gen. Grant. Many variations of the hanging buckeye were worn by Ohio veterans. No other information is available as to a Dept. badge.

NEW JERSEY - New Jersey's emblem is a noted soloist and not a pleasant beast to encounter in the flesh. It is a gigantic mosquito. A caged one is carried on parade. No other badge information is available.

CONNECTICUT - Connecticut advertises her ingenuity by wearing a real wooden nutmeg suspended from a real-plated-silver bar. No other badge information available.

TEXAS - Texas the "lone star" state, had for a time a single five-pointed star, but it was hardly distinctive enough, being taken often for the badge of the eighth army corps, so the department adopted the "Texas long horns," making a thoroughly unique design in bronze. In the parades the Texas veterans are preceded by a pair of Texas steer's horns that measure six feet from tip to tip, magnificently polished and mounted. Other Department badges of the same general design have been observed. The most common is a bronze bar marked GAR with a five pointed star attached below it, marked TEXAS. Hanging from chains, attached to the bar and below the star, is a steer head with long horns.

FLORIDA - Florida advertises her "live stock" industry also by parading with two live alligators at the head of her column and imitation ones on the breasts of her veterans. No other information available on a Dept. badge.

VIRGINIA - Virginia, with an eye to business which places the "old dominion state" well up beside her Yankee sisters, advertises her blooming peanut industry with a peanut suspended from a bronze bar. The "goober" is of gilt. No other information available on a Dept. badge.

Early badges of the departments were generally stamped metal with a symbol of the state industry, animal, or other devise. Starting about 1890 the Departments began to adopt an "official" badge. These used the state seal and were more uniform in their design. The most obvious reason was that most were designed and made by J. K. Davison. The reverse of the pendant, in many cases, has information as to the adoption of the badge. These badges continued in use to the end of the departments.



The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention (Cont)

demand that the Government protect the naturalized citizen abroad as well as those of native birth."

On motion of General W. M. Gregg, of New York, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid cheers for Grant.

The following additional resolutions were unanimously passed.

On motion of Colonel Alleman, of Pennsylvania, it was

"Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to wait upon General U. S. Grant, and present him a copy of the resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention."

The chairman announced the committee of nine, provided for in Colonel Alleman's resolution, as follows: Colonel H. C. Alleman, General W. M. Gregg, General D. E. Sickles, General John A. Logan, General A. Pleasanton, General J. T. Hartcauff, Colonel W. B. Stokes, Captain A. Grant, and Governor James W. Hawley.

On motion of W. S. Andrews, it was—

"Resolved, That we, the soldiers of the republic, extend to the loyal men of the South our sympathy, and the promise of our support in the struggles yet in store for them under the present administration, before they can enjoy the liberties of American citizens, without fear of prosecution and assassination, and that, if necessary, we stand ready to aid them with our strength in the future as we have in the past."

On motion of Colonel Hempstead, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Many of the late defenders of the Union being now out of employment, and they and their families suffering privation by reason of sacrifices during the war; therefore,

"Resolved, By us, the soldiers and sailors of the republic in the late war, in national convention assembled on the 19th day of May, 1868, that we hold it to be the duty of the administrators of the national and state governments to carry into practical effect a substantial gratitude to the defenders of the nation, in bestowing upon those of our comrades who are needy, employment in the offices of manual and clerical labor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Convention send a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of the National Republican Convention."

On motion of General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President, and thus ended the first Soldiers' and Sailors' Political National Convention, it having been the largest delegate body ever assembled in the United States.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R. --- THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

The cover this month is "At the Tower of Triumph, Jefferson and Woodward Avenues." Drawn by W.A. Rogers after photographs by Tomlinson, Detroit. Note the "living flag" made by the umbrellas of either a Post or Department. The Department of Kansas was known for their sun-flower umbrellas, which had large petals of a sun flower attached to the umbrella. The drawings and the following article are from the *Harper's Weekly*, volume XXXV., No. 1808, page 620 and 619.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION AT DETROIT.

THE twenty-fifth annual encampment, or "silver anniversary," of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened at Detroit on Tuesday, August 4th. Admirable preparations had been made for the comfortable entertainment of the veterans. On the day before the formal opening business was practically suspended in the city, which devoted itself to the reception of the arriving guests, and the streets were filled with the sounds of martial music and the tramp of marching men. The town was profusely decked out for the occasion, with the principal streets flaming with the national colors in every design, and their vistas almost obscured by immense flags and shields and other patriotic emblems cross-strung from the house fronts. The business places were generally decorated, and many private residences on the main street were literally hid from view under the mass of flags and bunting. There were four magnificent arches along the line of march, bearing appropriate inscriptions; and a suspension-bridge across Woodward Avenue, supported by towers resting upon the curb-stones, was hung with flags, streamers, and bunting, and illuminated with blue incandescent lights at night, while from it were suspended portraits of famous veterans set off by appropriate mottoes. The triumphal arch spanning Fort Street, near Griswold, was surmounted by an elaborate floral display of tropical plants, and from it during the parade forty-four beautiful girls showered bouquets upon the veterans passing beneath. The City Hall in the evening was brilliantly illuminated.

On Tuesday, at 10:30 A.M., the veterans were all in array, and the firing of a salute from a United States steamer announced the order to march. Commander-in-chief Veazey headed the line, and after an hour's parade reviewed the army as they passed before the grand stand on Woodward Avenue. It was one of the finest processions in the history of the Grand Army organization. The day was hot but pleasant, and for six hours the fifteen thousand men in line marched, their route in

parade and review covering a distance of five miles. The town was thronged with visitors, and many more veterans were present than those seen in the ranks. Upon the reviewing-stand, with General Veazey and his staff, were Secretaries Proctor and Tracy, General Miles, Assistant Secretary Bussey, of the Interior Department, ex-President Hayes, and many noted Congressmen, Governors of States, and ex-Commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army.

Out of respect to the memory of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Illinois Division was given the honor of the right of march. The Wisconsin Division bore upon a flag staff the stuffed eagle, Old Abe, which in life accompanied the soldiers of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment through the war. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, and, above all, Ohio, were well represented among the visiting States. Many ex-Governors and other high officials marched in the ranks during the early parade, afterwards taking a place upon the reviewing-stand. With the division from his State was Ex-President Hayes, who was greeted with great and continued applause as he marched with his post of Fremont, Ohio. Michigan naturally contributed the most men to the parade. The naval veterans and the Sons of Veterans brought up the rear and closed the procession. Later in the day, after the parade had been dismissed, Ex-President Hayes, in behalf of the Grand Army, presented to General Veazey at headquarters a superb diamond badge.

On Wednesday, August 5th, the encampment met in formal session in the great hall assigned for their use, which was superbly decorated. At the head of the hall, over the platform, was a large Grand Army badge flanked by American flags, and in the rear the Grand Seal of the United States, set also among national emblems. The balconies were draped with garnet silk plush embroidered with silk and gold, and about the walls and roof trusses, draped in cream-colored bunting, the seals of all the States and Territories were set amid a profusion of banners and other decorations. Clusters of incandescent lights at the foot of each truss by

night illuminated the interior, to which they gave the enhanced effect of their glowing beauty. The hall was crowded to its full capacity by the multitude of veterans profoundly interested in the important questions relating to their order to be settled upon this occasion. The Commander-in-chief formally opened the encampment, and at the roll-call of the departments every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska, was found to be represented, while the aggregate number of delegates comprised the largest attendance that has come together in the history of the organization.

In his address the Commander-in-chief recommended that his successor be empowered to create separate departments for negro veterans in Louisiana and some of the other Southern States, approved generally the bill passed by the Fifty-first Congress known as the disability bill, commending it as liberal in its provisions, even if faulty in some respects, and favored an amendment of the statutes enlarging the scope in which service shall count in procuring government appointments. In his reference to the distinguished veterans who have died during the year, he included a feeling tribute to the late ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin.

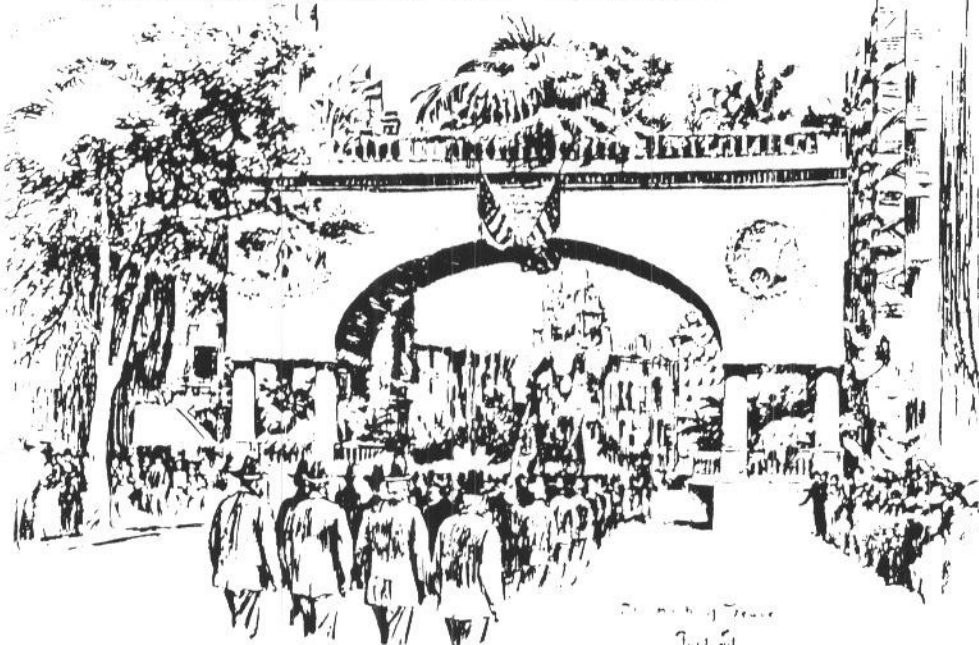
The Surgeon-General's report, showing the number of deaths in the order during the past year, recorded the deaths of William Tecumseh Sherman, David D. Porter, Charles Devens, E. F. Noyes, John W. Fuller, John McNeill, and Richard C. Fabin. A letter from the Commissioner of Pensions stated that the number of pensioners upon the rolls on May 31, 1891, was 630,394, those of the civil war comprising 481,956 army and navy invalids and 115,224 widows, the remainder being survivors or widows drawing pensions on account of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. To pay these pensioners will cost during the present fiscal year about \$115,000,000.

The Adjutant-General's report showed that on August 14, 1890, there were on the rolls of the order 44 departments, with 7185 posts and 397,941 comrades in good standing. The consolidated report of the Adjutant-General for the period ending June 30, 1891, as far as the returns—as yet incomplete—have been received, shows 45 departments, with 7409 posts and 398,037 comrades in good standing.

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted almost wholly to discussion as to the place where the next encampment should be held, the contest lying between Washington, D. C., and Lincoln, Nebraska. After long and animated debate, the matter was settled on the first ballot, Washington being selected by a majority of twenty-seven votes. The day and evening were devoted to camp fires and reunions of regimental, brigade, and other veteran associations, and in the evening there was a grand river display of pyrotechnics.

On Thursday Captain John Palmer, of Albany, New York, was, on the second ballot, elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his election was enthusiastically made unanimous. Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan, was, by acclamation, chosen Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief; T. S. Clarkson, of Nebraska, was elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-chief, and S. B. Payne, of Florida, was elected Chaplain. Surgeon-General Benjamin P. Stevenson, of Connecticut, was re-elected by acclamation.

Captain Palmer, the newly elected Commander-in-chief, was born on Staten Island,



Detroit Encampment continued.

March 22, 1842, and has an excellent war record. He enlisted in the Ninety-first New York Volunteers, September 10, 1861, and was constantly with that regiment until it was mustered out, July 8, 1865, taking part in all its engagements. He was seriously injured at the battle of Five Forks in the combined charge of cavalry and infantry. By force of his soldierly qualities, he attained successively the grades of corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant, and captain. Since the war he has been engaged in the fresco-painting and decorating business at Albany, New York. He is one of the best-known and most popular members of the order of his State, is a charter member of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, Department of New York, and was for several terms commander of this post, which, with headquarters at Albany, is one of the largest and most influential posts in the country. He was twice elected Commander of the Department of New York, and in 1879 was chosen Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief, acquitting himself with credit in all these important positions. Being thus placed in the direct line of promotion to the highest office in the Grand Army, his election was assured at the moment the delegates from New York determined to unite upon him as their choice. He is a forcible speaker, a good presiding officer at Department and National Conventions, and has frequently been placed at the head of important committees by both State and National encampments.

The business sessions of the Grand Army were closed upon Thursday, August 6th. The most momentous and difficult question that the Convention was called upon to meet was that outlined in the address of General Veazey, referring to Grand Army posts of negro veterans. Prior to 1889 the comrades of the then existing posts in the Southern States were wholly or nearly all composed of white men. The establishment of nine negro posts in Louisiana led to difficulties in the matter of social recognition and general harmony which, strongly indicated at the last encampment, came to a focus this year. The issue to be determined was whether, in response to the wishes of the white Southern veterans, separate departments should be instituted in certain States for the negro Grand Army posts.

The Judge-Advocate, in an elaborate opinion, said that such a proceeding would be unlawful. This race problem was fully discussed in the encampment on Thursday afternoon, the cause of the negro veterans being specially championed by ex-Congressman William Warner, of Missouri, Past Commander-in-chief. The encampment finally, by an overwhelming *visa voce* vote, pronounced against the institution of separate departments for negro veterans, and the empowering of the Commander-in-chief to organize new or provisional departments in States in which there are organized departments. The effect of this action is to break down all race distinction in the departmental divisions and formal association of the white and the negro veterans within the Grand Army.

The committees on monuments to Generals John A. Logan and Philip Sheridan reported that the Logan Monument Fund now reaches about \$65,000, and is closed. For the Sheridan monument, \$50,000 is in hand. The report on the Grant Monument Fund showed that this fund, which in 1890 amounted to \$11,307 80, had been augmented only \$237 91 during the last year. Of this amount, \$226 16 was derived as interest on the present fund, so that the actual increase by donation had been but \$11 75. This sum was reported as having been given by the State of Minnesota. An appropriation was made for keeping in repair the cottage at Mount McGregor. Past Commander-in-chief Burdett, of Wash-

ington, presented a report deprecating the action of members in endeavoring to secure the influence of the organization towards interference in matters belonging to the various departments of the government. The attempt to change the rules so as to read that "those who did not voluntarily bear arms against the United States" are entitled to membership of the Grand Army was defeated.



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This grand reunion was the occasion of many lesser ones, eight national organizations having improved the occasion to hold their meetings. A committee of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War reported a bill to be presented at the next session of Congress in behalf of the soldiers who were in prison for a period of not less than sixty days, providing that they shall receive from the government \$2 for every day of their confinement. The society known as the Comrades of the Battlefield met, and effected a national organization, with the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Other reunions were those of the United States Veteran Signal Corps, and of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The ninth annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps was held at this time, and the rapid growth of this auxiliary order was indicated both by the reports of its officers and by the large attendance. The Sons of Veterans organization has continued its former rapid growth during the past year, thirty-two States and Territories having been organized into divisions, with more than twenty-five hundred subordinate corps, and over fifty thousand members have been mustered in since June 30, 1890.

Many pleasant social features accompanied this vast gathering, including a great picnic at Bellisle Park, attended by over ten thousand comrades and their friends, who during the event listened to speeches by ex-Senator Palmer, ex-President Hayes, and General Miles. There were camp fires and reunions every evening, and on Friday many of the visitors to the city made excursions to Put-in-Bay, Lake St. Clair, and other points on the river. Taken altogether, the "silver anniversary" of the Grand Army of the Republic was one of the most satisfactory and gratifying, as it has been one of the greatest, in the history of this vast and patriotic organization.

Grand Army of the Republic

25th ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT,

DETROIT, MICH.

August 4 to 7, 1891.

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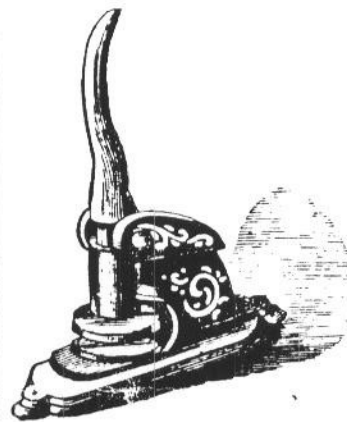
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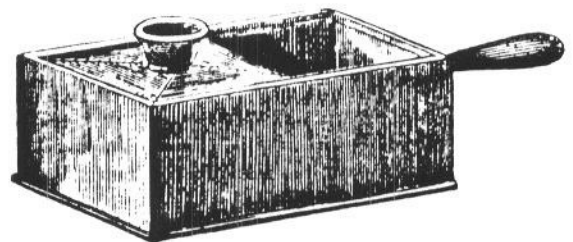
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(1867) to 4th. (Jan., 1870)		not printed.
—(Semi-Annual, July 1870)	Printed with 5th. Annual.	
5th. (Jan., 1871)	New York, 1871.	94 pages.
6th. (Jan., 1872)	New York, 1872.	72 pages.
—(S.A., July, 1872)	New York, 1873.	44 pages.
7th. (Jan., 1873)	New York, 1873.	P. 47-110.
—(S.A., July, 1873)	New York, 1874.	47 pages.
8th. (Jan., 1874)	New York, 1874.	p. 51-125.
—(S.A., July, 1874)	New York, 1874.	73 pages.
9th. (Jan., 1875)	no information	
—(S.A., Aug., 1875)	Albany, 1875	41 pages.
10th. (Jan., 1876)	New York, 1876	p. 43-109
—(S.A., Aug., 1876)	Albany, 1876.	48 pages.
11th. (Jan., 1877)	no information	
—(S.A., July ? 1877)	no information	
12th. (Jan., 1878)	Buffalo, 1878.	73 pages.
13th. (Jan., 1879)	Buffalo, 1879. Plates.	96 pages.
—(S.A., July, 1879)	Utica, 1880.	38 pages.
14th. (Jan., 1880)	Utica, 1880.	p. 41-100
—(S.A., July, 1880)	Nyack, 1881.	58 pages.
15th. (Jan., 1881)	Nyack, 1881.	p. 61-125.
—(S.A., 1881, July)	Nyack, 1882.	70 pages.
16th. (Jan., 1882)	Nyack, 1882.	p. 73-154.
—(S.A., June, 1882)	New York, 1883.	74 pages.
17th. (Jan., 1883)	New York, 1883.	p. 75-180.
—(S.A., June, 1883)	Rochester, 1884.	76 pages.
18th. (Jan., 1884)	Rochester, 1884.	p. 77-190.
—(S.A., July, 1884)	New York, 1885	130 pages.
19th. (Feb., 1885)	New York, 1885. Plates.	131-284.
20th. (1886)	Utica, 1886.	166 pages.
21st. (1887)	Albany, 1887.	98 pages.
22nd. (1888)	Albany, 1888.	199 pages.
23rd. (1889)	Albany, 1889	315 pages.
24th. (1890)	Albany, 1890	380 pages.
25th. (1891)	no information	
26th. (1892)	Albany, 1892. Port.	547 pages.
27th. (1893)	Albany, 1893. Port.	416 pages.
28th. (1894)	Albany, 1894. Port.	366 pages.
29th. (1895)	Albany, 1895. Port.	393 pages.
30th. (1896)	no information	

DEPARTMENT OF OKLAHOMA

1st. (1891).		
2nd. (1892).		
3rd. (1893).	Guthrie, 1893.	48 pages.
4th. (1894).	Kingfisher, 1894.	34 pages.
5th. (1895).	no information	

DEPARTMENT OF OREGON

1st. (1882) and 2nd. (1883).	Portland, 1883	40 pages.
3rd. (1884).	Portland, 1884.	52 pages.
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12th. (1893).	Portland, 1893.	82 pages.
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14th. (1895)	no information	
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- Badges of Posts with name of Civil War leaders - Grant, Logan, Sheridan, Lincoln, Meade, Dahlgren.
- Badges that show different styles and manufacturers.
- Badges with low numbers from each Department.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

16th. (1882).	Toledo, 1882.	104 pages.
17th. (1883).	Columbus, 1883.	(2) 111 pages.
18th. (1884).	no information	
19th. (1885).	Cincinnati, 1885.	(2) 119 pages.
20th. (1886).	n.p., n.d.	194 pages.
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25th. (1891).	Toldeo, 1891	145 pages.
26th. (1892).	Cincinnati, 1892.	167 pages.
27th. (1893).	Sandusky, 1893. Port.	291 pages.
28th. (1894).	Ripley, 1894.	302 pages.
29th. (1895).	Sidney, 1895. Port.	278 pages.
30th. (1896).	no information	
— Fred C. Jones Post, No. 401.	War papers, vol. 1 Cincinnati, 1891.	391 pages.