

# THE GREAT RECONSTRUCTION

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

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# THE GREAT REPUBLIC

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**Roger L. Heiple**

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## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

Ashtland, Ohio is the site for the 3rd. Annual G. A. R. collectors and historians encampment. On April 23 & 24 at the Ashtland College Convocation Center the only G. A. R. show will be held during the Ohio Civil War Relic and Collectors Show.

This is a fine Civil War show in a very central location. The table rates are reasonable.

Buy-Sell-Trade tables \$20.00 for two days

Competition Display tables \$20.00 for two days

Non-Competition Display tables (6) \$10.00 two days

The real bargain, as in the past, is the dormitory housing. Share a room with someone and the cost is very low. Check at the G. A. R. registration on Friday night during setup to find a roommate. On Saturday night plans include a stroll uptown to the Annual Non-structured G. A. R. Banquet. Then after the meal an informal talk and slide show.

is planned at the Convocation Center. Your editor will have slides of the Veteran Colonies in the South and way out in Calif. The Ohio show is expanding and another room has been added. The G. A. R. group will be setting up in this room. Maybe someday we will have enough to fill the room. Send in reservations to Don Williams at 1083, Oak Hill Circle, Ashtland, Ohio 44805 and mark them for the G. A. R. section.

## STAN SCHIRMACHER

DRUMMER OF GEN. SHERMAN'S DRUMMER BOY  
FOUNDER AND NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF

"Sons of Sherman's March to the Sea"  
LISTED IN WORLD ALMANAC

1725 Farmer, Tempe, Arizona 85281

Lifetime membership \$3 (also "Auxiliary")

Civil War "buffs" can now join as "Associates"

PHOTOCOPIES OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS RECORDS AVAILABLE



## SONS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

From his address at 1725 Farmer, Tempe, Arizona, 85281, Stan Schirmacher organizes clubs that involve the most interesting subjects. His "Sons of Sherman's March to the Sea" is of course the one that caught my eye.

Since first writing Stan I have received a number of items in the mail with most interesting material, some of which had to do with Sherman. His other clubs include "Sons of Santa Anna Conquistadores" and "Estevan Arizonians". The last club was named in honor of the black slave Estevan, of Morocco, who, as Marcos de Niza's advance guard in 1539, was one of the first non-Indians to enter what is now the State of Arizona. Stan's first club was in 1944 at Good-year Airport and called "Local Yokels" for employees who had been Arizona residents for at least 5 years. Cost was 25 cents, including a pin. Total membership was 275.

Graduating from Beaver Dam (Wis.) High School in 1926, Stan taught industrial arts in Arizona for almost 40 years. This background has been in part responsible for his ad-sheet, which includes ads for *the World's Best Bootjack*, plans for building a spinner that turns twine into rope, secrets of an amazing card trick, and 20 household cleaning tips.

About 500 people, including your author, has joined SSMS. Stan has received over 5,000 inquiries so far. He has one member that has special significance, William Tecumseh Sherman from Connecticut, a direct descendant of the original. Stan himself is a grandson of a drummer boy in Sherman's army.

For a small fee of \$3.00 you can join SSMS. This is a lifetime membership. Information will be sent, include two stamps in a letter. Stan assists members with copies of Civil War veteran records and sends out a lot of information on Sherman to other publications and libraries.

# The Soldiers' Colony in Georgia

## FITZGERALD

Of all the veteran colonies, Fitzgerald, Georgia was the first and the most successful settlement. It could also be considered the one that had the least chance for prosperity, for just 30 years before Sherman's army made its march through the area. Now Fitzgerald stands as a symbol of the first unified veterans movement. The museum in the Municipal building confirms this ideal as reflected by its name, *The Blue and Gray Museum*. Beth Davis, the director of the museum, called Fitzgerald, "a living memorial to national unity", and that is exactly what I found there in the middle of Georgia.

The first place to visit in Fitzgerald is the Blue and Gray Museum. Stop in and talk to Beth Davis. The day I arrived, the Museum was not scheduled to be open, but as I talked to various people in town, they all had a common directive, "talk to Beth Davis if you want to know about Fitzgerald's veterans." The city clerk called Beth and she gratuitously arranged to meet me at the museum in the afternoon.

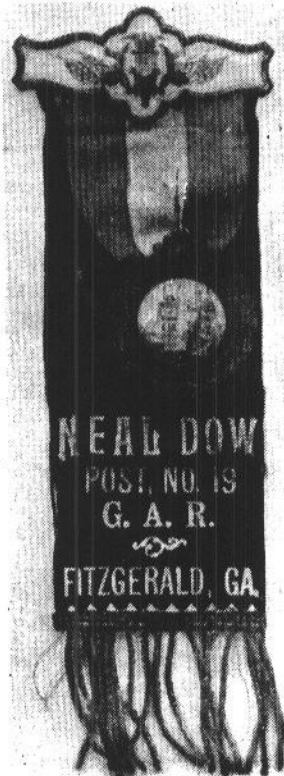
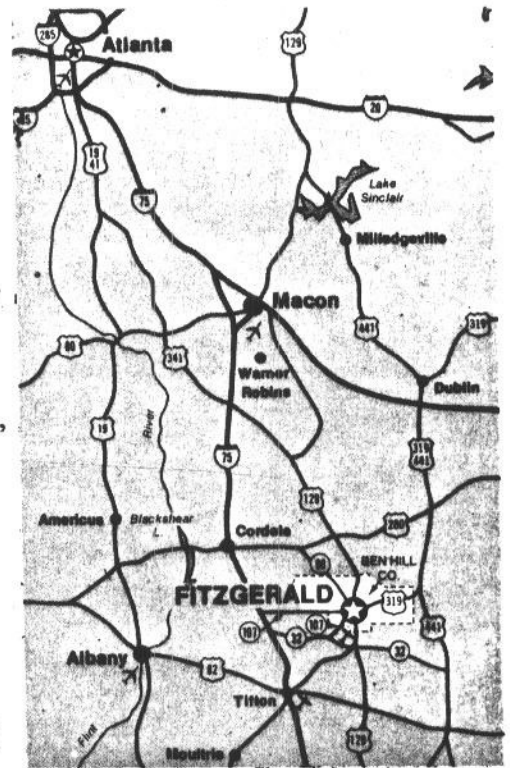
The Museum has many interesting items, including the massive fireplace mantel and check in desk from the old Lee-Grant Hotel. Veterans items covered all the posts in Fitzgerald (3) and many Civil War pieces from the distant states that the veterans were from. It can be considered one of the finer museums for a G.A.R. or U.C.V. historian to visit.

While the museum itself is worth the trip, Beth Davis is the real treasure of my visit. She is one of the dedicated volunteers that preserve the real history of the veterans. During the Civil War Centennial when no one else would write the story of Fitzgerald for an outdoor drama, she wrote and produced the drama, *Our Friends, The Enemy*. The play was such a success that it has been produced a number of times since. She has also been instrumental in the Roll Call of the States during the Yank-Reb Festivals.

For many hours we talked about the early days of Fitzgerald and she described how the Union veterans were eager to impress the residents of the State of Georgia and thank them for the opportunity to settle. They built a large building, the Corn and Cotton Palace, and had the Corn and Cotton Festival. Beth quotes the surrounding native reaction, "Ther's nothin' there but pines, and wiregrass, and Yankees." Yet they came and saw something wonderful growing. During the festival the committee had planned two parades, one for Union veterans and one for the Confederate veterans on the other side of town. When thing started, just one parade took place with the veterans of the Blue and the Gray marching together. From this unity demonstration an unusual group was formed, The Blue and Gray Association, Post No. 1. This was the only group ever formed and remains unique with its membership from both sides.

Beth writes, "Thus, the future of America's most unique city was assured in that first memorable year as men who had met on the field of battle, met each other on the field of everyday living and forge FITZGERALD, a city that stands today, as since the day of her founding, a living memorial to National Unity!"

Write the Blue and Gray Museum for the current hours, as it is only open two days a week or by appointment. The phone is 912-423-5375.



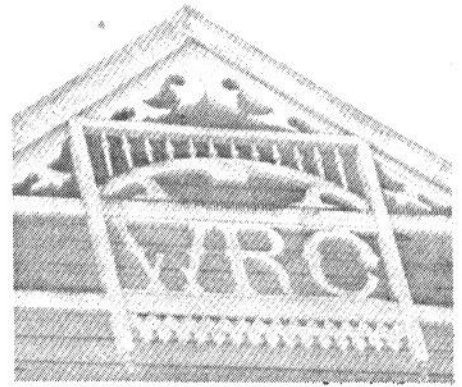
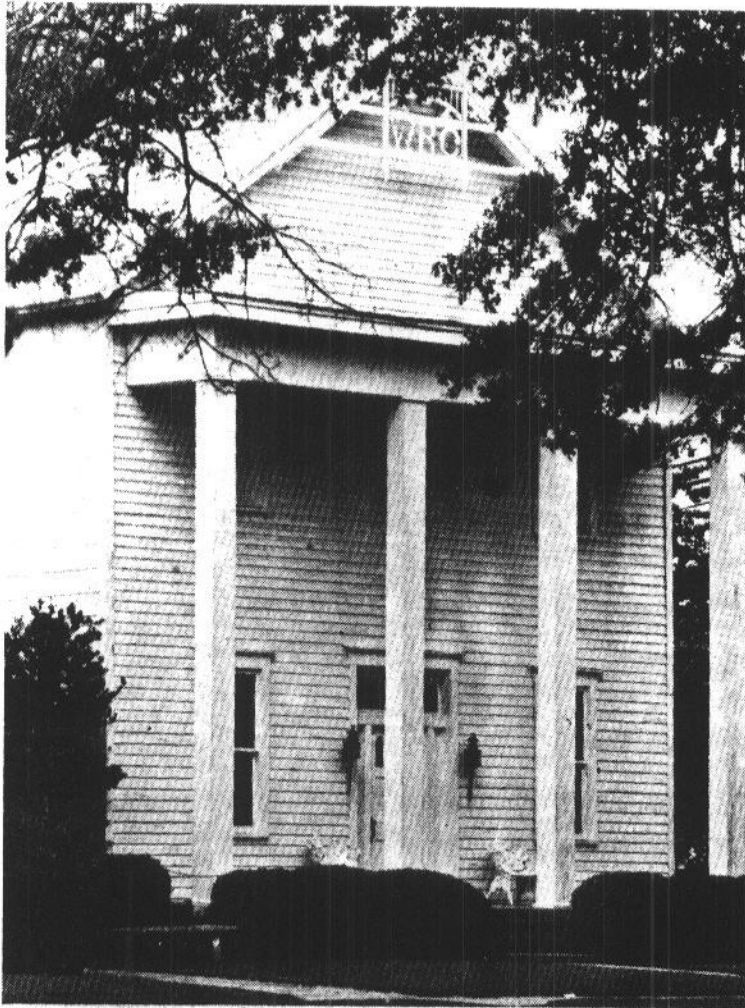
The Grand Army Hall and Opera House is no longer standing, but was an impressive building in the city. It was 140 X 50 feet, two stories high. The seating capacity of the opera house, which occupied the front of the second floor, funning back 56 feet, could hold 2,500 people. In the rear of this hall were the G.A.R. apartment including a large reception room, dining hall and kitchen. It was the largest G.A.R. post in the U. S. at the time. The first floor was composed entirely of business or store rooms, two fronting on Central Ave.. and two on Thomas Street. The foundation of the building was constructed of stone taken from the colony land, and the superstructure of brick made in Fitzgerald. Pictures of this hall are on page 10.

HO! HO! FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH!

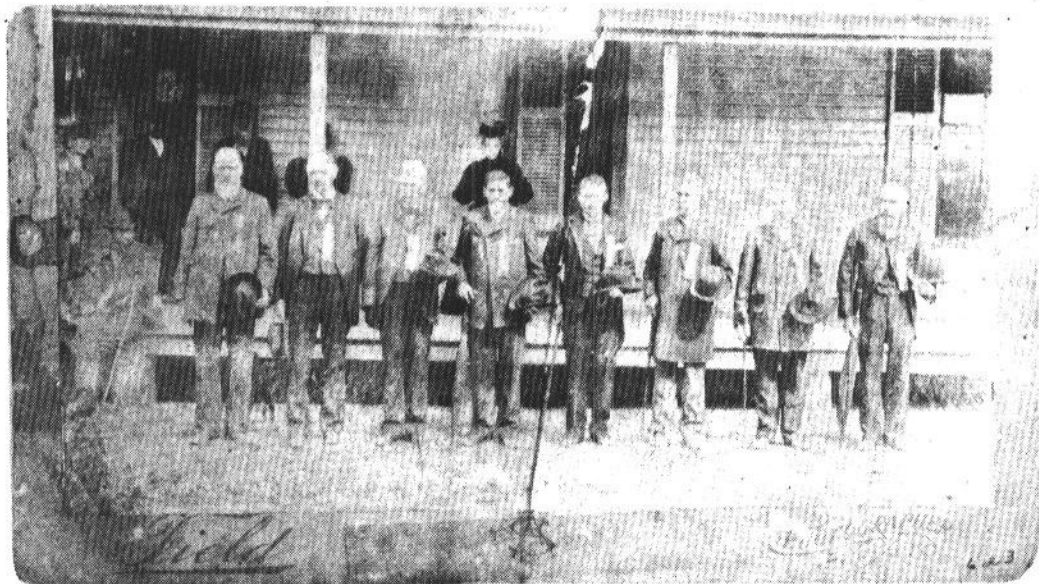
# The Great Soldiers' Colony Company

OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

A Home in the Sunny South for Every Family. Why Live in the Cold Northwest



The Woman's Relief Hall is privately owned but is kept in beautiful condition. The WRC sign at the top of the building is outstanding and dates from approximately 1896.



First delegation from Fitzgerald to Department Encampment. (Colony Post No. 14)

# 1890 Boston



reprinted from Harper's Weekly

REVIEWING STAND AT COPLEY SQUARE

## THE REUNION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

NEVER before in its history has the city of Boston burst into such a blaze of decoration and flung out such banners of welcome as were displayed last week in honor of the gathering there of the Grand Army veterans in their Twenty-fourth Annual Convention. The last anniversary has been, through its magnitude and the presence of distinguished visitors, the most noteworthy that has occurred since the order was founded. It is now nearly a quarter-century since the time—in the early spring of 1866—when Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, ex-surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and Rev. W. J. Rutledge, the ex-chaplain of the same regiment, having met in Springfield, Illinois, devised a ritual and obtained a charter, with a membership of twelve veteran soldiers, organized on April 12th, at Decatur, District of Macon, Department of Illinois, the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic. From so modest a beginning has risen this great order of veterans, an association unparalleled in the annals of the world, which, with a present membership of nearly half a million comrades, sent 40,000 representatives to the Boston meeting last week, all of whom, except those incapacitated by physical disability, on Tuesday, August 12th, marched in the streets of Boston, making the greatest military pageant that has taken place in America since the grand parade in Washington after the close of the War of the Rebellion.

From the natural political bent of the members, and the strong partisan feeling that prevailed in the country at the time the order was founded, the Grand Army had in

the beginning a party bias; but this tendency diminished, and as early as 1868 the association clearly defined its position at the National Encampment of that year, when it was voted that it did not "design to make nominations for office, nor to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes"; and the next year the discussion of partisan questions at its meetings was prohibited. At no previous time has it more fully than now maintained the precepts of its beginning, which, briefly stated, are, "Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty." Its list of past distinguished Commanders-in-Chief includes Generals Stephen A. Hurlbut, John A. Logan, Ambrose E. Burnside, Charles Devens, John F. Hartman, Lucius Fairchild, Russell A. Alger, and other gallant and well-known soldiers who fought on the side of the Union in the late civil war. The Grand Army has been productive of much good in the lines of the purposes for which it was founded. Through its efforts Soldiers' Homes have been established in nearly every State that was loyal during the war, and in seven States homes have been founded for the orphans of soldiers and sailors. In seventeen States Memorial Day, a commemoration instituted while General John A. Logan was Commander-in-Chief of the order, has been made a legal holiday. It has preserved the field of Gettysburg as a national battle-ground, and is moving successfully to secure monuments to the memory of General Grant and General Logan. Besides the unrecorded charities of individual members, aggregating a vast amount, the Grand Army has expended from its charity fund more than \$2,000,000 for the benefit of veterans and their families within and without the order. Other associations auxiliary to the Grand Army are the National Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans,

Union Veterans' Legion, Union Veterans' Union, and Veterans' Rights Union.

In the recent gathering at Boston everything possible was done by the local patriotic organizations to make the stay of the visiting members pleasant. The Woman's Relief Corps of the city organized a Committee on Information, and guides, distinguishable by their badges of white-ribbon with red lettering, were stationed at the railway stations during the arrival of the principal trains, in readiness to give visitors a list of boarding-places, car routes, and little guide-books. Every resource of the railways was taxed to provide adequate transportation, and on some of the roads no freight was handled on Tuesday, the day of the grand parade, while extra trains were run whenever the regular train service proved insufficient. For the benefit of strangers a bureau of information was organized, with head-quarters on the Common, and booths in all the railroad stations; and at the principal hotels aids wearing badges were stationed. The policing of the city during the convention was excellent, and every available precaution was taken against accident, and for the care of people accidentally injured. Accommodations were afforded for meetings of the veterans in the various schools and halls in the city and its suburbs. The Boston hotels were unable to accommodate the host of visitors drawn to the occasion, and every private house that would receive "boarders" during encampment week was taxed to its full capacity. The different posts on their arrival were quartered in public halls and other buildings secured in advance for that purpose. In the great Mechanics' Hall alone, known as Camp Sheridan, 5000 mattresses were laid, and here that number of comrades slept and were fed daily.

The State-house, over which floated the

*continued on next page*

President's flag during the time of his stay in the city, was brilliantly decorated; in the centre was the Grand Army badge—the eagle with outstretched wings bearing in its talons the crossed cannon, the sword, and the American flag, from which depends the star—and beneath it this sentence from the speech of Governor Andrew: "Their names, their memory, and their deeds will last while the best actions of men have a record on earth." On the right was the banner of the Loyal Legion, and on the left the banner of the Woman's Relief Corps. On the face of the balcony, in separate panels, were the inscriptions: "Fort Sumter, 1861." "Appomattox, 1865;" and the columns and cornices bore the various corps badges in clusters entwined in laurel. Above these was the seal of Massachusetts, and all these decorations were surrounded by flags and festoons of bunting.

A fleet of war vessels, under command of Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, arrived to do honor to the occasion, headed by the flagship *Baltimore*, commanded by Captain W. S. Schley, which brought President Harrison, and Secretaries Proctor, Noble, and Rusk, of his cabinet, to Boston on Monday, August 11th. On the arrival of the President he was escorted to his hotel by the Governor of the Commonwealth with a military guard of honor, and, with the members of his cabinet and other distinguished visitors, was given a state dinner at the Vendome. On Tuesday evening a banquet attended by very distinguished guests was given to President Harrison at Young's Hotel by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts. On the same evening there was a veterans' reception at Mechanics' Hall, addressed by General W. T. Sherman, Governor Brackett, Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, General R. A. Alger, President Harrison, and Vice-President Morton.

The great public feature of encampment week was the grand parade of veterans on Tuesday, August 12th. The route of the procession followed Commonwealth Avenue, Arlington Street, Boylston Street, Copley

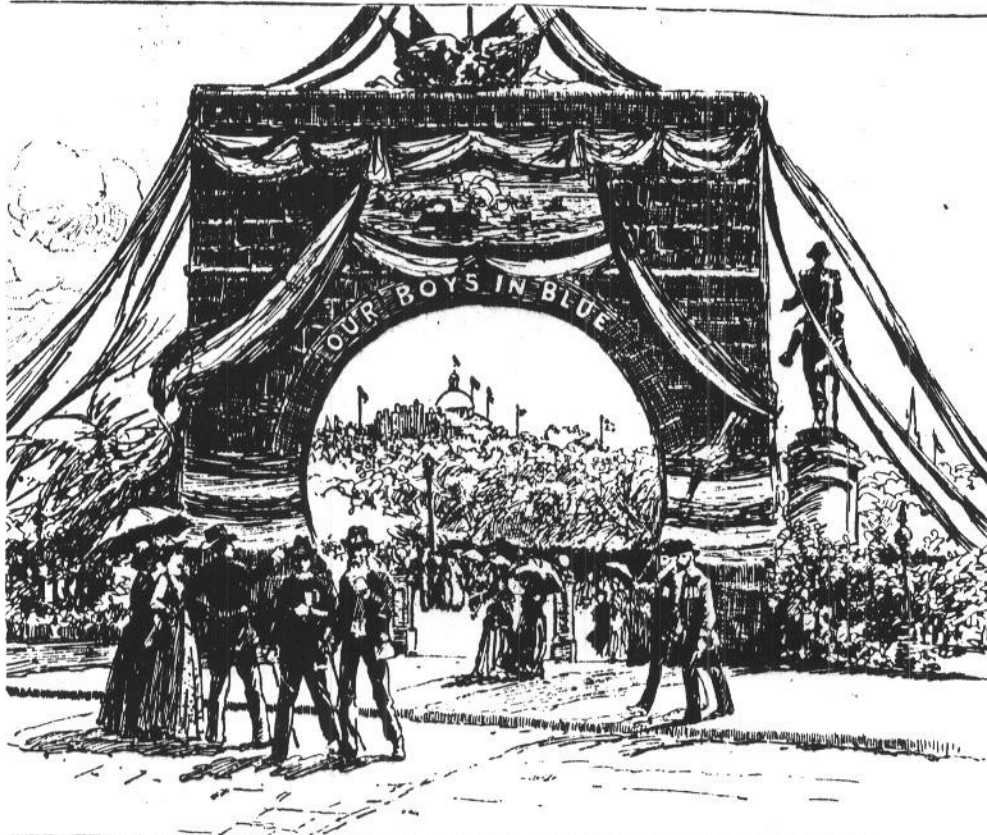


Square, Dartmouth Street, Columbus Avenue, West Chester Park, and Washington Street to Hanover Street. The decorations on the entire streets were profuse, particularly on Washington Street, the sides of that great thoroughfare from West Chester Park to Hanover Street being a blaze of bright color from large flags draped fan-shaped beneath windows, longitudinal festoons of tricolor, shields, American eagles, portraits of heroes of the civil war, and individual flags on staffs. While the main displays were made on Washington Street, every part of the city was decorated, and this expression of welcome was found in every public place. The City Hall, Horticultural Hall, every office, hotel, and restaurant, were in patriotic and holiday dress; and numberless flags and banners awung across streets, giving welcome to the visiting comrades. On the day of the grand parade business was generally sus-

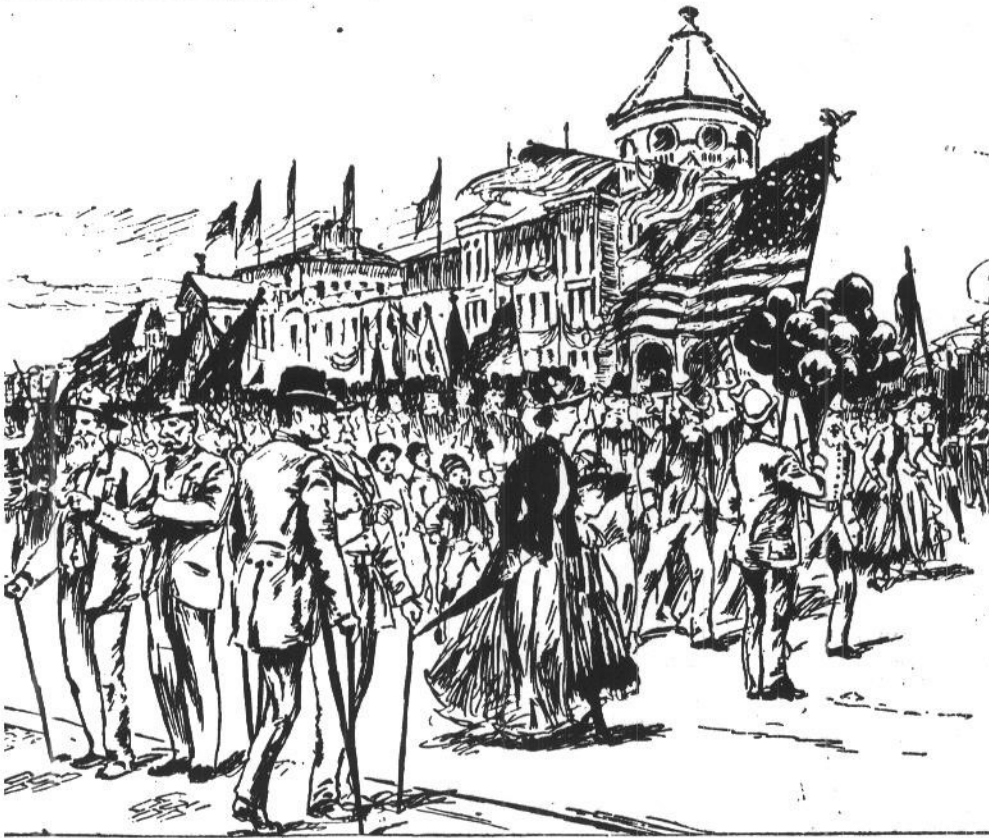
ended throughout the city, and the shops closed. A touching feature of the day was that in many shop windows the goods had been removed to give place to relics of war-time—old uniforms, worn and rent; old caps, belts, and haversacks, with simple inscriptions attached reciting their years of service.

At several points passed by the procession triumphal arches had been reared. Upon the upper part of an arch at the Arlington Street entrance to the Public Garden was painted a large picture of the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and through the structure, draped with bunting, the procession, as it fled from its starting-point on Commonwealth Avenue, could see the equestrian statue of Washington in the garden. Early in the summer, in anticipation of this occasion, the flower beds of the entire Public Garden had been laid out in patriotic devices, including badges of the different army corps of the civil war. Around the pedestal of the statue the beds of handsome flowers had been dedicated respectively to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of Veterans; and four flower beds at the convergence of the paths which meet at the foot of the statue typified the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of Tennessee, and the Army of West Virginia. Over the main entrance on Charles Street to the Public Garden was a floral triumphal arch of great beauty, twenty-five feet in height, and wreathed with laurel interwoven with golden-rod, the whole set off with vases, plants, and hanging baskets of flowers.

Spanning the great thoroughfare of Washington Street near Newton Street was a grand triumphal arch, each facade painted with a war scene, and inscribed with the words, "Welcome, Comrades." One of the paintings, representing Sheridan riding down the lines of infantry, was flanked by bas-reliefs representing infantry toiling along a muddy road and artillery in action. The other was a copy of a famous picture of the battle of Gettysburg, and the bas-relief represented a charge of cavalry, and sailors at the guns on shipboard. The whole structure was adorned with flags and draperies of bunting. At the junction of Hanover and Washington streets, at the end of the route of march, was a similar arch, with a painting on one side depicting a camp, with stacked arms in the background, and in front some Union soldiers giving of their own rations to famished and ragged members of Lee's surrendered army, and beneath it was the inscription, "We shall meet again." The picture on the south face, representing General Grant on horseback, with a line of marching troops in the distance, was inscribed, "Boston greets the Soldier Citizen."



ARCH OVER THE ARLINGTON STREET ENTRANCE TO THE PUBLIC GARDEN.



POSTS LEAVING CAMP PIIL SHERIDAN.

The windows, yards, stoops, and sidewalks along the route of the procession were densely packed with the largest crowd ever gathered in Boston, who gazed with unabated interest upon the procession during the six and a quarter hours that it was on the march. In Copley Square, where President Harrison reviewed the procession, was a grand stand completely covering the large grass-plot in the midst of this open space, with seventeen tiers of seats, adapted to hold 2500 people. At the easterly end, from a staff seventy-five feet in height, floated the American flag; and in front of the stand, about twenty-five feet from the eastern extremity, fronting Huntington Avenue, was a canopied platform profusely decorated with bunting, which was occupied by the President and several members of his cabinet. At Franklin Square and Blackstone Square, on Washington Street, just below the first grand arch, a stand with ten tiers of seats, occupied by the municipal officers and their friends, rose into the thick foliage of the elms, the structure extending the entire length of the square, 350 feet. Across the street, on Blackstone Square, the Executive Committee of the Grand Army had erected a similar stand, provided with seats for 2000 people, and on Adams Square, where the procession was dismissed, was still another grand stand for spectators. The day was favorable for marching, being cool and somewhat overcast. The parade, the largest that has occurred since the order was founded, comprised 85,000 veteran soldiers in line, representing 44 departments of the order, 800 naval veterans, 500 disabled veterans in carriages, and 4400 sons of veterans. They marched to the music of 134 bands, 124 drum corps, and 4 bugle corps, and made a remarkably fine and soldierly appearance.

On Wednesday the session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened in Music Hall, which was sumptuously decorated for the occasion. General Sherman sat in the centre of the hall among the Missouri delegation. General Alger's address brought out the interesting fact that the Grand Army of the Re-

public has at present the largest membership that it has possessed at any period in its twenty-four years' record, and is still increasing, the roster showing that on June 30, 1890, the total number of comrades in good and regular standing was 427,981, and the total membership borne on rolls was 458,230. Two new departments have been added, and the number of posts is 7175, an increase of 464 posts since the previous year. The number of deaths during the year, returned as 5476, can only be approximated, for many veterans who through feebleness fail to attend their posts are dropped from the rolls and die unreported. The rapidly growing organization known as the Sons of Veterans already numbers 125,000 members.

In the afternoon meeting Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey was elected by unanimous vote to be the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Richard A. Tobin, of Boston, was chosen Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and First Sergeant George B. Creamer, of Baltimore, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. At a subsequent session B. S. Stevens, of Cynthia, Kentucky, was elected Surgeon-in-Chief, and Myron W. Reed, of Denver, Chaplain-in-Chief. Detroit was selected to be the headquarters of the next encampment. General Veazey named as his Adjutant-General Comrade Joseph H. Goulding, of Rutland, Vermont, and John Taylor, of Philadelphia, Quartermaster-General.

At the Thursday afternoon session resolutions were adopted favoring the removal of General Grant's remains from Riverside Park, New York, to Arlington, Virginia, provided it be in accordance with Mrs. Grant's wishes; thanking Congress for passing and the President for approving pension laws; favoring the making of Ford's Theatre in Washington a national museum for war mementos; and favoring the exemption of veterans from examination in classified civil service. By a vote of 174 to 160 the convention affirmed and endorsed the resolutions passed at the National Encampments at Columbus and Milwaukee, and the petitions of posts asking for the passage of a service

pension bill. Appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of John Boyle O'Reilly, and after the installation of officers the encampment adjourned.

Colonel Veazey, the new Commander, is one of the Inter-State Commissioners. He is a native of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and is fifty-three years of age. He was graduated from Dartmouth College and from the Albany Law School, and taking up his residence in Vermont, was admitted to the bar at Rutland in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private, and in 1862 became Colonel of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment. He served with great distinction throughout the war, and won credit for his brilliant fighting on many fields. On the muster out of his regiment Colonel Veazey returned to the practice of his profession, being associated in business for a while with Mr. Proctor, now Secretary of War. He was for ten years Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and resigned that office in 1889 to accept the appointment of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, a position that he now holds. He has held many honorable appointive and elective positions, is a public speaker, has been trustee of Dartmouth College since 1877, and received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1887. He has been active in Grand Army matters for many years, having held the office of Post and of Department Commander and of Judge-Advocate-General.

On August 13th the Eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Relief Corps opened in Tremont Temple, presided over by its President, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, who delivered an address. Fully thirty-five States were represented, and the galleries were crowded with members of the order. There were present as guests Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Alger, and Mrs. John A. Logan. The annual report shows that the membership of the corps has now reached 102,522 in number, that since it was founded in 1883 the organization has spent in charity or turned over to Grand Army posts \$375,097, and that the amount of the relief fund in its treasury is \$94,395. New departments, organized in Texas, North Dakota, and the Potomac, have been added to the list since last year. Mrs. Mary S. McClure, of Iowa, was elected National President, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, of Massachusetts, Senior Vice-President.

Among the distinguished visitors to Boston on this occasion were the President and the Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries Noble, Proctor, and Rusk of the cabinet, General W. T. Sherman, General Daniel Sickles, Mrs. John A. Logan, Miss Clara Barton, and a great number of other persons famous in connection with the great civil war and the events following it. A noticeable feature of this occasion was the numerous colored men wearing the badges and buttons of the Grand Army of the Republic. No previous encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has witnessed so large a gathering of colored veterans as attended this reunion from all parts of the country, and a considerable number of their Grand Army posts were represented in the parade.

On Thursday evening, August 14th, the day of the concluding session of the National Encampment and the Woman's Relief Corps Convention, a grand banquet, complimentary to the delegates and invited guests of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, was given at Mechanics' Building, "Camp Sheridan." During the progress of the encampment, besides the large meetings, many smaller meetings were held in different halls about the city and its suburbs, with stirring addresses replete with reminiscences of the war, the visitors being entertained at the local posts with boundless hospitality. Many visitors departed on Thursday with the close of the session, but a large number remained to enjoy the excursions, clam-bakes, and other pleasures offered the visiting delegates by the local organizations.

# *The New Ganaan!*

*Fitzgerald*

AND

## *The Old Soldier Colony*

IN IRWIN COUNTY, GA.

AS SEEN BY AN OUTSIDER

The unbiased view of the social and industrial status of the City, Colony, and County; and of the Climate, Health, Resources, Production, Occupations and Business chances of the Great Farming and Fruit-growing region of South Georgia

ADDRESS: DR. JAY SHRADER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

FITZGERALD, GEORGIA

### THE AMERICAN TRIBUNE SOLDIERS'S COLONY

This is perhaps the only colony in the wide world that owes its existence purely to social and philanthropic considerations, far removed from speculation. That large profits will accrue in the legitimate working out of the plan seems certain; but they will be incidental, and in their division the projectors of the colony will have no advantage over any member owning ten shares of stock, as no one is permitted to hold a greater number than that.

It was not designed as a money-making scheme. It was born of sentiment and had its conception in the brain of Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, Ind., a lawyer by profession, and editor of the American Tribune. He also has a large and lucrative pension business in Indianapolis; (but he should not be confounded with Pension Agent Nathan Ward Fitzgerald, of Washington, D. C.)

Ten or twelve years ago, when emigration to America was so heavy, he became deeply interested in it and watched the movement with close attention.

"I noticed," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "that upon landing, the immigrants scattered throughout the West, few kept together, or settled in the same county or state. How nice it would be, I thought, if they could all locate in one section of some good farming country, forming a community and building a city of their own!"

Though this were mere sentiment - sentiment regarding strangers and aliens who had no claim upon his consideration, other than the broad one of humanity, yet Mr. Fitzgerald was so deeply impressed with the idea that it found practical application, a few years later, in the successful colonization of thousands of his own countrymen.

His pension business brought him in touch with old soldiers all over the West, hundreds of whom were his personal friends; and he now began to study their condition with profound interest. The increasing severity of the long, cold winters, and the failure of crops two out of three, in the Northwest, brought great hardships to the aged veterans of that section, and tales of suffering that reached Mr. Fitzgerald through the regular channels of business, enlisted his deepest sympathy. Being a very wealthy man, with an ample and sure income, he had plenty of leisure to devote to plans of colonization and the amelioration of the old soldiers' condition became in time the absorbing thought of his everyday life.

But, unfortunately, all eyes were then (1884-5) turned to the West, and much valuable time was lost in investigating the claims of that section. Mr. Fitzgerald traveled all through Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska in search of a suitable location to establish a colony, but none could be found. Later, his attention was directed to Southwest Missouri. There the climate was more favorable, but lands, at reasonable prices, could not be obtained in sufficient quantities. Other sections of the Southwest were proposed, but none fulfilled all the required conditions.

Something - whether inspiration or mother-wit - then whispered, "Why not go South?" Capital idea! Why had he not thought of it before? The Southland, where the balmy air and cool, restful nights are so congenial to the aged, is of all lands the place for the old soldier. It was decided!

Accordingly a proposal to establish a soldier colony in the South, was inserted in the American Tribune, and such a deluge of applications poured in from all over the Union, that Mr. Fitzgerald determined to take the initiatory steps toward organization, at once.

"I had no particular locality or state in view," said he, "but expected that as the matter progressed a committee would be appointed to visit the South and select a location."

That was in 1894. In the spring and summer of that year, Nebraska was visited by a protracted drouth; the grain crops were a failure and the following winter thousands of people suffering from cold and hunger. Naturally the sad condition of affairs in that unfortunate state appealed to the generous instincts of the people of the South, where harvests had been abundant; and relief measures were therefore proposed. They were first suggested and were warmly advocated by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, (all honor to him!) editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*; a journal devoted to the material development and industrial progress of the South, yet national in spirit, and with sentiment as broad as humanity itself.

The movement suggested by Mr. Edmonds had the hearty approval of Governor W. J. Northen, of this state, and met a generous response from the big-hearted people of Georgia, who dispatched two train loads of grain, provisions and clothing to the Nebraska sufferers. This liberal donation from a state but lately recovered from the most disastrous war of modern times - a war in which "all was lost, save honor" - was commented on by the press of the country, and attracted the notice of Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates. It occurred to them that Georgia was the sort of state, and the Georgians the kind of people that would welcome the colonists and make them feel at home.

A correspondence was at once opened with Gov. Northen, who replied that he could furnish 100,000 acres in Montgomery county, or could secure the required acreage in another section. Whereupon Mr. Fitzgerald appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Welch, of Kansas, Miller, of Nebraska; Dinger, of Illinois; Wynas, of Michigan, and Deniston, of Indiana, to accompany him to Georgia to inspect the lands.

On their way down, Mr. Fitzgerald and his party were joined at Atlanta by Gov. Northen, who went with them over the lands first mentioned, and afterwards over the country around Tifton, and the sections in Irwin and Wilcox counties in which the colony lands were finally located. These lands had to be purchased in small tracts, and this consumed considerable time; but by persistent effort, Governor Northen and his agents secured 34,000 acres, which were turned over to the Colony Company at \$3.50 per acre. It was expected that 100,000 acres would be obtained, but it becoming known that a colony was to be located and a city built here, owners of adjacent lands could not be induced to sell, except at high figures.

Three-fourths of the colony lands are in Irwin and one-fourth over the line in Wilcox County. They were purchased in July of last year, (1895), but surveys were not completed until November. A square of 1,000 acres, (platted as elsewhere described), is occupied by the city of Fitzgerald and this is surrounded by several tiers of 5-acre tracts; these by 10-acre tracts and the latter by tracts of 20 acres; which collectively comprise all the lands now owned by the colony. Steps are now being taken, however, to secure more lands, to supply members who are still waiting for their allotments.

In August, 1895, The American Tribune Soldiers' Colony was organized, and chartered by the State of Georgia, as a Mutual Joint Stock Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$10 each. The life of the company is six years, but it is now expected to pay itself out in two years.

The officers chosen for the first year, and the states from which they come, are as follows:

President and Treasurer — P. H. Fitzgerald, Indiana.

Secretary — B. W. Fitch, Ohio.

Directors — J. D. McVay, Iowa; T. W. Hayde, Nebraska; J. M. Deniston, Indiana; M. W. Matrau, Michigan; R. A. Majors, Illinois; Co. Tom Wilson, South Dakota; Capt. C. C. Goodnow, Minnesota; Capt. R. V. Bowen, Georgia; Capt. R. A. Stephenson, Ohio.

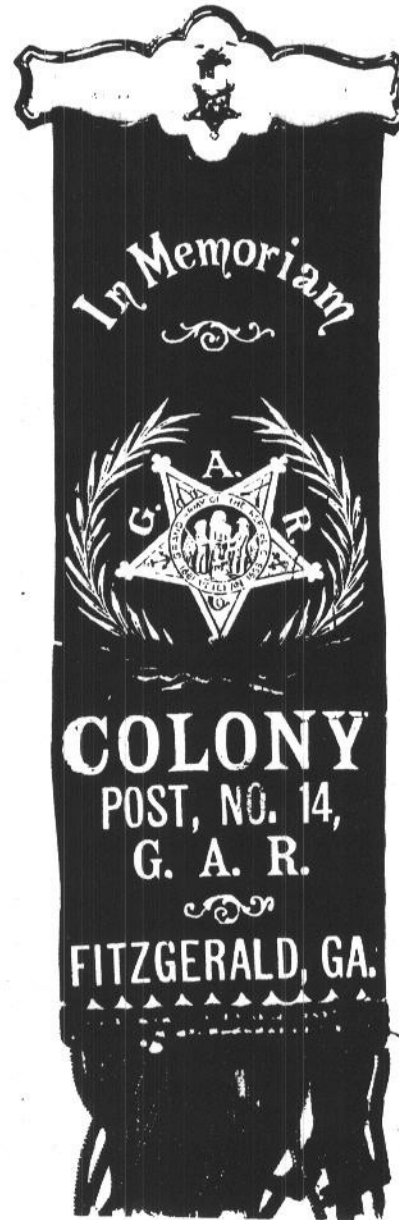
General Manager — Capt. D. C. Welch, Kansas.

Health Officer and Assistant Manager — Dr. H. V. Manzer, Michigan.



Fitzgerald colony in 1895

The progress of Fitzgerald has been marvelous. The site was selected last July, (1895), but it was not until the last of October before the surveys were completed and the lots staked off. A few colonists then began to arrive, singly and in small parties, some coming by rail to the nearest railroad stations and thence by private conveyance, others overland from their far western homes, all the way in wagons. But on arrival, no city opened its gates to receive



them. All they beheld was a forest bristling with surveyors' stakes — a wilderness of stakes in a wilderness of pines!

But the colonists were not dismayed. They were men who had subdued forests, constructed railways and build cities in the west, and here, under more propitious skies and with more favorable surroundings, they proposed to break all records in that line.

Happily Swan, a village of four or five houses, with a post office and store, was in one corner of the survey, and served as a temporary shelter and rallying point for the pioneers. There was also a small sawmill not far away, which the colony company PURCHASED AND PUT in operation, day and night. Rude houses were hastily constructed of the lumber and "shacks" were built of the slabs. That was the beginning.

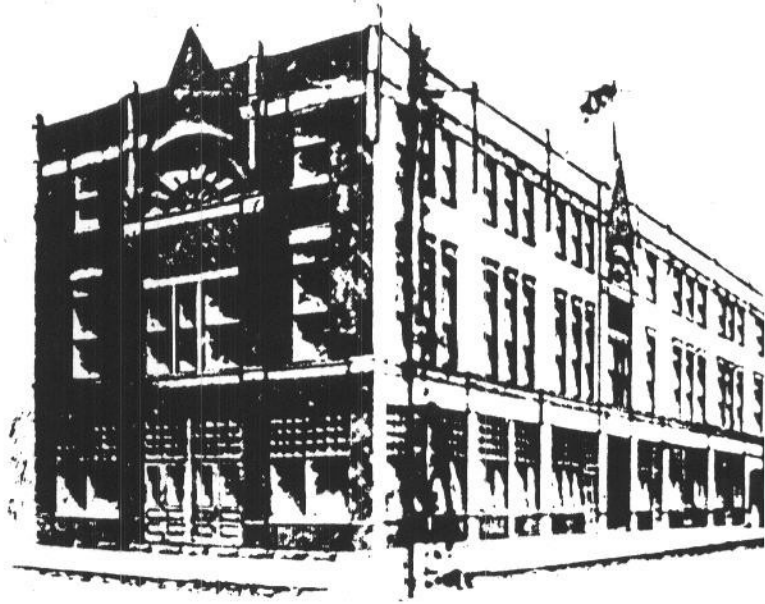
In December there were about twenty-five hundred people on the ground, but as yet there was no Fitzgerald. It was simply Swan, with new plumage and ground beyond recognition. It occupied the ground reserved for factories, and from the flimsy character of its structures it was, not inaptly called "Shacktown." But the city's age may be said to date from December, as a few straggling houses had then appeared on the

town site; the first one having been begun by Mr. William McCormick, November 17th.

In January, though Fitzgerald was still scarce begun, Shaktown was at the zenith of its ephemeral glory. A huge collection of shacks, tents, and rough board houses, with a population of four or five thousand, it was a little world in itself; and though it had a few of the comforts of a mining camp, it was the jolliest, best natured little world imaginable. The delightful summer like weather in mid-winter, was a revelation to these northern people and they made the most of it. Day and night "Midway" as the principal thoroughfare was called, was filled with merry crowds of people, whose chief mission in life seemed to be to look upon the bright side of things and get the greatest of enjoyment out of everything. There were no police officers and none were needed, for there was no disorder and in the crowded condition of the people with no authority in law to enforce sanitary regulations, it is remarkable that there was so little sickness.

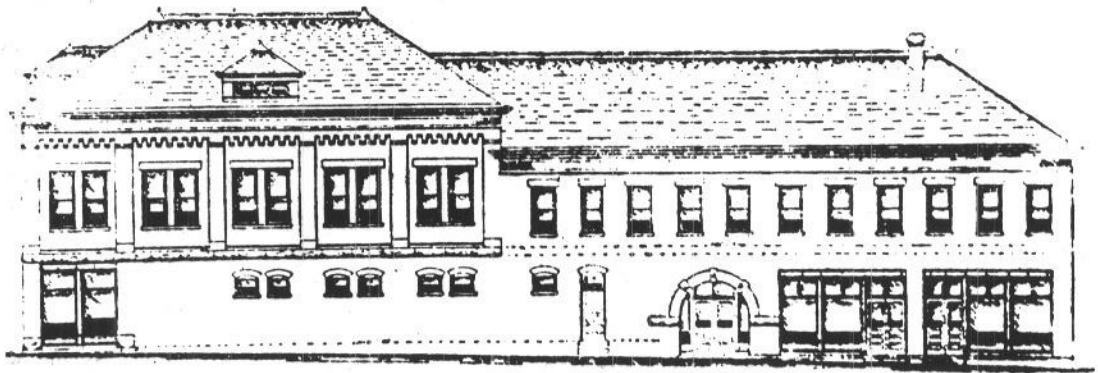
But the population was soon to be transferred to the permanent city, then began a short distance away and Shaktown, with its pleasant associations and memorable incidents, is now almost a thing of the past. Yet the cheerful state of things here at that time did not prevent certain trashy newspapers from sending reporters here who, taking a hasty glance at Shaktown, proceeded to write up Fitzgerald; and the horrible story was told under big headlines, with an appalling array of exclamation points, in order that the reader might pause and "meditate with awe, upon things the author never saw." But Fitzgerald kept right on growing, just the same.

**APPEARANCE OF THE CITY** — The general aspect of the town is that of two overgrown villages in close proximity, but not connected; for the relatively high prices of lots on Central Avenue have retarded building operations along that thoroughfare, thus dividing the place into two seemingly rival towns, with a sort of "dead-line" between them. It is along this dead-line, however, that the best business blocks are now being erected, and in a short time the two divisions will be cemented together with brick and mortar. The magnificent Grand Army hall and opera house, in process of erection, the Fitzgerald brick block of eleven stores, and the Bauder Bank building, (the first brick house erected in the city or county), are all on Central Avenue. The elegant tourists' hotel of 110 rooms, just begun, will also be on this avenue.



New G.A.R. Hall and Opera House

There is an impression abroad that this is a Grand Army colony, and that none but Grand Army men can acquire membership, or do business here. That is a grave mistake. It is no more a G. A. R. colony than it is a C. V. A., an A. P. A., or a Y. M. C. A. colony. Any respectable white man or woman, (negroes not being admitted to membership), can become a member by the purchase of one or more shares of stock, or can locate in business and buy and sell property without being identified with the colony at all. It is true Fitzgerald has the largest G. A. R. post in the South, and it will double its membership in the next six months; but there are ex-Confederate here also - lots of them - and a still greater number of men who were never in either army; but all are on the same footing and stand shoulder to shoulder for the general advancement and upbuilding of the town and country. The absence of everything like sectionalism or political prejudice, is shown in the naming of the streets, Federal and Confederate generals alike being honored.



Sketch of G.A.R. Hall and Opera House

**THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**  
**UNIONVILLE,**  
**Monday Evening,**  
**APRIL 21, 1884.**

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1861. **AT THE FRONT.** 1865.

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**Rev. E. F. Atwood,**  
 Chaplain Dept. of Conn. G. A. R.,  
 Will deliver his new and interesting lecture,  
 entitled

**“AT THE FRONT,”**

Illustrated by the stereopticon with dissolving  
 views of

**Actual War Scenes,**

photographed during the great war of 1861 to  
 1865, by “Brady,” the government photogra-  
 pher. Not copies of engravings or paintings,  
 but genuine photographic views taken on the  
 spot, showing

**VIVID AND THRILLING SCENES.**

At Yorktown,—on the Chickahominy,—at  
 Fredericksburg,—at Gettysburg,—at Peters-  
 burg,—at Charlestown,—at Atlanta.

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This lecture is given for the benefit of A. E.  
 Burnside Post No. 62, G. A. R.

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**Admission 35c. Reserved Seats 50c.**

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CONFEDERATE STATES & THE UNITED STATES.

**Confederate States**  
**OF AMERICA**

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Will pay to the bearer on demand  
**FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS**

Richmond, Feb. 17th 1864.

*E. O. Quincy*

for Register

W. W. B. BRINTON, WINSTON, CONN.

500

PROVIDENCE

Reprint of an unusual handbill for lecture. Talks and lectures by the veterans were a popular form of entertainment and fund raising for Posts and other groups. What makes this so rare is the Confederate bill facsimile printed on the reverse.

We can thank Gary Dunaenko for sending in this item from his collection.

Printed materials of the G.A.R. is still a reasonable area to collect. Forms, handbills, calling cards, letterhead, postcards candidates literature and many other printed pieces can be found easily and is a rich source of information on the organization.



Reprint from The Grand Army Record, published in Boston

APRIL, 1895.

# LINCOLN.

Some Reminiscences of Abraham  
Lincoln.

LINCOLN'S VISITS TO THE ARMY.—"THE  
SKEARED VIRGINIAN."—A MAN TO  
BE REVERENCED.

MAJOR-GEN. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD  
U. S. A. (RETIRED.)

It was not my good fortune to have known Abraham Lincoln before I took my regiment, the Third Maine Volunteers, to Washington, and encamped it on Meridian Hill, near the Columbian College, the first week of June, 1861. The officers of the regiment, after our arrival, took great pains to have a good evening parade about sundown on every fair day; and so, as to Burnside's encampment of his Rhode Island Brigade in another part of Washington, and Butterfield's Twelfth New York on Franklin Square, visitors from the city every evening came in carriages to witness the exercises. Sometimes Cabinet officers and members of Congress sat in their carriages and observed us while the parade went on. Mr. Lincoln himself came two or three times and looked on with evident interest; but before I had finished my part of receiving and conducting the exercise he had ridden away, so that I did not then make his personal acquaintance.

A little later there was some consultation of army leaders by Cabinet officers in the presence of Mr. Lincoln at the White House, and I was among them. At that time I must have been introduced to the President, but think only in a hurried way, as we came together into the middle room and immediately took seats. Several officers took part in the conversation. I remember only that Mr. Seward answered a proposition from me in such a way that it made me feel very small and very young. I now only recall the fact of a young man's mortification and his resolution thereafter to hearken diligently and say little.

The next occasion when I observed Mr. Lincoln was after I had been promoted to a brigadier-general (September, 1861); and while waiting orders at Washington, McClellan had a grand review, and I crossed the long bridge and went over beyond the Arlington Heights to view the handling of the troops on that occasion. I met some old army acquaintances with ladies, also looking on from a nice position. As I approached I was made to feel that my presence among these old time friends was not welcome. These ladies and all about them were in sympathy with the Rebellion and laughed at me as a new-fledged Brigadier on the Yankee side. Mr. Lincoln's curious appearance on horseback, with his long stirrups and his hat apparently on the back of his head, was the cause of all sorts of satirical and unkind remarks among my neighbors. As I already esteemed him highly I quickly left them. It was while returning to Washington after that parade that an officer complained to Mr. Lincoln

of Gen. W. T. Sherman, who had threatened to shoot him for some misconduct, if he repeated the offence. Mr. Lincoln told the officer in a quiet whisper aside, that Sherman was a man of his word and might do it. Surely the officer must not again give him the occasion.

I think that I must have seen Mr. Lincoln at different times when he came to the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, but no public reception now impresses me like that given him in the fall of 1862 at Harper's Ferry. We had passed through the not very decisive battle of Antietam. My division, the second of Sumner's corps, had cleared the field of wrecks and disabled animals, and buried the dead. It had then marched on and caught up with the main army, encamped about that historic pocket—what the French would properly call a *cul de sac*—Harper's Ferry. Mr. Lincoln had with him at this time quite a staff. An officer who rode by his side during the review of the troops, besides McClellan, was the already distinguished Western general, McClelland. He seemed then to have a grievance against Grant. From some remarks dropped I have always thought that at that time he had just been relieved from the command of his Thirteenth Corps, and wanted to be restored, or to have another equivalent, or better, assigned him. What struck me by the persistence of McClelland was the conviction that Mr. Lincoln must have continued worry, and be forced to exercise extraordinary patience under the ever-recurring grievances of old friends and acquaintances.

As the generals and handsome staff officers escorted the President near to my front I joined the reviewing party. Mr. Lincoln rode along in silence, returning the salutes. As soon as the solemn review was over, he lightened up. Noticing Major Whittlesey of my staff receiving some order from me and riding off, some one said to Mr. Lincoln, as he noticed and spoke of Whittlesey's fine figure and splendid horsemanship, "that Major was before the war a minister!" Mr. Lincoln smiling, rejoined: "He looks more the cavalier than the clergyman!" When we passed through a field where a few stumps remained cut rather high up, he contrasted that sort of stumping with that in Illinois, and told an incident concerning chopping trees by some public man, which I did not quite hear. Suddenly we saw a little engine named "The Flying Dutchman" fly past us on a railroad track. Mr. Lincoln seeing it and hearing a shrill, wild scream from its saluting whistle, laughed aloud. He doubtless was thinking of John Brown's terrorism of a few years before, for we were near the famous engine-house where John Brown was finally penned up and taken; for, referring to the locomotive, Mr. Lincoln said: "They ought to call that thing 'The Skared Virginian!'"

Sprightly as he was in story-telling and in conversation about what he saw around him, he looked to me, as soon as he relapsed into silence, very careworn and very sad. Our victory at Antietam was too little decisive to meet the desire of his heart.

My next interview with Mr. Lincoln was in the spring that succeeded Fredericksburg. I had been assigned by him to the Eleventh Army Corps and was encamped near Brook's Station, a small hamlet on the railroad north of Falmouth. It was in April, 1863, soon after I had gone up there to assume command from the Second Corps, which was located nearer the Rappahannock. My corps was reviewed in the usual manner by Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by General Hooker and a small host of attendants. The corps presented a fine, brilliant appearance along the hills and slopes. The Germans were remarkable for their neatness on parade and for the soldierly salutes which never failed to attract attention. I was congratulated by observing officers upon such a splendid

command. Mr. Lincoln said nothing till just as he was finishing the review, when he remarked to me, inquiringly: "How is it, General Howard, that you have so large a part of your command over there?" He referred to those who appeared to be off duty, and were on the slopes opposite to those in the ranks. Of course, I explained as well as I could how the old guard, the quartermaster's men, the orderlies, cooks and other essential details, had come out to see the President. Mr. Lincoln smiled, and said, gently: "That review yonder is about as big as ours!" His evident criticism was a wholesome one to the young corps commander. Those altogether too large "details" were always a source of great weakness to us in time of battle.

I had my new tent wonderfully pitched by my German pioneers. The approach was a corridor of evergreens. Mr. Lincoln came around to see it, and to chat with me alone for a few minutes. He was now very kind and fatherly. He took notice of my tablets, hung against the rear tent-pole inside. The one for the day, I think, was the beginning of the Twenty-third Psalm: "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want."

I had reason to remember this occasion afterward. After Chancellorsville, several officers high in command, some aspiring, went to Mr. Lincoln at the White House and besought my removal. At General Hooker's tent one day I was made to understand something of this hostile action. I said then, substantially, to Hooker, during a formal visit to his tent: "Whatever you think of doing, I will hereafter simply mind my own business and obey orders." But as I rode back the few miles to my headquarters I was dreadfully depressed. On entering my tent I looked up and saw that strong promise; "The Lord is my Shepherd." "Yes," I said, "why didn't I think of it?" Mr. Lincoln's decision and his flattering remark soon after this were brought to me: "He is a good man. Let him alone; in time he will bring things straight." I felt that Mr. Lincoln's heart beat in sympathy with mine, and I revered him greatly. I loved him.

After Gettysburg I received from him a remarkable letter. It was in response to mine urging the advantages of keeping the army under our new commander, General Meade. That letter was long ago published in *The Atlantic Monthly*. You will remember how two divisions of my corps and two of Sherman's, with our corps organization preserved, were detached in September, 1863, after Rosecrans' battle of Chickamauga, and sent by rail far West to his neighborhood, with General Hooker commanding the whole detachment. Mr. Lincoln and I just before my departure had quite a lengthy talk in his office room at the White House. He had a fine, "well-mounted" map hung upon a firm framework. Mr. Lincoln took me to this map, and questioned me about East Tennessee. He told me how loyal the people of that region were, and asked my opinion about getting our forces in there, so as to hold the country permanently. Just as I was leaving I asked him where he obtained his map, showing him mine. "Here, General," he said, "take this. Yours will do for me. Mine will be better for you, as it will stand more wear and tear."

His parting words I cannot recall, but the impression of them was never effaced. They gave me a knowledge of his confidence and a belief in his personal interest and affection. Abraham Lincoln was worthy to be trusted and to be loved by all his countrymen.

Portland, Ore.

## VETERAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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G. A. R. address cards with badge, one color, per 100,	\$1.00
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Address Cards with corps badge, in colors, per 100,	\$2.00
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Corps Banners in colors, muslin, 3 ft. by 1½ ft., with sticks, per dozen, - - - - -	\$2.50
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REPRINTS OF ADS FROM *THE VETERAN*

The following ad for "Bullet and Shell" is especially interesting because it gives an insight into the use of the G.A.R. members as salesmen for the publishers.

# ATTENTION!

## Ex-Soldiers & Members G.A.R.

We want active men in every County, Township and Town in Ohio for our new and brilliant work,

# Bullet and Shell,

Or, War as the Soldiers saw it.

By Major Geo. F. Williams,

Of Armies of Potomac, Shenandoah and Cumberland.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED with Engravings from sketches among the actual scenes, by EDWIN FORBES, Pictorial War Correspondent N. Y. Papers.

A fresh taking book, giving the Soldier's story *par excellence*, and selling at the rate of 1,000 COPIES PER WEEK. Will sell to everyone who wore the Blue, and the younger generation can here learn what it was to be a Soldier from '61 to '65.

## Opinions of those who know.

From GEN. U. S. GRANT:—It is a very correct history.

From GEN. W. T. SHERMAN:—I have no hesitation in commending your interesting volume to the American Public.

From GEN. W. S. HANCOCK:—It is beautifully published and full of interest.

From PAUL VANDEVOORT, Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R.:—I have carefully read "Bullet and Shell," and am highly pleased with it. *It is the real story of the war.*

The BOSTON GLOBE says:—It will be the most widely circulated work on the civil war that has ever before been published.

Members of G. A. R., ex-soldiers and energetic men in want of business can secure very profitable employment where no capital is required and experience not necessary. All such should investigate it at once and secure an agency and EXCLUSIVE right of sale. Complete outfit, including sample copy of book, handsome prospectus book and all necessary blanks, instructions &c., sent by mail POST PAID for \$3.75. One agent reports 123 ORDERS in 10 DAYS. Another writes us that he has sold to EVERY MEMBER OF HIS POST. All who will give their whole time to the work are sure to meet with the most wonderful success. *First Edition was all subscribed for before it left the binders*, so great is the demand for it. Send at once for outfit of information.

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SONS OF VETERANS'  
**PRINTING**  
Cards, Letter Heads, Envelopes,  
Constitutions and By-Laws.  
*Color Printing a Specialty.*  
Rates reasonable. Orders from a  
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VETERAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
Columbus, Ohio.

## "Sherman's March to the Sea."

(A Steel Engraving, size 36X51 inches.)

A FEW Copies (Artist's Proofs) LEFT. Plate destroyed. The design is by F. O. C. Darley, and engraved by "Bitchie." The engraving and drawing required over FOUR years' labor, and cost over \$10,000. I will dispose of the few remaining copies at \$25.00 each. The original price was \$40.00. This engraving should be in every Post Room. Send for descriptive circular. Address J. P. Fitch, Hartford, Conn., sole manager of the few remaining copies. ARTIST PROOFS: Orders should be sent in ADVANCE, as the number is limited. A discount on three or more copies to ONE address.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,  
December 11, 1882.

I cheerfully recommend to all "Posts" the Steel Engraving on "THE MARCH TO THE SEA," a work of rare merit, and an ornament to any Post Room.  
Yours in F. C. and L.,  
PAUL VANDEVOORT, Comd. in Chief.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,  
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PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.  
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Saws, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent O. O. D. for examination.  
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# The Grand Army Song Book.

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**OFFICIAL SONG BOOK**  
OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Words and Music conveniently arranged for Post Choirs, Camp Fire Quartettes and Glee Clubs.

Posts supplied at Reasonable Rates on application to Department Headquarters of Ohio.

Address, Adjutant General, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic,

No. 18 EAST TOWN STREET,  
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Subscribers are allowed one free ad (30 words) for each subscription. Additional words are at 10 each. Count name and address as three words. Ads will be placed in issues as received. Ads received after classified column is full will be placed in the next issue. Display advertising rates: Full page (6X10) \$25.00, Half page (4X8) \$14.00, Quarter page (4X5, 2X8) \$7.00, Eighth page (2X4) \$3.50. There is a 40% discount for ads that run for six consecutive issues.

**WANTED:** All Southern Dept's of G.A.R., Ex-Fow, UVU, U.V.L. and anything that's U.C.V. Everitt Bowles, 1038 Washington Ave. Woodstock, GA 30188

**TRADING G.A.R. BADGES:** Want Pa. Civil War Regt. histories, County histories, military images, documents, letters, diaries - Rev. War to Civil War. Gask Rindland, 4015 Kilmer, Allentown, Pa 18104.

**BOOKS FOR SALE:** Regimental histories and Civil War books. Lists issued five times per year. Ray Rowell Books, P.O. 1008, Rochester, Michigan 48063.

**WANTED:** Any material marked 3BN-G.A.R., National Delegates Badges 1948, 1947 and before 1990. Also National Journals, Dept. of Pa. Delegate badges, and various state journals, officers badges. David Klinepeter, 32 S. 24th. Street, Harrisburg, PA 17103.

**FOR SALE**

Badges	
Dept. of Minnesota, Dept badge adopted 1880.	35.00
Legation badge, Dept of Potomac to Nat'l Encamp in Columbus 1885	20.00
60th. Enc. Dept. of Pa. Bethlehem, Pa.	12.00
WRC Delegate to 7th. Nat'l Enc. Milwaukee 1885	15.00
50th. Encampment Dept. of Calif & Nev. Joint Encampment in Longbeach 1917	13.00
Army of the Cumberland 27th Reunion Columbus Ohio, Sept. 1897	15.00
64th Annual Dept of Ohio Enc. Larain, 1930	16.00
Dept. of N.Y., Dept. badge (no ribbon)	20.00
31st. Nat'l Souvenir, Buffalo, N.Y., 1897	7.00
Roger Heiple, P.O. Box 16 South Lyon, Mi. 48178	

**FOR SALE**

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20 Wisconsin WRC delegate ribbons	\$ 40.00
Dept. of Maine 69th. Nat. Encamp. Grand Rapids	5.00
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25th. Annual Enc. G.A.R. Dept of Pa. Allentown	5.00
— Celluloid with Ribbons —	
21st. Annual Reunion, 2nd. Mich. Int. Flint, 1900	10.00
32nd. Enc. Dept of N.J. G.A.R., Trenton, June 1889	8.00
9th N.Y. Cav. 50th. Ann'l. Reunion, Jamestown 1911	10.00
51st. Annual Encampment, G.A.R. Dept of Wisc., in Kenosha, Wisc. 1917	8.00
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Annual Enc. SV Div., 1 Pa. Delegate, Sunbury, Pa. 1914	10.00
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Souvenir, 7th. Annual Reunion, Southern Div of Pa. Carlisle, Loc 1904	10.00
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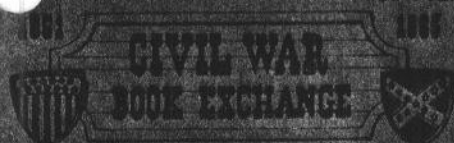
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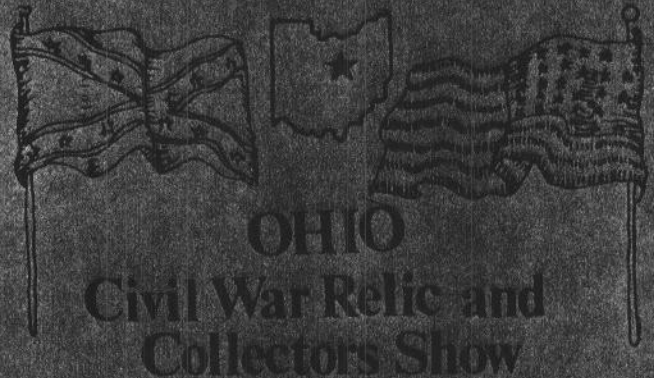


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