

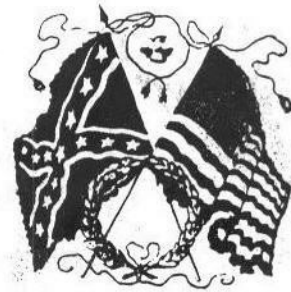


# The Veteran

The newsletter of the  
Civil War Veterans Historical Association  
"The 4th Battalion"

Founded 1987

Preserving the memory of Union and Confederate Veterans



Vol. 4 No. 1

July, 1990

## President's Corner

As you can see, we are introducing our "new" newsletter format with this issue. We will probably still be making modifications on the next couple of newsletters before it's all said and done, so please bear with us and send in your ideas and suggestions if you have any as we make this transition. I haven't been able to get out to many of the shows here lately, but I've been told that some good things have come out -- namely two 3BN GAR ribbons! There were a lot of members at the Gettysburg Civil War Show but due to one reason or another, I got to see only a few of you. Members Tom Gordon and Roger Armacost won an award at Gettysburg for their unique "Civil War Christmas" display. Congratulations!

I'm sure most of you have now heard about the Mellon Foundation's very generous gift to the people of the United States - some 960,000 acres of land! The great thing about this gift is that it secured more land for Gettysburg, Antietam, and actually saved almost 1000 acres at and around the famous little crossroads battlefield of Five Forks near Petersburg, VA which was all unprotected and in private hands. I personally am tremendously grateful and thrilled that all these lands are now protected.

Welcome to all of our new members and have a nice autumn.  
- Dennis Loba

## Schedule of Events

Sept. 29-30 Rochester, MI -  
Oakland University 8th Annual  
Civil War Show

Oct. 5-7 Winchester, VA Civil War  
Show and Antiques Arms Show,  
Travelodge I-81 and Routes 17, 50  
and 522

## Welcome to our New Members

**#90 Beauvoir, The Jefferson Davis Shrine**  
2244 Beach Blvd.  
Biloxi, MS 39531  
UCV, GAR

**#91 Ken Turner**  
R.D. #3, Box 7360  
Ellwood, PA 16117  
Kearney, Logan Memorabilia,  
Kearney Cross, corps badges,  
soldiers memorials, PA regiment  
items 62nd, 77th, 78th, 100th,  
102nd and 105th Pa. Vol.

**#92 David W. Armstrong**  
1510 Ainsley Rd.  
Silver Spring, MD 20904  
GAR, UCV, 52nd Ohio Vo. Infantry  
items

**#93 James F. Harber**  
Box 351  
Brackettville, TX 78832

## U.C.V. History

(The following excerpt was submitted by George Finlayson, #16)  
The United Confederate Veterans

By S.A. Cunningham, Late Sergeant-Major, Confederate States Army, and Founder and Editor of "The Confederate Veteran":

The organization known as the United Confederate Veterans was formed in New Orleans, June 10, 1889. The inception of the idea for a large and united association is credited to Colonel J.F. Shipp, a gallant Confederate, commander of N.B. Forrest Camp, of Chattanooga, Tennessee - the third organized - who was in successful business for years with a Union veteran. Colonel Shipp had gone to New Orleans in the interest of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga Military Park, and there proposed a general organization of Confederates on the order of the grand Army of the Republic, his idea being to bring into a general association, the State organizations, one of which in Virginia, and another in Tennessee, has already been organized.

Following these suggestions, a circular was sent out from New Orleans in regard to the proposed organization, and the first meeting was held in that city on June 10, 1889, the organization being perfected under the name of United Confederate Veterans, with F.S. Washington, of New Orleans, as president, and J.A. Chalaron, secretary. A constitution was adopted, and Lieutenant-General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was elected general and commander-in-chief. At this meeting there were representatives from the different Confederate organizations already in existence in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

## C.W.V.H.A.

Dennis Loba, President  
336 Stuyvesant St.  
Warrentown, VA 22186

Dr. Howard Siglag, Treas.  
183 Hazelwood Drive  
Westbury, NY 11590

Marshall Brighenti, Sec.  
R.D. #2, Box 61  
Belle Vernon, PA 15012

"The Veteran"  
Editor - Marshall Brighenti  
Assoc. Ed. - Dave Maloney

While giving colonel Shipp credit for suggesting the general organization of the United Confederate Veterans, the important part played by the Louisiana camps in furthering the association must be emphasized. The previously existing organizations became the first numbers in the larger association. The Army of Northern Virginia, of New Orleans, became Camp No. 1; Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, No. 2; and LeRoy Stafford Camp, Shreveport, No. 3. the N.B. Forrest Camp, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, became No. 4; while Fred. Adult Camp, of Knoxville, is No. 5. There are other camps, not among the first in the list, which are among the most prominent in the organization. For instance, Tennessee had an organization of bivouacs, the first and largest of which was Frank Cheatham, No. 1, of Nashville, but which is Camp No. 85, U.C.V. Then, Richmond, Virginia, had its R.E. Lee Camp, which has ever been of the most prominent, and was the leader in a great soldiers' home movement. In the U.C.V. camp-list, the R.E. Lee, of Richmond, is No. 181. The camps increased to a maximum of more than fifteen hundred, but with the passage of years many have ceased to be active.

While the organization was perfected in New Orleans, the first reunion of United Confederate Veterans was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 3 to

5, 1890. To this reunion invitations were extended "to veterans of both armies and to citizens of the Republic." and the dates purposely included Independence Day.

The first comment both in the North and South was, "Why keep up the strife or the memory of it?" but it was realized that such utterances were from those who did not comprehend the scope of the organization of United Confederate Veterans, which, from the very outset, was clear in the minds of its founders. It was created on high lines, and its first commander was the gallant soldier, general John B. Gordon, at the time governor of Georgia, and later was United States senator. General Gordon was continued as commander-in-chief until his death.

The nature and object of the organization cannot be explained better than by quoting from its constitution. The first article declares:

"The object and purpose of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of the Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the War between the States; to preserve the relics or memories of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that exist among the men who have shared common dangers, common suffering and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widow and orphan, and to make and preserve the record of the services of every member and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have

preceded us in eternity." Likewise, the last article provides that neither discussion of political or religious subjects nor any political action be permitted in the organization, and that any association violating that provision shall forfeit its membership. The notes thus struck in the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans were reechoed in the opening speech of the first commander-in-chief, General Gordon, addressing the Veterans and the public, said:

"Comrades, no argument is needed to secure for those objects your enthusiastic endorsement. They have burdened your thoughts for many years. You have cherished them in sorrow, poverty, and humiliation. In the face of misconstruction, you have held them in your hearts with the strength of religious conviction. No misjudgements can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry consideration of partisan triumphs. The honor of American Government, the just powers of the Federal government, the equal rights of States, the integrity of the Constitutional Union, the sanctions of law, and the enforcement of order have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering or sacrifice are a people without a history.

"To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat,

(continued)

UNION VETERAN ARMY  
ORGANIZED 1866  
(NOW DEFUNCT)

is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country, and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood. Whether the Southern people, under their changed condition, may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guarantee of future progress and the holiest bond of unity, but it is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the Union."

Referring to the new organization, General Gordon said:

"It is political in no sense, except so far as the word 'political' is a synonym of the word 'patriotic.' It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and justice will preside; of philanthropy, because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak, and cheer the disconsolate; of patriotism, because it will cherish the past glories of the dead Confederacy and transmute them into living inspirations for future service to the living Republic; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve, as witnesses for history, the unimpeachable facts which shall doom falsehood to die that truth may live; of justice, because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity, and will condemn narrow-mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader and higher and nobler sentiment which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on our side, 'Here lies an American hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it.'"

The reunions, thus happily inaugurated, became at once popular and have been held every year except the first appointment at Birmingham, Alabama, which was postponed from 1893 to 1894. No event in the South is comparable in widespread interest to these reunions. Only the large

cities have been able to entertain the visitors, which range in number between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand.

The greatest of all gatherings was at Richmond, Virginia, June 30, 1907, when the superb monument to the only President of the Confederacy was unveiled. There were probably a hundred thousand people at the dedication. An idea of the magnitude of these reunion conventions and the interest in them may be had by reference to that held in Little Rock, Arkansas, in May, 1911, a city of little more than thirty thousand inhabitants, wherein over a hundred thousand visitors were entertained during the three days.

No finer evidences of genuine patriotism can be found than in the proceedings of these conventions. In fact, there are no more faithful patriots. The Gray Line of 1911 is not yet so thin as the press contributions make it. True, the veterans are growing feeble, but the joy of meeting comrades with whom they served in camp and battle for four years - many of whom had not seen one another in the interim - is insuppressible. It is not given to men in this life to become more attached to each other than are the Confederates. They had no pay-roll to look to, and often but scant rations, which they divided unstintedly. And their defeat increased their mutual sympathy.

Yet, on the other hand, there is a just appreciation of their adversaries. The great body of Confederate veterans esteem the men who fought them, far above the politician. They look confidently to the better class of Union veterans to cooperate with them in maintaining a truthful history. Maybe the time will come when the remnant of the soldiers, North and South, will confer together for the good of the country.

The Confederates have not pursued the excellent method of rotation in office in their organization, as have

the Grand Army comrades. General John B. Gordon sought to retire repeatedly, but his comrades would not consent. At his death, General Stephen D. Lee, next in rank, became commander-in-chief. It was a difficult place to fill, for there never was a more capable and charming man in any place than was General Gordon as commander-in-chief. However, General Lee was so loyal, so just, and so zealous a Christian that he grew rapidly in favor, and at his death there was widespread sorrow. He was succeeded by general Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, who possessed the same high qualities of Christian manhood, and he would have been continued through life, as were his predecessors, but a severe illness, which affected his throat, made a substitute necessary, so he and General W. L. Cabell, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department from the beginning - their rank being about equal - were made honorary commanders-in-chief for life, and General George W. Gordon, a member of Congress from Tennessee, was

(continued)



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

chosen as active commander-in-chief in 1910. Generals Gordon, Cabell, and Evans died in 1911. Each had a military funeral in which U.S. Army officials took part.

Within a score of years there had developed a close and cordial cooperation between the veterans and such representative Southern organizations as the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the united Daughters of the Confederacy. All were devoted to the highest patriotic ideals.

## Other Veteran Organizations

by Rance Hulshart, #28

Accompanying this article are some copies of badges and certificates concerning unusual G.A.R.-related organizations. Anybody with additional information concerning these organizations is urged to contact Marshall Brighenti so it can be printed in future issues of "The Veteran."

The badge shown in Fig 3 relates to the Pottsville monument dedication that is mentioned in the Vol. 3 No. 6 issue of this newsletter. The badge is made of gold. The pin bar is in the shape of a cannon barrel and is marked in blue enamel "FIRST DEFENDERS." The cross on the badge is engraved "RINGGOLD/

LIGHT/ARTILLERY/Presented Oct. 1, 1891/Miss Sue Jessie Yeager/FOR/VALUABLE/SERVICES/RENDERED." Rays in between the cross points are red enamel. If anyone can tell me why Miss Yeager was presented this badge I would be most appreciative. Fig. 1 is the card that the badge shown in Fig. 2 was mounted on when I purchased it. The badge is brass and the five points are marked "1861", "1865", "U", "V", and "A". What is interesting about this little

known organization is a commission certificate shown in Fig. 7 which has been reduced from its original size of 11" x 16". The certificate as well as its seal clearly states "Union Veteran Army" yet the badge shown on the commission is clearly the "Union Veterans Union" badge that is described in Fig. 6. Just what the connection was between these two organizations is unknown to me. Members, what do you know about this? The badge shown in Fig. 5 (marked "U.S.R.A.N.V.") is what I feel is the membership badge for "United States Regular Army Navy Veterans." It is backed by a red, white, and blue striped ribbon. Fig. 4 shows a reunion badge from this same organization. The pin bar is marked "NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT/POTTSVILLE, PA. SEP. 1895." The badge is marked "ARMY AND NAVY/VETERAN". Again, if anybody can shed some more light on these organizations, please contact Marshall. I also have lapel stud that match the badges shown both Fig. 2 and Fig. 5. The stud for Fig. 2 is round, 18mm, silver colored with a lined field, center has a bust profile of a man facing the viewers left, marked "U" to the left and "V" to the right and "A" below. The stud for Fig. 5 is a Maltese cross shaped, silver colored, 18mm tall and wide. The inscription on it is exactly the same as the bottom Maltese cross part of the membership badge as shown in Fig. 5.



Fig. 4

## Badge Descriptions

by John Mullay, #13

### 1887 21st National Encampment Badge, St. Louis, Missouri

1. Having a pinback silver bar inscribed "St. Louis 1887" and with the GAR star, supporting a,
2. Yellow ribbon from which hangs a,
3. Round sterling silver disk with a bust profile of John Logan inscribed "John A. Logan Patriot Statesman Model Volunteer"

### 1890 24th National Encampment Badge, Boston, Massachusetts

1. Metal cod fish shaped pinback bar over a
2. Bar inscribed "24th National Encampment/Boston August 1890" with GAR star on each end and supporting a shield-shaped drop of Mass. state seal over
3. A wheel hub that hangs from chains and that hinges open to reveal sterling silver bust profile of Andrew and Farragut.
4. With a U.S. flag ribbon backed by a yellow ribbon.



Fig. 5

A. DEMAREST,  
Engraver, Die Sinker and Medalist,

182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To the Members of the

UNION VETERANS' UNION ("BOYS IN BLUE.")

OF THE UNITED STATES:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit to your inspection, a fac-simile of the *badge* and *medal* to be worn by the Union Veteran Soldiers and Sailors, as adopted by your representatives composing the National Veterans' Committee, of which your old commander, General Ulysses S. Grant is chairman.



The medal is made of copper bronze of the best quality, and the most perfect finish and workmanship. The utmost care will be taken to insure that every medal struck shall be up to the standard.

The clasp is a spirited bronze Eagle, with the Union shield and the motto "The Union." To this is attached the medal, by a bronze monogram formed by the initial letters of the organization. "U. V. U." Union Veterans' Union.

The medal bears upon its face, the flags of our country, wreaths of oak, denoting strength, and of laurel, representing victory. Army emblems of field piece, muskets, sabres, pistols, etc., and the naval cannon, bearing the years 1861 and 1865, anchors, etc., with the appropriate motto of "Unitate Veteranorum Unio," that is to say, "by the Union of the Veterans, the Union," or "through the unity of the Veterans the Union was and will be preserved."

The fac-simile of the reverse is also presented. This is surrounded by the stars, representing the States and Territories of the nation. It is left blank, in order that each owner may have thereon inscribed his name and regiment or ship, and a record of the battles in which he took part. This will render it a most precious heirloom for his children and children's children, unto the third and fourth generations.

The clasp, monogram and medal, lie upon a handsome thick silk colored ribbon. Blue, if owner served in the infantry; Red, if in the artillery; Yellow, if cavalry; Green, if in Medical Corps, and Tri-color if in the navy.

The whole, while being a very handsome decoration, and a distinctive mark of recognition among Union Soldiers wherever they may meet, will also serve as a reminder of the momentous events, in your days, in the history of our country, and of the parts enacted therein, and further will be an ever-present, and very powerful stimulus to carry yourselves at all times, as befits a soldier of the Republic.

I have been granted the right to manufacture and sell these medals, by your National Committee, which has secured the proprietary right to the design by *patent*, and respectfully refer you to the annexed copy of letter of authority.

The only successful medals of the Grand Army of the Republic, were struck by me. The State of West Virginia and other States have employed me to make their medals, in lots of 25,000 to 30,000. My success in this line guarantees to you that my work will be satisfactory.

The large number of members of your association, embracing some 260,000 enrolled members, enables me to fix the cost at an extremely low figure.

The price of the medals, with clasp, monogram, and rich ribbon complete, is One Dollar (\$1.00) each, delivered by mail. Engraving of name, etc., one cent per letter additional. The price of same must be sent with the order, in registered letter or by draft to my order.

All orders must be accompanied by the certificate of the town club of the Union Veterans' Union to which purchaser belongs, or if no club should be as yet formed in the town or district, the purchaser must so state in his order: give his full name, rank, regiment and date of honorable discharge, which will be forwarded to the National Headquarters, for examination and sanction.

Hoping, gentlemen, to receive your orders, and confident that you will be more than satisfied with the medals, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. DEMAREST,

No. 182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL

ENGINEER

ARMY



OF

THE

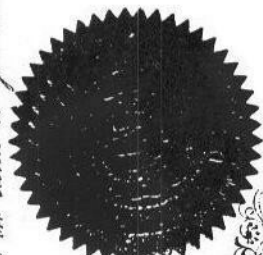
United States

of America.

Do all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE: That, reposing special trust and confidence in *C. H. FORTY* as a VETERAN who defended the Government of the United States during the late Rebellion, I do hereby appoint him an Officer in the "UNION VETERAN ARMY," with the rank of *Colonel* and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the "UNION VETERAN ARMY," and hereby request and direct all persons subordinate to him in rank to yield a cheerful respect and obedience to him and all his lawful demands and orders.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the seal of the "UNION VETERAN ARMY" to be hereunto affixed.  
Given under my hand at *Washington, D. C.* this *2d* of *April* in the year of our Lord 1863.



*A. H. Lawrence*  
*Geo. A. H. L.*

Adjutant General.

Commander-in-Chief.

Fig. 7



Manchester, N. H., *Feb* 23 1891

Comrade:

*I send you this circular to see if there is any Comrade in your Post, who is out of health, that would like to handle this Roaster and Baker. It is a fast selling article and they can make a good living at it. When I went into the business I was all run down in health from working in-doors, but now I feel all right and have gained in weight.*

*I have the General Agency of it, and I give my agents a good commission. I prefer to let Comrades handle it if they will, so if you have any such in your Post I would like to hear from them. I remain,*

*Yours in F., C. & L.,*

**JOHN J. JONES,**

*86 Auburn Street,*

*Manchester, N. H.*

# Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139,

Department Penna., G. A. R.

Scranton, Pa., 109

submitted by  
Joseph Long Jr. #55

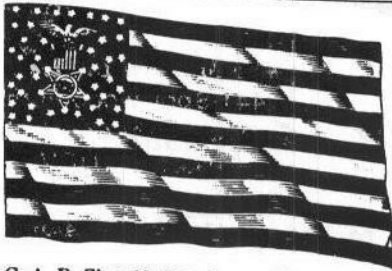
Mr. ....

On the ..... day of ..... 189..., you were dropped from the roll of this Post for non-payment of dues. Your attention is called to Act 13, Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania, approved March 8th, 1889, "Prohibiting the Wearing of the Badge or Button of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Adjt.

## The Veteran

20 THE M. C. LILLEY & CO.,



Silk G. A. R. Flag, 16x24 inches, each..... 30 75

Lanterns and Scenes for G. A. R. Use.  
BEAUTIFUL AND EFFECTIVE METHOD OF ILLUSTRATING SECRET SOCIETY WORK.

24 THE M. C. LILLEY & CO.,

3986. Flag 6x6½ feet, of best blue banner silk, double, on front G. A. R. Badge, painted in oil colors, fine work. On reverse, three large lines of lettering in gold, shaded. Mounted upon 10 foot polished walnut staff, with screw joint, fine metal eagle, double belt and cover, all of best quality, complete for..... \$14 00



No. 3996.

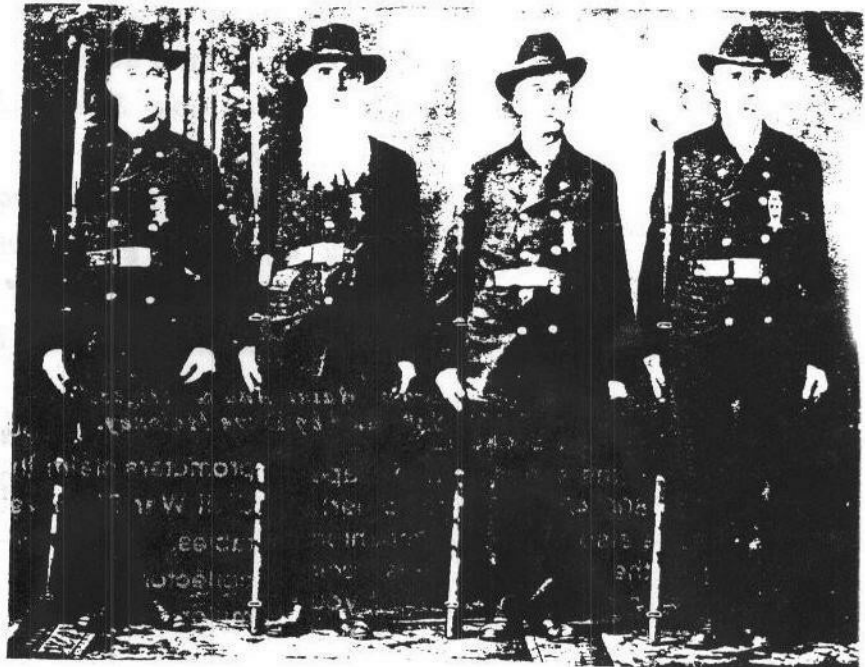
### G. A. R. Banner.

3978. G. A. R. Banner, 36x54 inches, front of fine flag silk; reverse of silk, G. A. R. Badge, name, number, and location of Post hand-

## Question Box

(Send replies to Sec. Marshall Brighenti. Answers will be printed in the next issue of "The Veteran.")

**How many delegates did Pennsylvania send to the 1888 GAR National Encampment in Columbus, OH? - Submitted by Don Kay, #36.**



L.E. Acker, 2nd Lieut. Co. J. 149th Regt. Ind. V.  
J.B. Acker, Pri 78th Ind and 164th Ohio  
J. S. Acker, Pri Co. B 104th Ohio Vol. Inftry.  
W.H. Acker, Pri Co F 2nd Ohio Vol. Cavalry



M333. NJ-CWVB

NEW JERSEY CIVIL WAR VETERAN BADGE (NJ-CWVB) -- [Obsolete]

**CRITERIA FOR AWARD:** This badge was authorized for issue to each New Jersey veteran who volunteered for service in the Civil War. Initially, recipients of the FDM (see below) were ineligible, but they were later included in the list of eligibles if they had subsequent Civil War service. Ultimately, anyone who enlisted in the U.S. Army or Navy, and were credited to New Jersey's required quotas of men for the war, was eligible for the award.

**HISTORY:** This award was authorized by Joint Resolution 10, approved on 28 Mar 1904, and amended later by JR 1, approved 4 Apr 1908; and by JR 2, 17 Mar 1909, that authorized the award for naval veterans of the war. This badge was made by Hayes Bros. Co. and has been seen numbered as high as 4291.

**DESCRIPTION:** Bronze. **OBV:** A soldier with a bayoneted rifle, standing and facing toward the front. Behind him are a cannon, pointed toward the right, and, further in the distance, a U.S. flag on a staff. Around this design is the circumscription "READY TO DIE FOR THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY". Three small dots are equally spaced at the bottom. **REV:** Around the upper half of the medal, "PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF/ NEW JERSEY (larger)", and continuing beneath this, "TO/ (blank) / VETERAN/ OF THE UNION FORCES/ IN THE/ CIVIL WAR". Arced at the very bottom are the dates "1861-1865". **BROOCH:** A large oval with a wreath of laurel as a border, within which is depicted the state coat of arms. This is superimposed over the remainder of the brooch, which consists of a rectangular, rimmed bar with the dates "1861 -- 1865" on the left and right, respectively. The reverse of the brooch has the HM and a stamped serial number.

**APPURTENANCES:** None.

## FIRST DEFENDERS' MEDAL (NJ-FDM) -- [Obsolete]

**CRITERIA FOR AWARD:** This medal was awarded to belatedly recognize those New Jersey Civil War veterans who voluntarily entered military service in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops on 15 Apr 1861. These veterans served for three months, beginning on 1 May 1861, in four regiments that constituted the New Jersey Brigade-Militia.

**HISTORY:** This award was authorized four decades after the qualifying period of eligibility had expired, on 22 Mar 1901 by passage of Joint Resolution 1. The new medal was publicized by Cir 4, dated 18 Apr 1901, which was routed to officials of the GAR. This medal was awarded only to surviving veterans, not posthumously to next of kin. The award was manufactured by the Hayes Brothers Co.

**DESCRIPTION:** Bronze. **OBV:** In the upper half, an eagle rising to the left, with a U.S. shield, olive branch, and a scroll with the U.S. motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM" beneath, and 34 stars scattered above. In the lower half, the state coat of arms is framed by a scroll around the lower rim that reads "A FIRST DEFENDER \* 1861" with a star at either end. **REV:** Within an open wreath of laurel, the inscription "THE STATE OF/ NEW JERSEY/ TO/ (blank) / A MEMBER OF THE/ N.J. BRIGADE, / MILITIA./ FOR PROMPT & LOYAL SERVICE/ 1861" (the third and seventh lines being much smaller than the others).

**APPURTENANCES:** None.

**COMMENT:** There is no official source that says this award was ever issued with a suspension ribbon; an early official photograph of the award shows it without a ribbon; and a specimen in its original issue box not only has no ribbon, but the box size and design does not allow for a ribbon. Nevertheless, the design of the award (integral eye-lug) cries for a suspension ribbon and many specimens in collections are often seen so-equipped. The fact that specimens are usually seen with ribbons of various colors and fabrics might support the idea that this award was ribboned by the recipient with whatever materials were at hand. This practice may even have been encouraged. Too much time has passed to be certain now. Another curiosity is that awards issued to the First Regiment's members are usually seen equipped with a brooch, inscribed "1ST REGT. 1861", but this is thought to have been unit-ordered rather than state-issued.



M334. NJ-FDM

THE  
NATIONAL  
MEMORIAL DAY:

A RECORD OF CEREMONIES

OVER THE

GRAVES OF THE UNION SOLDIERS,

May 29 and 30, 1869.

---

WASHINGTON CITY:  
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.  
1870.

*the*

dirge. The procession passed between the two rows of graves, strewing on each raised mound a number of flowers. This concluded, the procession at 6 o'clock was formed anew and returned to the city, the several bodies composing it being dismissed on reaching their places of assemblage.

## VISITORS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Previous to the termination of the exercises the Colfax Guards, Captain James Freeman, of Annapolis, reached the cemetery, having left the latter city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

*Frederick, MD*  
*Dave Maloney's*  
*home.*

CEREMONIES AT FREDERICK.

(Post No. 2.)

On Saturday the members of the post at Frederick, in connection with other soldiers resident in the vicinity, and the ladies, decorated the graves of the Union soldiers in the different cemeteries.

A procession was formed in the afternoon at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, (Independent Engine House,) in the following order: Boliver Brass Band, colors draped in mourning, attended by color-guard; thirty-two young misses in white, bearing bouquets and floral decorations; the committee of arrangements appointed by the ladies; soldiers and citizens. The whole was under the direction of Brigadier General John A. Steiner, chief marshal. The procession moved out Market street to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, where the following programme was carried out in front of the keeper's lodge: Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hinkle, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

The following address was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Diehl, Evangelical Lutheran Church:

It is a noble sentiment of the human heart that prompts the decoration of the graves of friends. Departed loved ones still live in our memories and affections. In our holiest hours we sometimes commune with them in a spiritual intercourse more solemn than their living presence afforded.

We visit their graves, and there muse over the events of their lives. We cherish the fondest recollection of their virtues. We call up their images as they once lived and moved before us.

This sentiment with regard to the resting-places of the dead is common to all civilized nations. It has been voiced in the literature of all peoples. It has embodied itself in marble monuments. It is registered in the old structures of Egypt and the ruins of the rock-built city of Petraea. It is still manifesting itself in adorning the graves of the departed, not only in all Christian lands, but also in China, India, and Japan. The Chinaman thinks his success in life depends on the faithfulness with which he performs his duty to the dead. The promptings of this sentiment have brought you here to-day to pay a tribute of respect to the departed—not all of them relatives or acquaintances—but soldiers who fell in the defense of their government and country. You design to adorn their graves with flowers and just emblems of the life of man, which has been compared in Scripture to these fading beauties, whose roots being buried in dishonor rise again in glory. These roses are natural hieroglyphics of our fugitive, anxious, and transitory life, which, making a fair show for a time, is not without thorns.

Eight years ago the lover of his country could stand up and cast a glance over this glorious land, the finest home ever given by Providence to any people. But its broad rich territories, its prosperous condition and noble institutions, could not drive away from the mind an oppressive apprehension that the sun might soon shine “on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dis severed, discordant, belligerent—on a land rent with civil feuds or drenched in fraternal blood.”

The storm burst. The war with all its fearful calamities raged for four dreadful years. The Government called for men. Thousands responded to the trumpet-peal, and among them those warriors whose graves you are about to bestrew with flowers.

Four years of war have been succeeded by four years of peace. The patriot can again stand up and look over this glorious country to-day. He sees the desolations of the war repaired, the national honor vindicated, one general government, whose scepter sways over the entire country, and whose power is adequate to protect life and property on the banks of the Rio Grande and the Savannah, the Delaware and the Hudson. Every province recognizes its allegiance to the Government. Peace is now scattering her blessings over the land. Those broad and fertile territories that were

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severed for a little while from the other States are starting upon a new career of unexampled prosperity, and all the States are now bound together in the bonds of one great brotherhood. When the lover of his country looks over this land to-day and surveys its noble rivers and mountains, its varied climate and fruitfulness, its commerce and manufactures, its railways and telegraphic lines, and its rapid growth, he beholds a young giant stretching out his arms in every direction, laying his one hand on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic, and claiming dominion from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

But this peace and prosperity could not be achieved without toil, privation, and sacrifice. Such was the conflict of sentiments honestly held that the struggle had to ensue. To vindicate the unity of the nation loyal men were called to offer their lives on the altar of their country's sacrifice. Mighty hosts responded to the appeal. Among them thousands fell. Of these a few are buried in this cemetery.

The war was the struggle between two mighty powers, both distinguished for valor and indomitable earnestness of purpose. It was a battle of giants, like that of which ancient fables tell us, when Typhan provoked Jupiter to a conflict, and the young giant gained some advantage at first over the thunderer of Olympus, carried him on his shoulders to a remote and obscure country, and there cut the sinews out of Jupiter's hands and feet, leaving him mangled and maimed. But Mercury, recovering those nerves, restored them to Jupiter, who, healed and vigorous again, renewed the assault, and now using his most effective weapons, which he had not done at first, smote Typhan with a thunderbolt, causing the blood to spout from his head, till at length the young giant, faint and fleeing, the sovereign of Olympus now took up *Ætna* by the roots and hurled the burning mountain on his foe, crushing him dead.

You come to-day to the graves of those warriors who fell in defense of their country. But you bring no vindictive feelings against those brave men who fought on the other side. It is the day of peace; a time when alienations are to be healed. We are all brethren now; fellow-citizens now of the same country, owing and acknowledging allegiance to one and the same government. You desire to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those whose graves you will adorn. You recall their sacrifices and hardships. Your thoughts revert to the homes they left at their country's call; to the mothers, the sisters, the loved ones, and the sweet homes from which they were torn by the stern demands of war. You think of the weary march, of the camp, the pa-

rade, the tented field, the skirmish, the battle, the slaughter, the wounds, the hospital, and the dying scenes. Thankful to Heaven for the blessings of peace which we enjoy, and grateful to the brave men by whose valor this peace was won, a heritage to be transmitted to succeeding generations, you give expression to the feelings of your bosoms by scattering flowers over their graves. The beautiful tribute of the Kentucky officer to his comrades who fell in the Mexican war, on the occasion of the removal of their remains to their native land, seems peculiarly appropriate on this occasion:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat  
 These soldiers' last tattoo;  
 No more on life's parade shall meet  
 These brave and daring few.  
 On fame's eternal camping-ground  
 Their silent tents are spread;  
 And glory guards with solemn round  
 The bivouac of the dead.  
 No vision of the morrow's strife  
 The warrior's dreams alarms;  
 No braying horn or screaming fife  
 At dawn shall call to arms;  
 Nor war's wild note nor glory's peal  
 Shall thrill with fierce delight  
 Those breasts that never more shall feel  
 The rapture of the fight.  
 Rest on, embalmed, heroic dead,  
 Ye noble and ye brave,  
 No impious footstep here shall tread  
 The herbage of your grave;  
 Nor shall your glory be forgot,  
 While fame her record keeps,  
 Or honor points the hallowed spot  
 Where valor proudly sleeps.  
 Yon marble minstrel's voiceless tone  
 In deathless song shall tell,  
 When many a vanquished age hath flown,  
 The story how ye fell.  
 Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,  
 Nor time's remorseless doom  
 Shall dim one ray of holy light  
 That gilds your glorious tomb."

Go, then, and perform the sad yet pleasing office assigned you. In the words of Mrs. Hemans,

"Bring flowers, fresh flowers, o'er the grave to spread,  
 A crown for the brow of the early dead,  
 Though they smile in vain for what once was ours,  
 They are love's last gift, bring flowers, pale flowers."

President Lincoln's address at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery was then read by General Steiner. The procession then moved to the graves of the soldiers,

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where the young misses deposited their floral tributes on the graves, and then repaired to the front of the keeper's lodge, where the closing prayer was offered by the chaplain, John Haller, followed by the Rev. R. H. Williams (Presbyterian Church) in a short address, closing with a prayer, when the exercises were terminated by the benediction by Rev. Dr. Diehl.

The following is a portion of Mr. Williams's address:

We have met on this Memorial Day to honor the memory of the brave men who left happy homes at their country's call, and whose bones now rest in this beautiful "city of the dead." They came forth in the bloom of life, with valor nerving their arms, and, after encountering many dangers and enduring many privations, yielded up their lives in their country's service.

In every age of the world the soldier's deeds have been remembered. God's ancient people offered prayer and sang their songs of thanksgiving in commemoration of great deliverances and in remembrance of men who had been instruments of blessing to them. And other nations of antiquity have had their annual services commemorative of the deeds of their warriors. They erected monuments over those slain in battle, and had interesting ceremonies around their graves even centuries after their noble deeds were performed. They believed that such ceremonies had a good effect upon the national mind. "They recalled to the memory the achievements of a former day. They gave birth to a generous contest with antiquity; a contest which was indeed nobly kept up for many centuries."

So the exercises of this day ought to make our nation prize more highly than we have done in the past the great blessings we enjoy. They ought to remind us of the trials through which others passed for our good. They ought to open our hearts in sympathy to those who mourn the loss of friends, whose last farewell was spoken as they started to the war.

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These exercises ought to remind us that these men have died in a glorious cause. Do we speak of the heroes of '76? These men have died to preserve and perpetuate the blessings which the valor and patriotism of '76 had won. Have we built monuments to perpetuate the fame of revolutionary heroes? We have done the same for those who fell in our last contest. Are the deeds of other heroes of our country rung out from bells,

"And breathed by childhood's lisping tongue?"

So shall the deeds of these be thundered forth from bells and lispéd in song for ages yet to come. Are the names of the sires of '76 mentioned with pride and veneration? So shall the names of these be mentioned, and joined with theirs shall form an imperishable roll of honor. \* \* \* \*

Already since the war enterprises not only of great national, but of great world importance, have been completed. The telegraph now unites our land with those far distant. The great Pacific railroad makes our country the highway of communication between the greatest nations on the globe, and enterprises nearer home are wonderfully encouraged and assisted. Leading men in parts of the country once hostile to us are now seeking the means to extend and increase those links of communication which must have a tendency to bind us more closely together.

Great enterprises to develop the resources and use the means of this country are filling the minds and employing the hands of our people. And as our greatness increases, the national mind will become more and more absorbed with the present and the future, and the questions which have caused bitterness and bad feeling in the past will be overlooked and forgotten, and we shall go forth vieing with one another to make our land what it ought to be—a land where peace shall reign and where God shall be honored.

The procession then moved to the Lutheran, Catholic, and the German Reformed grave-yards, where, after exercises by the chaplain, graves were decorated in each of them.

#### EXERCISES AT ELKTON.

(Post No. 14.)

The ceremony of decorating the graves of the soldiers was performed by the post at Elkton on Monday. Dr. R. H. Tuft, as adjutant of the post, had command of the ceremonies. At 9 o'clock a. m. the members of the post and such persons as desired to take part assembled at their room, and at 10 o'clock, after prayer by Rev. Thos. L. Poulson, a line was formed and marched to the Roman Catholic burying-ground, where lay the remains of several Union soldiers. The procession standing in line around the grave first approached,

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