

CIVIL WAR VETERANS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

"The 4th Battalion"



# The VETERAN

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

Founded 1987



Preserving the Memory of Union and Confederate Veterans of the American Civil War

*"Poor is the nation that has no heroes; shameful is the nation that has them and forgets."*

Vol. 5 No. 4

C.W.V.H.A.


Jan./Feb. 1992

## President's Corner

by Pres. Dennis Loba

It's hard to believe that the Holiday Season is now behind us and that we are once again facing another New Year! As you've heard me urge you before, now is the time to start your planning to attend our National Encampment in Ashland, Ohio. Our Encampment is held in conjunction with the Ohio Civil War Show which is held on the Ashland University Campus. The dates for this year's show are May 1-3, and I hope even more of you will turn out than did last year! This will be our 6th Annual Encampment as an Association - so please mark these dates on your calendar and plan to join us in Ashland!

I recently saw the latest issue of *The Civil War Times* which has an article on the United Confederate Veteran Reunion of 1911 held at Little Rock, Arkansas. No reunion badges, etc. are shown, but there are some great photographs of the event. I also read that "Stonewall" Jackson's granddaughter died recently. While I can't remember exactly where I saw the article, I found it interesting because it said that she had always remembered the day she pulled the cover off the statue of her grandfather when it was unveiled in, I believe, Richmond, Virginia in the 1890's. She was about 104 years old when she passed away. If I come across it again, I'll send it in *The Veteran* for your review.

Hope you all enjoy this newsletter, and a sincere welcome to our New Members! 

*Badges below and to the right were submitted by Marshall Brighenti. Below left is a c. 1897 officer's ribbon issued to the members of the Forrest Cavalry Corps. The medallion in the medal contains a portrait of Gen. N.B. Forrest painted from life. The ribbon is inscribed "Staff/Adj. Gen'l. C. of S. / Forrest Cavalry Corps" Below right is a UCV reunion badge dated April 22-25, 1902. The top pin bar has a likeness of Gen. R.E. Lee flanked by two Confederate battle flags over the word*

*"DELEGATE". On the ribbon are the words "Dallas/1902." The drop below contains a Confederate battle flag and is circumscribed "United Confederate Veterans Reunion."*



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Above. GAR 1892 (26th) Annual Encampment Delegate's Badge.

## Badge Descriptions

Drawing and Description by Pres. Dennis Loba

The 1892 (26th) National Encampment Delegate's Badge, Washington, DC. The top pin bar is of "chocolate" bronze and has a banner inscribed "Washington" over a profile bust of George Washington flanked by the inscription "SEPT 1892". From the pin bar hangs a ribbon of gold silk embroidered with the intertwining letters "GAR" in red, white and blue. Suspended from the ribbon is a circular "chocolate" bronze drop topped with acanthus leaf foliage. The drop is circumscribed with "Members 26th National Encampment" and is fitted in the center with a silver medallion depicting the U.S. Capital building. The reverse of the drop is inscribed "Presented by the citizens of Washington, D.C." The reverse of the silver medallion depicts the Grand Review Parade of 1865 looking toward the Capital building.

(The 1883 GAR National Delegate badge depicted in the last issue of *The Veteran* is very rare. Thanks to Everitt Bowles for supplying the badge to use as a model for the illustration shown in that issue. - Editor)

## Ad Policy

The following ad policy has been adopted for our newsletter, *The Veteran*, and will remain in effect until its review at our May, 1992 Annual Encampment. We continue to offer classified, non-commercial ads at no cost to CWVHA members. Classified ads for non-members will cost \$5 per column-inch per issue. Display ads for one issue for non-members cost \$35 for a half-page ad (h-4 1/2", w-7") and \$50 for a full page ad (h-9", w-7"). (CWVHA members deduct \$5 from the above display ad schedule.) Display ads must be sent to Sec. Marshall Brighenti camera-ready. An additional charge of \$10 per display ad will be charged for ads requiring typesetting. Checks must accompany the ads and are to be made out to association treasurer, Howard Siglag.

## From the Editor

by Marshall Brighenti

Having served as Secretary of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association and Editor-Publisher of our newsletter, *The Veteran*, for the past five years has been an enjoyable experience. However, for personal reasons I will be unable to accept a nomination to the position for another term. I am making this announcement at this time so that members can formulate some plans as to whom they wish to elect for the office at the Annual Encampment which is to be held May 1-3, 1992 in Ashland, Ohio. (Dave Maloney, Assoc. Editor of *The Veteran*, will continue to be responsible for publishing the newsletter.) Please contact either myself or Pres. Dennis Loba if you would like to be considered for the position of Secretary. Thanks.

## Association Badges for Sale

Enameled metal Civil War Veteran Historical Association pin-back badges for association members are for sale. Make checks out to "Marshall Brighenti" for \$5 and mail to Marshall at Box 61, Belle Vernon, PA 15012.

## G.A.R Commander-in-Chief John C. Robinson 1878-1880

Submitted by Pres. Dennis Loba  
Excerpted from Beath's "History of the Grand Army of the Republic", 1889 and "Generals in Blue", Ezra J. Warner, 1964.

General John Cleveland Robinson, being elected Commander-in-Chief on June 4, 1878 at the 12th National Encampment held at Springfield, MA, established his Headquarters in New York city.

"General John C. Robinson, (attended) the United States Military Academy, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, October 27, 1839. (During the Mexican War, he

served as Quartermaster and took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and the capture of Mexico City. He was promoted to Captain in 1850 and saw duty in Florida, Texas and Utah. The outbreak of the Civil War found him in command of Fort McHenry in Baltimore where he succeeded in convincing local Southern sympathizers into leaving the Fort alone during the riots of April, 1861.) In 1857 he was in active service against the Indians in Florida. Was appointed Colonel, 1st Michigan Volunteers, September 1, 1861, and Brigadier-General, U.S.V., April 23, 1862; breveted to Lieutenant-Colonel, U.S.A., to date July 1, 1863, for gallant services at Gettysburg; breveted Colonel, U.S.A., May 5, 1864 for gallant services in the Wilderness. (As the Commander of the first Union Infantry Division to reach Spottsylvania on May 8, 1864, he was ordered to assault the Confederate position without waiting to even mass his soldiers. Putting himself at the head of his leading brigade, he made the attack but failed. Robinson himself took a minie ball in the knee which necessitated the amputation of his left leg and his removal from the field of duty. On March 28, 1894 received the Medal of Honor for "most distinguished gallantry" as a result of his courage at Spottsylvania.) Gen. Robinson was breveted Major-General, U.S.V., June 27, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; breveted Brigadier-General, U.S.A., March 16, 1865, for gallant services at Spottsylvania, and breveted to Major-General, U.S.A., March 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was a brigade commander in the battles of Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg, and commanded a Division at the second battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Toss's Tavern."

After the war, Gen. Robinson held several important military assignments, directed the Freedman's Bureau




*Gen. C. Robinson*

Above. Commander-in-Chief Gen. John C. Robinson 1878-1880

in North Carolina, and in 1867 and 1868 he successively commanded the Departments of the South and Lakes. As a Major General he was placed on the retired list May 6, 1869 because of disability from wounds received in battle.

General Robinson was Lieutenant Governor of New York from 1872-1874, and he devoted most time to veterans activities, serving as Dept. Commander of New York (1870), Commander-in-Chief of the GAR for two terms (1878-1880), and President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Totally blind, Gen. Robinson lived the last years of his life in Binghamton, New York where he died on February 18, 1897. He is buried in there Spring Forest Cemetery. 

### More G.A.R. Buckle Variations

by Rance Hulshart

My buckle collection variation article was published in Vol. 5 No. 2 of *The Veteran*. At the conclusion of that article I requested other members to submit information and photocopies of any buckles they owned which weren't included in my article. Since I submitted that article, I have obtained six new variations as shown here.

Buckle #21. Cast brass, length 2 25/32", height 1 31/32", belt hook soldered on the back, belt opening is 1 3/4", star is indented on the reverse, letters "GAR" are all the same height (this is a variation of buckle #6 in the original article.)

Buckle #22. Cast brass but design appears stamped from the rear, length 2 25/32", height 2 3/32", belt hook soldered on the back, belt opening is 1 27/32", letters and star are indented on the reverse as though they were stamped, note "G" and "R" are taller

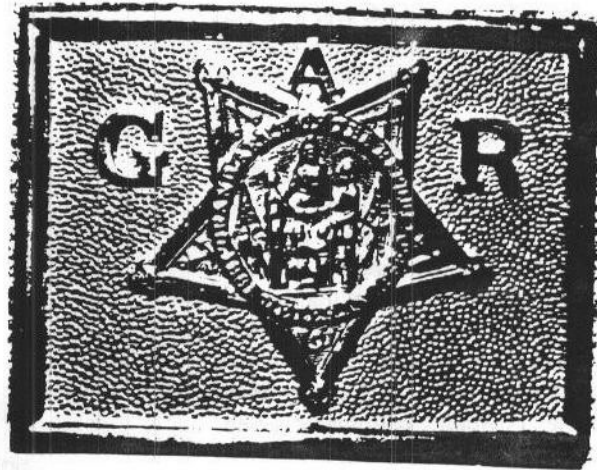
than the "A" in "GAR" and also all points are visible (variation of #6 in the original article.)

Buckle #23. Stamped brass with clipped corners, length 2 3/8", height 2 7/16", belt hook soldered on the back, belt opening is 2 3/16", intertwined one piece silver letters fastened on by three prongs, 1 5/8" high, 1 7/8" wide. This is on a belt similar to Civil War belts which is unusual for G.A.R. belts.

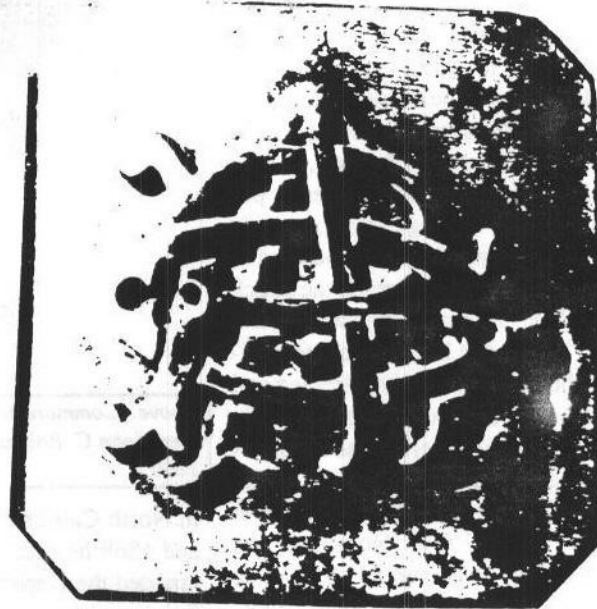
Buckle #24. Cast brass, length 2 25/32", height 2", belt hook is soldered on the back, 1 23/32" belt opening, letters are indented, design is smooth on the reverse (variation of buckle #12 in the original article.)

Buckle #25. Stamped silver colored metal with clipped corners, length 2 7/8", height 2 3/8", belt hook is soldered on the back, 2" belt opening, 27/32" high letters are indented on reverse thus raised on the front, letters are brass colored (variation of #'s 13, 14, 15 and 16 in original article.)

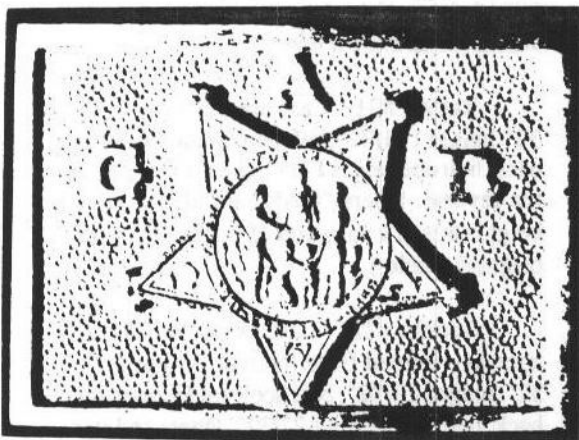
Buckle #26. Cast brass, length 3 1/32", height 1 29/32", belt opening integral at end and is 1 23/32" wide, smooth on the reverse, border design and lettering are not silvered (variation of #7 and #8 in original article.)



Buckle #22



Buckle #23



Buckle #21



Buckle #24

### Coming Events

May 2 & 3, 1992 - 15th Ohio Civil War Show and the Civil War Veterans Historical Association Annual Encampment in Ashland, OH. For details about the Civil War Show set-up fees, etc. write 1083 Oak Hill Circle, Ashland, OH 44805. ☞



Buckle #25



Buckle #26



### More on GAR Photo Album

by Howard Siglag

I, too, have a GAR photo album similar to the one submitted by Rance Hulshart in the last issue of *The VETERAN*. The cover measures 10 3/4" x 8 1/2" and the pages measure 10 1/4" x 7 3/4". The album was patented April 26, 1887. A copper-colored star and a GAR badge are applied to the red velvet cover. My album holds 28 cabinet size photos and 32 CDV's. Fortunately, my album is filled with photos and tin types.

What is most interesting about these albums is the attractive art work on each page depicting engraved scenes and corps badges. I have enclosed some photocopies which appear on the following pages.

Please note that an 1869-style membership badge (eagle with uplifted wings) is applied to the cover of the album. On the title page, however, there appears an 1880-style badge (eagle with horizontal, pointed and tapered wings.) The badge that is applied to the cover is solid metal. Both it and the badge depiction on the title page show the "flag" portion of the badge as being attached top and bottom by small ringlets. I have seen only one GAR badge with the flag mounted in such a manner. All the rest have the ribbon attached to shanks. ☞

### Welcome to Our New Members

#142 S.L. Moore  
901 N. Wilson  
Royal Oak, MI 48067-5115  
GAR, Ladies of the GAR,  
22nd Michigan items

#143 David McBride  
1316 Hickory Court  
Sidney, OH 45365  
Interested in all areas of  
Veteran items

#144 Mike Jacobs  
Matrix Gallery  
11 Flower Rd.  
Valley Stream, NY 11581  
GAR, Army nurses ☞

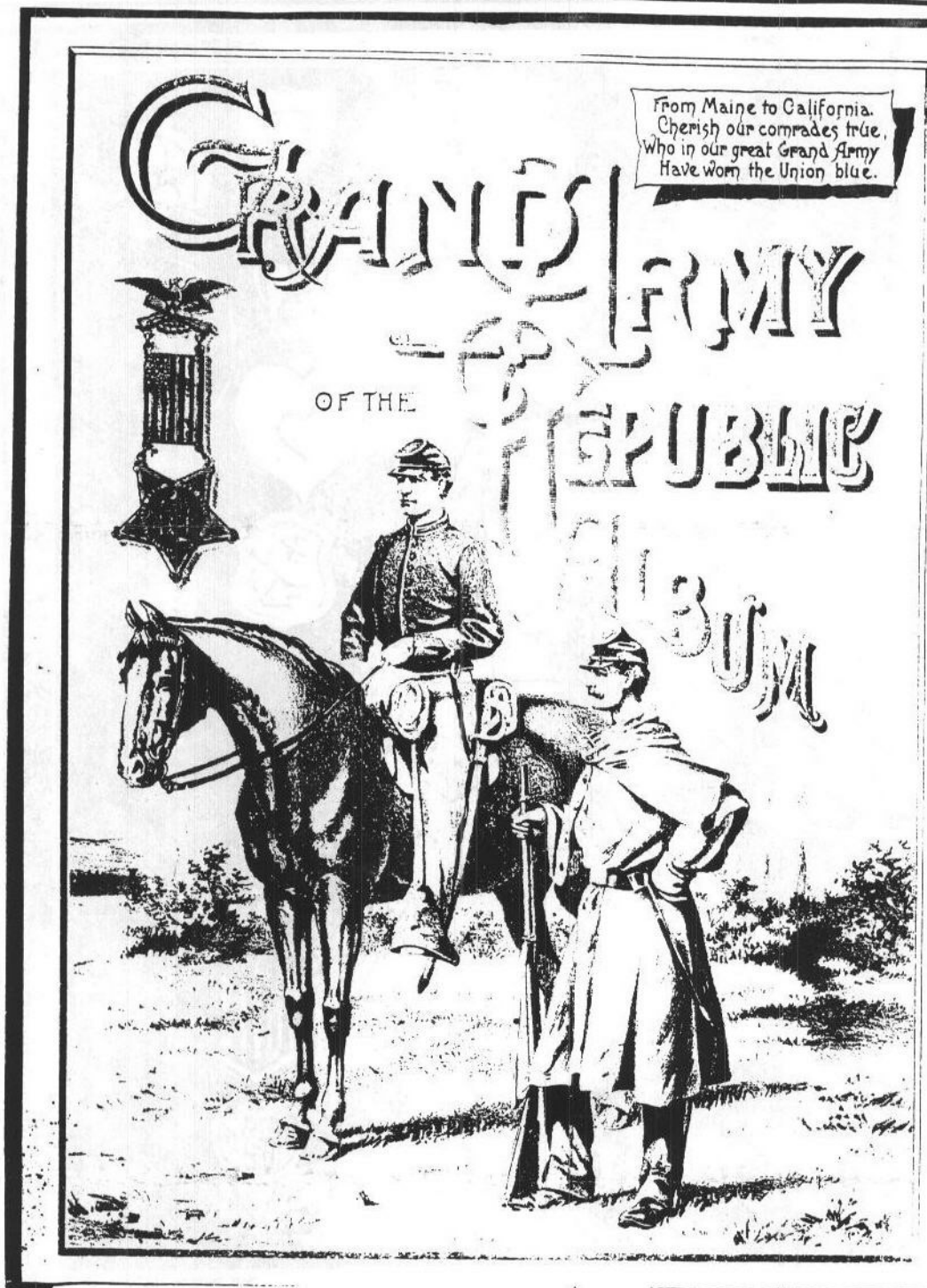
### P.O.W. Records

Submitted by Dave Maloney

If your ancestor was a prisoner of war, there is a service that may be able to help with information - for prisoners from any war including the Civil War. Send a SASE to Andersonville National Historic Site, Rt. 1 Box 85, Andersonville, GA 31711. Include the names of the prisoner of war, which war and any military information you may have, such as branch of service and unit. Cost is for copies only if information is found. ☞

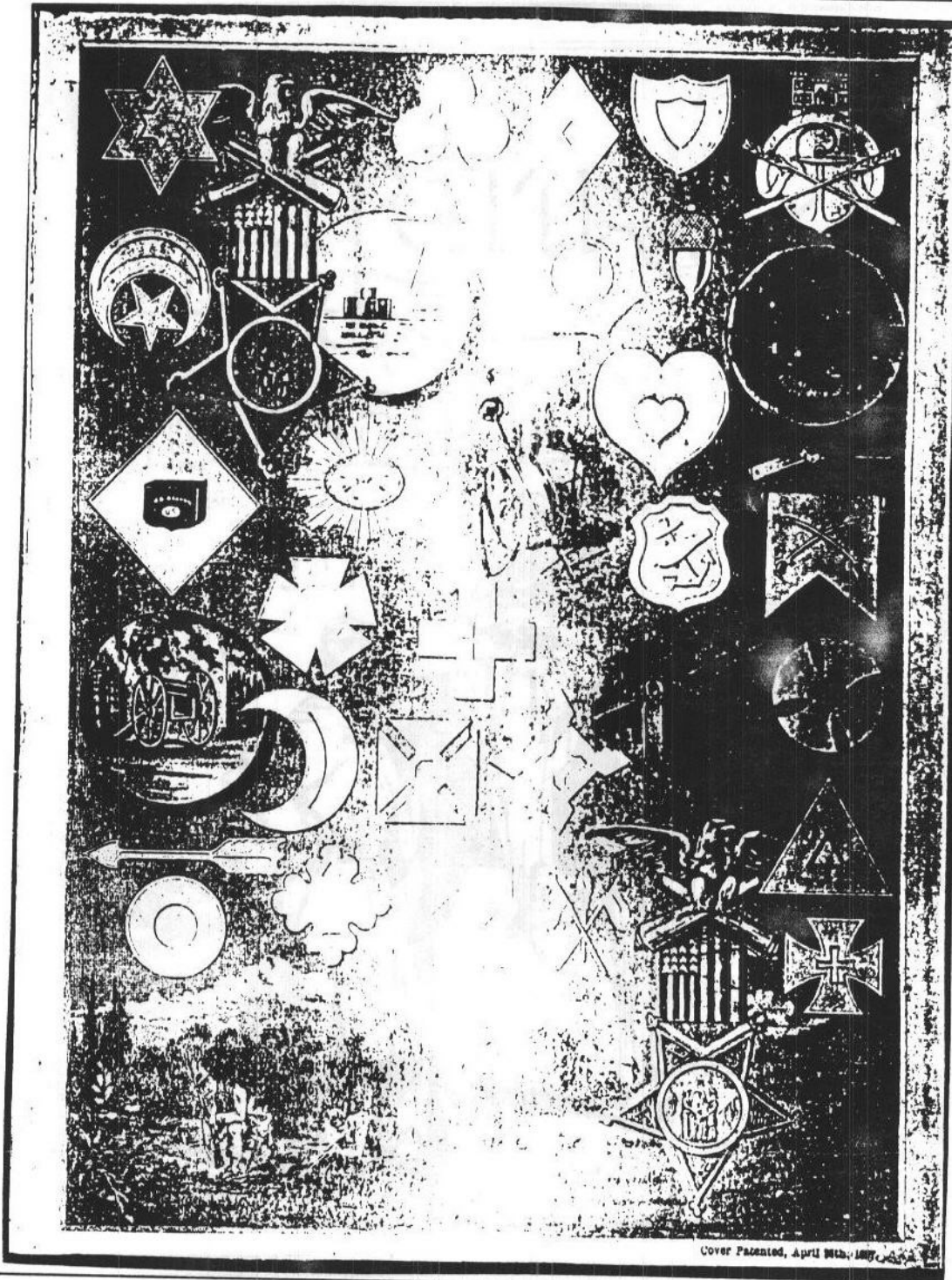


The above is a photocopy taken from the c. 1887 GAR Photo Album belonging to Howard Siglag.



The above is a photocopy taken from the c. 1887 GAR Photo Album belonging to Howard Siglag.

The following is an article that appeared in the March 10, 1900 edition of *The York (PA) Dispatch*. It is reprinted below with original spelling, capitalization and punctuation. (The Battle of Monocacy, (also known as the battle that saved Washington) pitted 17,500 Confederate battle-hardened veterans under Gen. Jubal A. Early against 6,000 mostly raw Union recruits under the command of Gen. Lew (author of "Ben Hur") Wallace. Wallace engaged Early, then en route to attack Washington, on July 9, 1864 along the banks of the Monocacy River just south of Frederick, MD. While soundly beaten, Wallace's 24-hour delay of Early's march on Washington allowed Lincoln just enough time to rush elements of Grant's 6th Corps via steamer from Virginia to repel a Confederate attack on the ill-defended capital. - DM)



Cover Patented, April 26th, 1887

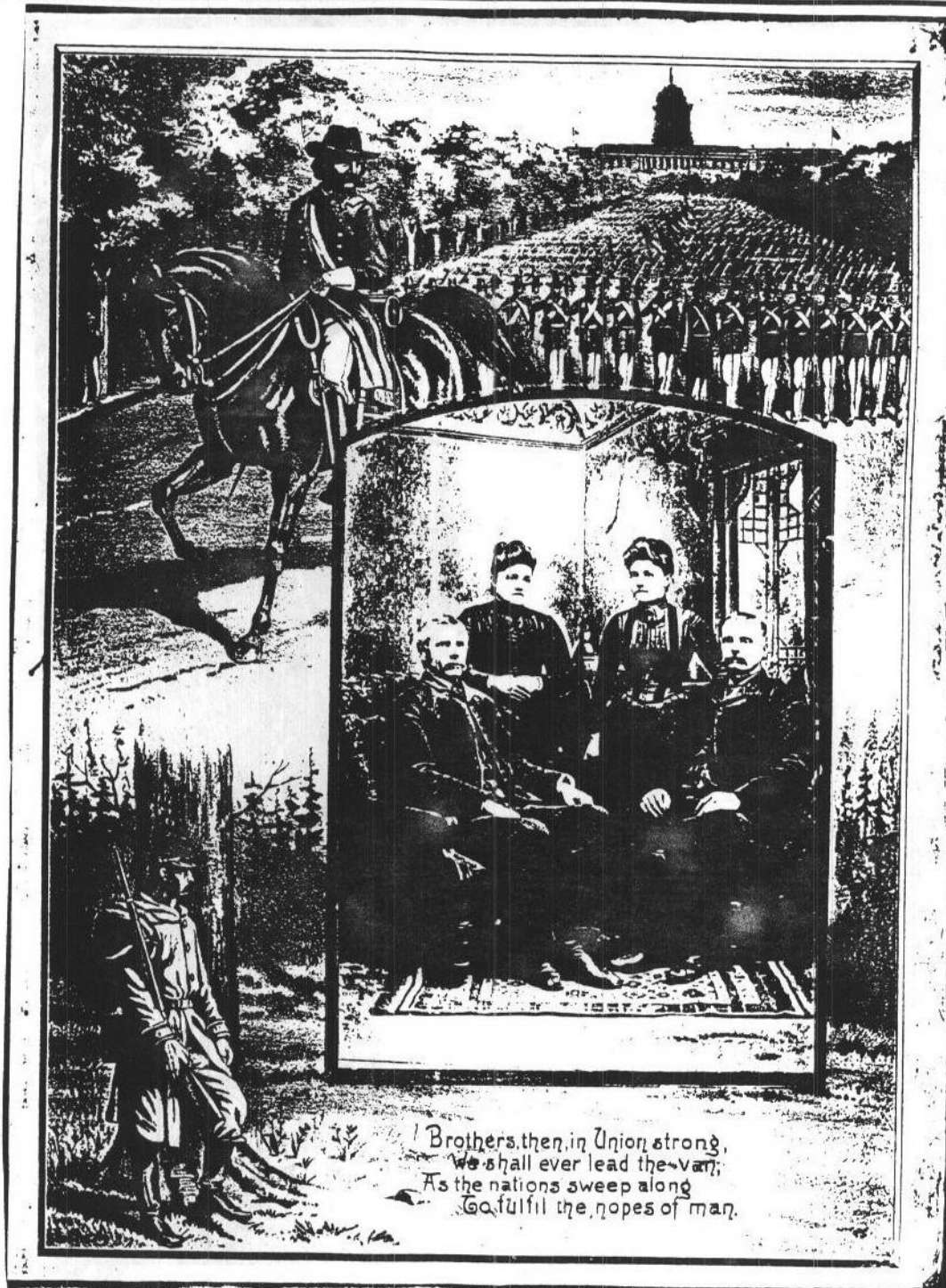
The above is a photocopy taken from the c. 1887 GAR Photo Album belonging to Howard Siglag.

Submitted by Dave Maloney  
OLD 87TH BOYS LOOK BACK ON MONOCACY

Major Goldsborough Talks to Them of the Memorable Battle

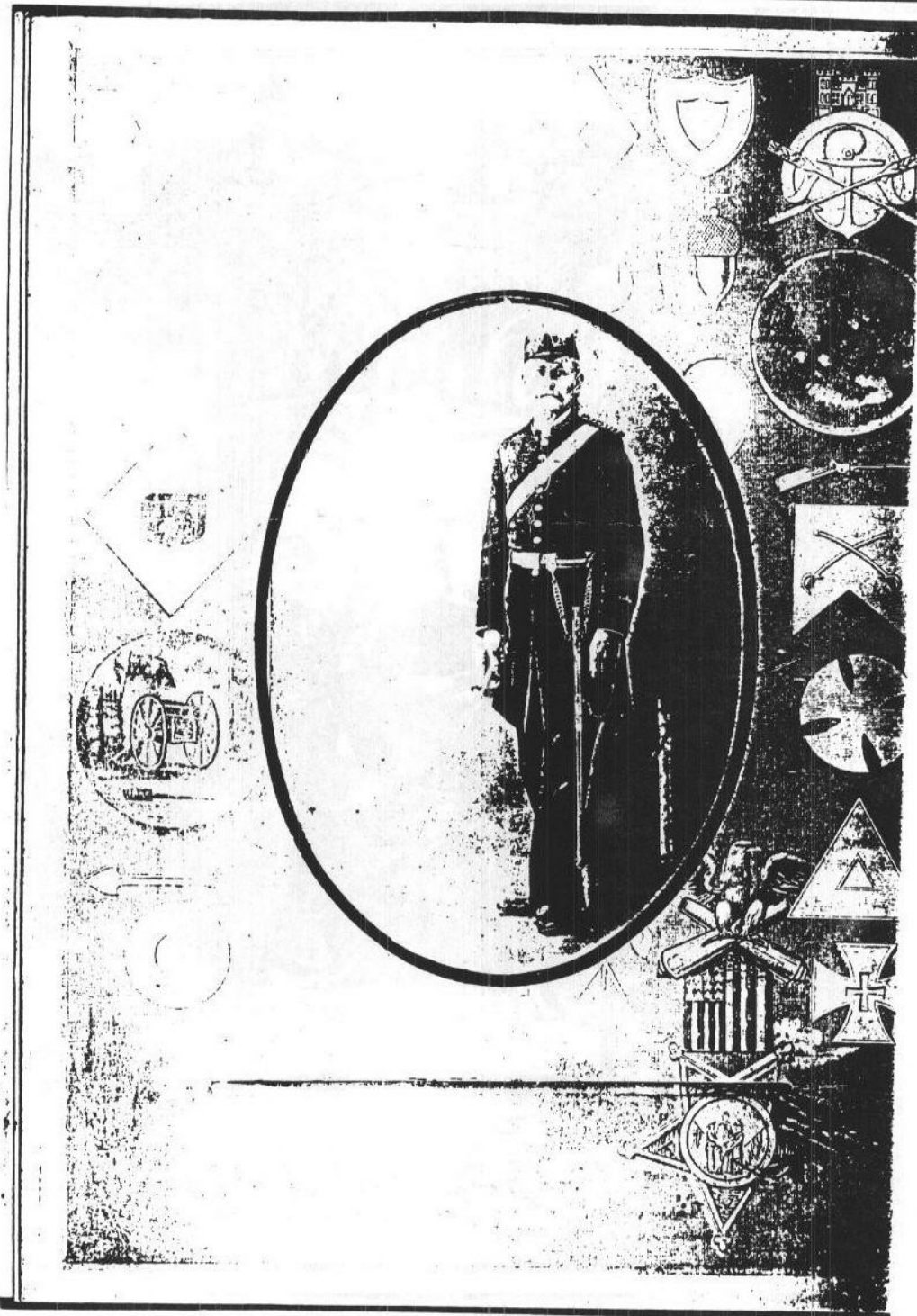
SURVIVORS HOLD A CAMP FIRE

An Enjoyable Reunion Held In the Knights of St. Paul Hall Last Night



The above is a photocopy taken from the c. 1887 GAR Photo Album belonging to Howard Siglag.

There was a large attendance of survivors of the Eighty-seventh regiment and other veterans of the Civil War assembled in the hall of the Knights of St. Paul on Jackson street last evening to hear Major Goldsborough, of Frederick, Md., deliver a lecture on "The Battle of Monocacy." The speaker, who is a first cousin of Admiral Schley (a native of Frederick and a hero of the Spanish American War - DM), was in excellent trim and entertained his audience with an instructive lecture of about an hour in length. Having been a participant in the engagement as an aid on the staff of General Tyler, he was able to give a full and accurate account of it. (continued)



The above is a photocopy taken from the c. 1887 GAR Photo Album belonging to Howard Siglag.

*(continued from previous page)*

He described in detail the approach of General Early toward Frederick with 30,000 (later studies revealed there were only about 17,500 Confederates- DM) men from the valley of Virginia, when there were only 6,000 Union soldiers under General Lew Wallace to meet the trained soldiers of the South who had been unexpectedly detached from General Lee's army in front of Richmond a few days before. Early's object by this raid was to increase the commissary supplies of the Southern army and to threaten, and if possible, capture the city of Washington. By threatening the national capital, Lee hoped to compel Grant to draw away a large portion of this forces from this wing of the Potomac. The First division of the Sixth army corps, under command of General Ricketts, came in boats to Baltimore from the Potomac army then in front of Petersburg, and arrived at Frederick on the afternoon of July 8, the day before the battle.

*(continued)*



Conrades known by facing the  
 clearest  
 Tried when death was near  
 and nearest  
 Rotted in care by the dearest  
 Brothers and yours to be  
 And with your old and growing older  
 Shoulder still in line with  
 And with yours on the  
 Brothers ever we stand

The above is a photocopy taken from the c. 1887 GAR Photo Album belonging to Howard Siglag.

This was the main body of veteran soldiers, who were placed in readiness to meet the invading foe. The Eighty-seventh regiment was part of this division. It was then under the command of Colonel Stahle, as Colonel John W. Schall had been wounded during the early days of June at the hard fought battle of Cold Harbor, while he was in command of the First brigade of Rickett's division. "The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment," said the speaker, "was the first to be fired upon by the enemy at Monocacy. A shell from a rifle cannon was sent into them, during the early dawn of July 9, 1864, while the men were eating their breakfast. Several members of Company D were wounded." The speaker then traced in detail the movements of the troops during the day, and the final retreat toward Baltimore. He insisted that this battle was not a disaster to the Union forces, as the object of General Wallace to retard the progress of General Early was accomplished; for in the meantime the balance of the Sixth corps, and part of


(continued)

*(continued from previous page)*

the Nineteenth corps, had arrived from the Potomac army, and were ready to defend Washington and prevent the approach of the Confederates. The lecture was replete with interest and very instructive. During its progress Colonel Schall, who arrived from Philadelphia in a late train, entered the hall and modestly took a seat in the seat unobserved by most of his men, sitting in front of him. After the lecture Captain Lanius led him to the front among the applause of his old comrades, whom he had frequently led in battle. Cool, calm and collected as he always is, he said: "I am not a hero worshiper nor a public speaker, but I hold in the highest esteem and affection the men who stood behind the guns and I am pleased to see so many of the men of my old regiment here tonight." Then about one hundred veterans of the Eighty-seventh and other old soldiers, were invited by Captain Lanius to a banquet in an adjoining room, where long tables were filled with the choicest food. This was heartily relished by all partakers of it and afterward a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Capt. Lanius for his hospitality and untiring efforts to keep up a continuous interest in the meetings of the soldiers of the Eighty-seventh regiment. A large number returned to the lecture hall where Capt. John Fahs was chosen chairman. Speeches relating to the history of the regiment were made by Colonel Schall, Captain Eberhart, Captain Lanius, George R. Powell, and Captain Fahs.

The battle of Monocacy, the roar of whose guns were plainly heard here, the older readers of *The Dispatch* will remember, cast a gloom over York when the citizens heard that the Eighty-seventh lost seventy-four men in that terrible fight. Among the killed were Adjutant Martin, Lieutenant Spangles, Lieutenant Haak, Lieutenant Dietrich and Sergeant Daniel L. Welsh. Captain Lanius, who was then serving on the

staff of General Truax, commanding the First brigade of the Third division, Sixth army corps, was among the wounded. He performed important services during the eventful day, and several times, while carrying dispatches to the different commands, rode hero-

ically through a shower of bullets in the thickest of the fight. He escaped uninjured until nearly the close of the engagement when he was struck by a minnie ball, but rode with the troops to Baltimore, and came to York for treatment. 



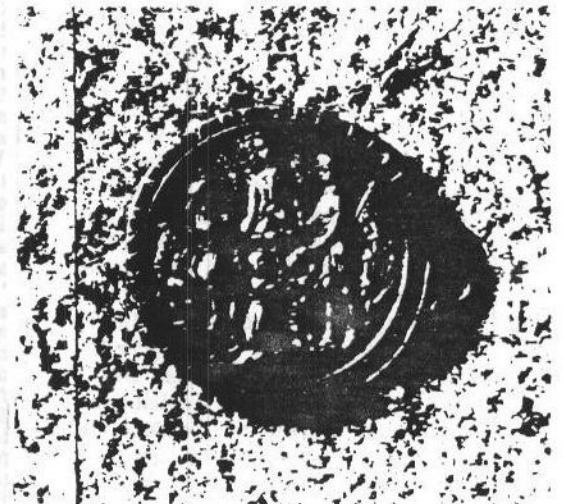
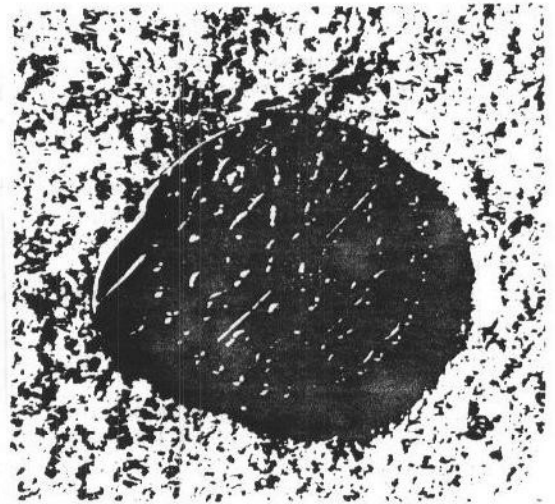
**Peter Guibert Drummer Boy of Bull Run**

*Drummer Boys. Marshall Brighenti submitted the above photocopy of a newspaper photo of drummer boy, Peter Guibert, who was born in France and came to the United States with his parents when he was one year old. In 1861 Peter enlisted in the Union Army in Pittsburgh, PA at the age of sixteen. During the war, he participated in the engagements at Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and numerous other*

*battles. When he was seventy-five years old, Guibert lived in Ross Township, Pennsylvania, and walked all the way from Pittsburgh to Gettysburg (a distance of 200 miles!) carrying his drum to attend the GAR reunion. Peter Guibert lived to be eighty-nine years of age. The photo shows Guilbert as a "one-man-band", complete with snare and bass drums, cymbals and fife attached securely to his neck.*



Above is a photocopy of a photograph of veteran drummer C.C. Jones, submitted by Dave Maloney. The photo was found near Damascus, MD, but has the Marietta, Ohio imprint of photographer "Fowler".



Unusual souvenirs. Submitted by Rance Hulshart.

Above: Reverse and obverse of a very ingenious homemade fob charm made from the GAR membership badge star drop. All but one point of the star was removed. The remaining point was squeezed and holed. The edge of the point is stamped "V25".



Left. Carved cowry shell. Inscribed "Souvenir of the G.A.R. Encampment Boston Mass. Aug 1890 Post 35." In addition are the initials "AU" which could be the initials of the carver. The 24th National G.A.R. Encampment was held in Boston in 1890. The Theodore Winthrop Post No. 35 was located in Chelsea, MA.

## The WALTHALL Column

Submitted by David Maloney. Excerpted from a collection of 19th century newspaper clippings relating to the post-war activities of Mississippi Senator Edward Carey Walthall, former Maj. General, C.S.A. and U.S. Vice-Presidential candidate. The following describes a, 1887 reunion of the 15th Mississippi.

### FIFTEENTH MISSISSIPPI.

#### The Reunion at Duck Hill—Sad and Pleasant Memories.

DUCK HILL, Miss., Sept. 15, 1887, To the Editor of The News:

I promised to tell you something about the re-union of the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry.

First, let me tell you that the 15th Regiment was under Gen. Zollicoffer, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Walthall, at the battle of Fishing Creek, near Mill Springs, Ky. There Zollicoffer fell, and we lost from the regiment two hundred and thirty-six men in the course of three or four hours. Our next battle was Shiloh. We were then in Statham's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, and lost there, if I remember correctly, two hundred and thirty-four men. Here I stop, for to write of the battles and skirmishes and marches and duties of the 15th Mississippi Infantry, one would have to make quite a large volume, for the 15th was always on hand, and was, I venture to say, the best drilled regiment in the United or Confederate States. Col. M. Farrell, who got both legs shot off at Franklin, Tennessee, was a good drill-master and could move the old regiment as clock-work is moved.

**Next, I found John Brewer. We used to call him "Yew head" because the midst settled on his hair and whiskers, on Cumberland mountain, one morning and made his head look like a sheep's head.**

Well, I came home at 12 o'clock one night not long since and found among other letters, which had been brought from the Meridian postoffice two or three telling me of the re-union at Duck Hill, and urging me to go. I read the letters aloud to my family. My wife said, "Are you going?" I replied, "Yes, if I have to walk, and the distance is about 200 miles." I went to bed—and what memories rushed

through my mind! I couldn't sleep! Something would pass through my mind and I would fill with laughter, the next thought would drive away smiles and substitute tears. Some of my family spoke to me about the business of the preceding day and I replied: "Hush! Don't talk to me now; let me alone for I am looking at a picture four years long and twenty-four hours wide." "Who will I see? how will the old boys look? what changes have been wrought in their faces in the twenty odd years since I saw them?" were some of my thoughts.

So I am here. The reunion is on hand; the day is beautiful; preparations are magnificent; the people from the surrounding country are here in carriages, buggies, wagons and on horseback; all the towns on the Illinois Central from Water Valley to Goodman are represented and everybody is sober and behaving himself.

But it was the "old boys" I came to see, and as soon as daylight came (I got here on the train at 4 o'clock in the morning) I began to look around. I had came up from Winona with

Capt. Witty. We were standing on the street when up walked a dark skinned man, seemingly about fifty years old. Capt. Witty said: "Now, boys, look at each other and see if you can effect a recognition." We began to look. We took hold of each other; each turned the other about and scrutinized him closely. I said: "Capt Witty, I give it up." The dark skinned man said: "Let me look at that nose again." He looked and exclaimed: "It's old Judge F." and he threw his arms around my neck, and there I was hugged by one of the bravest, noblest, most generous and chivalric men that ever made a track on the face of the earth, to wit: Col. James E. Binford, and I hugged Jim some too. Then came Capt. John A. Binford whose face was once as familiar to me as the faces of my own children. He knew me, but I had to "give it up," quite a common expression on this day. His will be the last hand I shake as I take the train for home. He sent his love to my wife and children, and I will bring it.

Next I found John Brewer. We used to call him "Yew head" because the mist settled on his hair and whiskers, on Cumberland mountain, one morning and made his head look like a sheep's head. He was quite demonstrative. He said: "Judge, let me hug you and feel of you, for I am nearly blind. He told me that he had bad luck, but had made a good living. He had gone blind, or about so, and his wife was in the lunatic asylum. John has a lot of grand-children. I wish every man in Mississippi knew what a thorough gentleman John Brewer is—he is goodness personified; God bless him.

Then I found John King, one of the keenest, shrewdest and best men of the Fifteenth. I knew John as soon as I saw him. John has been unfortunate in one respect, he has lost three wives; he is now living with the fourth. He introduced me to his oldest daughter, she is eighteen.

In her presence I said: "John, what about her sweethearts?" John said: "She has none, nor will she have until she is thoroughly educated; she will be about twenty-one, I suppose, before she thinks of beaux; I entertain all the young gentlemen who comes

to my house." The young lady willingly accepts the situation. Sensible man. Sensible girl.

Next was Jim Tyler. Jim weighs two hundred and sixty pounds; Jim and the writer were sent during the war to a convalescent camp in a crook of Sowashee, near Meridian. Jim's best weight then was about 125 pounds.

Jim got no better and I "linkered up" a furlough for him and sent him home to Carroll county to die. Jim didn't die—or at least I saw two hundred and sixty pounds of him moving around at Duck Hill to-day.

I saw Rube Dement and his brother—two noble little men bristful of honor and true grit. They told me to tell your Dements that they were alive and pert as crickets. I added, "and about as big."

**...the negroes, who cooked for the regiment, were on hand wearing the badges, of their respective companies, and were as welcome as if they had been lily-white.**

I could write a thousand pages of such stuff as this, but I have written enough to show you about how we moved around and hunted one another up.

The dinner was superb. The music was grand. Dr. Trotter's speech, welcoming the "old boys" and their friends, brought about compliments of this kind: "Boys, we knew he was a good physician and a splendid surgeon, but he mistook his calling—he should have been a lawyer or a politician. Isn't he a splendid speaker?" He acquitted himself nobly. It wouldn't astonish me if he located in Meridian, in the near future, to practice his profession—if so we will have one more of the best physicians in the South with us—we have some good ones there already.

Senator Walthall, the grandest character of the State of Mississippi, who went out with our regiment as a Lieutenant and kept climbing until he got up to Major-General, responded for the regiment, in a speech of an hour's length. I will not be so foolish as to try, in this article, to comment on his speech. Of all living men Walthall was the choice of the Fifteenth to make that speech. Once on a passenger train from Canton to Meridian, in 1863, the question was asked, "Who is Mississippi's coming man?" Gov. Sharkey was on the train. He responded, "Walthall." He told the truth, for Walthall has come. He is here now.

Now for a little egotism. When Gen. Walthall arrived at Duck Hill, to keep from being overrun by the "old boys" as he was hot and fatigued, he took a seat behind the bars of the express office. Directly Ben Dykes came to me, yes to me, a little crooked nosed country doctor, who used to be the judge of the Kangaroo court of the Fifteenth Mississippi and said, "Judge, the General wants to see you." The judge walked in, shook the general's paw (excuse me, gen-

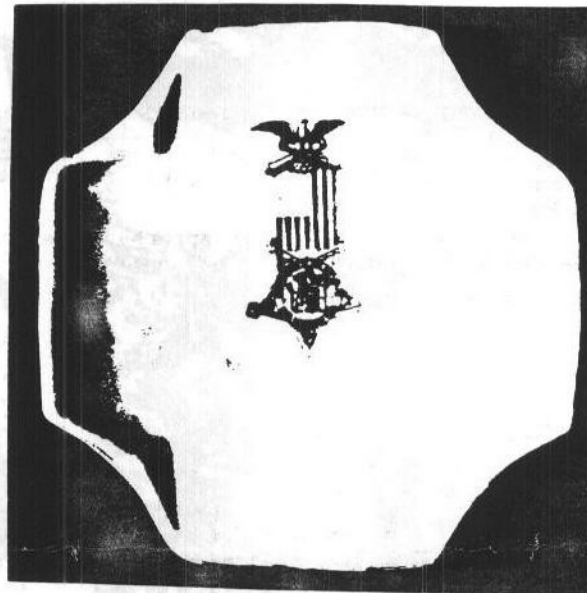
eral) and thoughts of a million things in a minute, one of which was this: Gen. Walthall (then Lieut. Col) and I made our retreat from Fishing Creek together. But we do not wish to monopolize him—we give him to the people of the whole State, to the people of the South—to the people of the whole Union, and if you want to know exactly who he is, ask some of the "old boys" who served under him.

After Gen. Walthall had finished his magnificent speech, the "old boys," with their scarred faces, their whitened beards, their stooped shoulders, their grey heads, their empty sleeves and their canes, crutches and wooden legs, called on your humble correspondent for a speech. God in Heaven knows my feelings as they patted me on the back and hustled me on the stage. How I acquitted myself I know not, in fact it is not my business to say, though the old fellows seemed satisfied, and I felt happy.

I wouldn't exchange the fact that I was an humble member of the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment for all the bounties, all the pensions, all the land warrants and all the dis-honor that may fall to the share of Palsy Fairchild and Cotton-Thief Tuttle, to say nothing of the dishonor and emoluments that may go to little Foraker and Bloody-Shirt Eliza Pinkston. Sherman and his brother Tecumseh, the house-burner and pillager from women and children.

I conclude by telling you that there was not a drunken man on the ground to-day, nor was a cross or harsh word spoken, and that the negroes, who cooked for the regiment, were on hand wearing the badges, of their respective companies, and were as welcome as if they had been lily-white.

JUDGE.

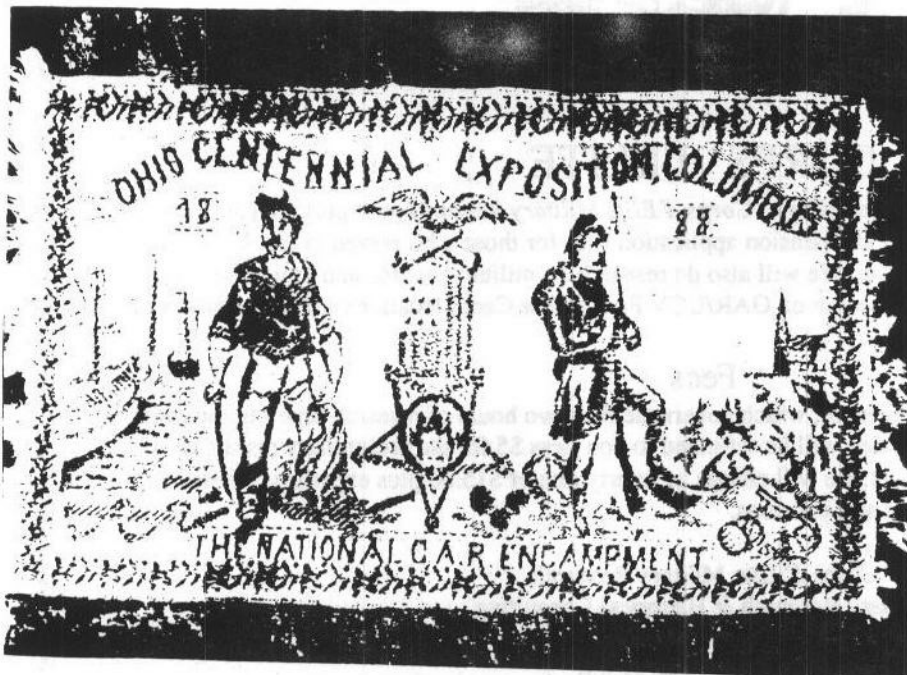


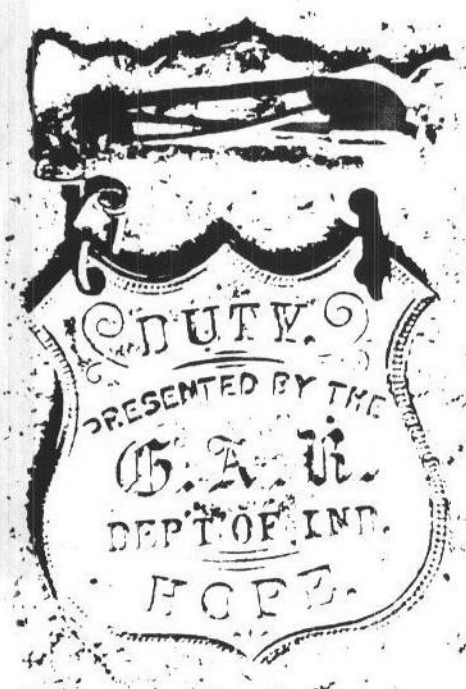
Unusual Souvenirs . Submitted by Rance Hulshart.

Top: White glazed china ash tray with gold edge trim and silver lettering "Cleveland 1901" below the red, white and blue GAR badge . The lettering is not visible in the photo.

Bottom Left: Red silk embroidered souvenir commemorating both the Ohio Centennial Exposition and the 22nd National G.A.R. Encampment held at Columbus, Ohio in 1888. 8 1/4" x 5". I have heard that these were also made in green silk. Can any reader confirm this?

Bottom Right: "German" silver identification disc, dia-22mm. This specimen was never used but I have examples that utilized the obverse and/or reverse for the owner's name, Post name, number, location, etc.





*Unusual souvenirs. Submitted by Rance Hulshart.*

*Above: Obverse and reverse of a brass badge given to Clarence Toon upon his graduation from the Indiana Soldiers & Sailors Orphan's Home. Presented by the Dept. of Indiana G.A.R. Inscribed on the front "Clarence Toon / Indiana Soldiers & Sailors / Orphan's Home / Graduate / Pro Patria". Inscribed on the reverse "Duty / Presented by the / G.A.R. / Dep't. of Ind. / Hope".*



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