



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. 9 NO. 6

C.W.V.H.A.

1996

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By George Finlayson, M.D.

Greetings to new members and especially to those who joined at the Ohio Civil War Show. It's great to put a face with a name. If it's possible the Mansfield show improves each year and 1996 was no exception. There were 595 tables in four buildings and 4,560 paid visitors. Cars came from 35 states and Canada as well as from 56 of Ohio's 88 counties. Truly impressive statistics. The breadth of early war artifacts displayed was, as the kids say, awesome.

The recent death of Marshall Brighenti, our first Secretary/ Editor, deeply saddened all of us who have known him and valued his friendship; Marshall was always the consummate gentleman with unfailing courtesy and compassion. A void is created that cannot be filled. We are indebted to his wife, Julieanne, who came to the show and carried on the Brighenti tradition of service to the C.W.V.H.A. as our treasurer. She is a lady of courage.

There were 40 in attendance at the 10th encampment dinner. Roger Heiple previewed his Internet creation, GAR Homepage, devoted to the history of Union Civil War Veterans. Our featured speaker, Dan Mitchell, gave an excellent background talk on the contributions of Indiana veterans to the formation and survival of the early G.A.R. Dennis Loba received a framed citation in appreciation of his six years as our president. The current slate of officers was re-elected for another year.

To all reading this message don't miss the 1997 Ohio Civil War Show, May 3 & 4. Plan now, and as always, good health and good hunting.

SECRETARIES MESSAGE

By Rance Hulshart

Greetings to all new members and longtime friends. As many of you now know I decided to continue with my job as editor of "The Veteran". I love doing the job, the problem is finding time to compile it, etc. I apologize for this issue being late, but due to waiting for show news from Ohio and commitments for the past four weekends in a row this is the earliest I was able to get this issue out. I will do my best to get back on track with the next issue.

I would like to thank everyone who submitted articles this past year, with a special BIG thank you to Peter Bertram for his U.C.V. column which has filled a big void in U.C.V. material in our newsletter. My supply of articles on hand should carry me through for at least three issues, but by all means continue sending in additional material, as my on hand supply can never be too large.

It deeply saddens me that member #32 Gilbert Deibler passed away on 3/29/96. Gil was very active in collecting and researching G.A.R. and related items. He also was one of my best friends. Whenever either of us got a new and exciting item to add to our respective collections the first person we would call is each other to share our find. I spent many an afternoon with Gil sharing our finds and conversation. I believe my food bill during these visits is more than I could ever pay. Gil, you are in my thoughts and you will never be forgotten.

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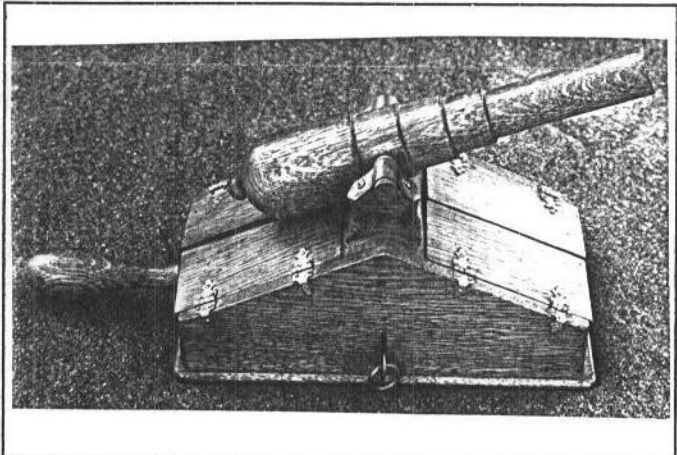
"The VETERAN"
Editor Rance Hulshart

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G.A.R. CANNON BALLOT BOX

By Rance Hulshart

Illustrated is another unusual wooden ballot box. Both ends of the box have a double set of hinged doors which swing open to retrieve the marbles. The two ends are divided by a brass bar with ring attached which slides in and out. Has a turned wood handle for carrying. Voting was achieved by getting a marble of choice (black or white) from the front end of the box and placing it in the end of the barrel. It rolled down the barrel and dropped into the rear end of the box. After voting was completed the rear doors were opened and the results tabulated. Although the box has no markings it came out of the George G. Meade Post No. 119 G. A. R. which was located in Lexington, Mass.



L. OF G.A.R. FINGER RING

By Rance Hulshart

Illustrated below is a gold ring with oval black onyx inset stone. Applied to the onyx stone is a miniature five point star. Center of star is blue enamel with soldier/ sailor motif. Marked around this on white enamel is LADIES OF G.A.R./ 1861 1865. Points of star are red enamel with branch of service motifs. The sides of the ring have intricate cut out filigree designs. It is marked 10K. I have looked for a G.A.R. ring for many years and although I have still not found



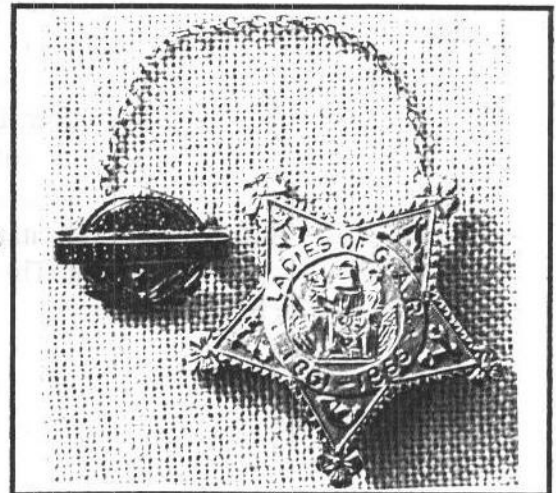
one, this ring is as close as I have come to finding one and I will continue to look for the ring of my choice.

LADIES OF G.A.R. BREAST PIN

By Rance Hulshart

Illustrated below is a gold Past President Ladies of the G.A.R. breast pin. The part which is marked Past President is connected to the main pin by a thin chain. It is my guess that this basic pin was available by a dealer and you could choose what the connected part designated. Reverse of the star is engraved To/ Dollie Herb/ From Gowen Circle No. 120/ 1938. Does any member know for sure what

Department this circle was from and also which post it was an auxilliary for? I do know several departments had Gowen G.A.R. posts. Please contact the Rance Hulshart if you have any info.



NEW MEMBERS

- #283 Bill Simmermacher
24 Alpine Drive
Apalachin, NY 13732
G.A.R.
- #284 Kenneth Smith
232 Stoll Street
Wyandotte, MI 48192
U.C.V., S.C.V., U.D.C.
- #285 David Biffen
1244 West Chester Pike
Suite 408
West Chester, PA 19382-5657
G.A.R., Army Nurses, Loyal
Legion, L. of G.A.R.
- #286 Leonard Jareczek
4720 N. Kilpatrick Ave.
Chicago, IL 60630-4028
G.A.R., U.C.V.
- #287 Charles Bearden
651 East 4TH Street
Suite 402
Chattanooga, TN 37403
U.C.V. 1893-1912, U.C.V. Nat.
and Georgia Division
- #288 Robert Avery
7018 Woodfern
Houston, TX 77040
G.A.R., U.C.V.
- #289 Mary Ulrich
15500 Wayzata Blvd.
#748C
Wayzata, MN 55391
General interest
- #290 J. Edward Power
4244 Foster Drive
Des Moines, IA, 50312
G.A.R. Nat. Delegates and
information on G.A.R.

- #291 Edwin Lehew
8827 Willoughby Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
G.A.R. and Civil War Train
Oriented Items
- #292 Dave Carney
28 James Street
Georgetown,
Ontario, Canada L7G-2H4
G.A.R., Canadian Post Informa-
tion
- #293 Joe Kozma
25221 Wagnier Way
Hemet, CA 92544-1724
G.A.R., U.C.V., basically all
ribbons and badges
- #294 Larry Stevens
202 Bachmann Avenue
Newark, Ohio 43055
G.A.R., 76th Ohio Infantry
- #295 Dave Handley
6800 Swing-A-Long LN
Nashport, Ohio 43830
G.A.R., U.C.V., Veteran
Service Medals
- #296 Dennis Witter
Westlake Collectibles
Westlake Shopping Ctr.
Peoria, IL 61615
G.A.R., U.C.V.

ADDRESS CHANGE

- #196 Richard McTaggart
2864 Beach Road
Port Huron, MH 48060

REINSTATED

- #86 Walter Rudecki, Jr.
932 E. Bailey Road
Naperville, IL 60565
- #194 Warren Barber
P.O. Box 401
Plainwell, MI 49080

DUE'S NOTICE

Any member who has not already renewed his membership for C.W.V.H.A. for 1996-97, please do so as soon as possible. Your prompt attention to this matter will be very much appreciated as it will eliminate the need to send reminders. Dues are \$10 and should be sent to Julieann Brighenti, RD#2 Box 61, Belle Vernon, PA 15012

Please make your check out to Julieann NOT C.W.V.H.A. as it cannot be cashed this way.

**C.W.V.H.A.
MEMBERSHIP
BADGES**

The association still has available membership badges for purchase by members. This badge is designed like the 4BN badge on page one of the newsletter, upper left corner and is made of brass and enamel with a clip pin back. What better way to show your pride in the association than by wearing this badge at shows, etc. Also those wearing this badge are easily recognized as being a member of the organization by other members and creates a good way way to strike up a conversation. The cost of the badge is \$10, which includes postage and can be obtained from Julieann Brighenti.

REMINISCENCES OF THE G.A.R. (PART II)

By Richard Partington

(Continued from "The Veteran", Vol. 9 No. 5,
pages 4-7)

In 1938 I attended the 75th Reunion of the Blue and Gray in Gettysburg. At that time I kept a diary which was published a few years ago in the Banner, (the official publication of the S.U.V.). A photograph was taken of an interesting Confederate veteran and myself in my reserve uniform by a reporter for the Danville Gazette, Danville, Indiana. I was always disappointed that this picture never appeared in the Banner along with the article.

During the reunion I spent most of my time visiting the veterans in the "tented city", recording their experiences in the war. Some of these notes I regret to say have been lost. One of the men I spent considerable time with was Frederick J. McWade. Frederick J. McWade had enlisted at the age of 16 in the 150th Ohio and was engaged in several skirmishes in Virginia. In 1864 he was in Washington serving in the forts that encircled the city when Confederate General Jubal Early came swooping down upon the capitol.

Washington was surrounded by a chain of forts which ranged along the opposite banks of both branches of the Potomac River- a semicircle of forts were to the North. The northern most being Fort Stevens. It was here that Gen. Early struck. He expected to take the fort by surprise, but Fort Stevens and all the other fortifications, to his surprise, were fully manned.

"Early's heavy artillery was blasting away and we were answering", said McWade. "That went on for three days and on the last day President Lincoln came out from the White House with Secretary of State Seward to view the forts. They joined General Wright on the bombproof and Lincoln stood erect despite the protestations of his aids. I can still see him about seven feet tall with his hat. While Seward trotted along beside him they urged him to get down, but he remained erect until a bullet dropped one of his staff, the surgeon. Then he bent down as if bewildered, and they moved back cau-

tiously."

When I was Commander-in-Chief of the S.U.V. in 1987, I spoke at a Lincoln Luncheon, held by the Department of New Jersey on this episode. I used as a source for this talk the account of Comrade McWade, along with the experience recorded by Justice Oliver Wendel Holmes in the book "Yankee From Olympus".

Mr. McWade never married and was attended at Gettysburg by his aid, Maurice Webb, who was employed as manager of the appliance department at Strawbridge & Clothier. Mr. Webb took copious notes of the reminiscences of both Union and Confederate veterans. I often wonder what happened to them, as they were more numerous and professional than mine.

Comrade McWade was employed for 40 years after the Civil War by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a general baggage agent and was credited with organizing and perfecting the checking system of that railroad.

During the summer, Mr. McWade lived at his home in Holmesburg, Pa., but in the winter months he moved to the Union League. He is buried in the churchyard of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Holmesburg, where he had served on the Vestry.

In Ken Burns' series on the Civil War, episode 9, he speaks of the 50th Reunion of the Blue and Gray held at Gettysburg in 1913. After speaking of Picket's Charge and how the veterans now embrace one another in "brotherly love and affection" he shows a picture of a Union and Confederate veteran greeting one another in back of a wall. The Union veteran was Frederick J. McWade and the Confederate veteran was J.F. Howell. This picture was taken in 1938, not 1913. In my little autograph book I have J.F. Howell's picture along with the record that he served as a corporal in Co. K, 24th Va. Cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee's Division of Elwell's Corps. I have an article written by him and handed out at Gettysburg entitled, "Comparative Longevity, Vitality & Activity". In the article he states little about his experiences in the Civil War except to say, "I cannot see that my experience of three years as a Confederate soldier has had any special influence except possibly through my high appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, thus causing

me to feel that I am living to some purpose, if nothing more than to know that the memory of our efforts is kept green."

For the next two men I will quote from notes I recorded at the time. The first is Samuel B. Hanson. He was born the 15th day of March 1842 in Manayunk, Pa.; mustered into the 15th U.S. Regulars (Infantry) on August 12, 1862 for three years. He was honorably discharged Aug. 12, 1865 at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. He served honorably with his company (Co. E, 2nd Bat.) in the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 18-20, 1863 when he was taken prisoner for seven months and 18 days and drew ration money for this period after he was discharged. He weighed 198 when taken prisoner and weighed 98 the day he was paroled. He was at Libby Prison when the tunnel was dug, but "the officers would not allow the privates through the tunnel."

In Libby, after the prisoners dug the tunnel and some escaped, Mr. Hanson was moved to the tobacco factory right across from Libby. When the Yankee gunboats got up the James River near Richmond he was transferred to Danville, Va. He was paroled from Danville May 8, 1864.

Mr. Hanson said "...every day was a separate existence in hell. The prison was so crowded that you couldn't take a deep breath without hitting someone else in the ribs. There was practically no water; not enough to drink let alone to wash. I don't know how we survived it."

Hanson was exchanged for a Confederate prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio where he rejoined his regiment in a few months and served until the war ended. I visited Comrade Hanson not only at Gettysburg, but at his home on Venango St., where he lived with his daughter.

Mr. Hanson was a hard chewer, smoker and drinker all his life until 27 years ago (1911) when he stopped drinking overnight and hasn't drunk since. "He still smokes a great deal. The doctor has ordered him not to chew. He has five pipes and smokes one after the other."

Another veteran whom I met at Gettysburg was an old Negro veteran by the name of MacHenasy (I do not have his first name). He lived at 609 Mill St., Vicksburg, Miss. (Editor's Note; According to "The Last Reunion Of The Blue And Gray" by Paul L. Roy

a Mag Henasy of 609 Mill St., Vicksburg, Miss. attended the 75th Anniversary at Gettysburg, Pa. in 1938 and had fought for the Union). He was a major fifer and played a tune on the fife for me. He was born at St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, La., June 10, 1844, a slave. He was captured by Union soldiers at Bruinsburg, (not sure) Miss. about 75 miles South of Vicksburg when his "old boss", James M. McGill, "was taking all of us away from the plantation as the Yankees were coming". He was taken to Warrington, Miss. by the Union soldiers where he volunteered in June, 1863

He drilled with a gun, but never got to shoot it. He was soon given a fife as he was, with his old master, a "Quill blower" because every Sunday he had "MacBuff" play a couple of tunes on his quills. "He was a fine old man- a Scotchman." Mag Henasy enlisted in the 53rd Colored Regiment. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg. He went to the Grand Gulf where they had a battle. Then he went to Fort Gibson on the Mississippi, then to Yazoo City and to Fort Smith, Ark. where they had a big battle. As a musician he marched his regiment up to the front of the line, then would fall back and stack the drums, and the fifes would be put in haversacks or pockets; then they would help the doctor. He was mustered out on March 10, 1866 at Vicksburg and has been there ever since.

These are some of my reminiscences of my association with the Grand Army of the Republic, and other veterans (not all the veterans belonged to the G.A.R.).

Other veterans I can recall were Bazel Lemley of Mt. Morris, Pa. who was in the Bucktail Regiment, who served for three years and was wounded in a skirmish in the Wilderness; "Chief White Cloud", who was a full blooded Iowa Indian and who enlisted for three years; Samuel S. Fowler who as a quarter-master of the Grand Army was in charge of Room 340 in the City Hall in Phila., Pa. officially listed as Headquarters of the G.A.R. in that city. Comrade Fowler was a sergeant major with the 24th Pa. Vols. and saw action at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and at Gettysburg, etc. His regiment, which had numbered 1,310 men originally, at the close of the war had lost 750 men.

In 1949 in Indianapolis taps were sounded for the last time by the G.A.R. as it passed out of existence. Their story has been forgotten by a nation which no longer honors its past. They belong to another time and another age, which too frequently I feel applies to me. But they were an important part of my boyhood and youth, and I can not but think that something precious is gone from the American scene and we are the poorer for it.

In closing I want to quote from the verses written by MacKinley Kantor in a poem entitled "The Death of the G.A.R."

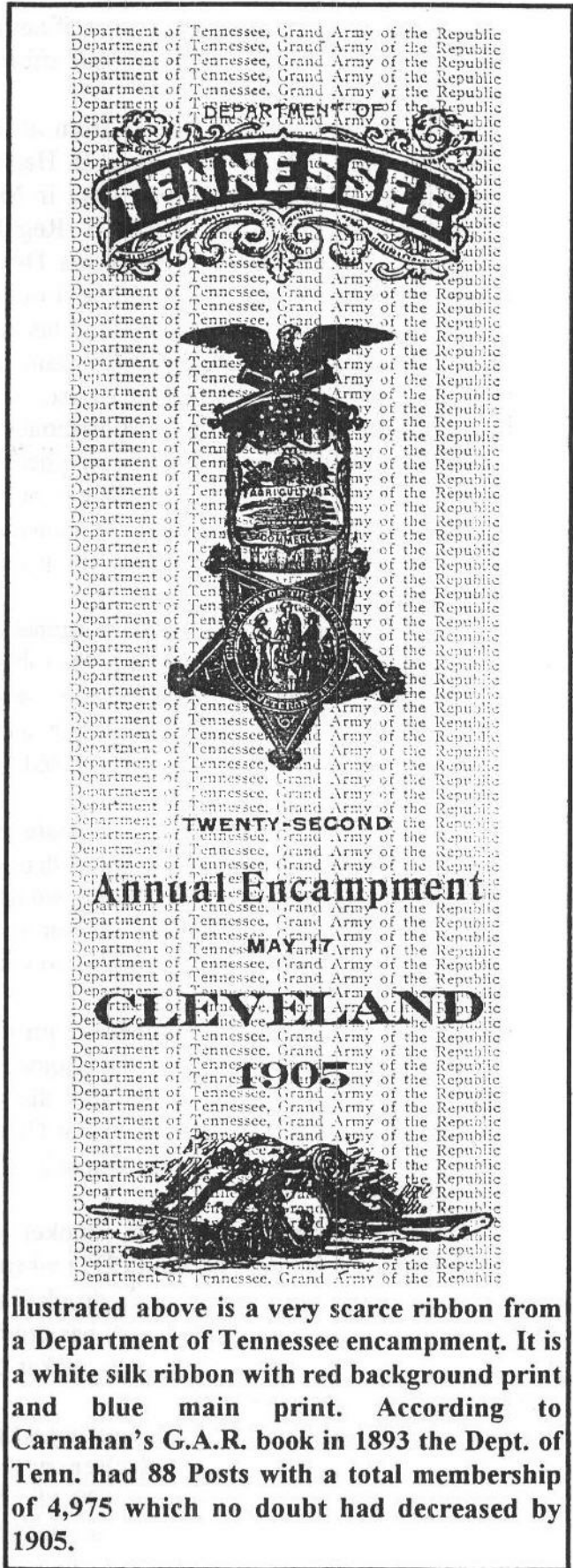
"There was something about them you cannot know
But it lived before you began to grow
And it made the soil we reared you in

It was as sweet as maple & gold as wheat
And it lived in every northern street
It gave us manna we cannot give
No matter how long God lets us live

I am talking about the GAR
That some of you think is a big bronze star
Kept in a desk that grampa used
and by worthy sentiment thrice abused
But the GAR was more than that
More than a cord on a battered hat
More than a ghost or a rural fairy
That sleeps up there in the cemetery
It was stuff that we who witnessed its death
Will miss as long as God gives us breath

Now they are gone from Webster City
and (all) of the other towns as well
Daughters & sons to you our pity
for we have a story you cannot tell"

(Editors Note; I personally enjoyed this reminisces member Richard Partington very much. The details in which he recalled events which happened fifty plus years ago is magnificent. I urge all members who live near an older individual with memories of Civil War veterans to take them time to talk with them and record what they have to say. Do it now, as sometimes tomorrow is too late.)



Illustrated above is a very scarce ribbon from a Department of Tennessee encampment. It is a white silk ribbon with red background print and blue main print. According to Carnahan's G.A.R. book in 1893 the Dept. of Tenn. had 88 Posts with a total membership of 4,975 which no doubt had decreased by 1905.

**"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO IN 1897"
THE FINAL CAMPAIGN THAT RESULTED IN
VICTORY AT ST. PAUL IN 1896**

By Brenda Wells

Initially, the Bidwell-Wilkenson Post had conceived the idea of inviting the 1896 Grand Encampment to Buffalo, but unfortunately had not had the time to discuss it with the other G.A.R. posts in Buffalo prior to presenting the idea before the Louisville Encampment in 1895. As a result, the 1896 national encampment was secured by St. Paul, Minnesota.

Buffalo immediately went to work to campaign for the encampment in 1897. It was agreed that the best plan was to form a committee of the G.A.R. that included representatives from each post. At the same time, Mayor Edgar B. Jewett was asked to name a



citizens' committee to assist in the work. The first meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held jointly with the Common Council and the G.A.R. Committee in the Mayor's office on April 14, 1896. There was no question that Buffalo wanted to formally invite the national encampment in 1897. The real issue was the ways and means of raising funds.

After seeking information as to the expense and results in other cities where encampments had been held it was formally voted that, regardless of expense, every effort would be made to carry on the work. Augustus F. Scheu was named President of the Citizens'

Committee and D.H. Turner as General Secretary.

On August 30th the delegation was ready to start for St. Paul. Along with representatives of the Citizens' Committee there were delegates representing the city and approximately 75 members of the various G.A.R. posts that attended.

The delegation was loaded with ribbons, badges and advertising material galore. Everyone wanted Buffalo badges and "Put me off at Buffalo in 1897" tags were seen everywhere.

Baltimore and all the other cities who came to present a case withdrew in favor of Buffalo with the single exception of Denver. The delegates from Colorado gave a good fight for their city, but the fact that New York had not hosted a national encampment in almost 20 years, along with the number of soldiers that the Empire State had sent to the front during the war made a favorable impression to the convention.

(Continued on page 8)



Illustrated above is the ribbon issued to the members of the Citizens' Committee who attended the 1896 National Encampment at St. Paul, Minn. The ivory colored ribbon has gold leaf lettering and an over-all dimension of 8" X 2 1/2".

**("Put Me Off In Buffalo",
continued from page 7)**

After a moving presentation by the Hon. Anselm J. Smith to "Come to the great Queen City of the Lakes", General Alger of Michigan was the first to gain the attention of the chairman and moved that the city of Buffalo be designated as the place of the next encampment. The delegates from Colorado presented the city of Denver as an amendment but when the vote came in only 16 men voted in favor. The Colorado men then moved to make it unanimous and Buffalo had the distinguished honor of receiving the vote of every member of the national delegation as the encampment city for 1897.

Sources: Commercial-August 24, 1897

Report of the 31st National Encampment, 1898

1890 CARTRIDGE BOX

By Howard Hoffman

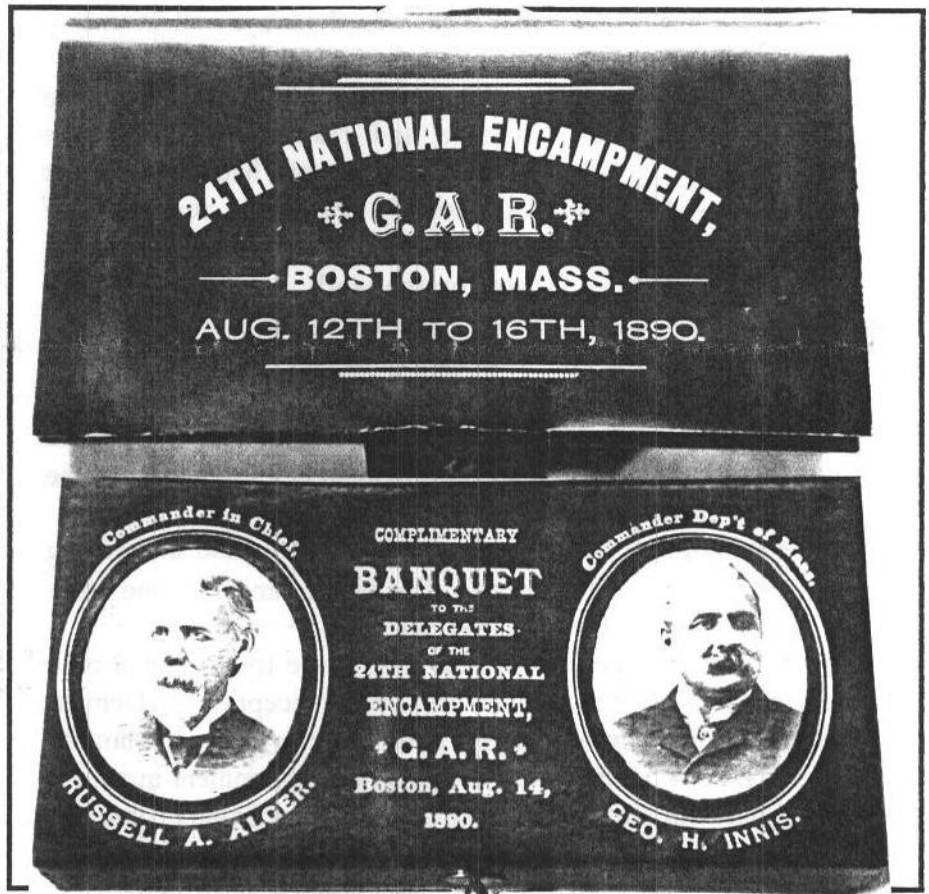
Illustrated to the left is a very nice and unusual souvenir given to the delegates at the banquet held at Boston, Mass. in 1890.

Made to resemble a Civil War cartridge box complete with a closing tab it opens to reveal photo's of Commander-In-Chief Alger and Department of Mass. Commander Innis along with banquet information. The box could actually hold something and probably did originally. Most likely it contained either cigars or mints.

TELEGRAPHERS REUNION BADGE

By Rance Hulshart

Illustrated to the right is a reunion badge of a very small organization which included as members Civil War Telegraphers. The badge is made of brass. The pin bar is marked 15th/ suspension bridge motif/ Annual Reunion. The center of the badge has a motif of the Samuel Morse Monument who is generally credited with inventing the telegraph system. Marked around this *Old Time & U.S. Military Telegraphers*/ New York Sept. 11th & 12th. Marked below 1895. The reverse of this badge is marked C.G. Braxmar/ 10 Maiden Lane/ New York. This is one of the nicer reunion badges/ ribbons of the approximate six different ones which I know exist. No doubt others also exist.



FEATURE MUSEUM....THE "LOTZ HOUSE"

1111 COLUMBIA AVENUE, FRANKLIN TENNESSEE 37064 (615) 791-6533 FAX (615) 791-5650

Submitted by Ronny Mangrum, Director, Lotz House Museum

Welcome to the Lotz House War Between the States and Old West Museum!

The house was completed in 1858 by Johann Albert Lotz and his wife Margaretha who were German immigrants. Mr. Lotz, a master carpenter by trade, specialized in building furniture and pianos. His handiwork of the time could be seen in the County Court House as well as many homes around Franklin. Today, many of his special touches can be seen throughout the Lotz House. Mr. Lotz's theme of a scallop shell flanked by decorative scrolls can be seen on the mantle in the front left room of the house. The same design is prominent over each of the windows on the north and west facades of the house. Also, the woodwork along each side of the doors match the woodwork along side of the mantles. Perhaps the most impressive original detailing is the newel post at the bottom of the staircase. It has intricate carvings on it, and the middle section is a piano leg, similar to those used on his musical creations.

Among the unique architectural designs in the house are the split doors downstairs in the War Between the States relic rooms and the split windows directly above the second floor. You will notice that Mr. Lotz did not have any hearths upstairs in the house. When it was built, the house was "L" shaped. The room with the Native American relics and our office above were added sometime after 1910. The house has all its original floors, except in the Old West room, where we put in a yellow poplar floor, to match the same material used in the rest of the house.

The Lotz house is located on land that was purchased from Fountain Branch Carter in 1856. Before the bloody battle of Franklin began on November 30, 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Lotz, along with their three daughters, sought refuge with their neighbors in the basement of the famous Carter House across the road. Col. Emerson Opdyke and his troops were held in reserve on both sides of the Columbia Pike near the Lotz House. His counter charge is credited with saving the Union line after the Confederates broke through on Columbia Pike near the Carter House. Some of the worst fighting occurred between the Lotz and Carter Houses. After the battle, the Lotz House, along with every home in Franklin, was used to care for the many wounded and dying soldiers from both sides of this tragic fight. The Lotz House is not battle scarred like the Carter House, and we attribute that to the fact that the owner was a wood worker and probably repaired the damage soon after the war.

During reconstruction years in Tennessee, there was not much need for furniture and piano makers due to the struggling economy in Tennessee. Mr. Lotz sold his home and many furnishings in 1870 to Robert G. Buchanan and moved to San Jose, California with his family. The Buchanan's had a daughter, Eulala, who married former Confederate Captain Thomas J. Carothers, who served in Co. H, 20th Tenn. Infantry. This is the same unit Capt. Tod Carter and Col. William M. Shy began their military service in. The home was soon passed to the Carothers and remained in that family to the late 1920's.

The house passed through many hands since the Carothers lived here. It has been used as a boarding house and even a haunted house during the 1970's for Jaycee's fund raisers. After a period of vacancy, it was nearly torn down in the late 1970's. It was the late Dr. Rosalie Carter, granddaughter of the builder of the Carter House, who rescued the Lotz House from that ignominious fate. Since 1983, the Lotz house has undergone three renovations: first as a restaurant and secondly as commercial offices. In the summer of 1994 its most recent renovation took place when Dan Clark purchased the home for use as a museum to display his and other Sons of Confederate Veterans' collections of artifacts.

We hope you enjoyed this history of the Lotz House and that you will spread the word that we have big plans for the museum.

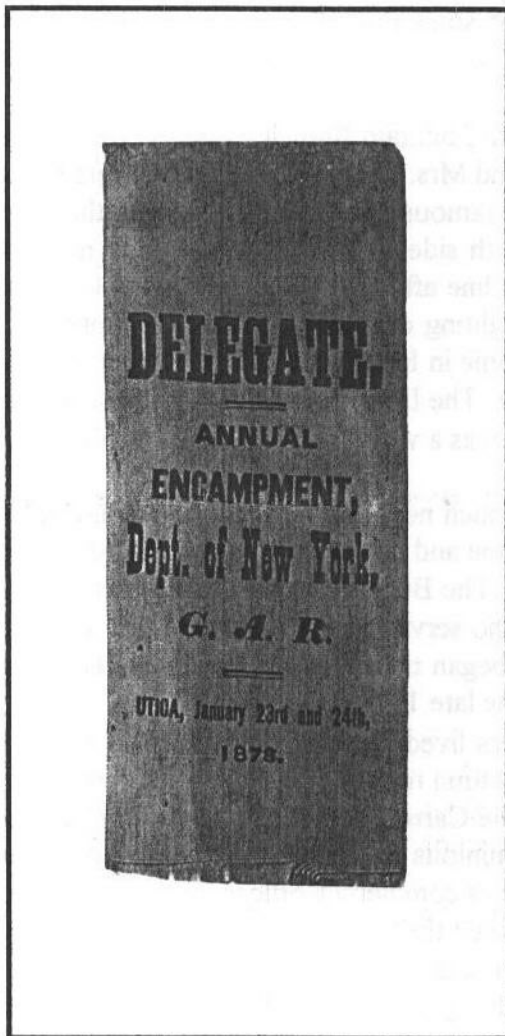
(continued on page 10)

(The Lotz House Museum continued from page 9)

We hope to rotate the exhibits and display other private collectors' memorabilia, most of which will be similar to our present collection but have never been shown to the public. Plus, we are also interested in marking and reclaiming the Franklin Battlefield. Therefore, we have donated office space to a non-profit group, which is attempting to achieve this goal we support. We are also interested in preserving Southern history and do not support those who rewrite or misinterpret Confederate and Union soldiers actions.

The museum is a project of the local Sons of Confederate Veterans, Tod Carter Camp #854, in Franklin. We opened last October and along with the many rare and identified artifacts from both Confederate and Union soldiers, we do have over 40 U.C.V. pieces, (some that belonged to Nathan Bedford Forrest's children), and only 3 G.A.R. items. We are still buying and accepting donations, so this will change as we get more established.

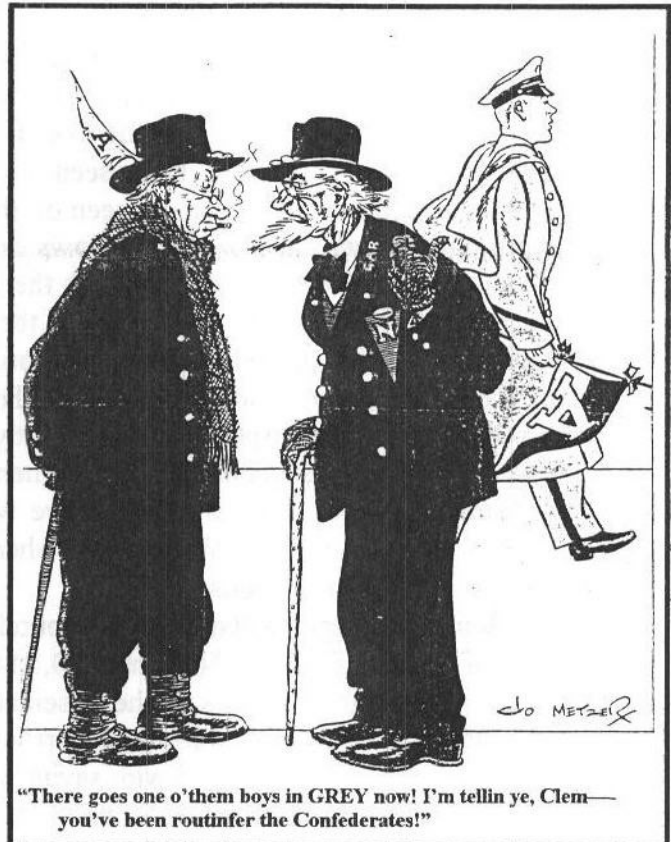
Hours our from 9A.M. until 5 P.M. Monday through Saturday and noon until 5P.M. Sunday. Admission is adults \$5, children 12 and under \$2 and senior citizens \$4. A gift shop is available.



VETERAN HUMOR

Submitted by David Klinepeter

Many of us currently look at veterans as being strictly serious without a humorous side. Illustrated below is a roughly 1920's humor, clearly illustrating that they too indeed had a sense of humor.



EARLY DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK DELEGATE RIBBON

By Rance Hulshart

Illustrated to the left is an early ribbon from the Department of New York. The ribbon is red with black print. In my experience most of the early department ribbons, from all departments were just plain ribbons with print. That is to say they contained no metal parts or pin bar. For attachment they must have been simply pinned to the owners coat. For those of you looking for a field to specialize in and not wanting to pay the price which national delegates currently cost, collecting department delegate ribbons/ badges can be very rewarding.

THE UCV/SCV CORNER #5

by Peter Bertram - #244
P.O. Box 451421 : Atlanta, GA 31145

**100th ANNIVERSARY
SONS OF
CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

Dear friends.....It isn't every year that we get to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of one of the organizations we cherish, but '96 is such a year. Interestingly, this badge *is not the official SCV 100th anniversary badge*-but it might have been! Curious? Then read on.....



NOTE: All cataloging data is tentative pending release of the final product!

MBR#:996S1-1401

Desc: SCV: 100th Anniversary: souvenir reunion badge: 6 pc (top BAR with 2nd and 3rd BAR suspended below; crossed SABERS and maltese cross MEDAL suspended from 3rd bar; RIBBON back suspended from top bar): estimate 2" x 6".

OBV:

- *Top Bar: at top, CSA 1st Nat'l and 3rd Nat'l flags in red, white and blue cloisonne with CSA Seal between in bright gold: below is image of Stone Mountain carving in ornate bright gold frame.
- *2nd Bar: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA in gold letters on cloisonne background.
- *3rd Bar: 100TH ANNIVERSARY in gold letters on cloisonne background.
- *Crossed Sabers: bright gold
- *Cross: bright gold with DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY, 1896-1996 on four arms of cross; SCV monogram in center in red, white and blue.
- *Ribbon back: CSA Battle Flag in red, white & blue.

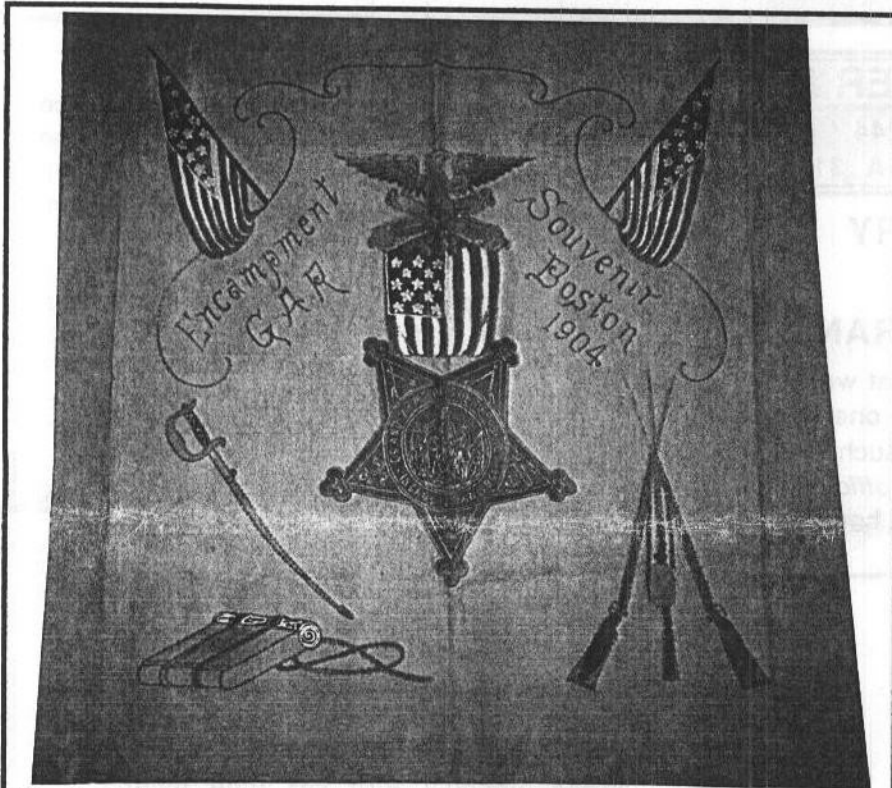
references above to "bright gold" are brass stamped with 24k gold plating

REV: Safety clasp on top Bar, balance unknown.

Mfg: Heritage Specialties

So what am I talking about with "it might have been"? Well friends, I ran into Mr. Robert Snead from Heritage Specialties in his booth at a CW Show a couple weekends ago. Now Heritage produced the official badge for the 1995 SCV Reunion in Chattanooga (MBR Newsletter V1, pg 5). They have also designed this badge for the 1996 Richmond Reunion this year but, as Mr. Snead explained it, the SCV vetoed his design because of the cost. Now this is just too gorgeous a badge to just toss out and forget about, so what Heritage intends to do is to manufacture it anyway, in a *limited edition* of between 500 and 1,000 depending on how many pre-orders he gets. I was so impressed with the design I ordered five of 'em on the spot (yeah, yeah-I want one like that!). So here's the pitch. They will be available at the Reunion in Richmond for \$35.00 each. Mr. Snead agreed to let me put the word out to my friends so if you want one, pre-orders are \$29.00 each plus \$1.00 shipping, total thirty bucks! Just send me your check (to Peter Bertram). Pre-order cutoff is May 15th, **DELIVERY IN JUNE!**

Anyone wanting a free sample copy of The Confederate MBR Newsletter, just send me a #10 SASE.

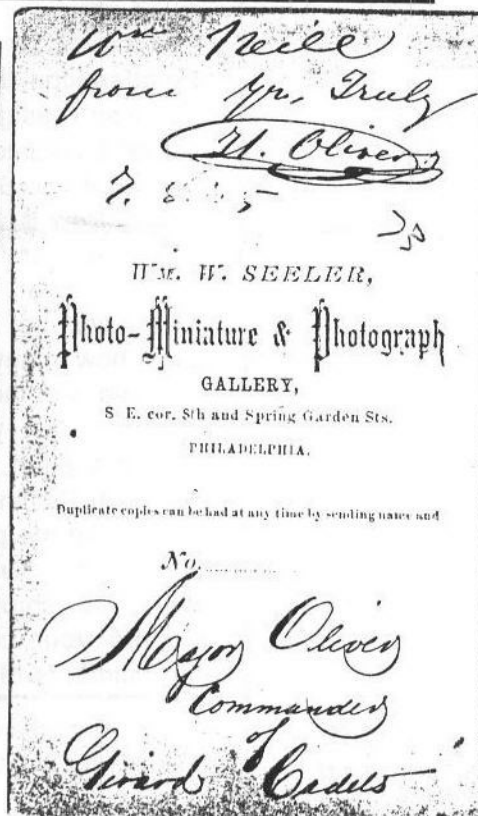


Illustrated above is an unusual piece of embroidery, which was a souvenir of the 38th National Encampment of the G.A.R. This National was held in Boston, Massachusetts in 1904. The embroidery was done in red, white, blue and gold. It measures 21 1/2 inches X 22 1/2 inches. There are no manufacturer markings.

From the collection of Jim McGraw



Illustrated above is a badge consisting of a brass pin bar marked G.A.R. with separate bar to hold R-W-B striped ribbon which holds a brown ceramic jug by a ring. The jug is complete with a cork and has an applied label marked "Put me off/ at Buffalo". Refer to page 7 and 8 for an article concerning this badge.



GIRARD CADETS CDV

By Jim McGraw

Illustrated to the left is the obverse and reverse of a CDV in my collection. Note the 1869 "Medal of Honor" style G.A.R. membership badge. Also note he was Commander of the Girard College Cadets. I know this college was located in Phila., Pa. and had their own uniform button (Albert SU 132). Could any member give me more information on Oliver? If so write Jim McGraw, RD #1 Box 172, Hancock, NY 13783