

The Veteran

Newsletter of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association

Volume 10, No. 4

Founded 1987

Jan-Feb, 1997

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The Society of the Army of the West Virginia Membership Badge

The Society of the Army of West Virginia was formed in September of 1870, but was not formally organized until October 19, 1871, at the first meeting of the veteran organization. During the eighth meeting of the society a design for a membership badge was presented and authorized.

It was at a meeting of the badge committee in Ironton, Ohio, in September, 1883, the design was developed. In attendance was General George Crook, Gen. R.B. Hayes, Capt. E.E. Ewing, Capt. E.S. Wilson, and Col. Henry J. Johnson. The description by the badge committee described the new badge. **The principle feature of our badge is an eagle. This was adopted as the ensignia of the Army of West Virginia by the order**

of General Crook in 1864. Our badge presents the three colors of the services. Our eagle differs from the one of the Army

Headquarters, that was a spread eagle. and this has drooping wings, typical of the peace over which it keeps watch and ward. The six pointed star in the blue field refers to the Eighth Army Corps, with which the Army of West Virginia was for a time merged.



The society was not unique in its purposes and objectives. Fraternal fellowship and preservation of the records of the Army of West Virginia were the primary goals of the organization. The heritage of preservation of battlefield achievements is recognized today as the foundation on which our current research and interest in the Civil War can be direction traced. Without this

Contents of this issue of the Veteran

The President's message and Association News	38
The National Encampment Photo Album	39-40
UCV/SUV Pages by Peter Bertran	42-43
The 3BN-GAR Column - The Soldiers & Sailors Convention	45-46

The President's Message

Dr. George Finlayson



Greetings to all members and a warm welcome to those who recently joined the CWWHA.

Julieann Brighenti and I are grateful to Roger Heiple for assuming the office of Secretary/Editor in mid-term. His skill and knowledge are greatly appreciated.

Recently I was privileged to see two unusual Civil War artifacts. The first a mint condition ribbon from New York in 1862 welcoming home a union officer who had been a prisoner of war, certainly a rare item of that vintage. The second, a confederate battle flag from a Virginia infantry regiment, that was uncovered in a barn in Tennessee.

Both of these are proof that artifacts are still being discovered and are exciting examples of the search.

First Call. The 11th. Encampment of the CWWHA will be held in the Ohio Civil War show in Mansfield, Ohio, May 3 & 4, 1997. Our dinner meeting is Saturday evening, the 3rd. Elsewhere in this issue is a map of the area with motel information together with details of our meeting. Make plans now to attend: Satisfaction is guaranteed. As always, good hunting and good health.

Ohio Civil War Show
and
National Encampment
of the Civil War Veterans
Historical Association
May 3-4, 1997

Membership Badge of the Society of the Army of West Virginia - Continued

careful compiling of the orders, speeches, and letters by the veterans themselves, today's interest would not be as great.

Membership included the Governors of West Virginia prior to the close of the War, any man or officer who ever served in the Army, and any man that lived in the Dept. of West Virginia, but served in other armies.

Honorary members were sometimes allowed for men who

served in other armies or in the Navy.

Honorable discharge was absolutely necessary to be considered for membership.

The membership badge was manufactured by Baily, Banks, & Biddle, Philadelphia. It is made of gold and is considered a more difficult badge to acquire. Many times, the badge is found in the original case.

The Veteran

The Veteran is published bi-monthly and is the official publication of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association.

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C.W.V.H.A

Articles may be submitted either in typewritten form or electronic (MS Word or Word Perfect on a 3 1/2" disk) . Art work or photos may be sent and will be returned after scanning.

Please attach your name to all materials to insure return and proper credit.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss an article, please call Roger Heiple at 810-437-7311 after 8pm weekdays or anytime on weekends.



New Members

Mike Postlewait #315
41 Stockman Dr.
Paris, Il. 61944

Jack Buchert #316
Box 372608
Satellite Beach,
Fl. 32937

Walter Appel #317
13405 Nickleson Dr.
Woodbridge, Va.
22193

Stephen Hyatt #318
2827 Dixon Creek Ct.
Ft. Collins, Co. 80526

—More new members
next Veteran.....

Change of
Address

#50
Martin Travis
13818 Branham Ct.
Centreville, Va.
20120

#59
Rev. Lewis Drew, Jr.
P.O.Box 1517
Plaistow, N.H.
03865

#263
Charles Sullivan
711 Sunset Drive
Greensboro, N.C.
27408

The National Encampment Photo Album

by Roger L. Heiple.

One of the more interesting items in the photographic collection of the Library of Congress is the GAR National Encampment Photo Album. The album is actually three albums about 10" by 18" and they have been placed on the fragile list, so that special permission must be obtained before viewing them. A special book rest is provided and no removal from the albums, of the individual photos is allowed. You will be constantly supervised and must follow the very strict rules. I have looked and the albums three times and I think these are the only three times the albums have been out of storage in the last 20 years. When I first looked at the albums the rules were much different and I was allowed to remove many of the photos to read the interesting comments and photographers information on the reverse. This is of course no longer allowed. I would suggest if anyone wishes to view the albums, to make arrangements before traveling to Washington.

The album themselves are black leather covered with the gold letters of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic stamped on each album. Every officer of the GAR until 1902 had been contacted and asked to send in a cabinet size photograph of himself. Families were

contacted where the officer had died. A note tucked in behind one photograph gives an insight into the collection process.

*Office of
S.G. Cosgrove & S.S. Russell
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Pomeroy, Wash.*

Nov 22nd., 1902

*Gen. R.B. Beath
747 North 40th. Street
Philadelphia Penn'a
My dear comrade - I send you as
per your request of the 12th. of
Oct a cabinet sized photograph
of myself. Your energy in this
matter should certainly be re-
warded and I trust that one will
meet with your approval.
With the highest esteem, I am
Yours in F.C. & L.*



S.G. Cosgrove

Starting with the photograph of B.F. Stephenson, every officer of the National Encampment is represented. It is apparent that in many cases the

officer had a photograph taken especially for this occasion, because most men are in their uniforms and wear their membership badges, officers badges, and testimonial badges.

Under the most trying

National Encampment Album - Continued



Inscription in Album One

conditions, I have photographed each of the officers in the albums. Over the next couple of years I hope to publish these photographs. I obtained permission to have a curator remove the Stephenson photo so I could photograph the reverse. Not only did I have prints made of each photograph, but I have made slides and have had them scanned so they can be printed in the *Veteran*. If there is enough inter-

est, I can present the slides at one of our annual banquets.

These albums are very special items and do have a good and most protective home. They certainly must have been part of the large group of items turned over to the U.S. Government when the GAR disbanded. For years I have been tracking the various parts of this National Encampment collection. I have found the badges in the Museum of History and Technology, the books in the Library of Congress, and the photographs in the Library of Congress Photo Division. If anyone has any information of the whereabouts of other parts of the National Encampment collection, I would like to add to this list.



Gen. John Handranft



Gen. Ambrose Burnside

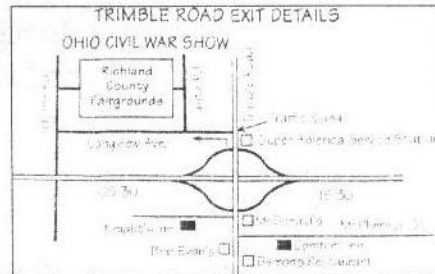
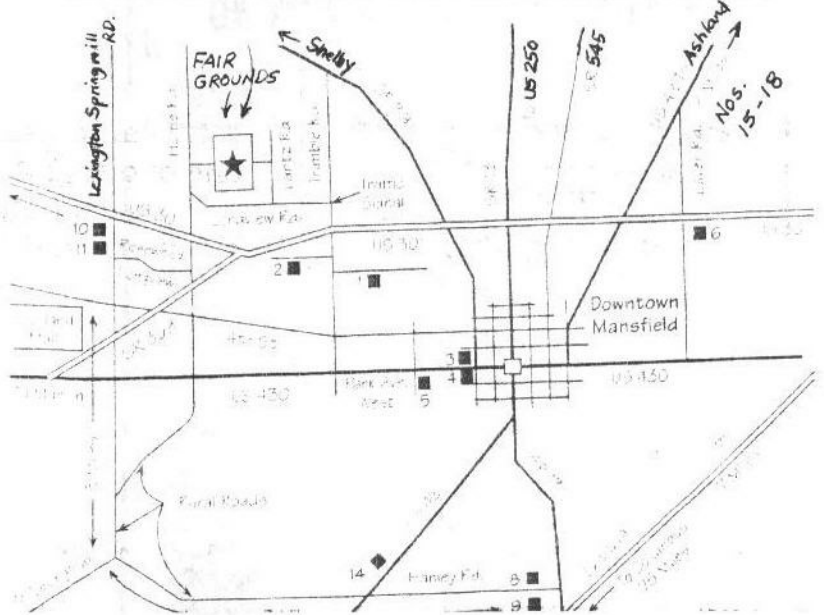
MAP OF GENERAL AREA MANSFIELD, OHIO

Mansfield Information

CWWHA Schedule of Events
Our 11th encampment will be held May 3&4, at the Richland County Fairgrounds in conjunction with the 20th Ohio Civil War Show. Our Saturday dinner meeting and program will be at the Comfort Inn, cash bar at 6:30, dinner at 7:00. The entrees are Damon's Ribs or Chicken Cordon Bleu. The cost is \$17 each (tax/gratuity included). Please make checks out to George Finlayson, M.D. and give your entree preference. Early reservations and choices are appreciated. Even if you are not a tableholder, please join us for dinner and the meeting! Don Limpert will be our featured speaker, his topic "What happened to the GAR Halls as the last veterans passed away?"

Motels	MAP #	Phone
Comfort Inn	1	419 529-1000
Hampton Inn	2	419 529-2100
Holiday Inn	3	419 525-3000
Metrol	4	419 522-5442
Max Plaza	5	800 425-7275
Best Western	6	419 549-2200
Travelodge	7	419 539-3332
Travelodge	8	419 756-7600
Super 8	9	419 756-6675
Fairfield Inn	10	419 747-2200
Hampton Inn	11	419 747-6363
Day Inn	12	419 756-6670
Budgetel (New 37)	13	
McMara	14	419 384-1315
Ashland Area		
Country Inn	15	419 289-7700
Days Inn	16	419 291-2567
Day Inn	17	419 289-0701
Travelodge (New)	18	419 281-8000
McMara (Ribs)		419 342-1141

For information & Tables
Contact:
Don Williams
1083 Oak Hill Circle
Ashland, Ohio 44805
Phone 419 289-3120



Advertising from the Army Navy Journal, March 1893

THE PETTIBONE MFG CO., CINN., OHIO,
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NEW REGULATION BLOUSE.



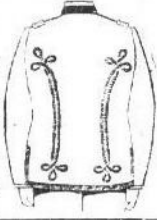
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overcoats, dress coats,
trousers, fatigue coats,
mackintoshes. Lead-
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Dress. Military Equip-
ments, Flags.



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& Co.

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MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR

OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.
WILL REMOVE MARCH, 1893, TO 768 BROADWAY.

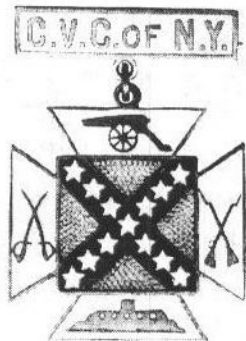
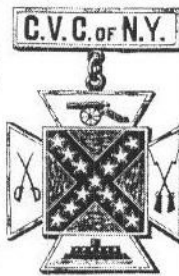
THE UCV/SCV CORNER #9

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

**THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS
CAMP OF NEW YORK**

Happy New Year, everyone - I hope 'ole Santa was good to you and yours and that you are all facing 1997 full of optimism and anticipation! Thought I'd start the New Year off with three rather unusual badges from up North. This Confederate Veterans Camp was organized in April of 1890.

I'd been aware for several years that this camp had a membership badge. This sketch appeared in *Confederate Veteran* Vol. III, #4 (April, 1895), along with sketches of their flag and some of their officers. I had begun to suspect that none of the badges had survived. Then I was recently given the opportunity to begin cataloging a major UCV collection and suddenly there they were - not one, but three!!!!



Everitt Bowles Collection
MBR#:890V5-5201

Desc: Membership badge, Confed. Veterans Camp of New York: 2 pc (BAR and MEDAL): 1-1/4 x 1-3/4

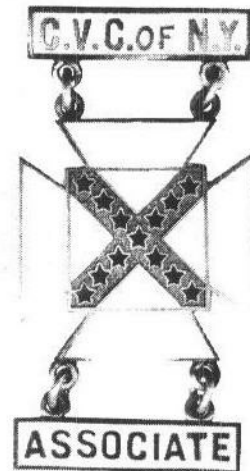
OBV:

*Bar: White enamel with gold trim; in gold letters C. V.C.OF.N.Y.

*Medal: Maltese type cross in white enamel; in arms of cross in gold - crossed sabers left, cannon top, crossed muskets right, ironclad bottom. Battle flag in center with red field, blue bars, and white stars.

REV: T-Bar attachment device on Bar. Mfg's name in three lines on Medal - C.G. BRAXMAR/47 CORTLAND ST/NEW YORK

Comment: How about it, friends? Is there an enterprising CWWVA member living in New York who might be interested in seeing what can be dug up on the C. G. BRAXMAR folks? Note new address on Assoc's Badge.



Everitt Bowles Collection
MBR#:890V5-5202

Desc: Associate Members badge, Confed. Veterans Camp of New York: 3 pc (BAR, MEDAL and 2nd BAR): 1-1/4 x 2-3/8

OBV:

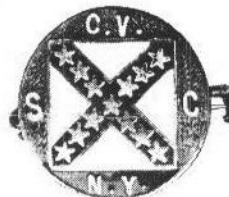
*Bar: White enamel with gold trim; in gold letters C. V.C.OF.N.Y.

*Medal: Maltese type cross in white enamel; arms of cross blank. Battle flag in center with white field, red bars, and blue stars.

*2nd Bar: White enamel with gold trim; gold letters - ASSOCIATE

REV: T-Bar attachment device on Bar. Mfg's name in three lines on Medal - C.G. BRAXMAR/10 MAIDEN LANE/NEW YORK

Comment: Not sure about the status of an associate. I suspect that the absence of military implements in the arms of the cross indicates non-combatants, perhaps supporters of the camp or junior members??



Everitt Bowles Collection
MBR#:890S5-5203

Desc: Members pin, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp of New York: 1 pc (lapel PIN): 11/16 dia.

OBV: Red enamel pin with gold letters S left, C.V. top, C right, N.Y. bottom. Battle flag in center with white field, blue bars, and gold stars.

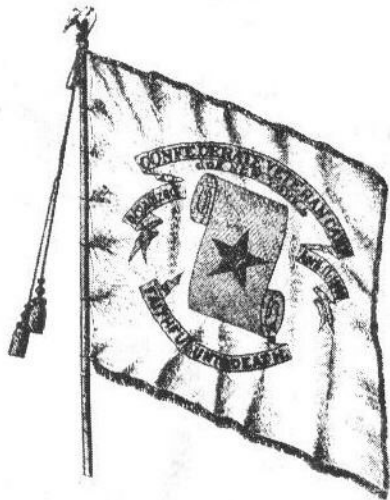
REV: loose pin type clasp

Mfg: Not noted

Comment: A very early Sons pin. The owner notes that documentation acquired with this pin states that it belonged to a Dr. Carmichael of Fredericksburg.

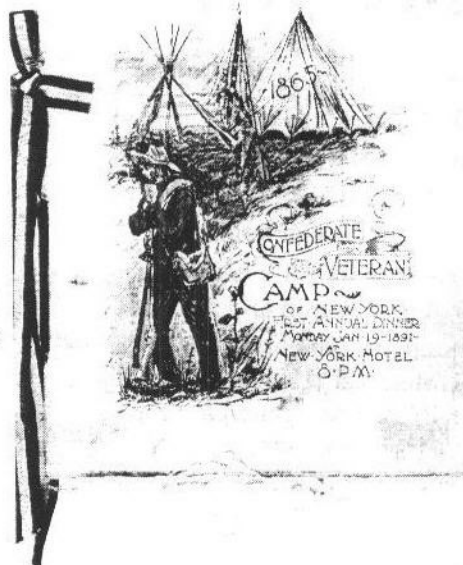
The UCV/SCV Corner #9 (cont)

The camp's flag
(from Confederate
Veteran, V. III, #4)

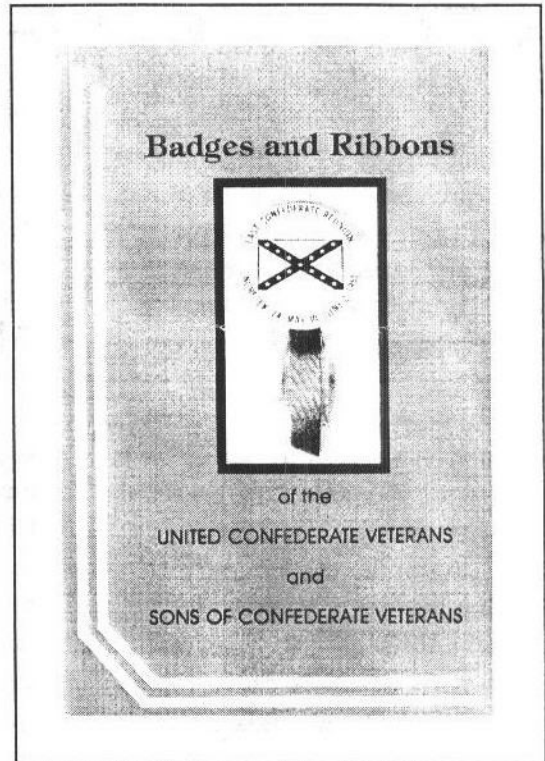


Col A. G.
Dickinson, first
commander of
the camp
(from
Confederate
Veteran,
V. III, #4)

beautiful silk
covered
program for
the camp's
first annual
banquet on
Jan 19th, 1891
(Everitt Bowles
collection)



**REMEMBER THIS
LITTLE GEM?
WELL IT'S BACK IN PRINT,
UPDATED AND NOW AVAILABLE!!**



Back in 1989, Mr. Lynn Jackson Shaw wrote and published the first ever book about UCV and SCV Medals, Badges and Ribbons. In addition to twelve pages of rare and scarce MBRs from selected years, it illustrated and described one MBR from every UCV/SCV National Reunion from 1890 to 1988 (all 94 of 'em!!) The original 1989 edition has been out of print for some time. Now Mr Shaw (a past cmdr-in-chief of the SCV) has a second printing of this classic, updated through 1995.

**Soft cover : 5-1/2 x 8-1/2 : 120 pages
125 MBRs illustrated : black and white
\$16.60 + 2.25 shipping
(please make check to Peter Bertram)**

Veteran in Politics

The Story of the G.A.R.

by Mary R. Dearing

This book written in the early 1950's stands as one of the finest modern publications about the Grand Army of the Republic. While the main focus is on the political nature of the G.A.R., it provides the reader an interesting history of the organization. Her research was mainly done at the Library of Congress, but she was able to draw on the records stored in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. She visited with Cora Gillis, the last secretary to the G.A.R. and got first hand knowledge of the last encampment of the G.A.R., along with access to the records in the National Encampment office.

One of the most important areas that Mary covers is the early formation of the G.A.R. She looks into the "official" story of the founding of the G.A.R. and finds it lacking. Her research points to a political side to the founding of the G.A.R. and states that Dr. Stephenson was operating on behalf of major politicians in the state of Illinois.

This book was one of the first books I read concerning the G.A.R. and has had a profound influence on my interest in this subject. Certainly, one of my proudest moments was to visit Mary and show her the vast collection of papers from Dr. Stephenson. These papers had never been published, although Dr. Stephenson's daughter had used some of the information in her book about her father. Finally, Mary was able to see the original letterbook, written in Dr. Stephenson's own hand, and a large

number of letters written during the early period of the G.A.R.

Mary's interest in the G.A.R. never diminished, but without contact with others interested in the G.A.R., she did not publish or research the subject again. After my first visit, I placed her on the mailing list for the newsletter I wrote for five years. Then, when the C.W.V. H.A. was formed I suggested that she make membership No. 1 and given an honorary lifetime membership. I know for a fact that she loved receiving the publications and was very happy to see that interest in the G.A.R. continued.

We had even discussed the possibility of her attending one of the Encampments in Ashland, but when she had to leave her apartment for a retirement home it became impossible.

She was a grand lady and I will always be the better person for knowing her. On my last trip to her apartment, I videotaped a short interview with her. Some day soon I would like to share it with the association membership. Her writing set a high standard for G.A.R. research and it should be the standard by which we continue research on the G.A.R. and U.C.V. veterans



Mary R. Dearing

The 3BN-GAR Column

Early Veteran Activities following the War



Symbol of the Early GAR -1865-68

NATIONAL CONVENTION of UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Held At

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Sept. 17 & 18, 1866

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the late Union Army and Navy, who endorse the action of the "National Union Convention," held in Philadelphia, met at Cleveland, pursuant to the following CALL, which was signed by General Geo. P. Este, chairman; H.H. Heath, Brev. Major-General, Secretary; and fifty Major Generals, eighty-four Brigadier generals, and nearly three thousand officers and soldiers of the army and navy.

CALL

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers now or lately in the Union army, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President and the principles announced by the national

Union convention at Philadelphia to assemble at Cleveland on the 17th. day of Sept. next, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country.

We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant, the Union for which we fought is till practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the general Government - to conquer all who, in arms, disputed its authority - and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war that the Union is indissoluble, and its powers, as expounded by its courts, supreme; that no State can, of its own motion, withdraw, or, at the will of its sister States, be excluded; and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union, and it right to take part is recognized by or known to the army and navy has been thoroughly achieved. The southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have, for more than a year past, abandoned the Rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and Laws prescribe.

In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its

councils they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Through their delegates **at** the national Union Convention they solemnly renounce the doctrines of nullification and secession from which this war arose; repudiated the rebel debt, and declared of sacred obligation the national debt; proclaimed the faith of the nation pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors and their families; declared slavery forever abolished, and freemen entitled to equal protection of law, in person and property, with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on all the great issues growing out of the war.

The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention preclude us from believing this enunciation of principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen - men who, like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharley, Houston, Brockenbrough, Hunt, Manning, and Stephens, were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South there was not a voice or vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the convention. If the best of the Southern people are ever to be believed, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people - sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free government - are ready to bear true allegiance to the constitution and Laws of the Union.

We are, therefore, unwilling to see the Southern people held in vassalage. They are our countryman - citizens of the United States - who have incurred penalties, but who have rights. Those who willfully participated in the Rebellion and are unpardoned, are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason. But, though individuals

may be tried, convicted and punished, communities cannot; nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation.

The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as it suits the purposes of the radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the constitutional amendment will have been adopted and each proscribed State will have ratified it. But it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many, of the Northern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the rebel army, we still could not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of the men in the late insurrectionary State, through compulsion or choice, served in the rebel armies, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers, to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders, whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How, then, can we expect southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders?

As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at best impracticable. That proposed by the President and approved by the National Union convention is feasible, and, we believe, safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overthrow the Federal Government, or even disturb its

career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel; and if they shall again rise in insurrection, the loyal people can and will subdue, and, if need be, destroy the. The Government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaim, to this generation at least, the crime and the terrible penalties of treason. Beholding their woes, and contrasting their weakness and our strength, we could afford to show the confidence and courage of magnanimity. We might well let our vanquished opponents arise, and like James Fitz James and Coilantegle Ford, stanch their wounds and forgive their treason. But we are not asked to be magnanimous, but only consistent and just. This we cannot refuse to be, without a violation of the Constitution of our country and a risk of its utter overthrow.

We seek, and will have, no association in political action with men, North or South, who are not avowedly and, in our opinion, sincerely faithful to the constitutional principles for which we fought. But if men who have taught or practiced treason now openly renounce their errors, and maintain with us the true principles of our Government, we shall not reject their co-operation. When the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government are in issue - however much we regret to sever cherished political associations and to co-operate with former enemies - we must prefer to act with these who have been wrong and are now right, rather than those who were right and are now wrong.

Believing that our Government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to save it, and who hold it dearer and more sacred than all party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in

sentiment, but who cannot in person attend, send delegates through the action of their societies or of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of September - the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers - and let us aid in restoring the Union it created and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

THE CONVENTION

By Roger L. Heiple

At 2:00PM, following a thirteen guns salute, the delegates assembled in the Convention Hall. On the large speakers platform was General Rousseau, General Custer, and Governor Bramlette of Kentucky. Major-General Wool was nominated by Gov. Bramlette as Chairman of the Convention, and he addressed the veterans, summarizing the purpose of the meeting, "to consider the principles enunciated by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and the restoration policy of President Johnson."

There should be no question that this was a liberal Democrat organization of veterans, they were interested in seating the delegations of representatives from the Southern state in Congress as soon as possible. They were supporting President Johnson and concerned about the effect the Constitutional amendment that freed four million slaves, increasing the Southern representation in Congress from ten to fifteen representatives, causing a possible backlash from the Radical Republicans trying restrict the rights of these former slaves. The possibility of another civil war at the hands of the "radical partisans" was thought to be a possibility.

The Opposing side was the very republican Grand Army of the Republic with a new symbol of the 3rd. Battalion. This organization was to position themselves as the defenders of the victory won on the battlefields of the Civil War. Many mem-



The Detroit News - June 15, 1939

Grand Army of Republic Musters only 11 Men in Michigan

Only 11 of Michigan's members of the GAR were in Jackson, Mich., when the roll was called for the annual encampment. In this picture the old soldiers are drinking, in water, a toast to their dead. From left to right: Ira M Stewart, 92 yrs old, of Petoskey, Martin J. Warner, 92, of Grand Rapids, and Orlando LeValley, 91, of Caro.

The Veteran

bers certainly believed they should remain ready to return to arms, supporting the 1st. Battalion (regular army), and the 2nd. Battalion (militia) if necessary to enforce the surrender reached at Appomattox.

For the next years the Soldier and Sailors Association would be a popular veteran organization. In Michigan, this organization was very much in evidence in the rural areas. Memorabilia of the organization is generally limited the the meeting ribbons. As the production of fraternal increased in the 1890's and early 1900's, the membership of the S&S Assoc. started to fade. As the political



nature of the Grand Army began to shift and attempted to appeal to all veterans, the S & S Assoc. was to close down and most members joined the Grand Army.

(Thanks to Don Limpert for the loan of the original convention report)

