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The Veteran

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**The President's Message
by Don Limpert**

Greetings members,

First of all, a warm welcome to all our new members who have recently joined our organization.

Much has happened since our last meeting in Mansfield held in May. Roger Heiple, a long-time friend and editor of our newsletter, had serious medical problems which forced him to give up his active roll as editor. I am happy to report that he is on the road to recovery; wintering in Florida. I took over as interim editor and with help from several people have struggled to put out the previous two issues.

The good news is George Kane, a member, has volunteered to take over as acting editor. I have passed on to him what I had for this issue, due in January 2000. I welcome him as a knowledgeable collector, computer expert, author, and former member of the editorial board of *The Historical Journal of Massachusetts*. Please note to communicate with George on future issues with articles, comments, etc.

Our next annual meeting will again be in Mansfield, Ohio on May 6-7, 2000. In the April issue we will have more information on meeting location, dinner, agenda, election of officers, and need of bylaws.

Our good member, John Mullay of Massachusetts, will be presenting a program on the 1890 G.A.R. National Encampment which was held in Boston.

The Editor's Message

My name is George Kane and I recently assumed the office of Acting Editor. I am presently a mainframe computer consultant, living in Chicopee, MA. I have a History degree from a local college; helped publish the *Historical Journal of Massachusetts* for a couple of years; published a book on U.C.V. Camps; and I am currently working on a reference work for the G.A.R.

I was sad to hear that Roger would not be able to continue as the editor of *The Veteran*. His knowledge of the history of veteran's organizations is astonishing. Good Luck in retirement.

I have a large G.A.R collection, but I don't want *The Veteran* to become "George's show and tell". This publication is "your" publication. Let us know what you want on its pages. If you have an interesting badge, ribbon or other memorabilia, send it in!! Don or I can be reached by letter, e-mail, or phone.

My first issue starts off with a little controversy, thanks to an article by Warren Barber (page 4) on the 1884 G.A.R. National Encampment badge. Do you have any alternate opinion? Peter Bertram is back with his "Confederate Corner" and Noel and Jan Preston showcase two veteran ribbons of their extensive collection.

Treasurer's Report

Julieann Brighenti reports for year ending December 31, 1999 the Civil War Veterans' Historical Association has 150 (paid) members and \$4,778.08 in the bank. Members are reminded that the dues are now \$15 per year.

**Ohio Civil War Show
and
National Encampment
of the Civil War Veterans
Historical Association**

**Mansfield, Ohio
May 6-7, 2000**

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The Veteran

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Articles may be submitted either in typewritten form or electronically (e-mail or disk) MSWord, WordPerfect or Excel are the preferred software choices. All materials will be returned. If you have questions, please call George Kane at 413-592-2166. Postal and e-mail addresses are listed on the front page.

Veterans in Cyberspace

by George Kane

For the last couple of years, the largest selection of Civil War memorabilia can be found in web site auctions. The most prominent of these sites is ebay (www.ebay.com). Although many other auction sites make the World Wide Web their home, ebay remains the undisputed king of cyberspace auctions.



After registering with ebay, anyone can begin to bid on the myriad of choices listed for auction. The search engine at this site is remarkable. You can search through the entire site or just a section, such as *Collectibles: Militaria*. Militaria has ten sub-sections and you can search *Civil War*, *WWI*, *WWII*, etc. You are better off limiting the scope of your search as the Collectibles section alone usually contains over a million pieces being presented for auction.

In this issue of *The Veteran* and subsequent issues, I will be presenting a number of articles on obtaining or simply viewing veteran memorabilia through auctions, dealer web sites, and other cyberspace outlets. There are also many sites that present research on the Civil War and its veterans.

Bidding on Auction Sites

There are many negatives to bidding on auction sites. The most obvious is dealers who have no idea what they're selling or its value. In the last couple of years, there has been an influx of reproductions, fakes and fantasy items. When bidding on any site, always remember . . . *caveat emptor*. . . buyer beware. When bidding, always read the description. Don't always rely on the picture of the object presented. Small objects can appear large and vice versa. Sometimes small flaws are not apparent in the picture of the lot. Most dealers will present any problem areas within their description.

There are many bidding strategies. The most costly strategy is to constantly try to be on top.

Remember, most of these auctions are seven days in duration. Many bidders espouse the sniping strategy. These ebay snipers bid early and then not again until the end of the auction. The outcome of many auctions is determined in the last minute. On many auctions of premium pieces, the fury of last minute bidding can easily overcome common sense. It's sometimes discouraging to win a lot, only to see the same piece sell later for much less.

Books and Magazines on Veterans

You're on www.ebay.com and you spot a Life magazine with a Grand Army of the Republic article. Do you quickly bid \$26.00 and hope others bid less? If you're smart, you'll search for the same magazine using its name and year ("Life 1953"). Be sure to use parenthesis, so both the name and date must be in the lot. Many people sell Life magazines on the Internet. Many of them are completely oblivious to the G.A.R. or U.C.V. Recently, I searched for three Life magazines on ebay that I already owned. They were:

June 1, 1953 "Remaining Civil War Vets"
(cover: Brook Sullivan)
August 20, 1956 "Death of the G.A.R."
(cover: Audrey Hepburn)
May 11, 1959 "The Last CW Veteran"
(cover: Baby Doe Tabor)

Within a week I had purchased all three for prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$12.00 plus postage. The Audrey Hepburn issue recently sold in the Military section with G.A.R. in the title for \$27.00. Next Saturday, go to the library and search the Periodical Index for magazine articles on the Grand Army of the Republic or any other Civil War veteran organization. Then look for these magazines on ebay. You'll be surprised how affordable and how available these magazines are. Book search engines on the World Wide Web are also helpful. My favorite is MXBookfinder (www.bookfinder.com). These search engines have access to thousands of booksellers. Many times, books that sell at auction for high prices are available cheaper at these sites. ♦

The 1884 National Delegate Badge by Warren Barber III

With the increase activity in Grand Army of the Republic collecting, I think that now is the time to correct some misinformation that has been in circulation for years. Misinformation that is now in print in the form of the Johnson & Floyd picture book of G.A.R. badges. I can only compare the magnitude of this error with that of Brad Long immortalizing the infamous G.A.R. "death badge" in his book, *Collecting G.A.R. Memorabilia*.

The misinformation that I speak of is the idea that there was no 1884 national G.A.R. delegate's badge. Being an avid collector of G.A.R. memorabilia for over thirty years, I can assure you that this notion is one hundred percent wrong.

The G.A.R. had a long history of badges from the very first membership badge adopted at the 2nd National Encampment in Philadelphia on January 17, 1868. This 3BN-ribbon badge was THE FIRST official badge, which was proposed by A. S. Cushman of Massachusetts. The 3BN metal shield-type badge was derived from this ribbon badge of early 1868.

It is known that some veteran societies first had a membership badge on ribbon and with the increase in membership would have the means to produce a more substantial style, usually in metal. In fact there are some ribbon badges depicting beautiful badges that never made it any further than the ribbon.

The G.A.R. was a struggling organization for most of the 1870's, however this does not mean they didn't produce any national delegate badges before 1883. In fact, I know of four different national delegate badges from the 1870's. I have the 1882 national delegate badge. So why would a beautiful badge be produced for the 1883 National Encampment and the nothing for 1884 with resumption in 1885? It doesn't make sense.

I think part of this mix up is in one's definition of badge and medal. These two words are used loosely in the Johnson and Floyd book. So let us see what Mr. Webster has to say about this in his dictionary. A badge as defined by Webster is "1. A distinctive token, emblem or sign worn to show rank, membership, achievement, etc. 2. Any distinguishing mark, sign or symbol." It makes no mention of material used, so in its crudest form, one could make badges out of toilet paper. The material should never diminish the importance of a badge. On the other hand, Webster defines a medal as "A small flat piece of metal with a design or inscription stamped or inscribed on it, made to commemorate some event or awarded for some distinguished action, merit, etc."

As the G.A.R. blossomed in the 1880's, it had the means to produce more elaborate national delegate badges; badges that turned from ribbons to metal.

If one steps back and looks at the badges produced on the state level, it is easy to see the rise and fall of the G.A.R. badge. The 1870's and 1880's department delegate badges were mostly ribbons. From 1890 through the 1920's, the delegate badge typically consisted of a hanger, ribbon, and medal (or pendant). In the 1930's and 1940's, the delegate badge reverted back to ribbons. This largely was based on the financial standing and membership in each department.

The 1884 National Delegate Badge is actually quite typical for what was being made at the state level during that time. One of the earlier threads that tie the National Delegate Badges together is the use of the state seal and yellow ribbon. The early 1880's were a transitional period on the national level of G.A.R. delegate badges. While the 1883 badge is the first national delegate medal, it is by no means the first national delegate badge. To a G.A.R. historian such as myself, the fact that the first national delegate medal was in 1883 is nothing more than a footnote in the long history of the G.A.R. national delegate badge. ◇



Standard Bearer Association Badge by George Kane

I purchased this badge some years ago at a show. At the time I thought it was a little known veteran society. A few months ago I purchased another copy of this badge, but this time there was a 3" x 6" card attached. On the card was the following: "The Transfer of Flags was instituted in 1889 by George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, of which Captain Henry Lomb was a member."

"In 1931 the final survivor, Colonel Samuel C. Pierce, entrusted the perpetuation of the ceremony to the Captain Henry Lomb Camp, No. 100, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War."

"Beginning with 1933 the Transfer of Flags will include all the public and parochial schools of Rochester."

"In memory of Captain Henry Lomb, Mr. Carl F. Lomb presents this medal to you in recognition of your attainment of the rank of Standard Bearer in your school."

In the years after the turn of the 19th century, the G.A.R. turned heavily into Patriotic Instruction. Every camp and department had a Patriotic Instructor as an officer. The National Encampment of 1914 went so far as to create a Society of Patriotic Instructors that met at the same place and

time as the G.A.R. National Encampment. The G.A.R. tried to manipulate the History of the Civil War as taught in Public and Private schools. They were especially vehement when it came to what was being taught in southern schools. Here they ran head long into the United Confederate Veterans, who were pushing their view of the war.

The winner of this badge was probably the winner of an essay contest on the civil war or was picked by his teachers for his patriotic fervor. The badge is blank on the reverse except for the makers mark, Metal Arts Co., of Rochester, NY. It's not known if the same badge is still issued by the SUVCW or if the G.A.R. issued the identical badge. ♦

Old Glory and the G.A.R. by George Kane

There may have been six flags over Texas, but there were eight American flags during the G.A.R. era. From 1866 to 1949, there were twelve stars added to the U.S. Flag canton. Many G.A.R. posts had flags manufactured with the post name, number and location sewn or printed on the flag. Evidently, the G.A.R. was one of the few organizations legally allowed to add organizational phrases to a U.S. flag. The following chart will help to date these G.A.R. post flags:

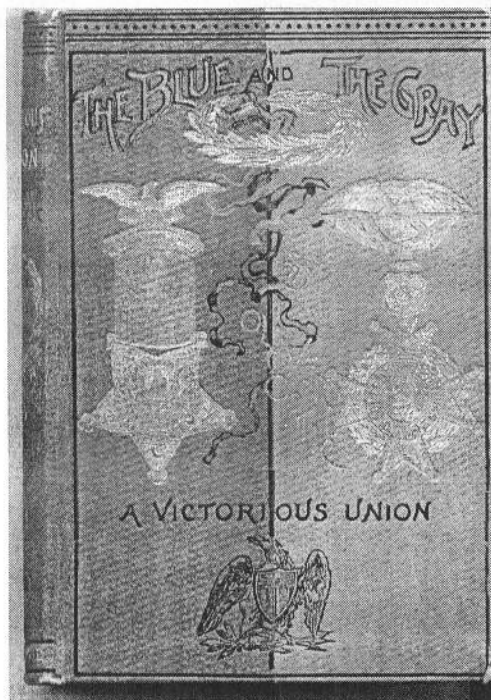
<u>Year</u>	<u>Stars</u>	<u>States Added</u>
1865	36	Nevada
1867	37	Nebraska
1877	38	Colorado
1890	43	ND, SD, MT, WA, ID
1891	44	Wyoming
1896	45	Utah
1908	46	Oklahoma
1912	48	New Mexico, Arizona

The stars were always added on the July 4th following the state's admission. For a complete list of stars added sign on the Internet to address: www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/4182/. ♦

Oliver Optic and the Blue and Grey by George Kane

The cover of the book illustrated below is from a twelve volume series, *The Blue and the Grey*, by "Oliver Optic". Optic was the pseudonym of William Taylor Adams (1822-97), a prolific writer of adolescent literature. Adams was a contemporary, competitor and compatriot of Horatio Alger, Jr., the dean of 19th century children's novels. The cover illustrates two badges. The badge on the left is the membership badge of the G.A.R., while the badge on the right is the membership badge of the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Virginia. The GCCVV, organized in 1883, predated the UCV by some six years. In 1895, it joined the United Confederate Veterans with special privileges. It represented all GCCVV Camps through one camp. (UCV Camp #521). Many of its camps joined the UCV individually, but on the Department level it kept its identity and separate Camp numbers.

Many of these volumes are available on the Internet for \$15 or less. In 1998-9, Lost Cause Books reprinted this series using the same cover. The reprints are available through Amazon Books (www.amazon.com) for \$14.95 each. ♦



The Reunion That Never Was by George Kane

In 1913 and again in 1938, the Union and Confederate Veterans met at Gettysburg to celebrate the anniversaries of that great battle. A third reunion of the two armies was proposed in 1929 by the Commander of the Maryland Department, Sons of Union Veterans to take place in Washington, D.C., sometime in 1930. Representative Edgar Howard of Nebraska introduced a bill in Congress in the fall of 1929 to appropriate funds to pay for this reunion. Unfortunately, within a month, the Great Stock Market Crash of 1929, destroyed any hope of funds from the government to pay for this event.

The Maryland SUV Commander E. H. Pitcher created the pamphlet pictured below in the fall of 1929. The pamphlet is 16 pages long, 3.5" x 5.5".



Pitcher states that the purpose of this reunion is to create "a better understanding between North and South" and crush "the curse of sectionalism". The booklet contains ten pages of endorsements of the proposal by politicians, including Herbert Hoover. ♦

Type IV G.A.R. Membership Badge by George Kane

It is often said that the serial numbers on the edge of the star pendant of the Grand Army of the Republic membership badge can not be used to pinpoint the date that the badge was manufactured. The serial number always contained a letter followed by up to five numbers. The letter was the initial of the last name of the current G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief. Because many of these Commanders had the same surname initial, the serial number is limited when dating badges. This is not true in the case of the Type IV membership badge. This badge, with its distinctive pointed eagle wing hanger, was only produced from 1880 to 1884. During this period, there were only six possible letters, E, W, M, V, B, and K. In 1886, the National Encampment added the Corp badges of Sheridan's and Wilson's Calvary and Hancock's First Veterans Corp to the reverse of the star pendant.



View of reverse - no added corp badges

Unfortunately, Samuel S. Burdett was elected Commander in Chief at this encampment. Whether any badges with Burdett's initial and without the added corp badges were manufactured is unknown. If some were made, then a Type IV badge with the initial B could be for Beath or a replaced pendant from Burdett's administration. John S. Kountz, who was elected at the 1884 encampment and served through the 1885 encampment, could possibly have two membership badge variations. Both would not have the added corp badges, but one

could have the pointed wing style and the other, the rounded wing variation.

The Type IV badge was created because the Type III badge too closely resembled the Medal of Honor. The Type IV was replaced due to complaints that the pointed wings of the eagle hanger often snagged on clothing and the points of the wings often broke off. If you have a membership badge with a pointed wing hanger, a serial number with one of the above letters, and a pendant without the added corp badges, you can safely (except for "B") date the badge as follows:

E	William Earnshaw	1880
W	Louis Wagner	1880-1
M	George C. Merrill	1881-2
V	Paul Vandervoot	1882-3
B	Robert B. Beath	1883-4
K	John S. Kountz	1884

The pictured Type IV badge has the serial number E7899. It was manufactured in 1880 during the Earnshaw administration. William Earnshaw was the only commander with the surname initial E.



The serial number is located on the edge of the star arm at about 4 o'clock. ✧

My Favorite Ribbons by Noel and Jan Preston

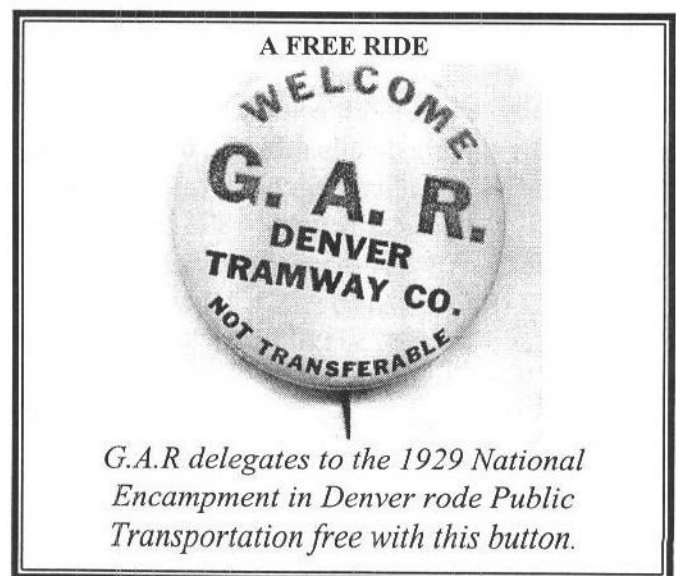
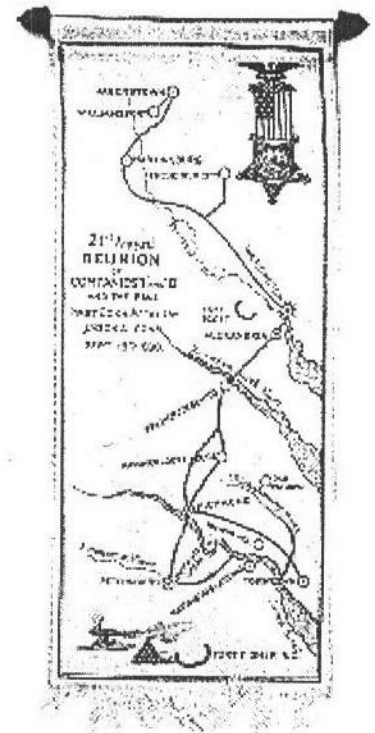
As I was rearranging my collection, I admired again two of my favorite Civil War Veteran's Reunion ribbons. One commemorates an 1890 reunion of three units of the First Connecticut Artillery and the other an 1897 reunion of Iowa Ex-Prisoners of War.

The Connecticut Artillery ivory colored ribbon measures 3" x 7" and has a T-Pin attachment with apparent nutmeg finials. The ribbon exhibits a map, which locates battles in which the unit participated. The 1st CHA, originally the 4th Connecticut Infantry, had the distinction of being the first unit to be enrolled in war service for three years. A monument to the unit was erected in front of the State Capital in Hartford and dedicated in 1902. Its major component consists of a 13-inch mortar the unit used in the campaign against Petersburg. This mortar could throw a 200-pound explosive shell 4,325 yards, and was known as the "Dictator" and the "Petersburg Express".

The POW ribbon, also ivory colored, measures 2 7/8" x 7 3/4". This ribbon has a blue imprint of the Ex-Prisoners of War Association Badge, which exhibits a prisoner being attacked by a guard dog, and is inscribed, "Death Before Dishonor". Another inscription on the ribbon says, "Yeou Yanks, Stand Back Thar!" and is a reference to the prison deadline which marked off the areas into which prisoners could not cross. If a prisoner crossed the line, he was immediately shot. The text of Order No. 13 from Gen. J. H. Winder, Military Prison HQ, is also shown. It states that grapeshot be fired upon prison stockade if the enemy approaches within seven miles of the post. Capt. H. Wirz was Commandant of the Andersonville prison at this time, and was executed in Nov. 1865 for his part in the prison's intolerable conditions. He was the only person executed for war crimes committed during the civil war. Approximately 12,912 prisoners died in a 14-month period. Gen. Winder was in charge of all confederate prisons east of the Mississippi.

He was repeatedly criticized for his strictness and cruelty to prisoners. He died in February 1865. It has been speculated that if he had lived, he, rather than Wirz, would have been hanged.

On April 9, 1998, at the Andersonville National Historic site, a ceremony was held to dedicate the new National POW Museum. The April 9 date was significant in that it was the anniversary of the fall of Bataan and the beginning of the Bataan Death March. ♦



To give it the importance that fellow collectors have makes me wonder----is anyone doing any research or is this just guessing?

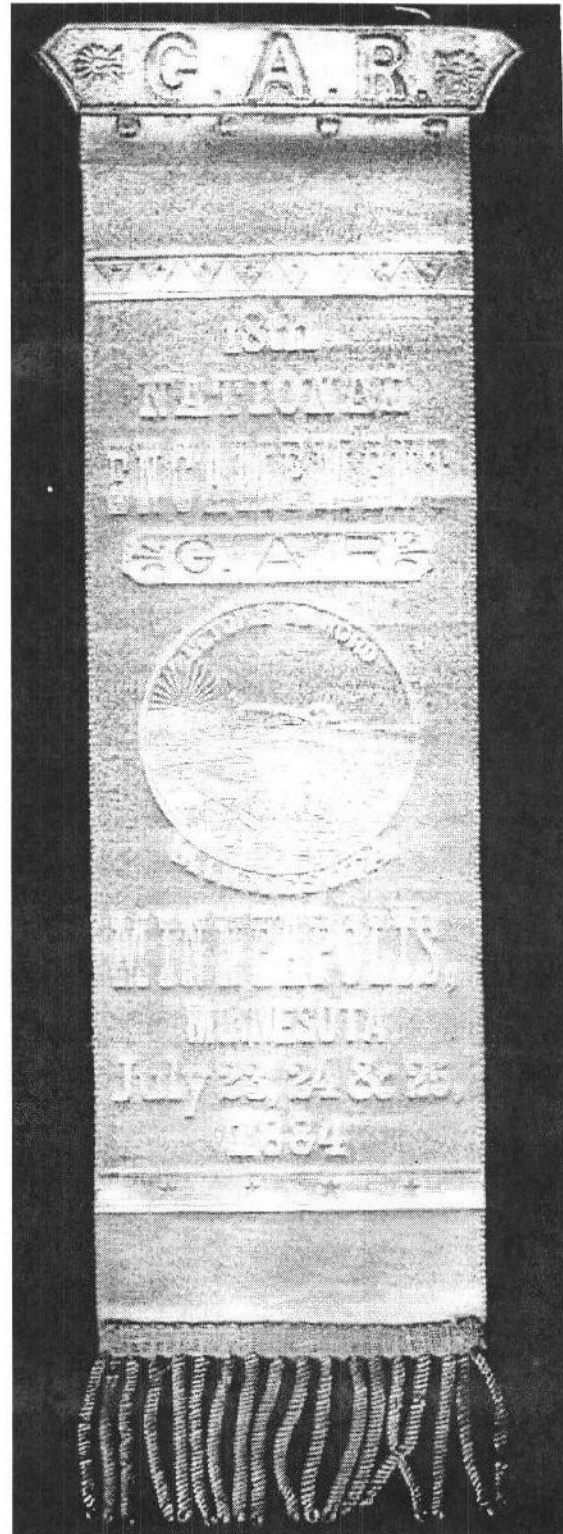
There is no credible evidence out there that would ever suggest that the 1883 national delegate badge was the first or that there was no 1884 national delegate badge. As they say "The proof is in the badges" and I have the badges to prove it.

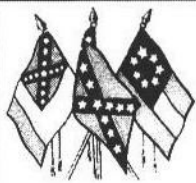
The 1884 national delegate badge overall is nine inches long. The top bar has raised G.A.R. letters similar to the top bar of the common black "in memoriam" badge, typical 1880's style. The top bar is a silver color. The ribbon is 2 3/8" wide, being buff or yellow in color. The printing on the ribbon is in silver. An inch and a half from the top bar states "18th / National / Encampment // G.A.R. on four lines. It then shows the Minnesota State Seal, which would be the center of the badge. The next four lines state, "Minneapolis / Minnesota / July 23, 24, 25 / 1884". The bottom tassel is silver and one and a half inches in length.

To be quite honest, I have to say that I have been able to benefit from this misinformation. Many collectors believing there was no 1884 badge let their guard down. I have known of the existence of the 1884 national delegate badge since the third annual Ohio Civil War show. Early on I was able to acquire two, along with a very similar reception committee badge. My most recent acquisition was three or four years ago in Mansfield, Ohio from a prominent G.A.R. collector/dealer. Certain collectors have been adamant in the nonexistence of the 1884 badge. On different occasions, I tried to discuss this but they wouldn't hear of it, dismissing me as some errant schoolboy.

One of my specialties of G.A.R. collecting is pre-1890 National Encampment Badges. Through the years, I have collected several frames of 1884 badges. So not only can I prove this from the angle of the annual national encampment delegate badge as described above, but also from the angle of all

badges collected from the 1884 encampment itself. I will be happy to discuss my research with those who wish to contact me. I can be reached at BARGAR88@aol.com ♦





CONFEDERATE CORNER #19

BY PETER BERTRAM #244

P.O. BOX 451421 : ATLANTA, GA 31145-1421

(E-MAIL : PETERBATL@AOL.COM)

Happy New Year, everyone. I hope 'ole Santa was good to all beyond their wildest expectations. It is good to be back and I'm looking forward to working with our new editor, Mr. George Kane. I've known George and the quality of his work for a couple of years now. So, I'm eagerly anticipating the future issues of *The Veteran*! Without further ado, then, let's get on with it.

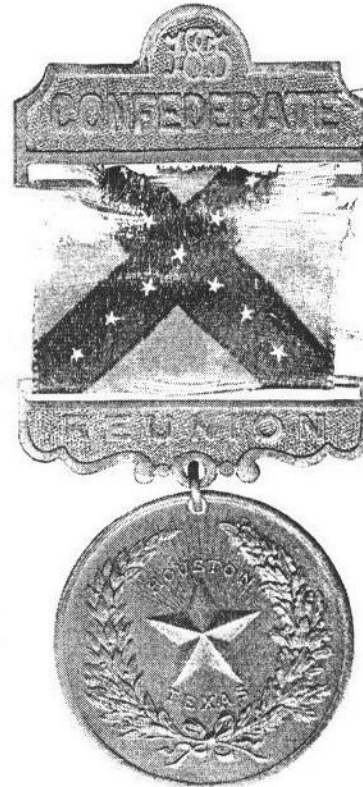
1999 saw the release of the 3rd edition of Mr. Russell Rulau's monumental STANDARD CATALOG OF UNITED STATES TOKENS, 1700-1900. While looking through my new copy for Confederate items, I encountered Rulau #Ric 2 on page 945 and thought I'd share a few comments on it with you.



Fig 1

Fig. 1 illustrates the piece as cataloged. The description notes it is dated 1896, made of Brass, and 38mm in. diameter. I've never seen a brass specimen of this medal. All the examples I've encountered were copper or bronze. The "brass" composition note will merit some additional research. The catalog details describe it as follows: "Confederate flag leaning diagonally right, wind-blown to left, against starry field. 1896 incused above, RICHMOND VA incused below. Rv: HOUSTON / (Radiant Star) / TEXAS within thick wreath. (Slawsky June 25, 1997 sale, lot 1645). Issued for a reunion of the U.C.V. (United Confederate Veterans). Interestingly, no notation of the "man in the moon" or the city scene on the obverse side (Fig 3).

The origin of this specimen is the 1895 UCV national reunion in Houston, Texas. It was the bottom drop on the four-piece badge shown below (Fig 2).



E. Bowles Collection

Fig 2

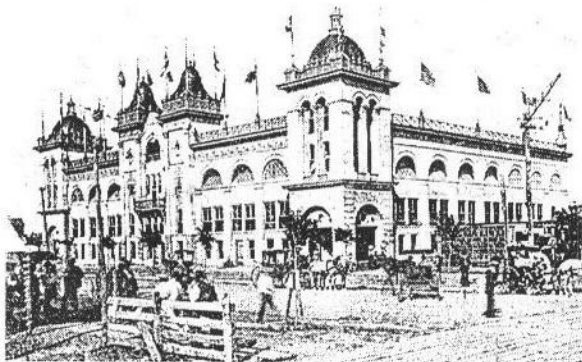
The reverse of the bottom drop (cataloged in Rulau as the obverse side) did not have any additional numbers or text stamped into the surface of the metal (Fig 3). ♦



Illustration at 150%

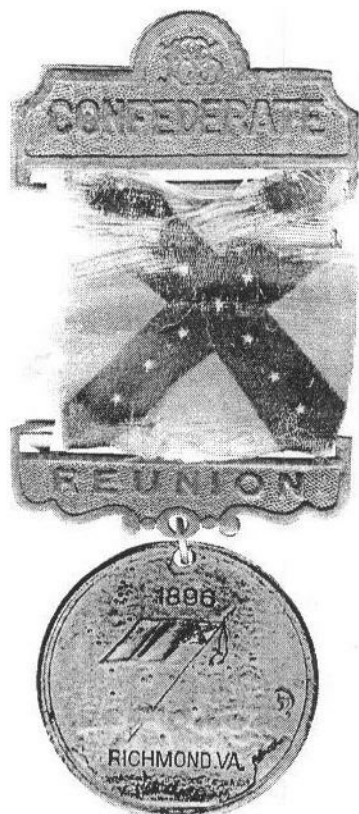
Fig 3

Note the “man in the moon” motif in Fig. 3. A crescent moon is seen on some Confederate badges, but this is the only one I’m aware of with a man in the moon design. Comments?



Winnie Davis Auditorium : Houston, Texas
 Courtesy Dr. G. Finlayson
 Fig 4

Headquarters of the 1895 UCV Houston reunion were in the Winnie Davis Auditorium (Fig. 4). When Dr. Finlayson sent this image of the building, he noted that there were no pictures of veterans wearing the badge in Fig. 2 anywhere in the Reunion Booklet.



E. Bowles Collection
 Fig 5

Now we jump ahead one year to 1896 and we have the badge shown below left in Fig. 5. What happened? There are several possibilities. Perhaps the manufacturer produced more badges than were required, or maybe sales at the 1895 reunion were slow. Whatever the reason, the maker evidently had a sizeable number of badges remaining after the 1895 reunion was over. Rather than just scrap them, I believe the leftover badges were taken back to the factory, restamped 1896 RICHMOND VA (Fig. 6) and sold the following year at the Richmond reunion.



illustration at 150%
 Fig. 6

These badges complete with ribbons are extremely rare. Once the ribbon fell apart, there was nothing to tie the top two pieces together. Once the top Bar got lost, the bottom Bar was useless. So take the metal ring out, throw away the bottom Bar and carry the drop as a pocket piece. I believe this is how we arrive at the “token” in Mr. Rulau’s book. This is, of course, speculation. I’d very much appreciate hearing from you if you have some hard information. ♦

CATALOG CALL

I’m putting together a little booklet entitled CONFEDERATE MBRs AND COINS: REPRODUCTIONS, FORGERIES AND FAKES. I’m aware of 30 or so of these and believe that telling folks about them may help out our hobby and us! Anything in your collection that belongs in this booklet? If so, either email me or drop me a snail mail so we can include it! (address at top of previous page)

The Canadian Encampment by George Kane

In 1899, the Department of Vermont, G.A.R. held its 32nd Department Encampment at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. This was the first and only time in the history of the G.A.R. that an encampment was not held on U.S. soil. At the 1898 Vermont Department Encampment, the post commander of General Hancock Post 105 of Montreal (and the Dept. of Vt.) presented the Department with a letter from the Mayor of Montreal. The letter was an invitation to the Department to hold its next encampment in Montreal, as guests of the city, the Imperial Army and Navy Veterans' Association, and Post 105. In a historic vote, Montreal was selected as the next encampment site.

A special "Encampment Train" was provided by the Canadian Grand Trunk Railroad. The train running south to north picked up delegates and other attendees along the line. The Woman's Relief Corp also held their convention in Montreal; their delegates also boarded this train. Other attendees who boarded the train included a group of the governor of Vermont's staff, the governor's wife, the U.S. Pension Agent for Vermont & New Hampshire, various politicians and two bands, who entertained during the trip.



An informal reception was held on the evening of June 20th at the Windsor Hotel, sponsored by members of Hancock corps (WRC). On the 21st, the delegates held their business sessions during the day, electing F. G. Butterfield, Department Commander. At night, a public demonstration took place in Windsor Hall with music by the 27 piece Lyndonville (Vt.) Military Band and speeches by a number of dignitaries. The next day, a rather bizarre incident took place during the veterans' parade through the streets of Montreal. Another parade, in honor of St. Jean de Baptiste, met the veterans at an intersection. Neither parade yielded to the other, and participants had to filter through each other's ranks.



The powder blue, silver printed, souvenir ribbon above, measures 2.25" x 6". The badge in the first column may or may not be the delegate badge of the G.A.R. in Montreal. A missing hanger leaves this question in doubt. The badge has a dark blue ribbed ribbon. The reverse pictures a large maple leaf with "Canada" printed diagonally across the leaf. Any information on this badge would be greatly appreciated. ♦

ATTENTION MEMBERS

The Association will publish its first membership directory, which will be mailed to all members. Our intent is to include information relevant to each member's particular interests. This will enable our members to contact each another regarding mutual interests.

Please fill out the form below and mail to:

**Don Limpert
P. O. Box 524
Manchester, MI 48158-0524**

You can send the information in an e-mail to: delimpert@netzzero.net

Send the information to me no later than four weeks after you receive this newsletter. Do not delay unless you do not want to be in the directory. **INCLUDE ONLY INFORMATION YOU WISH TO BE PUBLISHED.** Type or Print clearly.

Name.....
Address.....
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CityState.....Zip.....
Phone
E-mail
Interests (GAR, UCV, UVL, UVU, WRC, SUVCW, etc.)
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