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Volume 14, No. 2

The Veteran

Oct. - Dec. 2000

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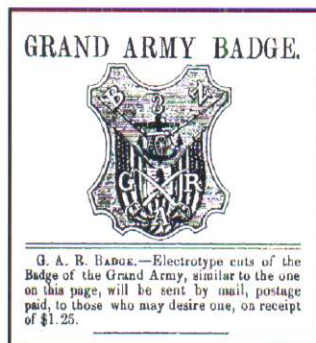
Jack Kollodge
Roger Heiple
Peter Bertram

Early G.A.R. Badge Advertising

by Roger Heiple

The first membership badge of the Grand Army is a most desirable piece, but because of its rarity, many collectors have a difficult time researching information about this badge. The following advertisements may help shed a little light on this subject.

The Grand Army Badge Company of Lafayette, Indiana, was formed specifically for the manufacture of this GAR membership badge. The design was developed in Indiana by those who would become the company, with Mr. A. Orth Behm as the primary contact. A search for any records of the company proved to be fruitless, but Mr. A. O. Behm and his brother were both listed in the city directories as attorneys. Ads were placed in the Great Republic as early as February



of 1867. The Great Republic was promoting itself as the "official" newspaper of the GAR. Minutes from the first encampment do show that B.F.

Stephenson moved that the newspaper was to be an "official" newspaper, but did not indicate that it was to become an exclusive one. So these ads reflect the fact that

the Great Republic was a primary source of information for veterans and one of the few newspapers operating in this early era.

The first ad was an announcement that the Grand Army Badge Company was the exclusive manufacturer of the 3BN design badge. The first badges were made in two sizes, one about 1/2 inch high and the other almost 1 inch. They were made with both t-hinge pins and straight pins that ran from the top to bottom.

An agreement had been made between B.F. Stephenson, acting as Commander of the GAR, and the Grand Army Badge Company. (Continued on page 15)

The President's Message
by Howard A. Hoffman

Dear Comrades:

It's fast approaching, the holiday season. You know, when people open doors, bump into you and say "excuse me" and generally treat one another nicer. It's a shame the spirit of the season doesn't last all year long. Still, looking for a kinder, gentler place, a 60's holdover.

Anyway, best to you and yours and may you all find a great badge in your stocking.

Howard

Attention Members!!

The membership directory for the year 2000 was mailed the last week of September, 2000. If you have not received a copy please contact me, and I will expedite the new directory to you. I would also like to hear from anyone whose personal information is incorrect. We'd like to keep our records up to date for the next directory, whenever that might be.

George Kane, Editor

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Association of Sultana Descendants & Friends

The Sultana Association of Descendants & Friends is selling a limited number of membership pins to raise money for a memorial to the 71 men of the 102nd Ohio Regiment who died as a result of the Sultana Disaster, the most of any regiment. Over 1,800 lives were lost, the greatest maritime disaster in U.S. History. The regiment was organized in Mansfield, Ohio. Plans call for a memorial to be placed at the restored Soldiers and Sailors Building, where the GAR held its post meetings. The Pin will sell for \$10 (4 limit) with shipping \$2. To buy the pin, you must be a member of the society (you need not be a descendant). Dues are \$8 which includes 4 quarterly newsletters. Send a check or money order to: R. E. Troup, 235 Poplar Dr., McConnellsville, OH 43756-1042



The Veteran

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Postal and e-mail addresses are listed on the front page.

Early G.A.R. Badge Advertising

(continued from page 13)

The National Encampment was to receive 10 per cent of the sales. Correspondence between the two parties indicates that there was a difference of opinion as to the basis of the 10 per cent. Stephenson said it was based on gross sales while the Badge Company claimed it was net sales. This may have been one of the factors in the adoption of a new style of membership badge in 1869. Add to this, the fact that the Grand Army Badge Company held the patent for the design and you can see that GAR had to control the design on their terms.

The next ad was placed in the following month of February, 1867. The Grand Army Badge Company went on to state that not only are the members of the Company, members of the GAR, but are crippled and disabled soldiers of the late war. They also were looking for members to act as agents for the company.

The third ad placed in 1867, was the identical to the second ad, with the admonition added that *“measures have been taken by the G.A.R. Badge Company to secure a patent for their design, which is adopted as the Badge of the Order, which design is shown by a cut in this paper, and all persons are hereby forbidden to manufacture or sell any Badge, Pin, or other article of jewelry bearing such emblem, unless authorized by this Company.*

The B.T. Hayward Company of New York had started making an enamel 3BN badge and advertising it widely. A 3BN ribbon was also being manufactured for Departments and Posts. A number of jewelers were making hand engraved copies of the badge. It is unknown if permission had been granted, but we have to assume, that in the cases of the first two, where they advertised, that permission had been given.

Ads were placed into 1867, but they were just variations of the first three ads. From all indications, the G.A.R. Badge Company ceased to operate in 1868. A new membership badge was designed and manufactured in late 1869, but that's the next story.

G. A. R. Badges! G. A. R. Badges!

The Grand Army of the Republic Badge Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at La Fayette, Indiana, are now prepared to furnish Badges of all kinds and qualities, at the shortest notice.

We have been designated by the Commander-in-Chief as the sole and exclusive manufacturers of Badges for the Grand Army. A caveat has been filed and a patent applied for, to protect us from the sharks who remained in the rear during the war, but are now anxious to step forward and reap the profits of our work.

All the members of the Badge Company are members of the G. A. R. in good standing.

A large per cent. of profits are paid to National Headquarters for charitable purposes.

We furnish Badges of the following kinds, and at the prices stated;

- Silver-plated Badges..... 50
- Genuine Silver Badges.....\$1.00
- Heavily Gold-plated Badges..... 2.50

Genuine Solid Gold Badges made to order from \$10 to \$25, according to fineness and enamel.

Liberal reduction to agents. Crippled soldiers should write, inclosing stamp for circular.

This is the only company authorized to make and sell Badges for the Grand Army.

Address,

A. ORTH BEHM,

Secretary G. A. R. Badge Company,

La Fayette, Indiana.

Jan 3-3m

Editors Message

by George G. Kane

I apologize for the lateness of this issue. Computer problems have plagued me for the last two months. Hopefully, these problems are at an end.

In this issue, we have returned to the continuous page numbering of a few years ago. This issue will be numbered pages 13-24. Hopefully this will help to facilitate any future index project.

No sooner had I received my last copy of *The Veteran*, than I received a letter from Jack Kollodge with a history of the Defender of Fort Ridgely medal. His insights are on Page 17. This interaction is exactly what this association needs. If you see something in this publication to which you have more information, or to a theory to which you have a different opinion, by all means, send it to me. The purpose of this publication is to increase the knowledge of its readers so that they can make a better decision when confronting an unusual piece of

memorabilia. Thank you.

The Magic Lantern by George Kane

During the late 19th century, one form of public entertainment was a slide show by a traveling troupe. The machine used to project these slides onto a wall or sheet was called a Magic Lantern. The history of the Magic Lantern predates the birth of photography. As early as the 17th Century, paintings, drawing, diagrams and other hand made glass slides were casting images on white backgrounds throughout Europe.. In 1849, ten years after the birth of photography, lantern picture slides became available. Photographs could now be viewed by more than one person at a time. This new medium was now finding a venue in entertainment and education. After the Civil War, the horrors of that conflict were viewed in public showings, by troupes who traveled the country collecting admission for



Fig. 1 Wooden Lantern Slide "Swearing in a new G.A.R. Member"

their services. Many local GAR posts, department and national encampments sponsored these shows for the benefit of their members. These slide shows were able to bring the world into the small towns and villages across America. Pictures of beautiful objects and sites from around the world, photographs of famous people and current events were just a few of the topics visualized. The invention of motion pictures hardly dented the popularity of the Magic Lantern. Its popularity continued through the 1920's and 30's. Only the invention of the Kodachrome three-color process 35mm slide in 1950, ended the manufacture of these machines.

The types of magic lanterns produced are quite varied and evolved in the second half of the 19th century into something similar to the modern slide projector. In the 1850's, the lantern was illuminated by a paraffin oil lamp and projected a circular image. Some lanterns used the oxy-hydrogen blowlamp. When

combined with a piece of calcium oxide, the blowlamp produced limelight. These types of illuminants were slowly replaced by the electric arc lamp.

The types of lantern slides are as numerous as the types of machines and ranged in size from 3 7/8 by 3 7/8 to 4 1/2 by 7 inches. Some specialized slides could be over a foot long. The slides attached in front of the condensing lenses, outside the body of the lantern itself. They slid into place horizontally through metal runners at the top and bottom. The larger wood frame mounted slides included many with more than one piece of glass, controlled by levers, so that images appeared to move.

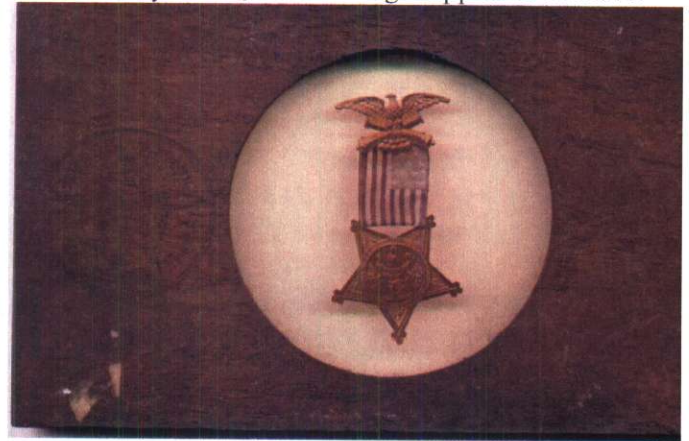


Fig. 2 Wooden Lantern Slide "G.A.R. membership badge"

When Magic Lantern shows first became popular in the United States, the price of the equipment was out of the reach of the average American family. "Entertainers" traveled throughout the country giving Stereopticon shows. These shows used Magic Lanterns in groups of two or three to create visual effects. Some

(continued on page 24)



Fig. 3 Stereopticon Show Broadside

Fort Ridgely Revisited

by Jack Kollodge

I read with great interest, the article in the last issue of *The Veteran* entitled, "Defender of Fort Ridgely Medal", by Tom McCrory. However, the medal as pictured and described is definitely not the original. I would like to call your attention to an article presented in *Minnesota History Magazine*, Summer 1981, entitled, "*The True Story behind the Fort Ridgely Medal*". This article was written by Dian O. Belanger, who, the article states, "is currently pursuing an MA in American Studies at George Washington Univ., Wash., DC. She unraveled the Fort Ridgely Medal story while working as an intern in the Smithsonian's Division of Military History".

I will address the two incorrect parts of Tom McCrory's article: First, the medal pictured is not an original, nor is it a true copy; Second, the medal was not awarded by the State of Minnesota, even though it is inscribed as such on the reverse.

I saw an original medal in 1987. I was with the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, a reenactment group, taking part in the 125th anniversary ceremonies at Fort Ridgely. I have long been a collector of G.A.R. badges and many men in my group know that I am. Someone sent a spectator to me who had one of these badges, which had been given to his ancestor. He asked me if I knew anything about it. Since I had never seen one before, I directed him to the people who run the Fort Ridgely historic site.

After that 1987 event, I came across the Minnesota History article, mentioned above. The medal I saw was as pictured and described in the 1981 article: "*The round copper medallion, 1 1/2" in diameter, is suspended from a bar. The obverse design in low relief shows three sides of Fort Ridgely from within the parade ground. The US flag flies high above what appears to be the smoke of battle. Four cannon and some human figures appear in the parade area. Raised letters around the perimeter read 'DEFENDER OF FT. RIDGELY / AUG. 18-27, 1862'. Above the flag in raised block letters on a ribbon are the Lakota words, 'TI-YO-PA / NA-TA-KA-PI.'*" The article later states that the inscription is Lakota for "It (meaning the fort) shut the door against us". The article states, "After defeat, Big Eagle was quoted as saying, "We thought the fort was the door to the valley as far as to St. Paul and that if we got through the door, nothing could stop us this side of the Mississippi. But the defenders of the fort were very brave and kept the door shut".

The description goes on, "*The reverse design shows a wreath of moccasin flowers (the MN state flower) and*

foliage enclosing the raised block letters, 'PRESENTED / BY THE STATE OF / MINNESOTA / TO,' with a blank area to be engraved with the recipients' name. The manufacturer's name, J.K. Davison of Philadelphia is indicated in small block letters below the wreath".

As shown in the article's photo, the original hangs from a bar and does not have a ribbon. The hanger for the medallion is attached to the medallion at a right angle to the face. This attaches to the ringlet on the bar which is horizontal with the bar. There is no reference to numbers and there wasn't a number on the original.

According to Nancy Zempel, site technician at the Fort Ridgely Historic Site, a reproduction medals with a ribbon were sold for many years as souvenirs for \$5.95. Late in the 1998 season, someone came in and bought all that were left. There are no plans to make anymore. A key ring with the medallion in bronze tone was also sold as a souvenir, but these are gone, too. The copy looks the same at first glance. However, the hole for attachment is in a bell-shaped area above the rim of the medallion and the reverse design is very different. The original has a wreath of moccasin flowers and the copy has a laurel wreath. When comparing the obverse of the original and the copy, it's apparent that the copies were not made from the original die. Nancy Zempel believes that all of the sites copies were stamped "MHS" on the reverse. This was true of the key rings and the aluminum coin piece which the site still sells.

As to the medal being presented by the state of Minnesota was a secret lost for many years. In truth, a private citizen, Werner Boesch, one of the original defenders, paid for the medal. In 1896, work was progressing to complete a monument to the defenders of the fort. Boesch approached Charles E. Flandrau, chairman of the monument committee. Boesch asked if he could have medals made, at his own expense, to be given to the defenders at the monument's dedication. He did not want to be given credit for having these medals made. The committee agreed and thought that the inscription "PRESENTED.....TO:" would add value to the medal. Flandrau wrote the Governor, David M. Clough, and asked him if it would be all right since his committee lacked the authority to do so. The Governor like the idea and during the dedication "*Gen. Hermann Muehlberg, Adj. Gen. of Minnesota, accepted the monument for the state and distributed the medals, over 100....to widows and eldest children of the killed, as well as to the survivors*".

Editors Note: Jack provided a photocopy of the original medal, but it did not scan well. I'll try to acquire a scan of an original for a future issue

Built 100 years ago – Ellsworth's 'Superdome'

by Joel K. Smith

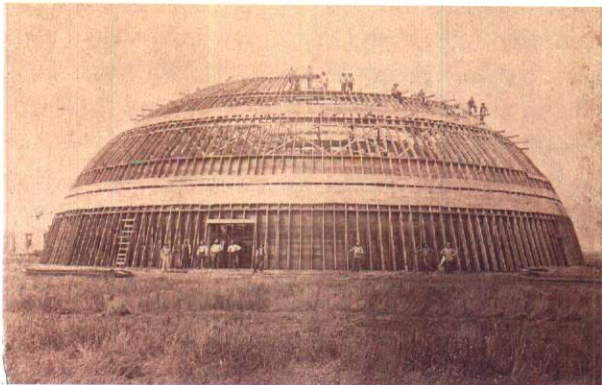
Staff Writer - Ellsworth Reporter

The activities of the Grand Army of the Republic, are well documented in Kansas history, but very little is known about an event of major undertaking 100 years ago involving the G.A.R. and a building erected as a convention hall that even today would be a showplace and a major historical attraction in Ellsworth County, had it not fallen victim to a broken agreement and a lack of interest.

In 1866, the Kansas organization, know as the Veteran Brotherhood, merged into the G.A.R. In 1867, there were about 36 posts in the state, but by 1876 that had dwindled to one, at Independence. Two years later, after a reunion in Leavenworth, interest was renewed and the first State Encampment was held in 1882 at Topeka. The following year there were 175 posts in the state with a membership of around 4,000.

Books on Kansas history have documented the activities of the state's G.A.R. from that time on, with meetings held at various locations around the state. However, no mention of Ellsworth is contained, except in reference to the Mother Bickerdyke Home, a project of the Women's Relief Corps,. Their efforts to start the home began in the early 1890s, but just a few years before there was another project under way.

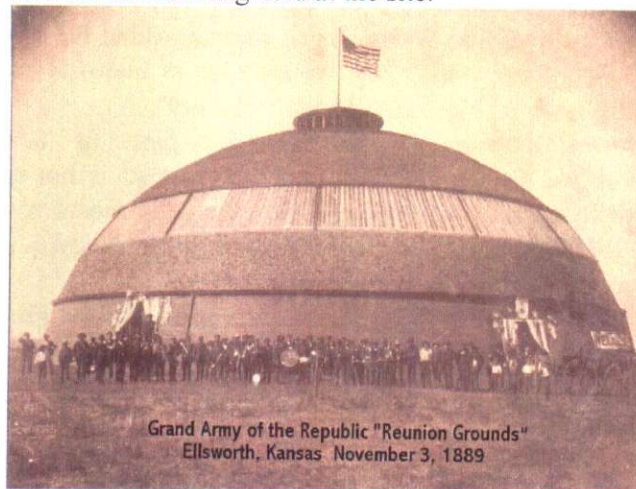
It began in 1888, when Arthur and Alice Larkin sold land near Ellsworth to the Kansas Dept.of the Grand Army of the Republic for the sum of \$1.00. Attached to the sale, however, was the condition that the Kansas G.A.R. hold a statewide reunion at the site at least every two years. Failure to comply would result in the title to the land being given the State of Kansas to be used for charitable purposes to be determined by the state legislature.



That year, work was started on an auditorium for the reunion, but it was not just another auditorium. Decades

ahead of the dominating architecture of the time, the auditorium was a dome-shaped building large enough to seat 4,000 people. It is reported by one surviving account of the facility that the acoustics were so advanced a person speaking in an ordinary tone of voice could be heard in every part of the building.

The building was completed and the first reunion (not a Dept. encampment) of the Kansas G.A.R. was held at this site during the first week of November 1889. Hundreds of Civil War era tents dotted the landscape around the auditorium in encampment fashion. It was also the last meeting held at the site.



There are no published accounts of why the site was never again utilized as a reunion site, the G.A.R. remained active in the state until 1949, or why the structure was abandoned by the G.A.R. and torn down a few short years after it was built..

On Feb. 25, 1897, the land known as the G.A.R. Convention Grounds at Ellsworth was turned over to the Women's Relief Corps as a site for a new home for widows, mothers and daughters of deceased soldiers. In 1901, the land was taken from the G.A.R. and W.R.C. because the conditions of the deed, the biannual convention, had been broken, and the land was placed in the hands of the State of Kansas. The state then took charge of the already established Mother Bickerdyke Home, making it an annex to the State Soldier's Home at Fort Dodge. In 1906, the state began expanding the Mother Bickerdyke Home, until in late 1910 it occupied 160 acres, with a 25-room hospital, a 30-room barracks, 15 brick cottages, an eight-room cottage for staff, a church, commissary, and several barns, sheds, outbuildings and waterworks and electric lights.

Perhaps the lumber used to build the domed structure was then used to build the Bickerdyke Home. The fate of the unique structure that for a short time graced the Ellsworth area remains a mystery.

- Article - Ellsworth Reporter, May 1988.

- Pictures - Ellsworth County (Kansas) Historical Society

GAR Podium?

by George Kane

Most GAR post meetings were held in halls. Some posts were not rich enough to afford their own hall, so a hall was usually rented from local or state government, the church many members attended or other fraternal societies. The meeting was presided over by post officers, who addressed the membership, usually from a podium. Podiums afforded the speaker, a place to read his report, scan his notes, or hide his nervousness. Some podiums were very simple with horizontal legs, a pole and a slanted square board. Others were formidable with a cabinet-like appearance, with spaces or drawers for gavels and other meeting accessories.

A recent auction lot on E-bay (#487546004) presented a very ornate podium that the dealer acquired from a Massachusetts estate auction.



The podium is made of cherry wood and appears to have its original finish. It measures 37" in height. The top measures 19 1/2" by 20 1/2". The diameter of the cannon is 11 1/2", and from the back to the front of the cannon ball measures 24". The only damage to the piece is a small 1 3/4" piece missing from the top of the star, and a 6" piece from the back of the base.



This podium is probably not from a GAR post, as the star above the cannon mouth has its fifth arm pointing North rather than South on a GAR star. The star has "COM" at its center rather than a GAR seal. The Magic Lantern article in this issue illustrates GAR podiums/altars, draped with American flags and a Bible for "mustering in" new recruits.



Photographs in this article courtesy of

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**CONFEDERATE
CORNER # 22**
by
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This issue's flag logo is the 6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment, a Johnston pattern battle flag. Organized in November of 1861, it was part of the Orphan brigade and surrendered April 26, 1865.

**STONE MOUNTAIN:
A CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL
- PART 1 -
THE DREAM AND THE REALITY**

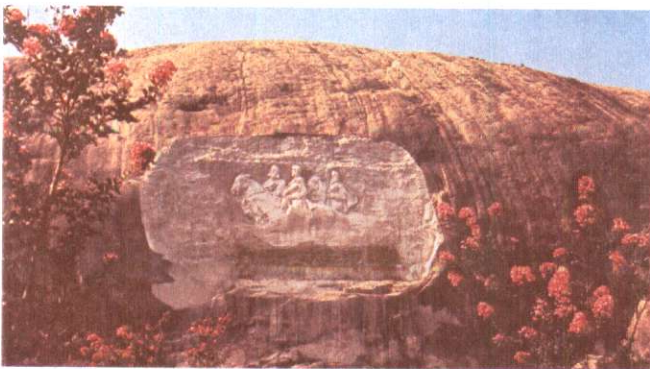


Fig. 1: Stone Mountain Today

Georgia's Stone Mountain is the largest block of exposed granite in the world. Located sixteen miles east of Atlanta, it is 1600 feet high and measures some seven miles around its base. Except for the burning of the village by Union cavalry, the War passed by Stone Mountain, although observers on top had an excellent view of the Battle of Atlanta.

With the end of the War came Union occupation and reconstruction and little time or energy was available for disenfranchised Southerners to be concerned with monuments and memorials. By the 1880s, however, Confederate Veterans were meeting to swap stories, recreate battles, march in parades, and form Veteran's organizations.

With the coming of the 20th Century a subtle shift in commemorative emphasis gradually occurred. The old Veterans had celebrated their roles in the War with songs and stories about their deeds, reenactments, and the comradeship of like-minded soldiers. With the passage of time, however, their ranks gradually thinned and the torch of remembrance passed to the United Daughters of

the Confederacy (UDC) and the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). These groups focused on the preservation of the Confederate Lost Cause, principally through monuments, books and even a movie (D.W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*, 1915). So it was that in 1909 Mrs. Helen Plane, president of the Atlanta Chapter of the UDC, first began speaking to friends about enshrining the Old South on the face of Stone Mountain, captured in the persona of Robert E. Lee.

THE BORGLUM YEARS 1916-1925



Fig. 2: Borglum's Central Group Design

Greatly encouraged by an essay in the Atlanta paper by John Temple Graves, Mrs. Plane contacted sculptor Gutzon Borglum in 1915 and solicited his support for the memorial carving. Borglum was enthusiastic about the project but informed the UDC that a 70-foot carving of Lee on the mountainside would be akin to putting a postage stamp on the side of a barn! Ultimately, Borglum proposed a large central group (Fig. 2) flanked by carvings of over 750 Confederate soldiers wrapping around the cliff. His plan also called for a Memorial Hall (Fig. 3) to be carved out of solid granite at the base of the mountain. It was to be 321 feet long by 48 feet deep and would serve as a repository for Confederate records and relics.

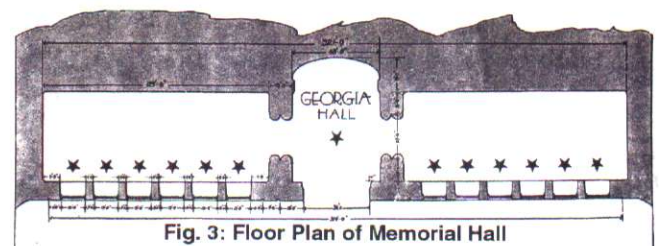


Fig. 3: Floor Plan of Memorial Hall

The UDC embraced the entire concept and in 1916 gained access to the site from the Samuel Venable family on a twelve-year lease. Realizing they couldn't raise the millions of dollars needed for the project,

The UDC also formed the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association (SMCMA) at their 1917 convention to raise money and oversee the project. They thereby involved dozens of the South's leading political and economic figures in the Memorial. Borglum also sought help at the national level, securing the endorsements of Congressmen Reed Smoot of Utah and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, in addition to that of President Calvin Coolidge.

After a delay caused by World War I, carving officially began on June 23, 1923. Borglum started on Lee's head, which was completed and unveiled before 20,000 spectators on January 19, 1924. This was, unfortunately, the high point in Borglum's association with the carving. Thereafter his relationship with the SMCMA deteriorated and tensions increased until March of 1925 when Borglum had all his plans and models destroyed. He left Georgia and went on to carve Mount Rushmore.

THE LUKEMAN YEARS: 1925-1928



Fig. 4: Lukeman's Central Group - Initial Design

After the temperamental Borglum departed, the SMCMA engaged Augustus Lukeman to be chief sculptor. With all of Borglum's plans and models destroyed, Lukeman was obliged to literally start from scratch. He dynamited Borglum's work off the face of the mountain and proceeded with an even more monumental plan. His central group design is shown above (Fig. 4) and his grand design (Fig. 5) is best described by excerpts from his pamphlet as "An American Monument to Surpass the Pyramids":

"The Memorial is to be approached by an entrance 650 feet from the mountain, the main entrance being a gateway forty feet wide, flanked by two pylons. Upon entering the approach to the Memorial the visitors will descend three steps to an esplanade, which will contain

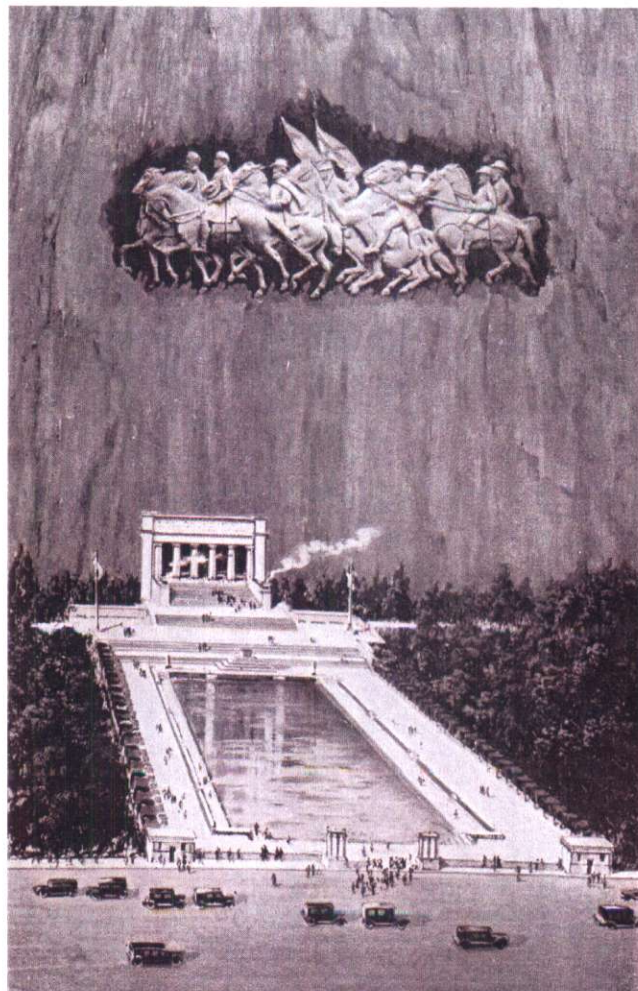


Fig. 5: Lukeman's Grand Design

a sunken lagoon 125 feet wide and 300 feet long. On the esplanade around this pool will be walks and rows of seats for those who visit the Memorial. On a platform above the lagoon will be the tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Fig. 6). The visitor will ascend by steps and esplanades to another flight of forty-eight steps which lead directly to Memorial Hall, each step designating a State in the order of admission to the Union."



Fig. 6: Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier

"On each side of the steps will be a wall twenty-five feet high that will terminate in a pedestal surmounted by a large incense-holder (Fig.7). The facade of Memorial Hall will be cut out of the solid granite of the mountain and will have six columns. Looking down the steps of Memorial Hall into the lower basin (Fig. 8), the visitor will have the impression of a vast amphitheater".

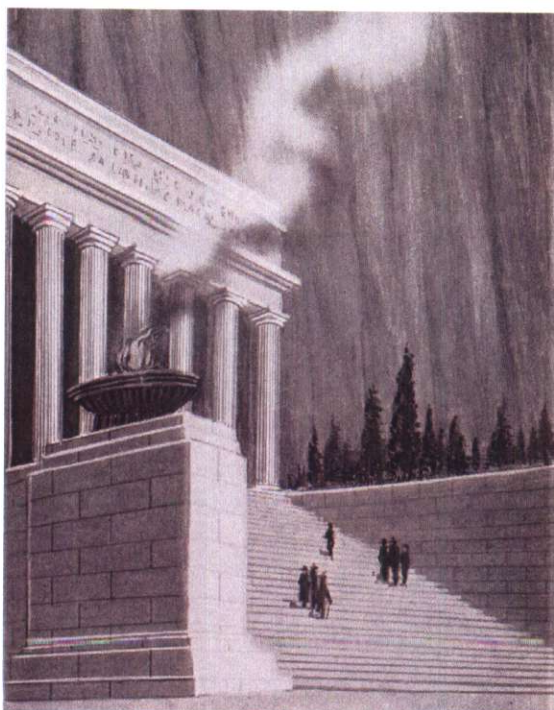


Fig. 7: Steps to Memorial Hall

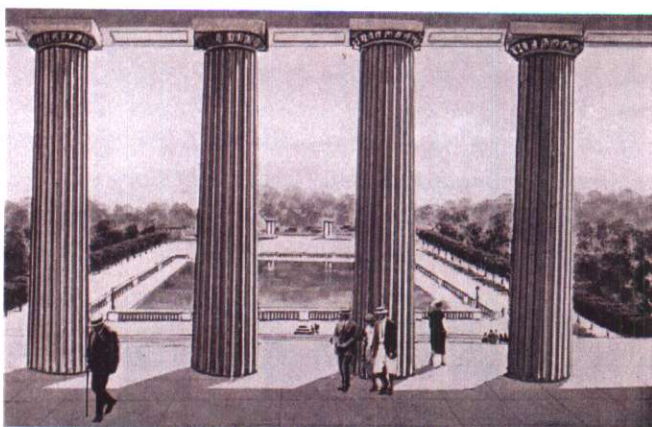


Fig. 8: View From Memorial Hall

"The Memorial Hall will be cut into the solid granite. It will be fifty feet deep, ninety-five feet long, and fifty feet high, in the form of a semi-circle. Directly across the semi-circle will be an inscription to the women of the South, for this Memorial Hall is to be dedicated to them. In the center of the hall will be a colossal female figure, representing Memory" (Fig. 9).

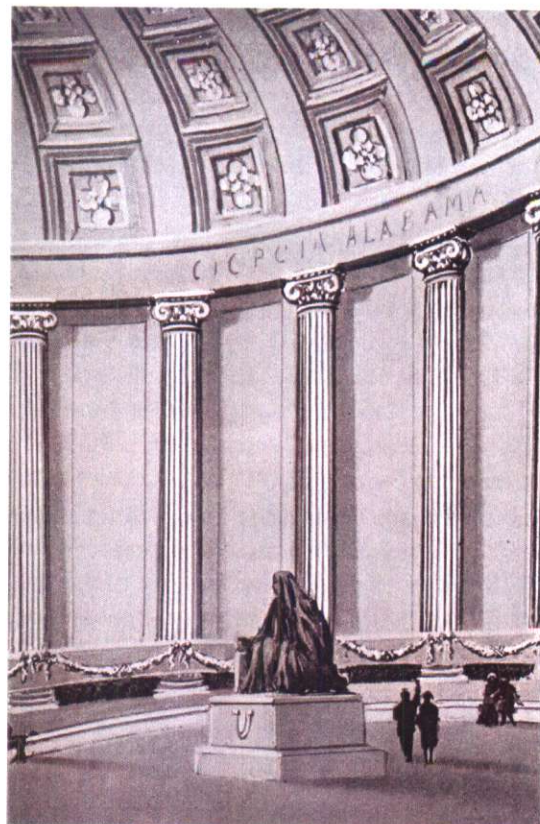


Fig. 9: Interior of Memorial Hall

Lukeman worked quickly and efficiently, even though he knew he could not possibly complete the carving before the 12-year lease expired in 1928. When time ran out he had completed the faces of Davis, Lee, and Lee's horse Traveller, and had out-lined their bodies and started on Jackson (Fig. 11). It was obvious that he had the ability to complete the Memorial, but a hoped for extension of time was sadly not forthcoming and the UDC was obliged to return the land to the Venable family. Thus ended Lukeman's association with the carving and the unfinished Confederate Memorial would lie dormant for the next 35 years.



Fig. 10: Lukeman's Master Model - Final Central Group Design

THE DORMANT YEARS 1929-1963



Fig. 11: Lukeman's Unfinished Carving 1929-1963

Note the steel beams across the top of the image.

Scaffolding was suspended from them to work on the carving

In 1941 the Georgia Legislature established the State Park Authority and Gov. Eugene Talmadge created a commission with one directive – complete the Memorial! The commission drafted tentative plans for a large park around the mountain as a revenue base, with construction labor to be provided by the WPA. America's entry into World War II, however, once again put the Memorial on hold and the commission was dissolved. The Park Authority was briefly reactivated in 1952 but nothing was accomplished due to the Korean War and various economic pressures within Georgia.

Finally in 1958 Governor Marvin Griffin re-affirmed Georgia's commitment to the Memorial. The State purchased the mountain for \$1,125,000 and the State Park Authority was given the powers to see the Memorial completed and have control over the park and recreation facilities that would surround the mountain. They also reorganized the old SMCMA under the name Stone Mountain Memorial Association, dropping "Confederate" from the title. The die was thereby cast for the rapid dilution of the project's Confederate focus in favor of economic considerations.

THE HANCOCK YEARS 1963-1972

Under the watchful eye of the Park Authority, the Stone Mountain Memorial Association engaged Walter Kirtland Hancock as chief sculptor in 1963. Using Lukeman's sketches and final design model (Fig. 10), carving finally recommenced in 1964. Hancock made several modifications to Lukeman's design – he lowered the head of Traveller somewhat so that Davis would occupy a slightly more prominent position in the carving, omitted the horses legs from the final design, gave Davis a civilian hat rather than a campaign hat,

changed Jackson's face to look more like the last known photographs of him, and deleted the fourth figure. Under Hancock's supervision, the capable chief carver Roy Faulkner worked at a rapid pace. By 1970 the carving was essentially finished and was lacking only a few final touches, which were completed in 1972 (Fig. 12). This is the Confederate Memorial carving which is seen on Stone Mountain today (Fig. 1).



Fig. 12: Hancock's Completed Carving

While the work on the carving was being done, the 3,200 acre park was also being developed. Many of the original proposals from the 1941 commission were included along with developments laid out in the 1959 Master plan. Today, Stone Mountain Park includes train rides, a cable car to the top of the mountain, a game ranch, steamboat rides, museums, outdoor sports, a motel, concerts and restaurants.

The UDC's original dream was to build a Confederate Memorial despite the economic problems. Reality at Stone Mountain Park today is primarily concerned with the economic aspects and "political correctness", thus subverting the original goal of honoring the Old South and the Lost Cause.

In Part 2: More history and some selected memorabilia.

SOURCES:

-Most of the illustrations in this abbreviated account are from period postcards in my collection.

*Additional Sources:

- Custodians of Imperishable Glory*: Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association; Atlanta, Georgia: c.1926
- Kenimer, Harkness: *The History of Stone Mountain*: Kenimer Publishing; Atlanta, Georgia: 1993
- Neal, Willard: *Georgia's Stone Mountain*: Stone Mountain Memorial Association: 1970
- Stone Mountain Magazine: Unveiling Edition: January, 1924

The Magic Lantern

(continued from page 16)

lanterns had two (biennial) or three (triennial) lenses in the same machine. By combining these images in the same area of light on the screen, the projectionist was able to dissolve or add images or other visual effects. A gallery of 21 slides, with a civil war theme, can be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.civilwarmusical.com/magic.htm>

The narrator's commentary is printed to the left of the slide. The slides can be viewed, one by one, in order or all on one page.

A number of magic lantern slides with GAR subjects have recently entered the market. Figures 1, 2, & 4 are representative of that group. If you buy any of these slides, you must remember that they need special care

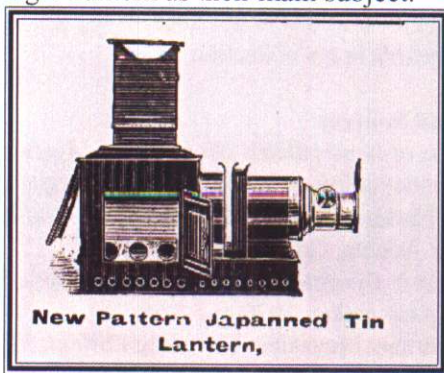


Fig. 4. Congratulating a New Member.

and handling. Lantern slides react badly to temperature, light, and humidity. They also are prone to attack by airborne microorganisms. A good article on the preservation of these slides is available on the Internet at the following web site:

<http://www.jhenry.demon.co.uk/some.htm>

Magic Lantern societies can also be found on the World Wide Web. I was amazed at the number of web sites with the Magic Lantern as their main subject.



GAR Street by George Kane

An Internet manufacturer of street signs has agreed to a price reduction for CWVHA members. These signs



would help to dress up a display or bring attention to a show sales table. They measure 24" wide & 6" high. They are made of Heavy gauge aluminum with baked on green enamel and vinyl lettering. The sign can be customized for any title you'd like. The main heading must be 16 letters or less and the street ending must be 4 letters or less (ST, RD, BLVD, etc.). Suggested streets could be Grand Army BLVD, UCV Lane, WRC Road, etc. The signs are \$11.95 (retail \$19.95) plus \$5.20 shipping (Up to four signs for this shipping price). Mail a check or money order to:

Bob Egizi, 737 Via Del Sol,

North Ft. Myers, Florida 33903-1533

Mention the CWVHA to purchase the signs for \$11.95.

Fakes, Fantasy and Reproductions

The fantasy cuff links mentioned in a previous issue, now are being produced in a new style: Golden Nugget. The same dealer is also selling Christmas tree bulbs with "G.A.R." printed in large gothic letters. Another dealer is selling reproductions of blank GAR Honorable Discharge Certificates. What's next? Yet another dealer on E-bay describes his 1862 cavalry recruitment poster as an "Authentic Reproduction on Antiqued Parchment Paper". Just what the hobby needs, an oxymoron.

What is it?

In the last issue, a blue ribbon with the monogram "RG" and a hanger with the dates 1844 to 1865, has been identified as the membership badge of the "Richmond Greys", a Confederate unit from Richmond, VA. They were originally formed January 29, 1844. Thanks to Roger Synott for this identification.

