



Volume 14, No. 3

*The Veteran*

January - March, 2001

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**ARIZONA G.A.R. BADGE**

by Kyle Johnston

At the turn of the 20th century a dozen posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were active in the Territory of Arizona. This despite the fact that at least one of the posts within the territory still considered itself attached to the Department of California and Nevada. On September 10, 1887, seven Arizona posts attached to the Department of California and Nevada were transferred to the Provisional Department of Arizona. One Arizona post, James Kehoe Post #102 of Bisbee, AZ, refused to be transferred to the new department. After a few years, the post changed its name (A. H. Stebbins) and became Post #8 in the Arizona Department. At Phoenix, AZ on January 17, 1888, a permanent department was organized made up of Negley Post #1 of Tucson, Burnside Post #2 of Tombstone, Barrett Post #3 of Prescott, T.E.G. Ransom Post #4 of Flagstaff, J. W. Owens Post #5 of Phoenix, Col. J.W.S. Alexander Post #6 of Globe, and John A. Logan Post #7 of Tempe. On July 4, 1912, Arizona became the 48th State of the Union. On September 9th of that year, the Arizona delegates attended the 56th National Encampment at Los Angeles. Although Arizona was allotted 18 delegates, only two actually attended. Besides their National Delegate Badges, the Arizona delegates wore the badge shown here. The Badge measures

1 1/16" across at its widest point and 15/16" from top to bottom. The badge reads "ARIZONA / G.A.R. / NATIONAL / ENCAMPMENT / LOS ANGELES / 1912". The badge has a pin type fastener on the reverse with no makers marks. Attached is a tricolored ribbon not appearing to have any further text. No more than 25 were probably manufactured. How many still exist? Badges from this department are probably the rarest in G.A.R. collecting. On December 31, 1912, the department had five posts and 123 members. In 1923, the Arizona Department. of the G.A.R. surrendered its charter.



**The President's Message**

By Howard A. Hoffman

Dear Comrades:

HAPPY NEW YEAR! Before we know it, we will all be in Mansfield. Let's commit to continuing to preserve the reasons we meet. We must carry on where the veterans left off, our contribution to the future. Preserve those symbols we so cherish, so that future collectors may learn and enjoy the fruits of the Civil War Veteran's labors. We must keep exposing fakes and enlightening each other as to new discoveries. Now a request. Bring a paper badge or souvenir, etc., to the banquet for a little "show and tell". See you all in Mansfield.

Howard

**Editor's Message**

by George G. Kane

With this issue, the first of the third millenium, comes the realization that the CWVHA National Encampment at the Mansfield, Ohio Civil War show, May 5-6, 2001, is only months away. Particulars on the show and banquet will be published in the next issue. Our Guest Speaker this year will be CWVHA member John Mullay who will speak on, and display memorabilia of the G.A.R. National Encampment of 1890, held at Boston, Mass. John is a Bay State Native, living in a suburb of Bean Town.

I've received a couple of articles from members that will appear in the next issue. Pete Bertram's excellent three part article on Stone Mountain continues in this and the next issue. There is still space available, so if you have an article you'd like to place in the next issue of *The Veteran*, please send it in soon. I hope to publish the next issue, early, so that all members will receive their copy well in advance of the National Encampment. See you in Mansfield!

**Attention Members!!**

It's that time of year to renew your membership in the CWVHA. The membership year begins with the CWVHA National Encampment in May at Mansfield, Ohio. A renewal form will be attached to this issue. Please fill out the form and forward with a check for \$15 to Dave Aeberli, our Treasurer. Please put your membership number (see your mailing label) on the check. Dave's address is on the front page. Thanks.

George Kane, Editor

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**The Veteran**

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**C.W.V.H.A.**

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

Cornell University (NY) and the University of Michigan, with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation have created a digital library of primary sources documenting the social history of the period 1840-1900. The library, entitled "Making of America" currently holds 955 volumes of primary materials that have been scanned, OCR encoded (for searching), and made available on a web site. Two articles in this library are by Past Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R. (1882), George S. Merrill. The first article is scanned from the August, 1890 issue of *New England Magazine*, "The Grand Army of the Republic". The article is a history of the GAR from its beginnings to 1890. The article is illustrated with 22 pictures of GAR CiC's, monuments, and interior and exterior shots of Lander GAR Post #5 of Lynn, MA, which at one point was the largest post in the nation. The photos of the Commander-in-Chiefs are not the usual encampment journal types. One photo portrays John C. Robinson (1878 - 1879), seated, his one-legged torso visible and his crutches by his side.



Merrill, not only gives a good accounting of the first 24 years of the organization, but adds a short history of each department, lists all National Encampments, dates, locations and Commanders, and attaches a list of the number of posts and members of each department. You can access this article at:  
<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/moa/sgml/moa-idx?notisid=AFJ3026-0008-94>

The second article is a history of the G.A.R. in Massachusetts. The article is scanned from the February, 1886 issue of *The Bay State Monthly*. Although devoid of any photos, this is a good 9 page article on the first 20 years of that department. You can access this article at:

<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/moa/sgml/moa-idx?notisid=AFJ3045-0004-22>

The OCR encoding of these articles helps researchers scan text for key words. By clicking on the Ctrl Key and the letter F, you can search any page for whatever you are researching. A small box will appear. Type in the word(s) you are seeking and hit the button "Find Next." The computer will highlight the first occurrence of that word on the page. Clicking on "Find Next" again, and the computer will go to the next occurrence, etc. Most web sites have this capability.

Another useful web site can be found at:

<http://feefhs.org/usa/org/gar/1886nenc/86gar1.html>

In 1886, the San Francisco Daily Morning Call newspaper issued a special edition newspaper on August 3, to commemorate the opening of the 20th GAR Nat'l Encampment, in that city. The 28-page paper contained the usual encampment information, plus biographical sketches of the 748 delegates and invited guests. An index of these biographical sketches is listed on this web site. The index lists the complete name, and date and place of birth of each attendee. Many of the delegates have given their full first and middle names to the paper. This is unusual for the GAR who were initial crazy. My favorite has always been J.W.V.R. Plummer, the Florida Dept. Commander of 1889. You can obtain a copy of the entire biography of an individual for \$12 through this site. The price seems a little steep.

I found the photo below at:

<http://www.nwrls.lib.fl.us/localhistory/lhgar.htm>

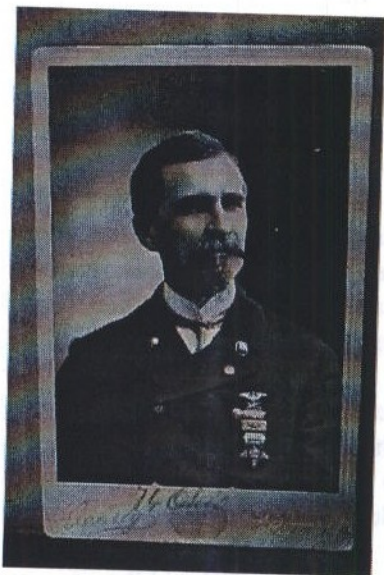


This 1928 photo captures a GAR gathering at the only monument to a Union Soldier in the South. Roger Heiple told me that the City of Lynn Haven changed the inscription to include all soldiers of the Civil War. Sounds like more political correctness from Florida.

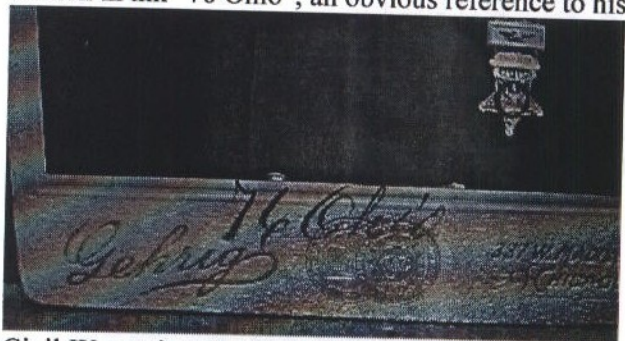
## A Photo Mystery

by George Kane

While collecting civil war veteran memorabilia, most of us have seen countless numbers of cabinet cards with well-dressed gentlemen, their membership badges worn proudly on their breasts, staring into space. Many times, the man is not named and very few clues are given to uncover his identity. At first glance, the picture below seemed to be destined for the same fate.



Fortunately, two clues were provided that would help to identify this veteran. At the bottom of the card was written in ink "76 Ohio", an obvious reference to his



Civil War unit. You will also notice that the name and city of the photographer is prominently displayed at the bottom of the card.....Gehrig.....Chicago.

A quick look at the veterans badge would indicate a past post commander's badge. Actually, it's a presentation past commander's badge and it indicates the members post.....Post #5. In Chicago, post number 5 could only be George H. Thomas Post No. 5, one of the largest and most influential posts in the nation. Post #5 was the leading post in the GAR Dept. of Illinois. It was

founded December 11, 1879 and was one of the last posts in the department, disbanding in the 1940's.



Fortunately, I have a copy of the 1896 roster of this post. Only one member was credited with service in the 76th Ohio: William H. Rose, Private, Co. H, 76 Ohio. Mr. Rose was also named as a past commander of the post (1887). It also lists him as SVC in 1886, JVC in 1885, OD in 1883 and 1884, and OG in 1880. Mr. Rose's occupation is listed as Insurance Agent. Now all of this could be called conjecture, an exercise in deductive reasoning, except for my last discovery. I have a copy of the "Illustrated Roster of the Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic" and on page 42, whom should I discover, but William H. Rose. A cut down photo of the subject cabinet card and a short history of his life stared back at me from the page. Mystery Solved!!!!



WILLIAM H. ROSE, Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 5, Chicago. Born Feb. 14, 1842, at Granville, O. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1861, as Priv. in Co. H, 76th Ohio Vols. and was discharged on expiration of term of service at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1864. Served in 12th Army Corps, 5th Div., siege of Corinth, Miller's Bend, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg and assault May 22, after which served until close of war as Asst. Troop Marshal. Joined Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 5, June 26, 1879, and was its Commander for the year 1887.

**A G.A.R. Hat Pin**  
by Teri Swallow

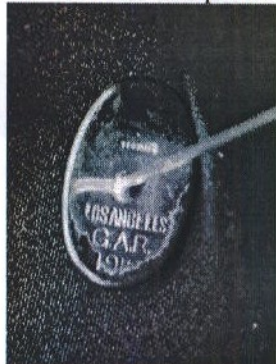
The hat pin pictured below was distributed at the 1912 G.A.R. National Encampment in Los Angeles, CA as a souvenir. The pin is 10 inches long and is topped



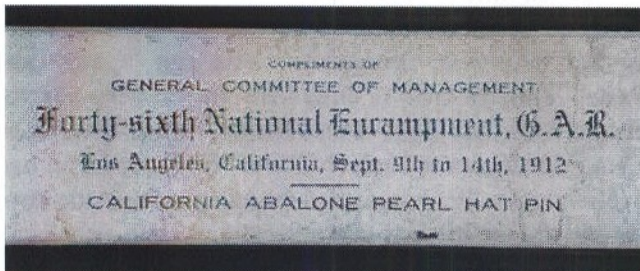
with a beautiful oval of abalone which is mounted on a sterling base. The abalone measures 5/8" by 1".



Imprinted on the base is "sterling / Los Angeles / G.A.R. / 1912". On the lid of the box is printed "Compliments

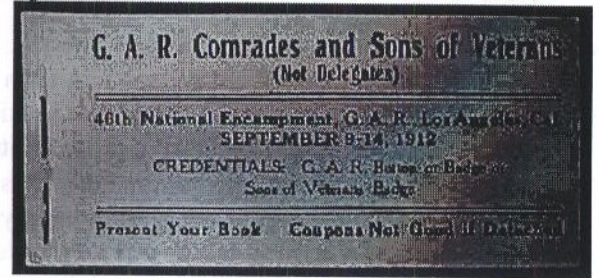


of General Committee of Management / Forty-sixth National Encampment, G.A.R. / Los Angeles, California, Sept. 9th to 14th, 1912 / California Abalone Pearl Hat Pin". In the lower right-hand corner is printed "Made by Wilson Mfg. Co., Los Angeles". The pin is from the Irene Duggan collection.

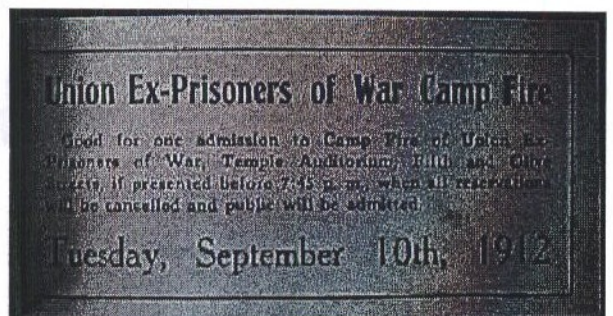
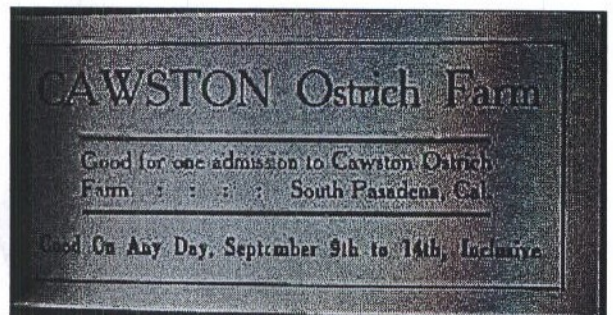
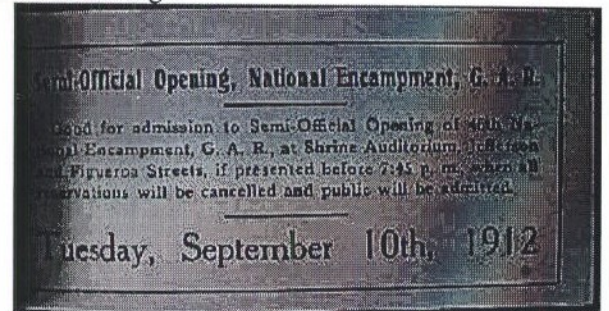


**A G.A.R. Coupon Book**  
by George Kane

Another handout from the 1912 G.A.R. National Encampment was a coupon book distributed to non-delegate G.A.R. and Sons of Veterans members.



The booklet, which measured 4 1/2" by 2", contains 18 coupons. The member had to present the entire book to the vendor and be wearing his G.A.R. badge or button or his Sons of Veterans badge.



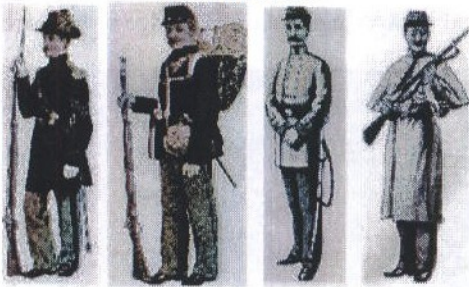
Other coupons were for a tour and lunch at the Soldiers Home in Venice; admission to the G.A.R. campfire; a free official souvenir badge; a souvenir booklet; a free lunch in Pasadena; a free bathing suit; a free bus ride to Long Beach; and a tour by the Chamber of Commerce of downtown Los Angeles.

Civil War Clip Art  
by George G. Kane

Are you interested in dressing up your web site, adding graphics to your catalog or beautifying your collection? Well, you're in luck. The world wide web has a number of sites that specialize in civil war graphics, unencumbered by copyright protection. The best of these sites is Civil War Clipart Gallery. Its address is:

<http://www.jewish-history.com/Clipartgallery/clipart.htm>  
This site has 10 pages, 308 graphics. If you're looking for civil war weapons, corps badges, buttons, battle scenes, camp scenes, uniforms, etc., this is the web site you've been seeking. The author only asks that you credit this site if you use these graphics publicly. Here are a few examples of the graphics available at this site.

UNIFORMS:



UNION CORPS BADGES:



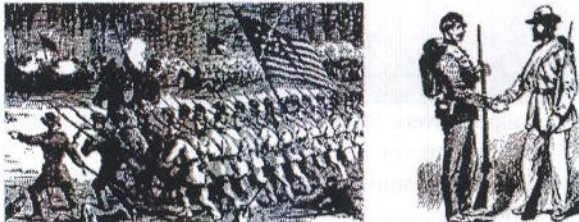
BUTTONS:



WEAPONS:



SCENES:



There are a number of sites on the web that illustrate civil war personalities. My favorite is:

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/mik40/binde.htm>

The site is entitled "American Civil War Generals." Attached are over 1000 head-shot photos of Union (583) and Confederate (425) Generals. The site identifies each with his full name; no initials allowed. Could you identify these Generals:



From left to right, they are Adelbert Ames (U), Samuel Kosciuscko Zook (U), FitzHugh Lee (C) and Felix Kirk Zollicoffer (C).

Another site for Civil War Generals is:

<http://users.aol.com/michflags/generals.htm>

The site is entitled "Civil War Officers 1861-1865." There are 132 officers, of which 107 are illustrations scanned from period newspapers and 25 are photographs. Although many officers in this list are generals, many famous lower ranked officers are included:



Pictured are Col. Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth, General Thomas L. Kane and General George Armstrong Custer.

Now, you're probably wondering, "How do I get these graphics into my presentation?" Downloading graphics from the web is a simple matter. With your mouse pointer on the graphic of your choice, click the right side button of the mouse. A small box will appear with several different commands. Click on "Save Picture As." Another box will appear where you can change the name of the graphic and select a directory to store the graphic. From most software packages, this graphic can be inserted into a document. In MSWord, click on "Insert", "Picture", then select the picture file to be inserted into your document. You can "Copy" and "Paste" directly into a document by clicking on the graphic with your right mouse button; select "Copy"; go to your document and select "Paste" from your icon bar. By clicking on the picture and dragging on the side dots, you can change the size of the picture.

## Dating Type V GAR Membership Badges

by George Kane

In a previous issue, Type IV badges were dated by the serial numbers located on the edge of the badge. The Type V badge (1886-19??) was also manufactured with a serial number on the edge. Unlike the Type IV, dating the Type V badge has two major problems. First, the length of time that this badge was manufactured provides multiple years for some initials. Second, I've seen nothing in print that pinpoints a final year of manufacture of this badge. It is doubtful that badges were made up to the last Commander. When was the last year of manufacture? I've seen serial numbers with the letter "H". This means that they were made into the 1920's as the "H" badges were only possible in 1920 or 1928. Were they made in the 1930's? I doubt it! Many posts that closed after 1930 were found to have large supplies of membership badges still on hand. With that in mind, here is a list of CIC initials and their years. The commanders' year is the year he fronted the National Encampment, not the year he was elected.

A	1890, 1894, 1919, 1925, 1940
B	1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1920
C	1897
D	1943
E	None
F	1887, 1930
G	1898, 1911, 1914, 1942, 1946, 1947
H	1920, 1928
I	1926
J	1931, 1944
K	1905, 1921
L	1895
M	1916, 1933, 1934, 1938
N	1909, 1936, 1941
O	None
P	1892, 1915, 1917, 1922, 1949
Q	None
R	1888, 1901, 1929, 1937, 1939, 1948
S	1899, 1900, 1903, 1918, 1924, 1935, 1945
T	1902, 1906, 1912, 1932
U	None
V	1891, 1910
W	1889, 1893, 1896, 1923, 1927, 1933
XYZ	None

I've never seen a s/n with the letter "I". That leaves two letters that you can absolutely determine the date of manufacture, "C" (1897) and "L" (1895). If you

assume that these badges were not produced after the 1920's, then you can add "F" (1887), "M" (1916) and "N" (1909) to this list. Were the badges made in every year from 1887 to the 1920's? Were there some years that there was an oversupply from previous years and no badges were manufactured? We'll probably never be able to answer these questions. A large majority of the G.A.R. members, joined the organization between the years 1880 and 1900. If you have a letter that falls within these date (1887-1900), statistically, you can state that there is a high probability that the badge you have is from that era and select a date from those years. Please remember that the major differences between a Type IV and a Type V are the addition of three Corp badges (Sheridan's and Wilson's Cavalry and Hancock's First Veterans Corp) on the lower arms of the obverse of the star pendant. These corp badges




replaced a floral design. A campfire scene was added to the reverse of the Type V's rounded wing hangers.

## Type IV Membership Badges Revisited by George Kane

In the January-March, 2000 issue, I stated that the Type IV badge was only manufactured from 1880-1884. Soon after that issue was published, I purchased a Type IV badge with an "R" serial number. John C. Robinson was a two term Commander-in-Chief (1877-78). When during his term were the Type IV badges introduced? In the 1877 National Encampment Journal, I found a report that stated that badges were produced with serial numbers on the edge. Type III badges did not have s/n's on the edge. All this conjecture became moot, when I recently purchased a Type IV badge with an "H" serial number. CIC John F. Hartranft was another two term commander. This pushes the beginning date of the Type IV to somewhere between the encampments of 1875 and 1877.

Also, 1884-85 (John S. Kountz) and 1885-86 (Samuel S. Burdett) badges probably used rounded wing hangers with no campfire scene on the reverse of the hanger. They would have used the Type IV star pendant with no corp badges added (illustrated above) to the reverse. These two years would have to be characterized as a Type IV variants, rather than Type V's. This would extend the Type IV era from 1875-1886.



**CONFEDERATE  
CORNER # 23**

by  
**Peter Bertram # 244**  
P.O. Box 451421  
Atlanta, GA 31145-1421

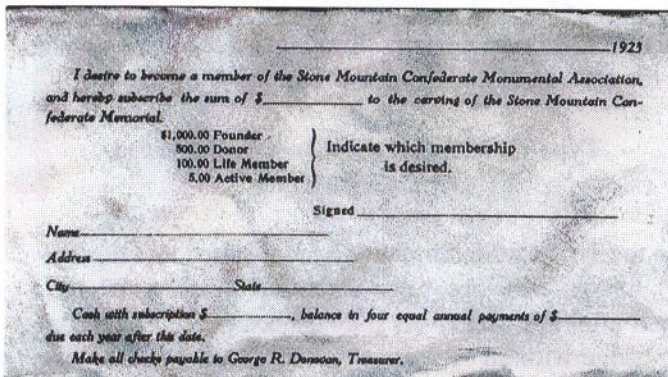
peterbat@aol.com

The Flag log this issue is the 49th Georgia Infantry. Organized in November of 1861, this Regiment was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia and served until the surrender at Appomattox in April of 1865

**STONE MOUNTAIN:  
A CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL  
- PART 2 -  
SELECTED MEMORABILIA**

Please note: References in the text to Fig. 1-12 refer to Part I of this article, which ran last issue (Vol. 14, #2)

**FOUNDERS ROLLS**



1923

I desire to become a member of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association, and hereby subscribe the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to the carving of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial.

\$1,000.00 Founder	}	Indicate which membership is desired.
500.00 Donor		
100.00 Life Member		
5.00 Active Member		

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Cash with subscription \$ \_\_\_\_\_, balance in four equal annual payments of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ due each year after this date.

Make all checks payable to George R. Danson, Treasurer.

Fig. 13: 1923 - SMCMA Subscription Form (image at approx 55%)

The "Founders Roll" was made up of individuals or groups who donated \$1000 to the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association (Fig. 13). Founders Roll Members were to be entitled to a bronze tablet in Borglum's proposed Memorial Hall (Fig. 3), bearing the name and service record of the Confederate soldier in whose name the contribution was made. The Founders Roll continued after Lukeman became chief sculptor but each \$1,000 contributor might additionally have *their* name inscribed in the proposed Memorial Hall (Fig 9) along with the name of their Confederate soldier.

The "Children's Founders Roll" was open to boys and girls under 18 years of age who contributed one dollar to the SMCMA. This entitled them to have their name and the name of a Confederate soldier entered into a "Book of Memory to be displayed in the Memorial Hall. Each



Fig. 14: 1924 - Children's Founders Roll (image at 135%)

child would also receive a member's medal in bronze. Borglum designed the first medal in 1924 (Fig. 14). Note how he used the three left figures from his central group design for the carving (Fig. 2) on the medal's obverse.



Fig. 15: c. 1926 - Children's Founders Roll (image at 135%)

After Borglum departed, the Children's Founders Roll continued unchanged. Lukeman re-designed the medal (Fig. 15) to be more like the then current design. The obverse showed Davis, Lee and Jackson from his final central group design (Fig. 10) and the reverse illustrated the entrance to his Memorial Hall (compare with Fig. 7).

**Stone Mountain Medal**



Fig. 16: 1927 - Living Veterans Roll (image at 135%)  
Courtesy E. Bowles Collection

Confederate veterans were invited to be listed in the "Living Veteran's Roll". A contribution of \$5.00 was solicited and the Veteran then received this medal (Fig. 16). I believe this to be the "Stone Mountain Medal" mentioned in *Confederate Veteran*.

THE 1924 UNVEILING



Fig. 17: 1924 Souvenir Badges for Unveiling of Lee's Head  
Courtesy E. Bowles Collection

In the summer of 1923, Borglum finally got started on the actual carving. Work then proceeded steadily until January 19, 1924, when 20,000 spectators came to Stone Mountain to attend the unveiling of the completed head of Lee. The Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co of Milwaukee, WI produced two souvenir badges for the occasion (Fig. 17).

THE 1926 UCV/SCV REUNION



Fig. 18: 1926 Confederate National Reunion Badges

The 1926 UCV and SCV National Reunion was held in Birmingham. Borglum was gone, Lukeman was the new sculptor and interest in the Memorial was high, so a train trip to Stone Mountain to see the progress of the carving was arranged (round trip ticket \$5). Note how the reunion badges (Fig. 18) use three figures from Lukeman's initial design (Fig. 4), the only medals I've seen to do so.

THE KLAN

The history of the Klan is inexorably bound to Stone Mountain. Inspired by the D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, William Joseph Simmons and 15 followers launched the Klan's Second Movement (Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or KKKK) on top of Stone Mountain on Thanksgiving night in 1915. The KKKK grew rapidly (ultimately 10 million members nationwide) and from the first, wholeheartedly supported the proposed Confederate Memorial project. Gutzon Borglum and Samuel Venable, owner of the Mountain, were both active members as were several of the SMCMA board of directors, thus giving the Klan an inside line on the carving.

Mrs. Plane suggested including carvings of First Movement (1866-1871) Klan figures on the Mountain. Borglum, however, narrowed the focus to Lee, Jackson, and Davis to conform to the UDC goal of preserving the Confederate tradition and the Lost Cause.



Fig. 19: 1915 Second Movement Founding Token  
(Image at 125%)

The so-called Founding Token (Fig. 19) shows an eagle on Stone Mountain with a burning cross and initials standing for various Klan dogma. In 1973 it was reported that Simmons gave one of these tokens to each of his original fifteen followers at Christmas of 1915.

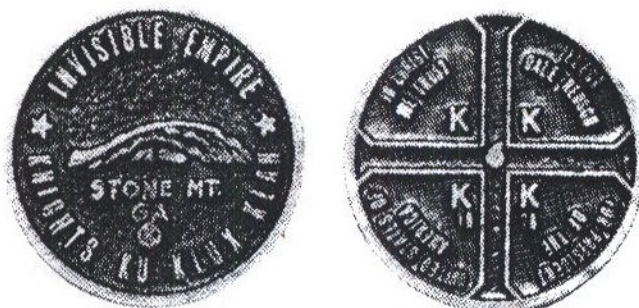


Fig. 20: 1976 Dale Reusch for President Token  
- from "Ku Klux Klan Tokens" -  
(Image at 135%)

The token above (Fig.20) is quite scarce. American Research advises that it is "... almost impossible to find. After the tokens were struck, only a few were given out and the rest were stolen. There are only ten or so specimens known to be in collectors hands today."

**THE STONE MOUNTAIN  
CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL  
COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR**

In addition to the Association's campaign for private funds, Borglum sought help at the national level and secured endorsements from Congressmen Reed Smoot and Henry Cabot Lodge. Interestingly, although these two Senators had been seen as unfriendly to the South, they co-sponsored a proposal for a commemorative half dollar to be produced by the US Mint and sold to the SMCMA at face value. The Association would then sell them for \$1.00 each to raise funds for the Memorial.



Fig. 21: 1925  
Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial  
Commemorative Half Dollar  
(image at 125%)

Gutzon Borglum designed and redesigned the coin to meet the US mint's exacting standards. The final design (Fig. 21) showed Lee and Jackson at their last meeting at the Battle of Chancellorsville on the obverse. The reverse had an American eagle atop Stone Mountain and the legend "MEMORIAL TO THE VALOR OF THE SOLDIER OF THE SOUTH".

President Coolidge signed the Act on March 17, 1924 and the Secretary of the Treasury approved Borglum's design on Oct. 1. On January 19, 1925 (Lee's birthday) a lead proof coin was stamped at the Philadelphia Mint to test the dies and they were pronounced satisfactory.

Actual mintage of the coins commenced on January 21 (Stonewall Jackson's birthday) and the first 1,000 coins were placed in individual envelopes and serially numbered. Coin No.1 was inlaid into a presentation plate made of Georgia gold and given to President Coolidge on May 15 (Fig. 22). Coin No. 2 was inlaid into a similar plate of silver and presented to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on June 4. Coins 3 through 53 were subsequently presented to dignitaries, the leadership of national Confederate organizations, the governors of 15 states, and persons who had figured prominently in the Memorial project. The balance of these first 1,000 coins were set aside to be presented to persons rendering conspicuous service to the Memorial to the Confederacy.

The Stone Mountain Memorial Coinage Act authorized mintage of 5,000,000 coins, but the number struck was only 1,314,709. States were given a quota of coins to sell

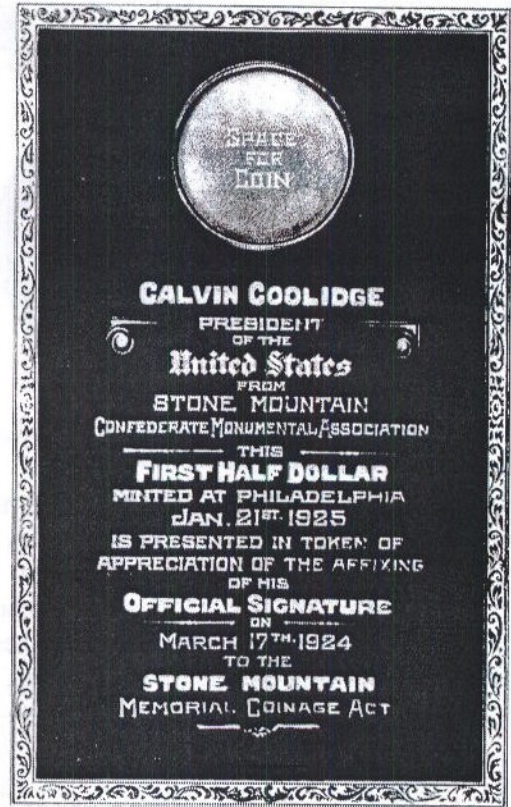


Fig. 22: 1925  
Gold Presentation Plate for Coin No. 1  
- from "Custodians of Imperishable Glory"  
(estimate image at 65%)

and some of these were sold through authorized state sales agencies which counter stamped various letters and numbers on the reverse of their coins. These stamped varieties are quite rare and very desirable!

It is interesting to note that when Augustus Lukeman (second chief sculptor – see Part 1) ran out of time in 1928, financing for the Memorial was not the reason that an extension of time was not granted. The Confederate Memorial commemorative half-dollars were (in 1928) selling at a rate that insured financing for the project for several years into the future.



Fig. 23:  
Very Large (3" dia) Token  
Purpose and Date Unknown  
(image at 65%)

**THE 1970 DEDICATION**



Fig. 24: 1970 Dedication Medal

In the 1920's the entire nation had supported the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial. Even the government that had crushed the Confederacy joined in the support with endorsements from Presidents Harding and Coolidge and the minting of the Stone Mountain Half Dollars (Fig. 21).

Georgia stood alone, however, when she took over the project in 1958 and saw it through to completion. The formal dedication of the Confederate Memorial took place on May 9, 1970 with the theme of "Unity through Sacrifice". President Nixon had been invited to be the keynote speaker but ultimately declined, sending instead the scandal ridden Vice President, Spiro T. Agnew.

The SMMA commissioned a commemorative medal for the occasion (Fig. 24), which was designed by Abram Belskie and struck by the Medallion Art Company of New York in bronze and silver. The obverse was a good representation of Hancock's carving (compare with Fig 12).

**1970 STONE MOUNTAIN STAMP**



Fig. 25: 1970 Stone Mountain Memorial Commemorative Stamp (image at 150%)

The concept for a Stone Mountain Stamp originated at the stamp club in Warner Robbins, Georgia. One of their members suggested using the carving as a central feature for an exhibit that included Confederate stamps. They later contacted the SMMA about commemorating the carving on a US postage stamp and the Association assisted the effort by

soliciting government support.

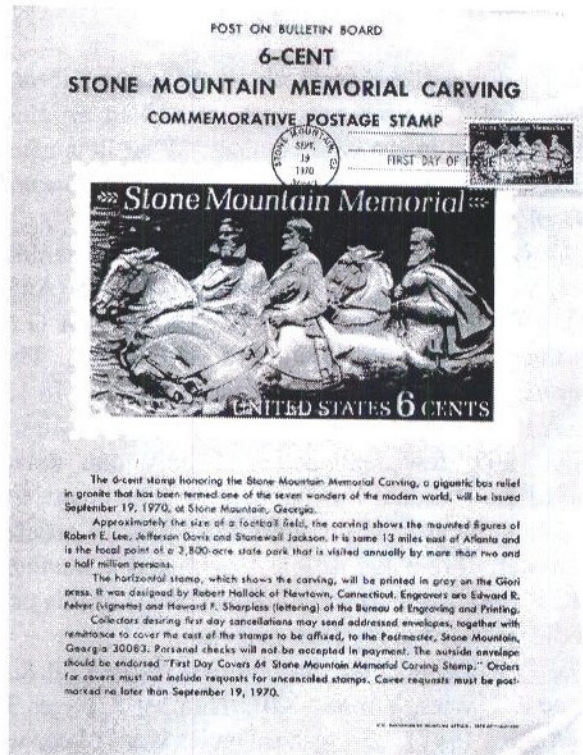


Fig. 26: 1970 USPO Stone Mountain Stamp Poster with Stamp and First Day of Issue Cancellation (image at 40%)

Postmaster General Winton Blount responded favorably and the process was set in motion that culminated in approval of the design in March 1968. Printing delays prevented having the stamps ready for the dedication ceremony, thus delaying the issue date to September 19, 1970. A special branch Post Office was established on top of Stone Mountain for the First Day cancellations.



Fig. 27: Two "First Day of Issue" Covers (image at 40%)

**In Part 3: Miscellaneous memorabilia and conclusion**

**SOURCES:**

- Birdsell, DE: *Ku Klux Klan Tokens*: Grand Bay, AL: 1981
- *Confederate Veteran Magazine*: XXXIV-123, XXXV-435
- *Custodians of Imperishable Glory*: SMCMA: c. 1926
- Freeman, David: *Carved in Stone, The History of Stone Mountain*: Mercer University Press: Macon, GA: 1997
- *Stone Mountain Magazine; Unveiling Edition*: SMCMA: Jan, 1924
- Yeoman, RS: *A Guide Book of United States Coins*: NY, 1998

### Veteran Press by George Kane

While doing some research in the State Library in Boston, MA, I came across two interesting articles on the GAR, listed in the card catalog. What is unusual is that they are both located in issues of *The Journal of Southern History*. They are:

1. *The G.A.R. in Missouri*, 1866-1870, by James N. Primm, Volume XX, Number 3, Pages 356-375 (August 1954). This is an excellent article on the first G.A.R. Department in Missouri during the 3BN period. This is a story of politics, radicals and secret societies. In 1868, the G.A.R. claimed fifty thousand members in Missouri, but by 1869, few remained and only one delegate attended the National Encampment in Cincinnati. I was later able to locate and purchase the Missouri article on the internet. From the article I extracted a number of G.A.R. Posts (Missouri called them Camps at this point) that I did not have in my Post database.
2. *The Problem of Race Segregation in the G.A.R.*, by Wallace E. Davies, Volume XIII, Number 3, Pages 354-372 (August 1947). Professor Davies would later write *Patriotism on Parade*, a look at fraternal societies, including the G.A.R., and their effects upon the social and political life of 19th century America. Prof. Davies does a nice job of outlining the problems of race and the G.A.R., especially in the Southern Departments.

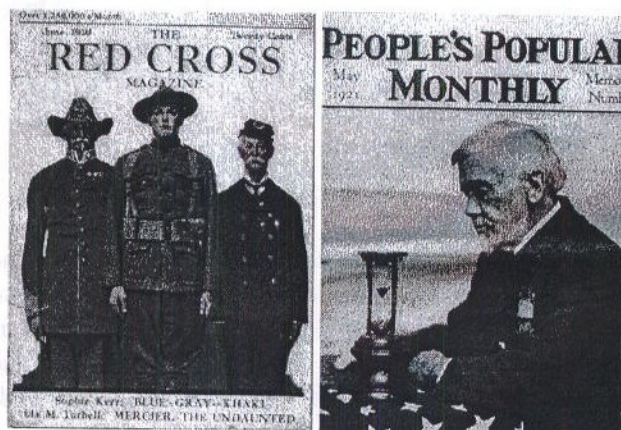
In the last issue, I mentioned that *Roll of the Dead, 1886-1906, Dept. of Minnesota, G.A.R.* by Antona Hawkins Richardson was available through Barnes & Noble's web site. It is now available directly from the publisher for \$12 plus \$3 shipping. Their address is:

Paduan Press,  
317 South Owasso Blvd, P.O.Box 13552,  
St Paul, MN 55113-0552:

I have since acquired a copy from the Publisher. The 64 page, soft cover book is well laid out in two column form with the last names of the 3,200 veterans bolded. Each veteran's Civil War unit, date of death and GAR post (name, number & location) where he was a member are listed. A list of GAR posts (numerically & location) follows the roll. The roll list begins in 1886. This was the first encampment journal that listed the deaths of all comrades reported by the posts. Prior to 1886, only Department officers' obituaries were listed. The 1907 National Encampment Journal gives the membership of the GAR in Minnesota on Dec. 31, 1906 as 5,725, none of which are listed in this book. An updated version with the years 1907-1947 is somewhere in the distant future.

### Veterans on Magazine Covers by George Kane

Here's another group from Dave Well's list of magazines with civil war veteran's on the cover:



- July 4, 1925, *Liberty Magazine*. Cover: GAR veteran, doughboy & Boy Scout saluting.
- May 29, 1913, *Life*. Cover: Grizzled GAR veteran with lad in sailor outfit. This is not *the Life Magazine*
- May, 1921, *Peoples Popular Monthly*. Cover: GAR vet gazing at an hour-glass. The Vet is wearing a Department Commander's Officer badge.
- June, 1918, *Red Cross Magazine*. Cover: UCV veteran, doughboy, GAR veteran at attention. An article on a woman's remeberences of Decoration Day is on Page 57. "Blue + Grey = Khaki".
- May 12, 1917, *Saturday Evening Post*. Cover: GAR veteran, Boy Scout and young girl saluting Flag. Cover art by Norman Rockwell.
- December, 1901, *The Household*. Cover: Gar veteran seated at table holding a glass with two ghosts.

