



Volume 15, No. 1

*The Veteran*

July - September, 2001

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

**President**

Howard A. Hoffman  
3491 Linden St.  
Bethlehem, PA 18017-1922  
militaryamerica@email.msn.com

**Recording Secretary**

Dan M. Mitchell  
874 S. Lakehurst Drive  
Franklin, IN 46131  
dmitch874@aol.com

**Treasurer**

Dave Aeberli  
P. O. Box 811  
Mars, PA 16046-0811  
dla238@zbzoom.net

**Editor**

George G. Kane  
123 Springfield St  
Chicopee, MA 01013-2627  
gkane1@prodigy.net

**Printing & Distribution**

Harry A. Seifert  
1928 Oak Tree Drive East  
Kettering, OH 45440-2410

**Contributors**

Peter Bertram  
Noel & Jan Preston

**The GAR Type IV Transitional Badge**

by George G. Kane

For some time, I have known that there is a transitional badge between the Type IV and V GAR membership badges. I assumed that the only difference between the two badges was the rounded eagle hanger, which replaced the pointed wing version. While researching a question from a member, I made a startling discovery. The star pendant on this transitional badge is different from the types IV and V badges. The question asked why the first corps badge had an "X" in its center. The corps badge turned out to be the 16th corps badge and not the 1st corps. The rounded maltese cross of the 16th was crudely engraved on the Type III and IV badges and appeared to be a circle with an "X" in the center. The appearance of this corp badge was changed on the Type V badge in 1886, or so I thought. In 1884, the National Encampment changed the hanger of the membership badge, rounding its wings. A campfire scene and patent dates were added to the back of the hanger in 1886. While inspecting my transitional badges of 1884-6, I noticed that the 16th corps badge was not the circle and X variety, but the more correct version. At first I thought that I had a Type V pendant, but then I realized that there were no added corp badges as on the Type V badge. This means that the badges



Type III



Type IV Transition

(continued page 3)

**The President's Message**

By Howard A. Hoffman

Summer is over and now it is time to get back to serious collecting, as if we ever let up. We are always looking for that next badge, but how about the reason for the Badges? Can we forget them?

At our banquet a request was made for a donation toward the Sultan plaque to be erected in Mansfield. Dick Troup has raised over \$1,000 toward the \$3,000 cost. Can we deny this request? I think not. Send your donations to:

Dick Troup  
235 Popular Dr  
McConnelsville, OH 43756-1042

I sent mine and our group should also. So if no one objects, I'll ask the treasurer to make an appropriate donation.

That's all,  
Howard

**Editor's Message**

by George G. Kane

During the year, I receive quite a few requests for help from our members. I enjoy answering these requests, hopefully to the satisfaction of the member. One of these requests led to the feature story in this issue. After reading the member's letter, I had already formed an opinion in my head. After I began to look at my membership badges in my collection, I knew my first opinion was wrong. The conclusions are in my story. After I had written the article, I took a long look at my membership badge collection and I found yet another amazing variation which I will share with you in the next issue.

I have a very large GAR and UCV library. I also have access to many public and private libraries in New England. Anyone who has a question on any aspect of the hobby may drop me a line. I may not always know the answer, but maybe I can get you headed in the right direction. I would appreciate it if you could provide a self-addressed stamped envelope

**Attention Members!!**

It's that time of year to renew your membership in the CWWVA. The membership year begins with the CWWVA 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

**Table of Contents**

The GAR Type IV Transitional Badge .....	1
President's Message	
Editor's Message.....	2
Birth of the Type IV Membership Badge .....	3
Union Veteran Legion Officer Badges .....	4
Odds and Ends	
Ladies of the Union Veteran Legion History .....	5
Daughters of the GAR .....	6
GAR Doorstop	
Fakes & Forgeries .....	7
Veterans in Print .....	8
What is it? New York's Last Encampment Ribbon .....	9
Confederate Corner - The Southern Cross of Honor .....	10
Veterans in Cyberspace .....	12

**The Veteran**

*The Veteran* is published quarterly and is the official publication of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association. All articles, photographs, and art is copyrighted, 1996. All rights reserved. Nothing may be reprinted or copied without permission of the C.W.V.H.A.

Articles may be submitted either in typewritten form or electronically (e-mail or disk) MSWord, 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.

## Birth of the Type IV Membership Badge

by George G. Kane

The introduction of the Type IV membership badge has been a date of some conjecture. A "Report of the Committee on Badges" delivered to the 1877 GAR National Encampment at Providence, RI, may narrow the search. The Committee on Badges was empowered by the previous (1876, Philadelphia) National Encampment to "...make the best possible contract, with sufficient guarantee, for the manufacture of badges of the present form, size, and design to be made of bronze cannon captured during the Rebellion." Much of the report was on the feasibility of making badges from cannon metal. Evidently, all of the Type III badges had not been made from captured cannon as had been prescribed in the "Rules and Regulations". In 1876, Mr. A. Demarest, the manufacturer of the badges, stated that "none of the badges were made of *captured* cannon, as no such material had been furnished him." From 1869 to 1876, Mr. Demarest had manufactured 25,000 Type III membership badges, none of which, were made from captured cannon.

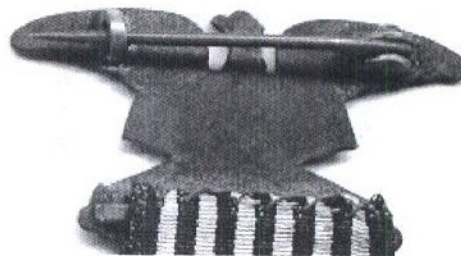
The first consideration of the Committee was if badges could be struck from cannon metal. Several experts were of the opinion that "no such dies could be made that would withstand cannon metal". Joseph K. Davidson, a Philadelphia jeweler and GAR member, alloyed a piece of cannon metal and, using the old dies, struck several badges with success. Several other test badges were struck by D. B. Howell & Co. of New York, all successfully. Two Confederate cannons (weighing 768 pounds) were eventually purchased from Morris J. Powers of New York for \$244.65. Dies for the eagle hanger and the star pendant were manufactured by John Gleaves, die-sinker of New York for \$315. Bids for the manufacturer of the badges were sought through advertising in the *Grand Army Gazette* and the *Soldiers & Sailors Journal*. Few bids were received and the contract was offered to D. B. Howell & Co. The contract stipulated that the cost of the badges be "thirty-two cents each, the badge to be finished in every particular, each on to be numbered on the edge and to be placed in a small envelope" This statement is significant, in that it is the first time that the edge serial number is mentioned. Type III badges were sometimes numbered on the trefolds of the reverse of the star pendant, but never on the edge. The 1876 journal stated that "the time has come for considering the practicability

of having a smaller badge, of a different form". Other recommendations were to make the badge thinner and to change the color from dark-bronze to fire-gilt.

Type IV badges with a serial number beginning with an "H" exist. The letter was the initial of the last name of the current GAR Commander-in-Chief, John F. Hartranft. The only time that these badges could have been manufactured were between the National Encampments of 1876 and 1877. The 1877 Quartermasters Report lists a payment to Howell & Co. for 2,500 badges at a cost of \$800. The 1876 report stated that the badges would have to be completed before the next Memorial Day (May 30, 1877). The exact date may never be known. The dates of the two newspapers, in which bids were solicited might help. The actual date of the check mentioned in the QM's report might also help. From the evidence offered, the best guess would be that Type IV GAR membership badges were first manufactured in early 1877 to meet the Memorial Day deadline.

### GAR Transitional Badge (continued from page 1)

created in 1884 and replaced in 1886 were not simply a transition, but a completely new badge, deserving of its own roman numeral. Unfortunately, the Types IV and V badge designations are well entrenched in our vocabulary and a new Type and roman numeral could only lead to confusion. Hence, these badges will forever be followed by the letter "a". The Type IVa GAR membership badge can be described as having the rounded wing hanger without the campfire scene on the



reverse. The reverse of the star pendant will not have the added corps badges in the three lower arms and the 16th corps badge will be the stylized version rather than the "circle and X" version. The serial number on the edge can only begin with a "K" (Kountz) or a "B" (Burdett).

## Union Veteran Legion Officer Badges

by George Kane

In the last issue I used two pages to present the regalia of the Union Veteran Legion. Although the membership of the UVL was quite small, recent facts seem to support that this society was quite resilient, the UVL era spanning the years 1884-1939. The regalia of the UVL was quite modest. A lapel pin was used instead of a membership badge. National Encampment badges were stark in contrast to the more ornate G.A.R. National Encampment Badges. The local units (called encampments) issued ribbons and badges, but not as many as to be considered common.

Until recently, I was ignorant of any Officer badges for this society. The purchase of a number of UVL National Encampment *Proceedings* made me aware of UVL National Officer Badges. Below is a photograph of William Patton Griffith, who in 1911 was the Senior Vice National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion. On his left breast is what appears to be a UVL



Officers badge. The badge has a shoulder strap hanger with 3 stars, a red, white and blue ribbon and a pendant in the form of the UVL logo. A bar is attached to the middle of the ribbon, but the contents of this bar has been washed out of the photo.

Recently, I have been able to obtain a pendant, which I believe to be from a UVL officers badge. The pendant is similar to pendants issued on many UVL National

Encampment badges, except the top three arms of the star do not have the initials of the UVL principles, "F", "C", & "P" (Fraternity, Charity, & Patriotism) common on those badges. Instead, these arms have the words "Union" "Vet'n" and "Legion" spread across them. The date 1884, the year the society was formed, is on the top arm below the word "Vet'n".



The middle of the pendant (above, 200%) has a copy of the UVL membership lapel pin. The back is blank. It appears to be made of brass rather than the usual bronze.

In the *Proceedings*, all retiring National Commanders were presented with a Past National Commander's badge. These would have been jeweler creations made in gold and inscribed on the reverse of the pendant.



Just before publication, Everett Bowles sent me a scan of a UVL SVC Badge in his collection (Pictured above). A closeup of the pendant revealed that it is identical to the pendant I recently purchased.

## Odds and Ends

by George G. Kane

While doing research in GAR National Encampment Journals, I've come across scraps of esoterical tidbits that I'd like to share with you.

### 1910 GAR Encampment Journal

"presented by Comrade Wetherbee of Massachusetts:"

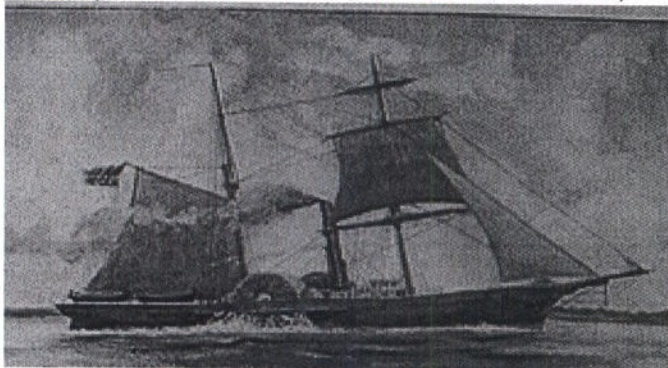
"Whereas, Another star is about to be added to the flag by the admission of New Mexico as a state of the Union, therefore."

"Resolved, That the (GAR).....urges that the new State be named Lincoln, in honor to (his) memory."

The recommendation was approved. (Page 305)

\*\*\*

The U. S. Revenue Cutter service was established in 1790 as an armed military service with the specific duty of enforcing customs regulations for the Dept. of the Treasury. A Revenue Cutter, the HARRIET LANE,



US Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane

fired the first naval shot of the civil war. The Service helped to blockade Southern harbors, transported and landed troops, and continued to enforce customs laws. One cutter, the steamer MIAMI, served as President Lincoln's personal transport. When membership requirements for the G.A.R. were codified, the USRCS was inexplicably left out. Finally after forty-five years, officers and men of the USRCS were eligible for membership in the G.A.R. The amendment to membership eligibility was adopted after two previous attempts had failed. (Pages 285-291)

\*\*\*

Proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations that allowed Sons of Veterans to attend GAR Post meetings and the establishment of an "Associate Membership" were defeated

## The Ladies of the UVL History

by George G. Kane

Member John Mills sent me a copy of an article from *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, KY, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1895, which reported on the history of the LUVL. The LUVL was organized Feb. 20, 1890, at Newark, Ohio. The UVL consistently lists its 1889 National Encampment at Newark, Ohio. In 1890 or 1891, the UVL switched the month of the National Encampment from February to October. This may have added to the confusion of early UVL National Encampment dates. In one of these early years, the UVL may have had two National Encampments, naming the February meeting for the previous year. Stay tuned.

The membership was limited to "mothers, wives, widows, sisters and daughters of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union Army and Navy who are eligible to membership in the Union Veteran Legion. Army Nurses who have served two years are also eligible"

The initials on the LUVL membership pin, "VCL" are the principles of the organization, virtue, charity, and loyalty.



The original organization consisted of 8 auxiliaries. By 1892, there were 19 auxiliaries with 514 members and this ballooned to 27 auxiliaries in 1893 with more than 600 members. In 1894, the membership was listed at 707.

A second article in the same paper was on the principles and leadership of the UVL in 1895. It listed the 1895 UVL membership at 10,000. Still, this is far below the GAR figures of 345,704 comrades on December 31, 1895.

I have recently discovered that the UVL records of 1884-1939 are located in the University of Pittsburgh library on two rolls of microfilm, which I hope to research through interlibrary loan in the near future.

## Daughters of the GAR

by George G. Kane

In 1907, a rift in the Daughters of Veterans created a new group, Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic. The group, centered in Chicago, Illinois, attended every GAR National Encampment, but they are never mentioned in any of the encampment journals except to denounce them. Still the group persisted and were still in existence in 1962. I have been unable to determine if they still exist today. I have been unable to ascertain the cause of the split or practically anything else about this group. They issued ribbons and attended encampments, but were never recognized by the G.A.R. The membership pin of the DGAR, adopted on August 14, 1907, was the bronze GAR lapel pin with a gold border and the flag-blue enameled words "Daughters of the G.A.R.". Two small fleur-de-lis engravings separate "G.A.R." from the rest of the inscription. The pin is 15/16" with the bronze center measuring 5/8". The pin



DGAR membership pin (200%)

on the back of this piece has a rolling lock catch. That makes this pin less than fifty years old. This type of catch was not introduced until the 1950's.

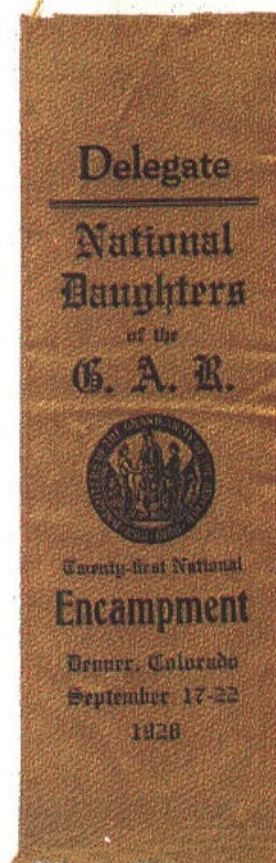
In 1962, the National Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1861-1865, authored the book, *Our Fathers in the Civil War, 1861-1865*. The book is only 78 pages with 7 chapters. The last chapter, "The Living Monument", lists 179 members of the DGAR, their civil war ancestor, his civil war unit, dates of his enlistment and the relationship of the DGAR member (daughter, grand-daughter, etc.). The book contains 16 pictures of civil war ancestors, 3 poems, 2 songs, the military career of one of the pictured civil war ancestors, a short history of the DGAR, a short history of the Children of the G.A.R. (a DGAR junior department), a list of the DGAR Commander-in-Chiefs (1907-1962) and a picture of the first DGAR Commander-in-Chief and her staff.



Ida Wright      Clyde A. Henry      Alberta Tice  
Q't'rmaster-Gen'l      CIC      Adj.-Gen'l

On June 21, 1907, the State of Illinois issued papers of incorporation and chartered the DGAR. The societies local unit was called a Fortress. Fortresses were chartered throughout Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. At the DGAR National Encampment of 1914 in Detroit, Michigan, a junior department of the DGAR was created, christened the Children of the GAR. The CGAR was open to boys and girls, 5 to 16 years old, who were lineal descendants of Union civil war veterans. Their local units were called Pickets. An associate membership was available for children not descendent of a Union veteran.

The DGAR held its National Encampments at the same cities and at the same time as the GAR. Delegate ribbons, such as the one below, were issued for every encampment. They were identical except for the city and date information.



**GAR Doorstop**  
By Noel and Janet Preston

This 1 1/2 pound cast iron doorstop was found at the March, 2000, Atlantic City, New Jersey Antique Show amongst a group of very ornate vases. The 7 1/4" wide x 6 3/4" high doorstop has a wrought iron strap



attachment to the rear for support. The clover leaf background is painted white with a raised outline in gold. The letters "G" "A" "R" and the membership badge are also painted gold. The reverse and the strap are an oxidized green



The clover leaf is the symbol of the Union Second Corps, Army of the Potomoc. The Second Corps was commanded by Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, who assumed this post just days before the battle of Gettysburg. When General Sickles was carried from the field, General Meade attached Sickles' Third Corps to Hancock's Second Corps, giving Hancock control of the entire center position of the battle. When Pickett's Charge was launched on July 3, it was aimed directly at Hancock, who was also carried from the field with a wound. Minutes later, the famous charge was repulsed.

**Fakes and Forgeries**  
By George G. Kane

The e-Bay seller that offered this calling card in a recent auction, was quite unaware of some historical facts. The G.A.R. membership badge printed on this card was not introduced until late 1876, early 1877. The battle of the Little Big Horn and Custer's subsequent death was fought on June 25, 1876. Next, Custer was not a GAR member, but a supporter of the Soldiers & Sailors Society. Blank GAR calling cards are quite common. *Caveat emptor.*



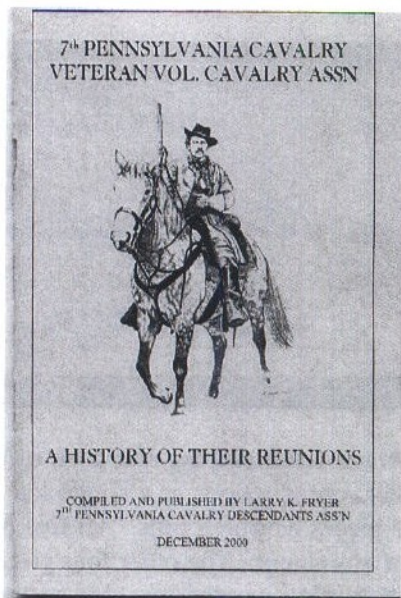
Recently, a blank GAR dog tag has been sold on e-Bay with four other reproductions as a single lot. The seller describes the pieces as watch fobs. All five pieces seem to be made of aluminum. The other four pieces are (1) a logo of BF of L, (2) a sewing machine surrounded by a wreath, (3) an anvil with crossed blacksmith tools and ribbon, and (4) a star with a plow in the center and the word UNITY between the star arms. All five pieces seem to be very cheaply made with blank reverses and an unevenly punched hole. The GAR piece is 20mm or slightly larger than a US quarter (17mm). The seller has presented more than one lot of these fakes, so I'm assuming they are being produced in quantity. Original GAR dog tags were made of German Silver.



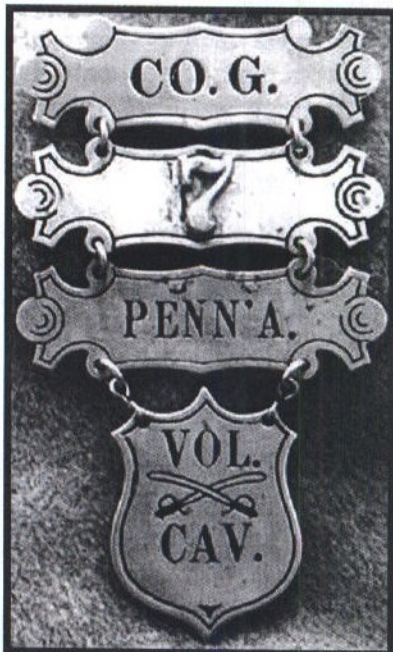
## Veterans in Print

by George G. Kane

A few months ago, I received a copy of *7th Pennsylvania Cavalry Veteran Vol. Cavalry Assn., A History of their Reunions*, by Larry K. Fryer. The booklet which measures 5 ½" x 8 ½" is 80 pages and printed on glossy paper with larger than usual type.



Although this is a small booklet, it is packed with photos of reunion badges, monument dedication badges, a 7th Cavalry ladder badge, group reunion photos,



reunion tickets, and pictures of a few veterans. The booklet also contains the "Constitution" of the veteran society, an 1889 roster (75 members), a list of all the reunions from 1882 to 1920, a list of reunions held by Company "C", 7th PA Cavalry (held separately from the main association), a poem / song, and transcripts and summaries of newspaper accounts of many of the reunions. Despite the fact, that the list of reunions is incomplete (It begins with the 5th reunion), this is a great formula for other collectors to follow. Copies can be obtained for \$8 plus \$2 postage from:

Larry K. Fryer  
6253 Hidden Clearing  
Columbia, MD 21045-4237

Tel: (410) 964-2163  
sabreregiment@worldnet.att.net

A trip to the 7th PA Cavalry web site is recommended:  
<http://members.aol.com/pa7cav/index.html>

A number of badges not in the "History" are included on this site. All the badges on the web site are in color. Badges in the booklet are in black & white. The web site also contains the civil war history of the unit, which the book does not. A 1913 reunion picture includes a banner that has the word "cavalry" misspelled.



If you are a descendant of a 7th Pennsylvania Cavalryman, please contact Larry Fryer regarding joining the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry Descendant's Association. A bi-monthly newsletter is published via e-mail. Those without internet access can mail \$6 to Larry to cover shipping. Descendants meet annually, continuing in the tradition of the veterans. (There are currently 155 members).

**What is it?**

by George G. Kane

I recently purchased this badge on e-Bay. The reverse of the hanger and the star pendant are blank. No makers mark is visible. The letters "U", "S", "V", "A" are engraved, counter-clockwise, on the four bottom arms of the star. The top arm is blank. A blank shield is in the center surrounded by eleven filled in circles. The star is 3" at its widest points.



The red, white and blue swallow-tail ribbon has no inscriptions or makers marks on either side.



Please send any information you might have on this badge to the editor. Thanks.


**New York's Closing Encampment - 1948**

by George G. Kane

The final national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was announced at the 1948 National Encampment. Many souvenirs were prepared, announcing this occasion. The national press had a field day following the six delegates to this convention. This was not always true of many of the final encampments of the various departments. Many departments died with the passing of its last member. Other departments, such as Arizona, just disappeared without any fanfare. A few, such as Minnesota, voted itself out of existence. No "final" encampment was planned or held. Wisconsin held its final encampment June 11-14, 1950, in Sheboygan, WI, almost a year after the final national encampment. California had several department encampments after 1949. Its last may have been in 1955.

In 1947, the Department of New York agreed to hold its final encampment in 1948. The last four GAR veterans of New York State agreed to meet June 9-11, 1948 in Rochester, NY. The simple red ribbon below belied the significance of this final gathering.



<p>32<sup>nd</sup> ALA. VOLS. BATTLE CREEK. LAVERGNE. MURFREESBORO. CHICKAMAUGA.</p>		<p><b>CONFEDERATE CORNER # 25</b> by <b>Peter Bertram # 244</b> P.O. Box 451421 Atlanta, GA 31145-1421</p>
<p>peterbatl@aol.com</p>		

The 32nd Alabama Infantry regiment was organized at Mobile in April of 1862 and served in the Army of Mississippi until October, then the Army of Tenn until early 1865. It surrendered on May 4, 1865 at Meridian, Mississippi. The flag is a 2nd national flag pattern delivered in late 1863

### THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

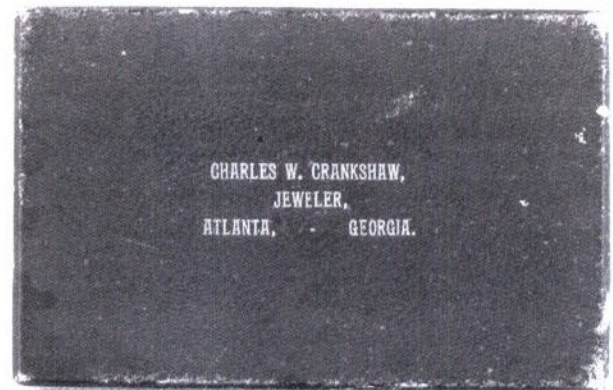
While attending the July, 1898 reunion of United Confederate Veterans in Atlanta, Mrs. Mary Cobb Erwin conceived the idea for "a cross of honor for valor and patriotism" to be bestowed on the old veterans. She presented her idea to her local UDC Chapter in Athens, Georgia, and a resolution was then prepared and presented to the UDC General Convention in November of 1898. It was adopted and the "Southern Cross of the Legion of Honor" was established (later shortened to the "Southern Cross of Honor"). An interesting side point of the resolution proposed a Cross with a laurel wreath pin for veterans named in the "Confederate Roll of Honor", but this version was regrettably never made. Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Sarah Gabbett prepared the Cross design criteria and their UDC committee then solicited proposals from jewelers and other firms for a final design. The Southern Cross of Honor proposal ultimately accepted was a modification of a design by Atlanta jeweler Charles Weir Crankshaw. This design was approved and adopted at the November 1899 UDC General Convention in Richmond.



It has been assumed for many years that Crankshaw manufactured the Type 1 and Type 2 Crosses, as his logo is on the reverse of the Bar. But Crankshaw had neither the facilities nor the staff to make the Southern Cross of Honor and thus subcontracted their production to the Schwaab Stamp and Seal Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

### SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR : TYPE 1

Following their 1899 Convention the UDC placed an initial order with Crankshaw for 2,500 Crosses. When the order arrived from Schwaab, Crankshaw and his staff laboriously hand engraved a number on each Cross (from 1-2500), attached the Cross to a slipsheet and placed it in a maroon colored box with silver lettering.



This initial order was then delivered to Mrs. Gabbett in early April of 1900 and on April 26th the first presentations were made in Athens and Atlanta. The Athens UDC Chapter presented 308 Crosses that day, Cross #1 appropriately going to Mrs. Erwin for her husband Capt. Alexander Erwin (Co. C, Phillips Legion) and Cross #2 to Mrs. Gabbett for her husband William Gabbett (Cobb's Legion). Cross #3 was presented to Mrs. Mildred Rutherford for Gen'l Howell Cobb, and #4 to Mrs. Helen Plane for her husband (Mrs. Plane was also instrumental in starting the Stone Mountain carving project - see CC #22).

### SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR : TYPE 2

The Southern Cross of Honor program was quite successful beyond anyone's expectations. In fact, in the first eighteen months 12,500 Crosses were presented. After the initial order for 2,500, numbering and boxing of the Crosses was discontinued. The most noticeable difference between the Type 1 and Type 2 Crosses is the absence of that hand engraved number on the Type 2. Also starting with the Type 2 Crosses different types of attachment devices on the reverse of the Bar may be observed - pin clasps, a T-bar, and a lapel stud. The Type 2 Crosses were produced until 1904 and approximately 42,500 were presented.



With the success of the program came the need to preserve the integrity of the Southern Cross of Honor and its presentations. Accordingly a draft of the "Rules of Bestowal" was presented at the 1901 UDC General Convention, modified, and approved the following year at the New Orleans Convention. The rules limited bestowal to living Confederate veterans, widows of Confederate veterans, and lineal descendants of veterans. Appropriately detailed application forms were designed and printed for each of these categories. To lend appropriate dignity to the bestowal ceremonies, certain dates were specified for the purpose: January 14, birthday of Commodore M. F. Maury; January 19, birthday of General R. E. Lee; January 21, birthday of Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson; June 3, birthday of President Jefferson Davis; and September 27, birthday of Admiral Raphael Semmes. Finally, state legislatures were successfully lobbied to pass laws making it a misdemeanor for anyone other than a Confederate veteran to wear a Southern Cross of Honor (These laws are still on the books in some states).

### SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR : TYPE 3

In 1904 the UDC canceled the production contract with Schwaab Stamp and Seal. The details are somewhat sketchy, but the bottom line was that the designers at Schwaab used the Southern Cross of Honor dies they had on hand to produce reunion badges. The UDC understandably took extreme offense because they felt the badges compromised the integrity of their Southern Cross of Honor. Mr. Crankshaw was instructed to demand an explanation from the Schwaab Company and the reply was most unsatisfactory. Not without recourse, the UDC immediately canceled the production contract and negotiated on their own with the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, New Jersey.



THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, N.J.

The Type 3 Crosses are recognizable by the absence of Crankshaw's name on the reverse of the Bar and the Whitehead & Hoag name on the reverse below HONOR. Whitehead & Hoag gave complete satisfaction and produced some 34,000 Crosses between 1904 and the end of the program.

The Southern Cross of Honor program ended about 1913, but there are reports of Crosses presented until the early 1930's. Although more Crosses were certainly produced, a total of 78,761 were officially presented. As the most widely distributed medal associated with the Confederacy, the Southern Cross of Honor is highly coveted by collectors as a special symbol of the old veterans. The UDC still actively solicits their return on their website.

## Veterans in Cyberspace

by George G. Kane

An interesting web site is the **Veterans of U.S. Wars and Their Dependents**. A spreadsheet lists the Veterans, Children, Parents, and Surviving Spouses receiving pension checks from the U.S. Government, updated monthly. Twelve children and one surviving spouse still receive these benefits for Civil War service. Names are not given, just statistics. I'm not sure who the surviving spouse is. When Daisey Anderson died in 1998, there were only two Civil War widows, Gertrude Grubb of Blaine, Tennessee (Union) and Alberta Martin of Elba, Alabama (Confederate). Confederate widows are not eligible for federal benefits, so Mrs. Grubb must be the last Union widow receiving a pension check.

Veterans and dependents are listed for every war since the Civil War. There are no dependents receiving benefits for wars prior to the Civil War. There are 9 veterans from the Mexican Border War, but only 144 World War I veterans remaining. Only one child dependent survives from the Indian Wars. Check out this site at:

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0004623.html>

In 1879, the Thomas Espy GAR Post number 153 was chartered by the Dept. of Pennsylvania, GAR. The post's town was originally called Mansfield, PA, but the name was changed to Carnegie, PA after the turn of the century. The post still exists today. A web site for this post is sponsored by the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves:

<http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~jw3u/round/garroom.htm>

The 9th Penn. Reserves is a civil war reenactor group. The web site has current and antique photos of the post, a history, a membership roster, data on many of the members, an inventory of relics and books, a bibliography, public visiting hours and a large group photo of post members from 1905.



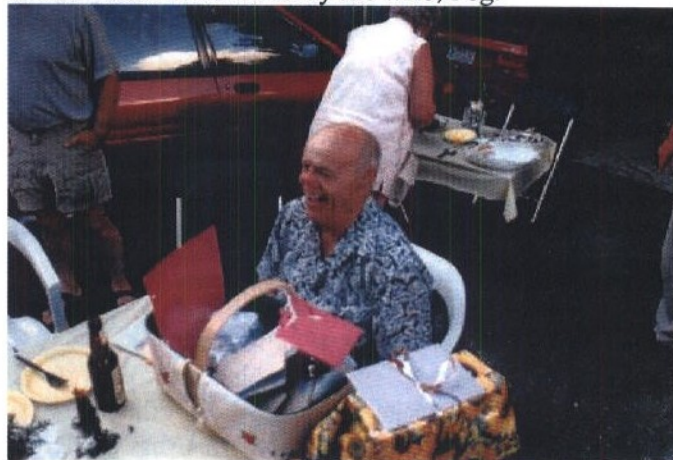
## In Memorium

**Francis Adelbert Magune**  
1916 - May 4, 2001

It is with great sadness that I announce the death of "Jack" Magune. Jack was a collector, relic hunter and dealer. Many of us subscribed to his catalogue, *The House of Billy Yank*. If you met Jack, you would not forget him. His disfigured face hid a wry sense of humor and a love for life. He was a retired USMC Major and a veteran of World War II. His Marine unit fought in the Pacific, including Iwo Jima. After the war, Jack made his living in the radio broadcasting industry. He rood the airwaves under the alias, Dick Burgess. A car crash in 1965 did permanent damage to his face, but Jack found romance in Peg, his nurse. They were married in 1971. Jack was also a theatre director, producing many shows at the Worcester Foothills Theatre.

Jack's catalogues were always a treat to find in the mailbox. His descriptions were usually right on the money and his prices were extremely fair. Hand drawn illustrations were attached to many of the lots. The contents were constantly changing. He had at least one G.A.R. catalogue each year. I usually wore out my index finger dialing Jack's phone number, as everything was first come, first serve. One day, I received a huge package from *The House of Billy Yank*. Inside the box was everything I ordered, plus a large metal crowbar. Evidently, Jack had used the crowbar to push down the paper stuffing and forgot to take the crowbar out of the box when he closed it up. I returned the bar.

Jack was a frequent vendor at many of the civil war shows in the Northeast. He especially liked the Virginia shows, where he went relic hunting before and after the show. Jack is survived by his wife, Peg.



Jack Magune at his 80th birthday (Don Ricklin picture)