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*The Veteran*

July - September, 2002

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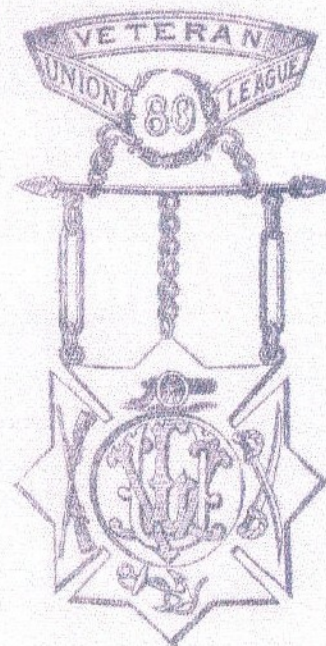
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**Union Veteran League Membership Badge  
by George G. Kane**

In the January-March 2002 issue of *The Veteran*, I wrote an article on an obscure civil war veterans group, the Union Veteran League. This group is often mistaken for the Union Veteran Legion, the more popular and successful of the two organizations. Recently, one of our members, Rich McCarthy, sent me a scan of an *In Memoriam* ribbon that he believed was a Legion ribbon, but was, in fact, a League ribbon. The ribbon itself is quite plain. The ribbon hanger has no inscription and the ribbon is an off-white with a black border, the words "In Memoriam" printed at the top. The ribbon is fringed at the bottom. Below this inscription is a graphic of what I believe to be, the Union Veteran League membership badge. Does this badge exist or is this just an artist's rendition of a proposed badge? Until a copy surfaces, we'll never know for sure. What significance is the #80 on the hanger? Is it the number of a League local unit or the year (1880) the League was founded? If any member has a copy or any information about this badge, please contact the editor.



**The President's Message**

By Dan Mitchell

The Mansfield show, by any measure, was a great show. We had 43 people attend the banquet. Possibly the only downside to the meeting was my election as President!

A hot topic, discussed and voted upon, was whether next years dinner and meeting. should be held at the newly renovated GAR Hall in Mansfield. Unfortunately, this is not entirely possible. The meeting will be held at the Hall but the dinner will be where it has been for some time. If anyone wishes to know in more detail why the dinner cannot be held at the Hall, please e-mail me or drop me a line and I will be happy to explain.

I would like to hear from all of you about an idea that I have had. This concerns putting our newsletter on-line. My Civil War Roundtable (Indianapolis) has been doing this for some time with great success. We would continue to send newsletters to anyone who doesn't have, or doesn't want, a computer. I am sure that this would reduce costs considerably. This latest postal hike will not be the last.

Dan

**The Editors Message**

by George Kane

Pending legislation (HR2561 - Living American Hero Appreciation Act) will make it illegal for collectors to own a Medal of Honor. The bill is ostensibly written to increase the pensions of Medal of Honor recipients and their families. The bill also creates penalties for falsely impersonating a MOH winner. The bill will make it illegal for anyone, but a recipient, his family, ancestors and public institutions (museums, libraries, etc.) to own a Medal of Honor. Previous legislation had outlawed the sale of MOH's, but ownership, at the time of the bill, was "grandfathered". That law has forced a number of American collectors to sell their medals in foreign markets. This new legislation will accelerate that trend, driving one of our nation's most enduring symbols out of the country. All collectors should find the time to contact their Representative. Ask him to eliminate this section of the bill. Otherwise, many of us will become criminals.

Congratulations to Dave Aeberli for "Most Educational" display at Mansfield.

**Attention Members!**

**It's that time of year again. Dues for the 2002-2003 membership year are now due. Dues are still \$15 a year. What else can you buy for \$15 a year. If the circled number next to your name on the mailing label is 15 or less, then you owe this years dues. Make you check payable to "C.W.V.H.A" and mail it to: C.W.V.H.A, c/o Dave Aeberli,**

**9372 Almar Place, Pittsburg, PA 15237-4872**

**Dave**

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**The Veteran**

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Articles may be submitted either in typewritten form or electronically (e-mail or disk) MSWord, or Excel are the preferred software choices.

All materials will be returned. If you have questions, please call George Kane at 413-592-2166.

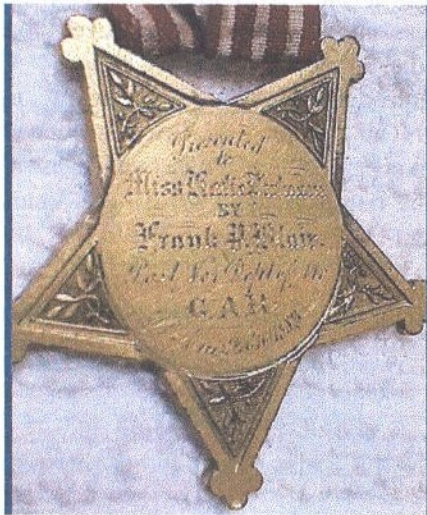
Postal and e-mail addresses are listed on the front page.

## Birth of the Type IVa GAR Membership Badge

by George G. Kane

For the last couple of years, I have been struggling to determine the beginning and end dates of the various types of GAR membership badge. Recently I was able to narrow the date possibilities. On e-Bay, a very unusual GAR membership badge was offered for sale. The badge is unusual in that a GAR Post had the badge altered into a presentation badge. The Frank P. Blair GAR Post #1 of the Department of Missouri, located in St. Louis, presented this particular badge to "Miss Katie Putnam". Who Miss Putnam was, is unknown. The fact that this was presented to a woman is also unusual. The center of the reverse of the star pendant was ground down and a new inscription was engraved in its place. The inscription reads:

*Presented To Miss Katie Putnam By Frank P. Blair Post No. 1 Dept. Of Mo. Gar St. Louis FEB 16 1883.*



The hanger and pendant of this badge have been gold-washed. When the jeweler ground down the area of the inscription, he removed the original finish of this section. The gold-wash was applied to give the badge an even color.

By removing the corp badge section on the reverse, we can't tell if the corp badges were the recut versions of the Type IVa or the crude versions of the Type IV badge. The serial number on the edge of this badge is V4008. Because the reverse arms do not have the added corp badges of the Type V membership badge, the serial number lets us know that the star was manufactured during the administration of Commander-in-Chief Paul

Vandervoort who was elected at the 1882 National Encampment and presided over the 1883 National Encampment in Denver. In that period, the GAR grew by 85,000 members. From previous research, I believe that the serial numbers ran from January to December while the letters ran from encampment to encampment. Thus the relatively low number (4008) of this serial number and the inscription date (FEB 16 1883) would place its manufacture early in 1883. The badge hanger is a Type IVa rounded wing hanger. It does not have the campfire scene and patent dates of the Type V.



The badges of the previous administration of CIC George Merrill had the pointed wing version of the hanger. I have to believe that a new version of the membership badge was introduced at the beginning of an administration and not in the middle. This badge with its rounded wing hanger, no added corp badges to the reverse arms and "V" serial number was probably first introduced in late 1882. This version of the membership badge was manufactured from 1882 until the introduction of the Type V badge in late 1886.



## Stand Pat

By George G. Kane

In October of 1903, the Union Veterans Union held its 17th National Encampment in the City of Louisville, Kentucky. During the civil war, Kentucky was a border state of torn loyalties. Supporters of the North and the South were many in Kentucky. On October 15th, 1903 the citizens of Kentucky woke up to the following headlines in *The Courier-Journal*, the local newspaper:

### Stand Pat

*Union Veterans Decline To Make Apology for Reviving War Spirit.*

*Vote Down Resolution Explaining Their Acts. Have Nothing to Retract*

Evidently, members of the UVU National Encampment had sung a few choruses of "We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree, while the cause goes marching on"



**Delegate Badge UVU National Enc. 1903**

A resolution was put before the Encampment stating that "no offense was intended". The resolution was soundly voted down by the members of the Encampment. One member claimed that the *Courier-Journal* was a pro-Rebel paper. Until the paper apologized for its editorials, no apology would be made for singing civil war campfire songs.

The complete story can be found at:

<http://www.geocities.com/uvustandspat/standpat.html>

The web site is maintained by Camp 5, SUVCW, KY

## The Look-Alike Badges GAR - 1900 & UVU - 1901

by Noel Preston

I've always thought that the 1900 G.A.R. National Encampment Delegate Badge was the best looking Grand Army badge. The work on the pendant is stunning. The star overlay with its elongated arms and its bright gold-wash finish is beautifully offset by the enameled G.A.R. initials above and the enameled crossed flags below. The hanger is unusual with its trumpet-blowing angel, her wings outspread, holding a garland in her other hand. An eagle or phoenix, its wings also outspread, is positioned directly above her. There appears to be flames between the angel and the bird, hence the phoenix reference.. A drop hangs from the middle of the hanger with the seal of the City of Chicago. A lower ribbon hanger with the word "Delegate" anchors the bottom of the gold ribbon and attaches to the pendant through an eye-hole.

I bought a number of these badges over the years, feeling it was a good investment. I never thought I'd see another badge like the 1900 GAR badge. A few years ago, I acquired the badge shown below, right, in an auction. The hanger and lower ribbon hanger are identical except for the finish, which is a chocolate brown. The badge is the 1901 Union Veterans Union Encampment Delegate Badge. The G.A.R. badge has



the makers mark, "S. U. Childs & Co., Engravers, Chicago, ILL.", no doubt, creator of both badges.

**More U.V.U.**

by Kyle Johnston

In the last few months, a number of Union Veteran Union badges have hit the marketplace. Pictured below is a two-sided ribbon from General Beal Command #23, UVU, Togus, Maine. .



Similar to most two sided G.A.R. badges, this nine-inch command badge is topped by a gold hanger with crossed American flags in the middle. The obverse is a red-yellow-blue ribbon, symbolizing the Infantry, artillery and cavalry. The lettering and UVU logo are printed in gold. The bottom of this ribbon is nicely v-tailed with a gold border and gold tassels.

The reverse "In Memorium" ribbon, was used at funerals of UVU comrades. It is black with silver lettering. The bottom trim is gold with gold tassels.

UVU command ribbons are very rare, but two-sided ribbons are extremely rare. Togus is about eight miles southeast of Augusta, Maine, the state capital. Togus was also the location of the state soldiers' home. The ribbon does not indicate if the command was located at the home. The G.A.R. Post in Togus was located at the home and was Cutler GAR Post No. 48.

**The Womans Veteran Relief Union**

by George Kane

Like most major civil war fraternal organizations, the Union Veterans Union had auxiliaries. The female auxiliary was known as the Womans' Veteran Relief Union (WVRU). The male auxiliary was known as the Sons of War Veterans (SWV). I've seen a number of pieces with the initials SWV, but these initials could have stood for Spanish War Veterans, a Spanish American War Veteran group that merged with two other SAW groups to form the United Spanish War Veterans in 1904. The UVU was similar in membership count to the Union Veteran Legion, approximately 6,000 members at their peaks. These auxiliaries would probably not have numbered more than a thousand members.

Considering these membership numbers, memorabilia from these two auxiliaries are extremely rare. Below is a ribbon from an Ohio UVU Department Encampment in 1895, that also lists the WVRU in print.



The ribbon is 3 inches wide and 6 inches high. It has a Whitehead & Hoag sticker at the bottom of the reverse.

### Short Timers

by George G. Kane

William Wesley Gist was born in Ohio on February 28, 1849. He served in Company D, 26th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the war, he graduated from Union Theological Seminary in New York City. For most of his life, William Gist was a college professor at numerous colleges in Iowa and Ohio. From 1887 to 1899, he served as a congregational minister.

William Gist was a member of James Brownell GAR Post # 222, located at Cedar Falls, Iowa. He held a number of officer positions at all levels of the GAR. His most notable election was to the office of Chaplain-in-Chief at the 1919 GAR National Convention.



At the 49th Annual Encampment of the Department of Iowa, held at Fort Dodge in June of 1923, William Gist was elected and installed as Department Commander on June 7, 1923. On the next day, he died. Commander Gist served as the GAR Iowa Department Commander for ONE DAY.

Thomas D. March was born in Milton, NH. During the civil war, March was a private in company G, 7th NH Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged on December 22, 1864. On October 4, 1941, Thomas March became a GAR member, for the first time, admitted to Louis Bell Post #3 of Manchester, NH. He died October 6, 1941 at the Soldiers' Home in Togus, Maine, a GAR member for three days, 77 years after he was discharged from military service in the civil war.

### The Polish General and GAR Dept. Commander

by George G. Kane



General Wladimir Krzyzanowski, c. 1861. (Courtesy of the Library of Congress)

Wladimir Bownawentura. Krzyzanowski was born in the town of Ronowo, Wielkopolska, Poland on July 8, 1824. In the late 18th Century, Poland had been divided by Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Krzyzanowski, who was of Polish noble birth, had been born in the Russian province of Poland, but in 1848 he joined in the Mieroslawski Insurrection in Poznan, then a province of Prussia. When the revolution failed, Wladimir escaped to New York. In New York, he learned English and became a civil engineer. In 1861, Krzyzanowski, while working for the Republican Party in Washington, DC, raised a militia company, Turners' Rifles, of which he was Captain. In 1862, Krzyzanowski raised a larger unit, Morgan's Rifles (58th New York), also known as the "Polish Legion". At Gettysburg, The Polish Legion sustained 50% losses in a counterattack that pushed Confederate forces off Cemetery Hill. General Krzyzanowski served out the remainder of the war commanding the defense of Nashville and Chattanooga.

After the war, Krzyzanowski worked for the US Treasury Department, serving in the Reconstruction Districts of Georgia, Florida and Virginia. At this time, the General became a member of the G.A.R. In 1870, General Krzyzanowski was elected the Department Commander of the GAR Department of Georgia. Later, the General became the Reconstruction Governor of Alabama. After the purchase of Alaska from Russia, the General was appointed the first Territorial Governor of Alaska.

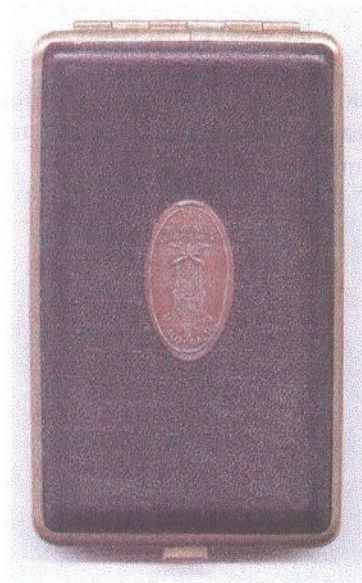
## G.A.R. Cigarette Case

by George G. Kane

The cigarette case pictured below is identified to a member of the GAR Post No. 20 in Aurora, Illinois. The case is 4 3/4" long, 2 3/4" wide and 1/2" deep. The front and back outside covers appear to be leather. The case appears to be brass or another metal with a gold wash.



The front cover has a 1 1/2" by 3/4" metal copy of a GAR membership badge in a silver wash with red, white and blue enamel. The center of the membership star has a GAR monogram rather than the GAR logo. The reverse of the case has a rolled US cent attached to it.



The rolled cent has "G.A.R. POST 20, MEM. ASSN." at the top and "AURORA, IL" at the bottom and another picture of a GAR membership badge in the middle. This badge is a correct copy of a membership badge with the GAR Seal in the center of the star and the lettering surrounding the seal and branch insignias on the arms.



The interior of the case has two gold elastic bands to hold cigarettes on either half of the case. The initials "M.S." are engraved on the inside of the front cover.



The 1913 "Illustrated Roster of the Department of Illinois" lists only one member of this post with the initials "M.S." Michael Sweeney was a private in companies K & D of the 116th Pennsylvania Vol. Infantry. He served from 8/23/62 to 6/3/65. He was wounded at Petersburg, VA in 1864.

On the left side of the rolled cent, a ghost impression of the word "United" appears in the same spot where the that word appears on the Indian Head Cent obverse which was produced until 1909. Lincoln cents of 1909-1957, have the word "United" printed horizontally on the reverse. Rolled cents were very popular in the second decade of the twentieth century. This case is probably from that era.

## United Veterans of the Blue and Grey

by Ed Hibarger

Below is a badge of an obscure civil war veterans' organization, "United Veterans of the Blue and the Grey". Very little is known of this group. They were organized August 18th, 1887. If you have any information on this group, please contact the editor.



The badge is shown at full size. It has a brass or copper toned dark patina with tinges of orange in a few places. The badge is fairly heavy and would probably have to be worn on a jacket. Its weight would surely rip a regular cloth shirt. There is nothing on the reverse except a pin on the hanger. An enlarged photo of the canteen pendant is provided below.



The scene on the canteen is of a union soldier and a confederate soldier trading goods during a cease fire.

## A Union Veteran Legion Canteen

by Kyle Johnston

The G. A. R. was famous for using the canteen in their badges and souvenirs. The canteen usually had the phrase "We drank from the same canteen". The canteen below is a souvenir of the Union Veteran Legion.



This canteen is 4 1/2" in diameter and 5 1/2" from tip of the cork to the bottom rim. The center of the canteen has the logo of the Union Veteran Legion and the words: *We have served three years.* There are loops on the side of the canteen for a strap or rope to carry the canteen.

## Fantasy Cufflinks

by George G. Kane

Here's another pair of fantasy cufflinks from the same e-Bay dealer. He admits that these pairs are of his own manufacture.



## Winchester G.A.R. Post #197

by  
Charles G. Markantes

G.A.R, Post #197 of Brooklyn, NY took the name of Captain Salmon Winchester, a former resident of Brooklyn, and commander of the 10th New York Volunteers National Zouaves. He received a mortal wound at Fredericksburg, where his regiment faced murderous fire from the enemy's batteries on Marye's Heights. His final words were etched on his gravestone "I have fought for my country I die for my country a Union man." Captain Winchester was buried with full military and Masonic honors. Everyone connected with him had reason to be proud of the love and honor shown his remains.

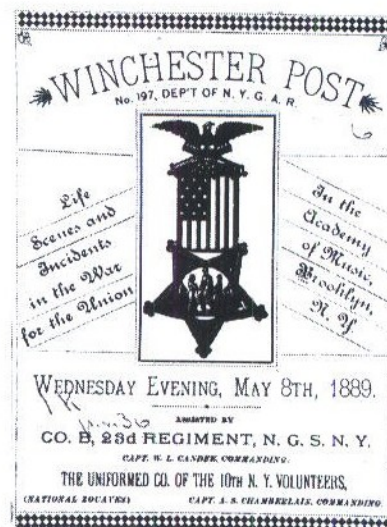
On the evening of February 2, 1881, Winchester Post 197 was organized at 165 Clermont Avenue in the City of Brooklyn. Frank M. Clark, the former commander of Barbara Frietchie Post 11 of Greenpoint, acted as mustering officer. On that night, thirteen former union veterans "mustered in" as members of the new post: Charles W. Cowtan, Joseph W. Kay, J. Fowler Smith, Eugene F. Hayes, Charles E. Green, John B. Chase, W. R. Harding, Edwin H. Sinsabaugh, William B. Treat, James E. Taylor, Walter Westlake, Oscar M. Fisher, and Fred C. Hamilton. The five first were comrades transferred from Sumner Post 24, of New York and James H. Perry Post 89 of Brooklyn. The majority of the other members were veterans of the Tenth Zouaves..

The post was early uniformed and equipped adopting a Civil War version of a blue single breasted frock coat that was in style at the time and worn by the GAR officers for much longer. In November 1881, it numbered only twenty-seven comrades, yet a concert given for its relief fund successfully earned over \$250 for charity. Nevertheless, Winchester Posts numbers bore no comparison to other sister posts of Brooklyn. They never failed to be among the first in contributing to any charitable or patriotic cause of its delegates when in the interest of the veteran and his family. It was proud of the fact that Comrade Joseph W. Kay, one of its delegates, sent to the "Veterans Rights Union" in 1883, eventually would become the leading spirit and prime mover in that laudable project. Under his able guidance, veterans advanced to positions under the State and National governments.

Winchester Post assisted its commander in mustering four new posts in New York and Brooklyn — viz., Hugh

Judson Kilpatrick, Post 143, of Harlem; Gouverneur Kemble Warren Post 286, of Brooklyn; Ulysses S. Grant Post 327, of Brooklyn; and Noah L. Farnham Post 458, of New York, NY. Socially the post enjoyed the highest order of the fraternity, and it certainly possessed a wealth of reminiscence and experience that served to bind its members in bonds true as steel. In October 1883 it received the Winfield Scott Post 53, of Plainfield, NJ, entertaining them at an annual camp fire of considerable magnitude and introducing some novel accomplishments. On another occasion in March 1885 at an annual camp fire the post gave a large formal reception at the Brooklyn Institute to honor its first commander and newly elected Senior Vice-Department Commander, Charles W. Cowtan. The social "camp fires" proved of benefit to the post, and a source of pleasure to its friends. Its public entertainment of realistic representations of the Tableaux and Scenes, illustrating the War for the Union was a financial success. The performances previewed beforehand under the patronage of the Reverend Dr. Tammage at the Tabernacle. Afterward in May of 1889 the post elaborately performed the show at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

**RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! Members of The CWFHA. The 1882 regimental history of the 10th New York Volunteers, The National Zouaves will be reprinted. I need your help gathering memorabilia pertaining to the 10th NY, GAR Post 197 or the 1886 San Francisco National Encampment attended by a delegation from Winchester Post. Contact, Charles Markates, cmarkantes@aol.com or call 1-914-631-3609. Your contributions will be credited.**



## Veterans in Cyberspace

by George G. Kane

The National Park Service's "*Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System*" database has made some large additions in the last few months. It now contains 5,048,546 names of Union and Confederate soldiers. It is still missing soldiers from the following states and territories:

**Union: Pennsylvania, Indian Terr., US Regulars**  
**Confederate: Virginia, Louisiana, Indian Terr.**

After these states have been added to the database, the CWSS will begin to upload Union and Confederate Sailors to this database. No other CW database holds the names of Union or Confederate naval personnel. A few years ago, I questioned Broadfoot Printing, who publish *The Roster of Union Soldiers* in a multiple volume hardcover book set, if they planned on printing a Sailor roster. They asked me if I knew where they could obtain such a list. The CWSS database can be accessed at the following web site:

<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/>

\*\*\*\*\*

One of the more popular enlisted soldiers on the internet is Pvt. Franklin Thompson of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Infantry. What separates Franklin from most of the 5 million combatants of the civil war was that Pvt. Thompson was a woman. She was also, the only woman mustered into the G.A.R.. Her real name was Sarah Emma Edmonds (1841-1898). In 1884, Congress awarded a pension of \$12 to "Sarah E.E. Seelye [her married name], alias Frank Thompson.". A good biography is located at:

<http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/Quarters/8558/2ndMich/bios/bioedmonds.html>

She is buried in the GAR lot of Washington Cemetery in Houston, Texas. where she was a member of George B. Mclellan Post #9. She joined the post in 1897

There are a number of biographies of woman soldiers on the internet. Here are some sites:

<http://userpages.aug.com/captbarb/femvets2.html>

<http://www.naxs.com/people/wolfe/>

<http://gendergap.com/military/USmil3.htm#civil-war>

It is estimated that approximately 400 women disguised themselves as men and fought in the civil war. Sixty woman soldiers were killed or wounded in action

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A list of on-line searchable military records can be found at the following web site:

<http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/military.html>  
 This list is broken down by war, from the American Revolution to the Civil War. Twentieth Century wars are under one title. The site also lists the web sites that require payment. Many of the databases have been previously mentioned in this column, but the list can help you shorten you "Favorites" list.

\*\*\*\*\*

"The Political Graveyard", a web site, has added a Grand Army of the Republic section. The Graveyard touts itself as "*The Web Site That Tells Where the Dead Politicians are Buried*". Sixty-four politicians who had G.A.R. affiliations are listed on a separate web page:

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/group/grand-army-republic.html>

The site, not only reveals the graveyard location of the politician, but a concise list of political and fraternal accomplishments and affiliations.

\*\*\*\*\*

There is a web site displaying two unusual swords. One of the swords is a G.A.R. wooden sword, complete with scabbard. The other is an 1860 officers sword manufactured by Horstmann of Philadelphia, inscribed to Capt. V. M. Healey of the 5th NJ Infantry. There are a lot of nice close-ups of the two swords:

[ht://www.midwestgunshows.com/two\\_swords.htm](http://www.midwestgunshows.com/two_swords.htm)

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A microfiche copy of the "*Illustrated Roster of the Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic*"(1913) is available for \$12 from Ancestor Spy at their web site:

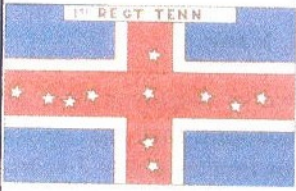
[http://www.ancestorspy.com/il/il\\_milit.htm](http://www.ancestorspy.com/il/il_milit.htm)

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Ancestry.com is running a special on two of its veterans records CD's. which it calls the "Massachusetts Patriots Bundle". For \$29.99 you get the "*Massachusetts Revolutionary War Soldiers and Sailors, 1775-1782*" on 2 CD's (all 17 volumes) and the "*Massachusetts Civil War Soldiers and Sailors, 1861-1865*", on 2 CD's (all 9 volumes). Both sets usually retail for \$39.99 each (S&H extra). A family tree program is needed to access the data. You can check out this bargain at their web site:

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/patriotsbndl.html>

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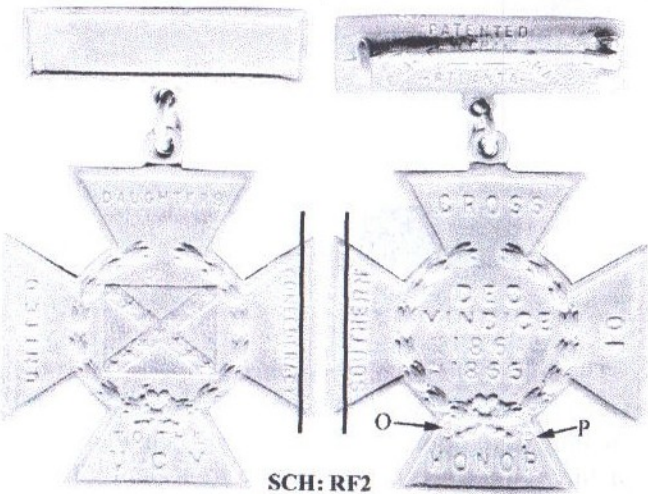
**CONFEDERATE  
CORNER # 28**

by  
**Peter Bertram # 244**  
P.O. Box 451421  
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[peterbatl@aol.com](mailto:peterbatl@aol.com)

Organized at Nashville in May 1861, the 1st Tennessee was sent to Virginia to fight in the Cheat Mtn Campaign under T.J. Jackson. In February of 1862 they returned to Tennessee to fight at Shiloh and Perryville and in December were consolidated with the 27th Regiment. They then fought in the Army of Tennessee campaigns from Murfreesboro to Atlanta and ended the war in North Carolina. Roughly 125 men of the 1st/27th survived to surrender with Joe Johnston

**TWO SOUTHERN CROSS FORGERIES**



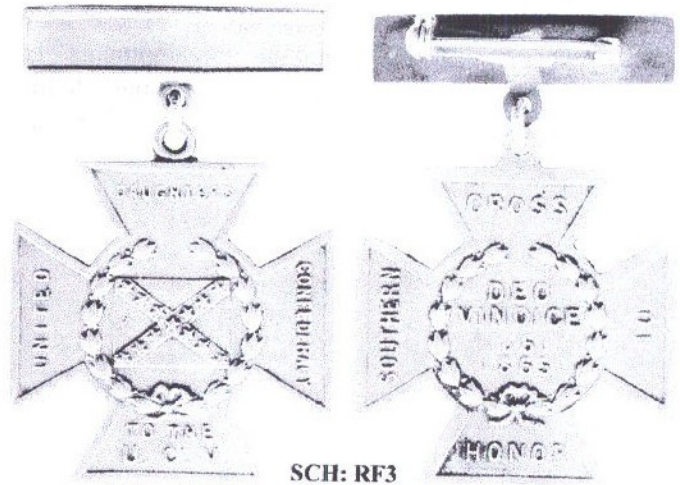
SCH: RF2  
Maker: Unknown  
32mm x 49mm Overall

The "OP Cross" surfaced about seven or eight years ago at the Marietta, Georgia Civil War Show. The asking price was about \$25 or so and I regrettably failed to get any information about the seller.



The Crankshaw logo is well done but the T-Bar hinge and pin are made of the same metal as the cross and the pin is thus quite brittle. Note how CONFEDERACY and SOUTHERN are not straight on the arms of the Cross. I have no idea what the "O" and "P" represent. Overall the

piece has good color, albeit with a slight reddish tinge. It is crudely made, exhibiting severe surface pitting when viewed under 10x magnification. In spite of its faults it looks good in a showcase, especially if not displayed with an authentic Cross. BUYERS BEWARE!

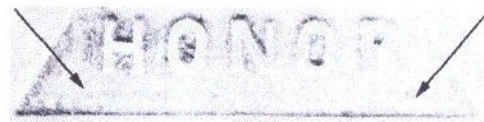


SCH: RF3  
Maker: Jeff Posey - dba Historical Reproductions  
33mm x 49mm Overall

The "Posey Cross" has been around for several years and appears periodically in on line auctions and flea markets. Unfortunately it is quite well done and the maker has declined to back mark it "COPY" or the production year.



The most obvious disparity is the modern safety style clasp on the reverse of the Bar. Another problem area is the duplication of tiny text in the casting process. Note how the "Whitehead & Hoag" legend below is flattened and difficult to read.



This piece has a yellowish tinge that's quite noticeable when compared to a genuine Cross. Additionally, some surface pitting may be seen under 10x magnification. Finally, at 32 mm the Bar is a little too wide – on the authentic Crosses the Bar width will average 30 mm.

Research for:  
**THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR:  
HISTORICAL NOTES AND TRIAL LIST OF VARIETIES**  
Research is finished and writing is underway! Got an unusual or special Cross that belongs in this book? E-mail me at [peterbatl@aol.com](mailto:peterbatl@aol.com).

## Department of Texas, G.A.R. Badge

by Kyle Johnston

Each department of the Grand Army of the Republic had its own distinctive badge, which symbolized the state or territory that the member represented. These were usually worn at GAR National Encampments or Monument Dedications held outside the member's home state. Probably the most distinctive badge was from the GAR Department of Texas.



The badge is made up of three pieces. The hanger has "G. A. R.," in large letters on its face. At the bottom of the hanger are three eye-loops. The center eye-loop is perpendicular to the hanger while the two side loops face the front of the badge. From the center eye-loop hangs a five armed pointed star. The word "Texas" is engraved in the center of the star, but the letters flow clockwise and appear as "T E X" and "S A".

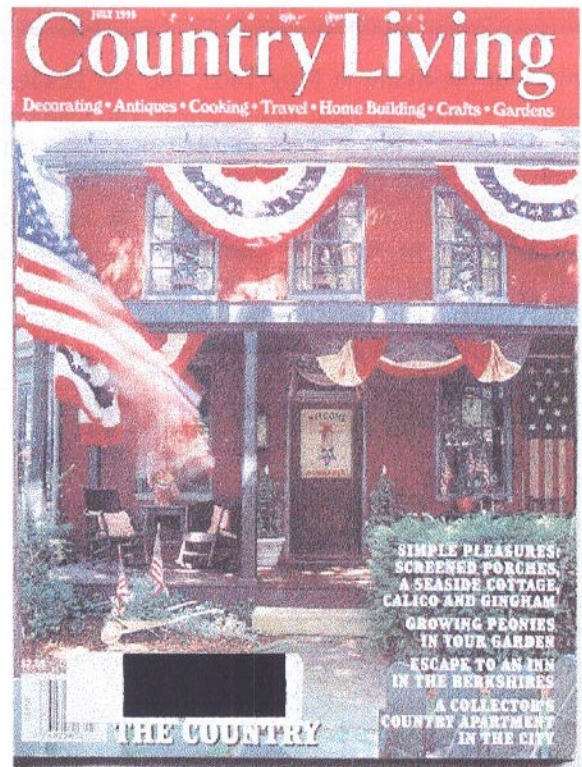


Two chains, made up of seven links, attach the "Longhorn" to the hanger. The badge is 2 inches wide and 2½ inches long at its widest points. The metal is probably german silver or a similar alloy.

## More Magazine Artwork

by George G. Kane

Most of the magazine covers we've displayed over the past few years are from publications that are 50-100 years old. The cover featured this month is only 7 years



old. The July 1995 issue of *Country Living* pictures the front of a house decked out with American flags and flag bunting. No doubt, the owners were celebrating the 4th of July. Take a good look at the front door. That's a GAR banner proclaiming "Comrades / Welcome" A GAR membership badge is pictured in the middle of the banner.

