



Volume 16, No. 3

*The Veteran*

January – March, 2003

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**G.A.R. 1887 CIC Escort Ribbon  
by George G. Kane**

It was a cool overcast autumn morning when members of the E.K. Wilcox Post No. 16, G.A.R. assembled at their post hall in downtown Springfield, Mass. It was 9:30 AM, Sunday, September 25, 1887 and sixty-six members of the post were preparing to march to the train station a few blocks away. The post was preparing to board a Boston & Albany train that would take them to the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment in St. Louis, MO. The post was not just attending this encampment; most of these men would serve as the "Escort to the Commander-in-Chief" of the G.A.R. Collectively, these members were known as the "Armed Battalion". Today we would call them a close-order drill team. They had marched in many parades and were known throughout the G.A.R. fraternity for their precision and execution. That morning, after a breakfast served by the local W.R.C. Corps, the boys boarded two special cars on the 11:25 AM express train that would take them from Springfield to Cleveland to St. Louis. The train arrived in St. Louis, early Monday morning. Upon arriving, the post members marched to Washington Park where other members of the G.A.R. Dept. of Massachusetts were preparing to camp for the duration of the national encampment. Besides

(continued on page 27)



**The President's Message**

By Dan Mitchell

Well, it's that time of year again. It's time we all start making our plans for the 17<sup>th</sup> National Encampment of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association. The encampment, as it has for the past several years, will be held at the Richland Co. Fairgrounds in Mansfield, Ohio on May 3-4, 2003.

This is the biggest display of civil war veteran's memorabilia in the country. When I first became interested in collecting, this was the greatest event that ever happened to me. I personally know of no single event or place where you can go and see as much and learn from so many erudite people in our particular area of interest. If you have never been to this show, I will guarantee that you will be doing yourself a favor. I always look forward to seeing all the items both on display and for sale. The biggest thing I look forward to is talking and seeing some of the most knowledgeable collectors and historians in our hobby. And all have become good friends. We should have a great meeting with our visit to the restored GAR Hall in Mansfield on Saturday evening after our dinner. I personally will be happy to see all of you there.

Dan M. Mitchell

**The Editors Message**

by George Kane

The Veteran is again late. Hopefully, I will have the next issue in the mail before the Mansfield Show.

Please remember that our fraternal year runs from the end of the Mansfield show to the beginning of the show the following year. A renewal form will be attached to this newsletter.

A number of our members belong to the Assoc. of Sultana Descendants and Friends. Their 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Reunion will be held April 25-26, 2003 in Memphis TN. For details, contact Norman Shaw at PO Box 30372, Knoxville, TN 37930 or call him at (865) 693-9000 or e-mail him at [shawpan@msn.com](mailto:shawpan@msn.com).

For those who have not seen the interior of a GAR Hall, you should not miss the Saturday night tour of the Mansfield GAR Hall. There aren't many of these Halls left. Three of the best are in Lynn, MA, Worcester, MA and Rockville, CT. Check Roger Heiple's GAR Homepage on the Internet for other locations.

**17<sup>th</sup> National Encampment of the CWWHA**

The CWWHA National Encampment will hold its annual dinner/meeting at the Comfort Inn, Saturday, May 3, 2003. A cash bar will open at 6:00 PM and the dinner will be served at 6:30 PM. The entrée choices are Chicken Monterey or ½ rack of Damon's BBQ Ribs. Either entrée is \$16.00. After the dinner meeting, we will adjourn to the Mansfield Memorial Museum for a tour of the historically restored GAR Hall. It is located one block west of Mansfield's Central Square. Mansfield is now home to two Sultana Plaques and a new John Sherman plaque. Please mail a check with your entrée selection to:

George Finlayson, MD  
98 Parkwood Blvd  
Mansfield, OH 44906-3218

Early reservations greatly help planning.

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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 is 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.

### G.A.R. 1887 CIC Escort Ribbon (continued from front page)

these preparations, the day would also include receptions throughout the city.

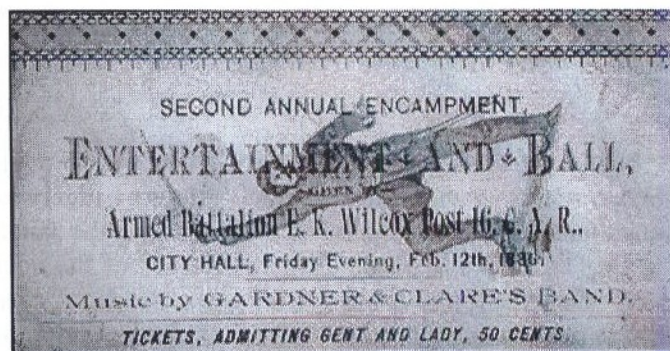
The men awoke Tuesday morning to what would be a daylong torrent of rain. Leaders of the encampment postponed the parade until Wednesday. The rain persisted on the following day. Unwilling to postpone or cancel again, the parade was set for Wednesday morning despite the bad weather. At exactly 11:00 AM, a contingent of mounted police began the parade down Franklin Avenue and turned onto Twelfth St. Grand Marshal Grier, his staff and St.Louis' Logan Post, all mounted, followed the police. The "Armed Battalion" of the Wilcox Post marched behind the horses, performing various maneuvers as they traveled up the street. Commander-in-Chief General Lucius Fairchild marched directly behind his "escort" wearing a raincoat. Behind the General, his mounted staff of 100 men, preceded 20 carriages, three abreast, which contained War Governors and other honored guests. In one of the carriages, sat General Sherman, who received loud applause from the crowds.

What followed the carriages resembled a scene out of Disney's *Fantasia*. What appeared to be marching mushrooms was, in fact, thousands of G.A.R. members, their umbrellas lifted against the rain. Only the Department of Massachusetts refused to use umbrellas. They marched in departments in order of seniority, except for the host department (Missouri), which brought up the rear.

As the procession wound its way down Twelfth Street, it passed under an arch memorializing Lincoln and Grant. The life size pictures of these men were done in a glass mosaic. As the boys passed under the arch, they doffed their hats in respect to their two departed leaders. The triumphal arch, located further down the street, depicted battle scenes and the G.A.R. membership badge. The reviewing stand was located soon after the second arch. When reaching the reviewing stand, the parade paused as Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, the War Governors, General Sherman, Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, and other guests, exited their carriages and proceeded to their seats in the reviewing stand. Grand Marshal Grier and his staff sat in their saddles across the street, facing the grand stand. For the next hour and a half, thousands of G.A.R. members marched pass the reviewing stand while the rain continued to fall. The Missouri contingent was

so large, it took 25 minutes to pass the reviewing stand. As the boys passed, Generals Fairchild and Sherman bowed, acknowledging continually the rousing cheers that went up from each post as they filed by. A squad carrying tattered battle-flags received enthusiastic applause all along the parade route.

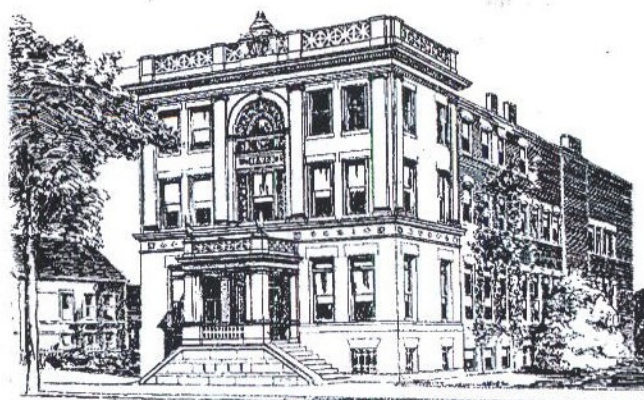
As the soldiers reached their destination, the troops broke ranks and hurried back to the reviewing stand to catch a glimpse of their former leaders. At one point, the returning members blocked the street stalling the rest of the column. Mounted staff of the Illinois department forced a way through the crowd and cleared a passage. As the parade ended, so many members surrounded the reviewing stand that "Uncle Billy" Sherman had to be rescued from well-wishers and autograph seekers.



Ticket to an "Armed Battalion" Fund Raiser

The "Armed Battalion" left St.Louis on Thursday night and arrived at the Springfield Railroad Station on Sunday morning. The remaining members of the post met them there and escorted them back to the post building where the Woman's Relief Corp provided hot coffee and sandwiches.

**Editor's Note:** The story of the Battalion's trip was gleaned from newspaper articles in the *Springfield Daily News* from September 24 to October 2, 1887.

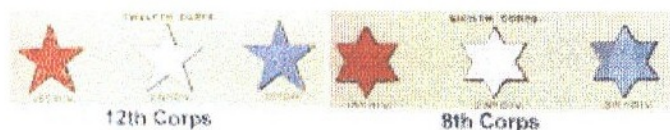


The E.K.Wilcox Post No. 16, G.A.R. building, shown above, was torn down in the 1950's to make room for a highway. A city building was renamed the G.A.R Building and now houses various veterans groups.

### G.A.R. Type IV Membership Badge Variations

by George G. Kane

In the last issue, I appealed to our members for a scan of a Type III membership badge variation with two 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badges on the reverse. The second 12<sup>th</sup> Corp badge replaced an 8<sup>th</sup> Corps badge. At this time, I have yet to receive a scan of this rare variation. I did inspect all of my type IV, IVa, and V badges in my collection for a similar error. I didn't find any duplicate 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badges on the type IVa and V badges, but I did discover three variations of the Type IV badge reverse.



On the reverse center of every G.A.R. membership badge star pendant from 1869 until the last badge was manufactured is a Union Shield. Surrounding the shield in two layers are depicted 24 corps badges of the civil war. On almost all reverses of all types, the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badge (a five-pointed star) is at the 2 O'clock position in the outer band and the 8<sup>th</sup> Corps badge (a six-pointed star) is at the 6 O'clock position in the inner band. A third band of stars, representing states, encircles the other two bands. There are some variations that exist on the Type III and Type IV badges. The type III has a variation where the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badge replaces the 8<sup>th</sup> Corps badge, thereby depicting two 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badges. Unfortunately I don't have a copy of this variation to display.

Type IV badges have three 12<sup>th</sup> Corps/ 8<sup>th</sup> Corps badge alignments. Remember that the Type IV and IVa membership badges differ in two areas.

- (1.) The type IV badge has a pointed Eagle wing hanger while the type IVa has a rounded eagle wing hanger without campfire or patent dates on the reverse.
- (2.) The Type IV badge has crude Corps badges while the Type IVa has recut, more defined Corps badges. The most glaring difference is in the 16<sup>th</sup> Corps badge. The Type IV version of that badge is an "O" or a zero with an "X" in the middle. The IVa 16<sup>th</sup> Corps badge is a maltese cross with the outer arms having convex lines at its outer boundaries.

The two illustrations below illustrate what a 16<sup>th</sup> Corp badge should look like and the 16<sup>th</sup> Corps badge depicted on a Type IV badge.



16<sup>th</sup> Corps



Type IV "O" and "X"  
16<sup>th</sup> Corps

The Type IV badges were issued from 1877 to 1883, while the Type IVa were issued from 1883 to 1886. Both have floral designs in all reverse arms, while the Type V badge has corps badges added to the bottom three reverse arms when this badge was introduced in late 1886.

The first version of the Type IV membership badge is the most common with the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps in the outer band at the 2 O'clock position and the 8<sup>th</sup> Corps in the inner band at the 6 O'clock position.



(continued on next page)

### G.A.R. Type IV Membership Badge Variations (continued from previous page)

The second version has the 8<sup>th</sup> Corps badge in the outer band at the 2 O'clock position and the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badge in the inner band at the 6 O'clock position:



The third version of this Type IV variety has the 12<sup>th</sup> Corp badge in the outer band at the 2 O'clock position and another 12<sup>th</sup> Corps badge in the inner band at the 6 O'clock position. There is no 8<sup>th</sup> Corp badge on this variation:



On all other types and variations, the other 22 Corps badges remain in the same positions. Three other Corps badges would be added to the bottom three reverse arms replacing the floral design in those three points with the Type V membership badge.

You might also notice that the first and third varieties have 34 stars in the third encircling layer, while the second variety has 35 stars. On July 4, 1861, Kansas became the 34<sup>th</sup> star on the U.S. Flag. Only July 4, 1863, West Virginia became the 35<sup>th</sup> star. No stars were subtracted from the flag canton for the Confederate states during or after the civil war as the US Government, never recognized the right of the eleven confederate states to succeed from the Union. How prevalent the 34 stars versus the 35 stars within each membership badge type and variety is an investigation for another day. Counting these stars, especially with my stigmatism, was very annoying.

### 1888 G.A.R. Horseshoe

by Kyle Johnston

Below is a lucky horseshoe souvenir from the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment of 1888 in Columbus, Ohio. The souvenir also celebrates the centennial of the first Ohio settlement at Marietta. The



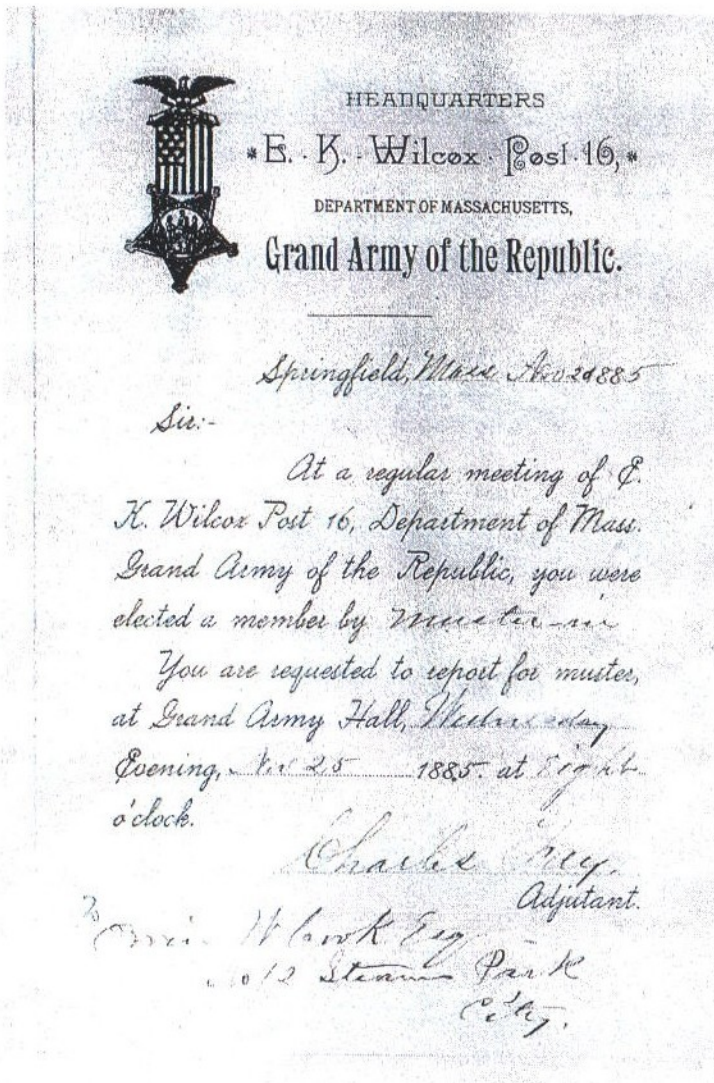
celebration took the form of an industrial exposition, viewing the progress made in the past hundred years in the sciences of agriculture and mechanics.

These horseshoes were very popular souvenirs and were placed over the front door on the interior wall for luck.

**GAR Membership Election Letter**

by George G. Kane

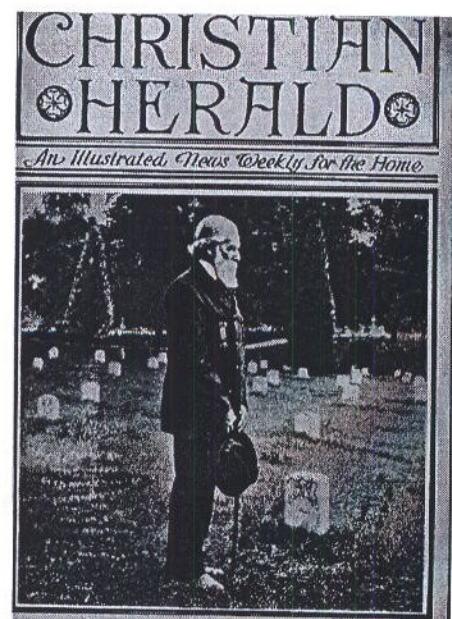
requested that he report for muster the next week. Charles Fay, the adjutant of the post, signed the letter. Mr. Cook's address is penciled in at the bottom of the letter.



Orrin H. Cook, Esq

**Another G.A.R. Magazine Cover**

by George G. Kane



This May, 1922 issue of *Christian Herald* depicts a civil war veteran meditating before a tombstone. His GAR Officer's badge is prominent on his right breast.

While researching another article in the Connecticut Valley Historical Association Library in Springfield, MA, I came across a collection of letters, photos and documents of Orrin H. Cook, Esq. Located in that collection was a letter from E. K. Wilcox Post 16, the local G.A.R. post in Springfield from 1867 to 1940. A drawing of the Post 16 building is pictured on page 27 of this issue. The letter was a preprinted form with blank spaces for dates and time. A script font was used for the letter. The letter informed Comrade Cook that he had been elected a member of the post by muster-in. Muster-in was written into a blank space. The only other reason he could have been elected a member by, was by transfer, hence the blank space. The letter also

## Woman's Veteran Relief Union Membership Badges

by Everitt Bowles

In the last few issues of *The Veteran*, there have been a few articles on the Union Veteran Union (UVU) and its female auxiliary, the Woman's Veteran Relief Union (WVRU). In this article, I'll be exploring the membership and officer badges of the WVRU in more depth. Because the actual membership of this group was very small and there is very little if any literature on this group, most of the conclusions of this article are conjecture, observation and educated guesses. The first badge shown was probably the typical membership badge. The plain bar may have been for inscribing the members name, although no inscribed pieces have been observed. The Blue, Yellow and Red ribbon is identical to ribbons found on UVU badges. The colors refer to the Infantry (blue), Cavalry (yellow) and Artillery (Red). The top of the pendant has a built in ring where the ribbon attaches. The outside of the pendant is a wreath of laurel (victory). The center of the pendant is a star type found on many UVU ribbons and badges. The initials of the group are spaced between the arms of the star. The WVRU organization date of 1887 is between the two bottom arms of the star. The UVU was founded in 1886, a year before the formation of the WVRU. The back of the pendant is blank. A similar piece, example #2, is identical to the first badge except for the loop at the bottom of the blank hanger. This may have been used to hang a past officers drop or a state identification symbol or name.

The third badge is an officer's badge from a WVRU department. This particular badge has the title "M. & I. Officer" on the hanger. The "M" could be the abbreviation for Meeting or Membership. The "I" could be the abbreviation for Installation. A drop is attached to a loop at the bottom of the hanger and a loop at the top of the drop by a single chain link. The drop is a wreath with the word "Illinois" in the center. The ribbon is solid red. The pendant is identical to the membership badges.

The ribbon at the far right is either a very early ribbon and was prior to the creation and distribution of the more common membership badges or they were a local production. A local WVRU unit, unable to acquire a supply of standard membership badges, may have produced these for a local event.

Anyone who has anything to contribute to the knowledge of these pieces, please contact the editor.



## Memorial Day in Hillsboro, NH, 1907

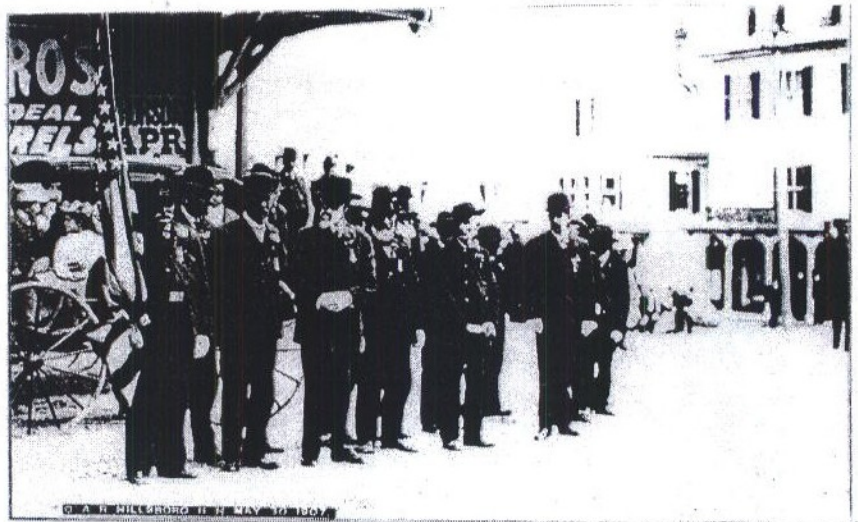
by Charlie Otte

The postcards shown to the right are a set of real photo postcards. All three of these postcards were photographed at the annual Memorial Day parade in the sleepy New Hampshire hamlet of Hillsboro, NH.

The first photo shows the members of Senator Grimes G.A.R. Post No. 25 of Hillsboro Bridge, NH. The "boys" are gearing up for a quick march through this sleepy little town. The members appear to be in their best uniforms. Notice that one member to the right is wearing a bowler instead of the usual campaign hat.

The second photo shows a line of Sons of Veterans dressed smartly on the parade line. A number of young boys are in line to the right. They would appear to young to be members, but not to young enough to march this day. The SV members are forming up in front of the same building where the GAR members formed up. The building behind the SV parade line has huge poster advertising a minstrel group that had visited the city the previous month.

The third postcard is a photo of a section of the actual parade. This is probably the beginning of the parade with the parade marshal out front followed by four policemen in their "bobby style" helmets, and followed by a uniformed band. All the marchers, including the band, are wearing parade badges. The road appears to be dirt with a storm drain located on the left. It's unusual to find three postcards from the same event in a small town.



## The Fraternal Legion

by  
George G. Kane

I recently discovered an advertisement for The Fraternal Legion in the April 25, 1885 issue of *Grand Army Scout and Soldiers Mail*, a weekly newspaper "devoted to the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic". This association was founded in Baltimore, Maryland in 1881. It appears to have succumbed around the turn of the century. The Legion was a Secret Benevolent Society. These types of societies united fraternally a group of individuals of like mind, to aid its sick members, bury its dead, give relief to their widows and orphans, to find employment for the unemployed, and other benevolent purposes. The fact that the Legion's ad was placed in a G.A.R. newspaper would lead one to believe that their members were civil war veterans.

In the ad, the object of the society is "to establish a fund for the payment or benefits to a sick comrade, and upon his death to pay to his family from \$1000 to \$5000." These types of societies eventually evolved into today's Insurance companies. Many fraternal insurance companies still exist, the largest services the Knights of Columbus.

Evidently, entrance into the Legion was dependant on a medical exam. Once a veteran passed the exam, he could join a local camp. Upon acceptance, the veteran would pay "assessments", an insurance premium. These camps were set up similar to G.A.R. posts. The camp had officers with military sounding names.

Camp Commander  
S.V. Camp Commander  
J.V. Camp Commander  
Adjutant  
Treasurer  
Sentry or Sentinel or Guardian  
Warden

The camps had names and were numbered. A web site on the Internet lists five camps in Newark, NJ for 1890:

Newark City Camp 21  
Union Camp 75  
Acme Camp 78  
Mt. Prospect Camp 69  
Frelinghuysen Camp No. 74

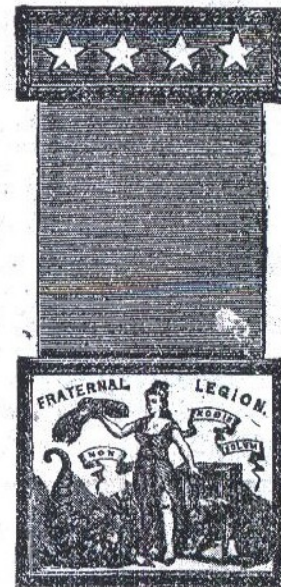
The ad in the "Scout" had a drawing of what appears to be an officer's badge for the society. The badge is topped by a rank badge with four stars. This was probably the

badge for the Supreme Commander, who is listed on the bottom of the ad as N. Ferree Lightner of Philadelphia. Hanging from the rank strap is a plain ribbed ribbon. If the ribbon is a national officers badge, then the ribbon is probably yellow or gold, mimicking the GAR and other society badges of this type.

A square celluloid is attached to the bottom of the ribbon. It contains a female allegorical figure, probably representing Liberty, Justice or Charity. The figure is holding up an object, which could be a blanket or a floral display. A banner runs behind the figure with the Latin inscription "non nobis solum", which translates "Not for ourselves alone". On the left, a cornucopia lays at the feet of the figure. A locked and chained safe, guarded by a dog is to the right of the figure.

If any member has a copy of this badge, I would appreciate it if you could send me a scan that I can share with the rest of the members.

JOIN THE FRATERNAL LEGION.



Mr. Lightner has a second ad on the same page under the header "Coal". Beside his name in small letters is "Post 2". Evidently Fraternal Legion Supreme Commander N. Ferree Lightner was also a member of GAR Post #2 of Philadelphia. This Post was one of the most influential posts in the G.A.R. The address of the Fraternal Legion is identical to the Philadelphia address listed as Mr. Lightner's Coal Depot. An 1883 picture of this depot can be found at:

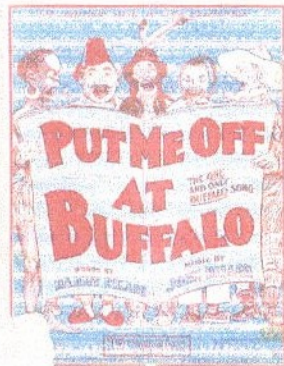
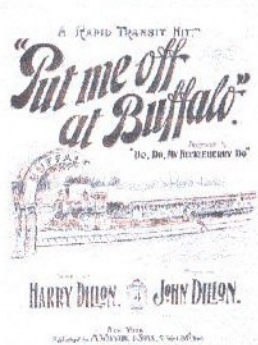
<http://www.brynmawr.edu/iconog/evans/files/plc119.html>

“Put Me Off At”

by George Kane

The Phrase “Put Me Off at (name of a city)” became part of the English lexicon in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. With a huge influx of foreign emigrants after the civil war, the trail to freedom led many new arrivals to the Midwest and beyond. They reached their destinations by railroad passenger cars. Because many of these new arrivals could not speak English, a small piece of paper was often affixed to the clothing of these railroad passengers. It usually said “Put me off at Chicago (or Milwaukee or wherever they were headed)”. At the named destination, the railroad employees would lead the passenger off the train, where relatives of officials would be waiting to greet them.

In the early 1890’s, this phrase became a joke in vaudeville shows. Soon after, the phrase became the title to a song, “Put Me Off At Buffalo”, words and music by Harry and John Dillon.



The joke and the song center around a tale of a railroad passenger, who pays the conductor to wake him when the train arrives in Buffalo, New York. The passenger is a notoriously deep sleeper. He tells the conductor to make sure he gets off at that stop, even if he has to physically throw the passenger off the train.

Later, the passenger awakes to find that he is still on the train and he has missed his stop at Buffalo. He confronts the conductor and admonishes him for not waking him at his stop. The passenger’s words are loud and obscene and are heard by most on the train. After the passenger leaves, another man asks the conductor why he didn’t defend himself against this verbal attack. “Oh, that was nothing, you should have heard the guy scream that I through off the train in Buffalo”, the conductor replied. This music became the hit song of 1897.

You’re probably wondering what this has to do with civil war veterans. In 1897, the G.A.R. held their National Encampment in Buffalo, New York. This encampment was the largest attended National Encampment in G.A.R. history. Consequently, the number of souvenir pins, ribbons, badges and other memorabilia issued for this convention was large and varied. A favorite theme of this memorabilia was the phrase “Put Me Off At Buffalo”.



The small pinback pictured above is only one inch wide and one and a quarter inches high. The pin portrays a bearded civil war veteran riding a buffalo and carrying a large pennant on a pole with the words “Put Me Off At”. The buffalo symbolizes the city of which it shares a common name. The veteran carries a suitcase with “G.A.R’97. The suitcase background is enameled in red. The bison carries a small sign from his mouth by a rope. The sign has the initials “N.Y.” with the red enameled background. The pin, other than the enamel sections, has a gold-wash finish.

Another pinback from that same encampment, has



a bison taking the place of the word “Buffalo” in the

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phrase "Put Me Off At Buffalo". The reverse is blank.

Yet another souvenir has the same theme and an almost identical charging buffalo. Unlike the pinback

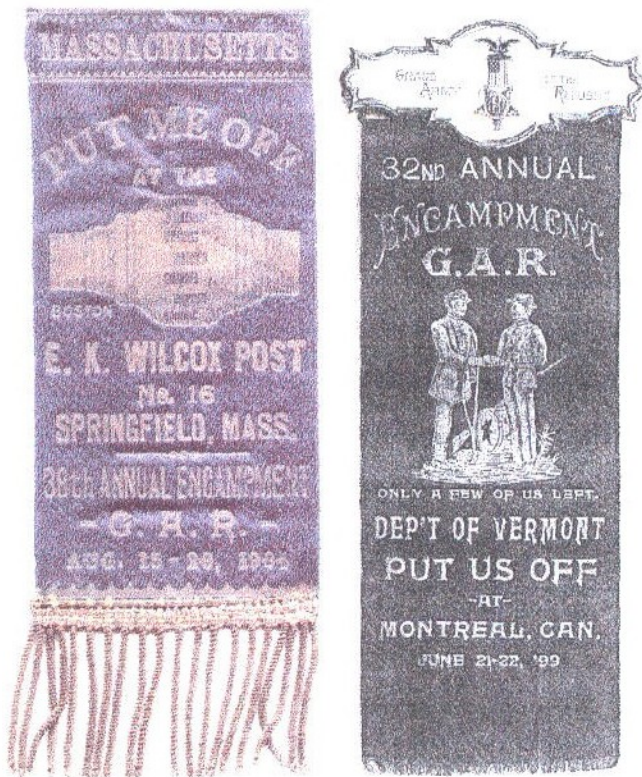


shown on the previous page, the words "Buffalo, N.Y." are printed below the animal. This piece is probably bronze. It has a gold wash finish with proof-like backgrounds. The reverse has a bust of President William H. McKinley, who was also a Union General. A hanger with the word "Souvenir" and attached by links to eyeholes at the top of the pendant, is missing from this piece.

The first ribbon, shown below, was in support of campaign to have the National Encampment of 1904 be held at Denver, Colorado. Denver was outvoted by Boston for 1904, but hosted the national encampment in 1905.



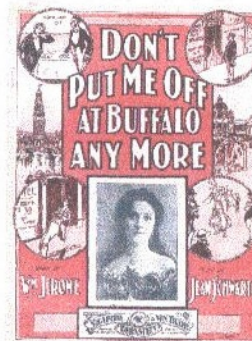
The next ribbon, shown below, is from a G.A.R. post from Springfield, Mass., whose members attend the 1904 National Encampment in Boston. Instead of a charging buffalo, a wheel hub symbolizes the city. "The Hub" was a nickname often used at the turn of the century for the city of Boston.



Vermont Ribbon (above, right) courtesy of Jim McGraw (141)

The GAR Dept. of Vermont 1899 ribbon, shown above, uses the plural of the phrase "Put US Off at" Montreal, Canada, site of the department encampment of that year.

The song "Put me off at Buffalo" was popular for many years. In 1903, a reply song, "Conductor, don't put me off The Train" extended the popularity of the phrase. Another train song "Don't Put Me Off At Buffalo Any More" was issued in 1901 to commemorate the Pan-American Expo, held in Buffalo that year.



**Ohio State G.A.R. Flag**

by George G. Kane

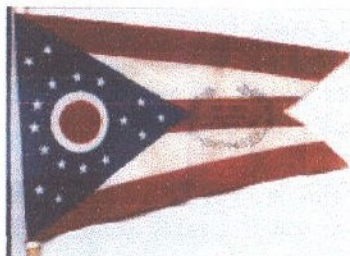
U. S. Flags with G.A.R. stencils imprinted on the white stripes on one or both sides of Old Glory, are not uncommon in the market place. I recently purchased a stenciled 48-star American flag with the last three white stripes stenciled:

**W. L. BAKER POST No. 86  
DEPT. OF MASS.  
G. A. R.**

This is quite common practice with G. A. R. Posts. What is not commonly known is that the G.A.R. had to request permission to affix organizational information from the U.S. Congress. The request was approved. Other fraternal organizations, such as the United Spanish War Veterans also received this permission. Soon after approval, most G.A.R. Posts ordered flags with stenciling similar to Post No. 86 of Northampton, Massachusetts

Every G.A.R. Post had large American and state flags for meetings. Smaller sized flags were used for decoration or other Post functions. A large state flag was also used for G.A.R. meetings, but I had never seen a state flag with G.A.R. stenciling, until now.

Below is a state flag of Ohio. It measures 17" by 20.5". The flag appears to be the type that would be mounted on a guidon rather than be used for ceremonial



purposes. On the middle red stripe is a wreath that surrounds the words:

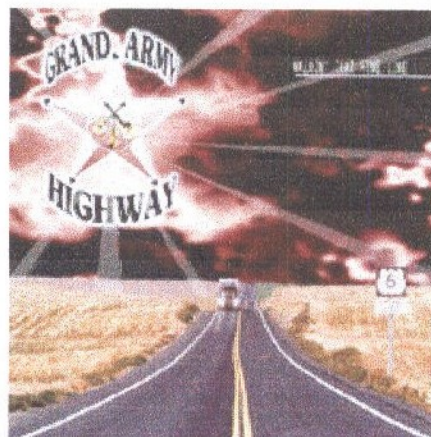
GAR POST / DAN HALL / COLUMBUS, OH



**Grand Army Highway**

by George G. Kane

A country-western band from Northern Indiana has assumed the name, Grand Army Highway. The band recently released an album, "Walking that Fine Line"



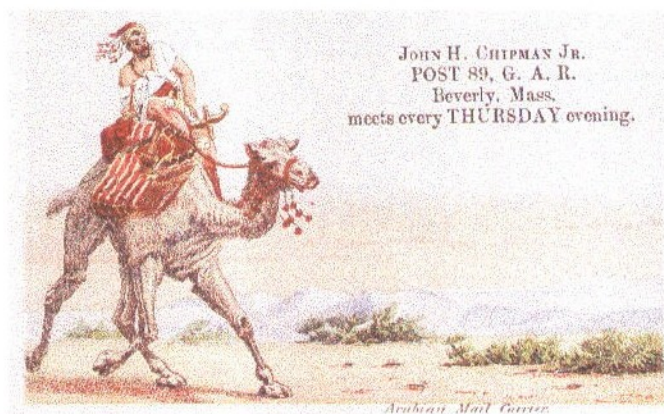
A rambling tribute to the veterans of the civil war and the GAR Highway, US Route 6, can be found on their web site:

[http://artists.iuma.com/IUMA/Bands/Grand\\_Army\\_Highway/](http://artists.iuma.com/IUMA/Bands/Grand_Army_Highway/)

**The G.A.R. Camel Card**

by Noel A. Preston

The 4½" by 2¾" card, shown below, is a reminder to John H. Chipman, Jr. G.A.R. Post No. 89 members that Post meetings were held every Thursday evening at the post hall in Beverly, Massachusetts.



What's unusual about this card is that no G.A.R. symbols, badges, monograms or logos appear on this card. The picture is entitled "Arabian Mail Carrier".