



Volume 17, No. 1

The Veteran

July - September, 2003

C.W.V.H.A. Officers

President

Dan M. Mitchell
874 S. Lakehurst Drive
PO Box 56.
Franklin, IN 46131-0056
dmitc874@aol.com

Vice-President

John Mullay
181 Beach Street
Wollaston, MA 02170-2310
jj318@aol.com

Recording Secretary

Jack Buchert
PO Box 33367
Indialantic, FL 32903-0367
JHBuchert1@aol.com

Treasurer

Dave Aeberli
9372 Almar Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15237-4872
dla9372@nauticom.net

Editor, Printing & Distribution

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

Contributors

Daniel Carroll Toomey
Everitt Bowles – George Finlayson
Tom McCrory – Jeff Dygert
Noel .B. Preston

**Society of the Army & Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland
by Daniel Carroll Toomey**

It is somewhat surprising that a state the size of Maryland with a significant portion of its population having joined the Union war effort would have been able to support three separate and active organizations of Confederate veterans. The first of these was the Society of the Army and Navy Confederate States in the State of Maryland. Founded in 1871, it pre-dated the United Confederate Veterans by 18 years. Its stated goals were:

1. Collect and preserve material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States
2. Honor the memory of fallen comrades
3. Cherish the ties of friendship among those who survived.
4. Fulfill the duties of sacred charity towards those who may stand in need of them.

The Society was a statewide organization. It did not adopt a system of camps or uniform as the UCV did in later years. It did have an official membership badge. Section 21 of the Constitution describes it as follows:



“The Badge of the Society shall be... the battle flag of the Confederate States, three-quarters of an inch square, in red and blue enamel, the field red, the cross blue, and the stars and border of the cross and flag of silver. In the upper quarter, 1861; in the lower quarter 1865. This square attached to the three upper arms of the Maryland Cross which shall be of blue enamel, bordered with silver, and on it the letters A.N.C.S. Md; the whole suspended by a heavy silk ribbon, three-quarters of an inch wide, divided perpendicularly into equal red and white stripes....., the whole fastened with a silver clasp or buckle.

(Continued on Page 3)

The President's Message

By Dan Mitchell

The Mansfield Show is behind us and a great show it was. I enjoyed sharing with so many of you, the fun and excitement of our hobby. I always come away from our annual meeting more knowledgeable than I was before the show.

Again, I would like to thank George Finlaysen, M.D., our man in Mansfield, for all the hard work and coordination he does for our organization. I might add that this goes for his wife as well.

I have asked George Kane, the Editor of *The Veteran*, to present the program next year at the annual meeting. I asked that he present a program about the articles, which he has published over the last several issues. The program will concern variations in the different types of GAR membership badges. I thought that a presentation on this subject, and the inevitable question and answer period afterwards, would be quite educational for us all.

Remember, if you have anything that you would like to see done by our organization or perhaps a complaint, please let me know. I will do my best to see that we have a great organization.

Dan M. Mitchell

The Editors Message

by George Kane

The themes for this issue are confederate badges and ephemera. There are three articles on confederate badges. This is more rebel badges in the same issue than we've had in a long time. UCV badges are not my strength. Anyone who has an unusual or rare UCV badge is encouraged to send me a scan and some information. The next issue will also lead with a confederate society membership badge.

The second theme is paper. Books, photos and postcards take up 5 pages of this issue. A number of our members have published books / CD's dealing with civil war veterans. Hopefully this will be a trend and not an aberration. Besides this newsletter, there are very few sources of information dealing with this hobby. Books, even if flawed, help to increase the visibility of our hobby. Books evoke criticism, insight and new sources. This can only help the hobby grow. Prices may increase, but new collectors will help to further our limited knowledge of the hobby.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

It's time to renew your membership in the CWVHA. We've had a great response this year and currently only ten members are delinquent in renewing their membership. We also added a number of new members who are receiving this issue of *The Veteran* as their first issue. For those members who haven't renewed and would like to remain in the association, please send a check for \$15, made out to the "CWVHA" to Dave Aeberli at:

9372 Almar Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15237-4872

Table of Contents

Society of the A&N of the CS in the State of Maryland	1, 3
President's & Editor's Messages	2
A GAR Pewter Membership Star	4
Civil War Navy Coloring Book	5
The Washington Artillery	6, 7
Staff Badge, Georgia Division UCV	7
Books on Veterans	
The Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers Home	8
The 75 th Reunion of Gettysburg	8
Burnished Rows of Steel	9
GAR, CW Veterans, Dept. of Massachusetts	9
Memories of the Boys in Blue	9
Looking Back Through a Mirror	10
More GAR Postcards	11
Veterans of the National Guard	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 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.

Society of the A&N of the CSA, Md (continued from front page)

The Society's first president was Major General Isaac R. Trimble. It had an impressive list of accomplishments by the end of its first decade of its existence.

During the war years Baltimore City was a major transfer site for Confederate POW's and the location of numerous General Hospitals. Many died from wounds or disease and needed a final resting-place. As the death toll rose during the war, residents of Baltimore who owned plots at Loudon Park Cemetery offered to trade locations with the Cemetery Company so that all the Confederates could be buried in one general area. Thus Confederate Hill was born.

Shortly after the war the Loudon Park Confederate Memorial Association was formed to manage Confederate Hill and supervised the first few post-war funerals. The organization was also responsible for the erection of the monument to Confederate dead in 1870. The statue was sculpted by the famous Baltimore artist Frederick Volek. Once fully organized, the society assumed the management duties for Confederate Hill. Working with the state of Maryland, nearly \$50,000 was expended on improvements and a special fund established for the permanent care of Confederate Hill by the Cemetery Company.

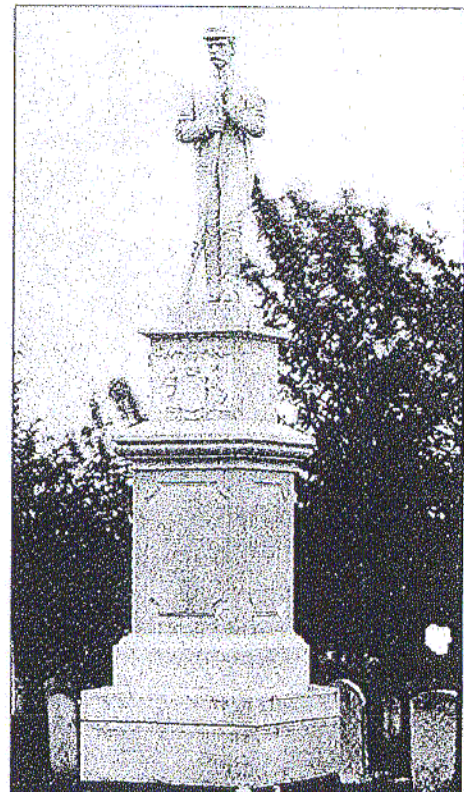
Another project of the Society was the return of the bodies of fallen Marylanders throughout the eastern Battlefields. Aided by an appropriation from the State Legislature, 76 Maryland Rebels were re-interred at Loudon Park Cemetery. Headstones giving each man's name, rank, and unit were placed over their graves. In 1878 the Society donated \$1,000 to the Lee Monument project in Richmond. The Society was also responsible for erecting a monument in the Maryland section of the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery at Winchester, Virginia. Dedicated in 1880, the monument was topped with a life size figure of a Maryland Infantryman.

Next came a \$600.00 donation to the Southern Historical Society that was struggling to publish its history of the war in what became known as the Southern Historical Society Papers. In 1885 a very successful bazaar was held at what was then the Fifth Regiment Armory that raised over \$30,000.00 for the care of Maryland veterans. Three years later this money was put to good use with the opening of the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville.

In 1886 the Society played a major role in the erection and dedication of the Second Maryland Infantry

Monument on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg. Somewhat under-appreciated today, this was the first ever "enemy" monument on the Gettysburg Battlefield. Its final approval came not from the Parks governing body, but from the Pennsylvania Division of the Grand Army of the Republic. Every Confederate monument at Gettysburg today in some way follows the Second Maryland up the rocky slopes of Culp's Hill.

Public programs by the Society were usually limited to Confederate Memorial Day, their annual banquet, and one or two special events each year. The Society did attend the Lee Monument dedication in Richmond and the Jackson Monument in Lexington. Sometimes lectures were given and pamphlets published on a wide range of Confederate military history. By 1888 the membership exceed 1,000, despite the advent of the United Confederate Veterans. A roster was diligently kept of all its members and contained their name, rank, unit, and current address if still alive.

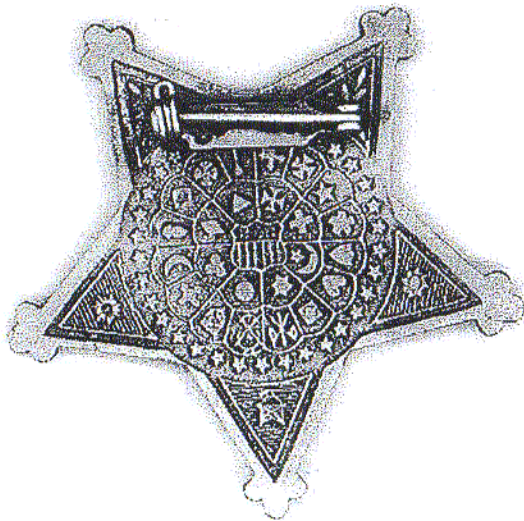


Maryland Monument at the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery in Winchester, Virginia

A GAR Pewter Membership Star

by George G. Kane

I recently purchased on e-Bay, the GAR star pendant of a membership badge pictured below. What originally drew my attention to this badge was the pin on the back of the star. The pin is an obvious modern



Reverse

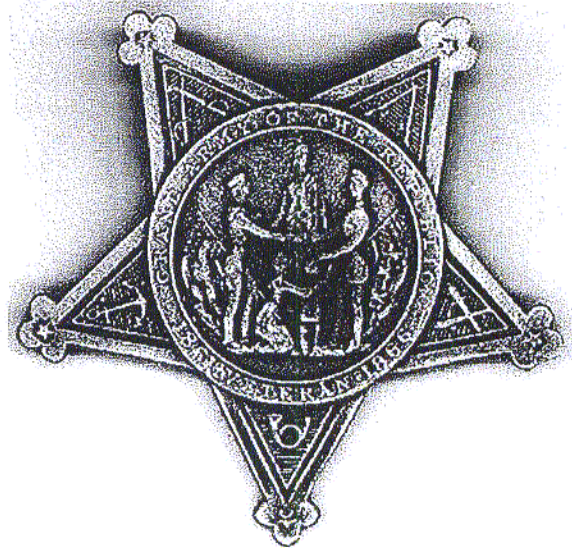
addition to this Type V star. Of course, this all became moot, when I read the description. The description, and a later conversation with the seller, is a very interesting story.

Recently, the relatives of a civil war soldier discovered that his body had been buried in a predominantly confederate cemetery in Kissimmee, Florida. The cemetery, Rose Hill, had been a plantation during the civil war. The plantation owner, Amos Kingsley, had aided confederate troops in the battle of Oluspee, 7 miles to the west of the plantation.

The soldier, Lucius L. Mitchell, was the first settler of the St. Cloud Colony. Mitchell, a private in Company D, 35th Kentucky Infantry, died six months after moving to St. Cloud. In 1909, a new GAR Post was chartered in St. Cloud and the name Lucius L. Mitchell was selected as the post name. GAR Post No. 34 would eventually become the largest post in Florida and one of the largest in the country. The post would ultimately produce eight Department Commanders elected eleven times.

Mitchell's gravesite remained a mystery until 1999 when family records revealed the burial records. On November 11, 2000, the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War aided in the re-interment of Pvt. Mitchell at Mount

Peace Cemetery in St. Cloud. Roger Ragland, a member of the local Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp, had ten copies of a Type V GAR membership badge star (from his collection) manufactured in pewter. Roger told me that many civil war medals were made in this alloy. One of the stars was buried in the baby's coffin containing the private's remains. Six copies were presented to family members and three were retained by Ragland and later sold on e-Bay. The stars must have been copied from a mint piece, because very little wear appears on these copies.



Obverse

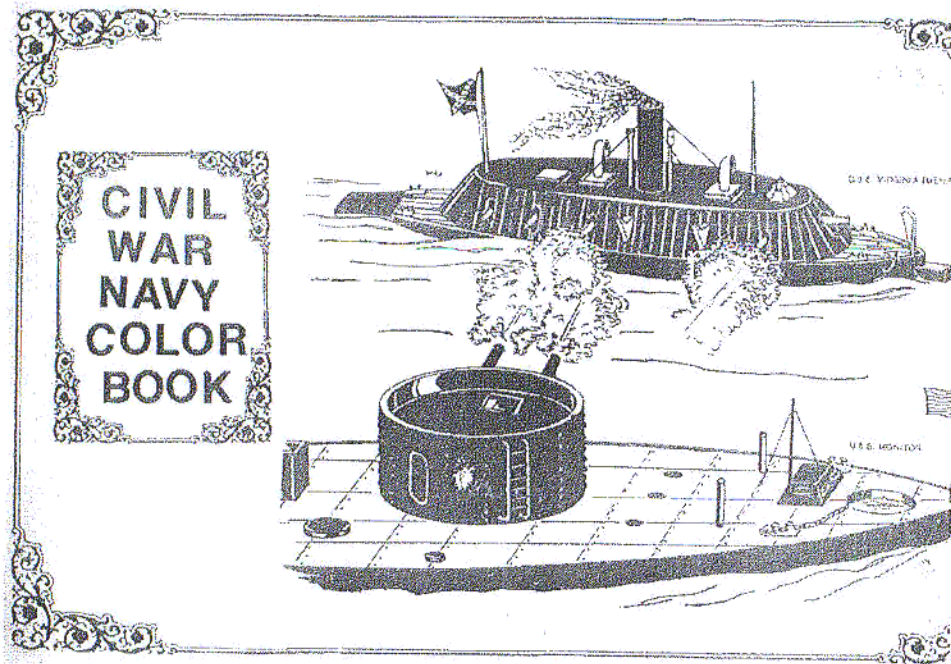
Pewter does not seem to have the strength of copper or bronze. The piece I received was slightly bent upward at the bottom arm. I was able to bend the arm back into its correct shape, quite easily. The pin, which was not made out of pewter, was also slightly bent. I needed a pair of pliers to repair the pin



November 11, 2000 Service at Mount Peace Cemetery

Civil War Navy Coloring Book

by George G. Kane

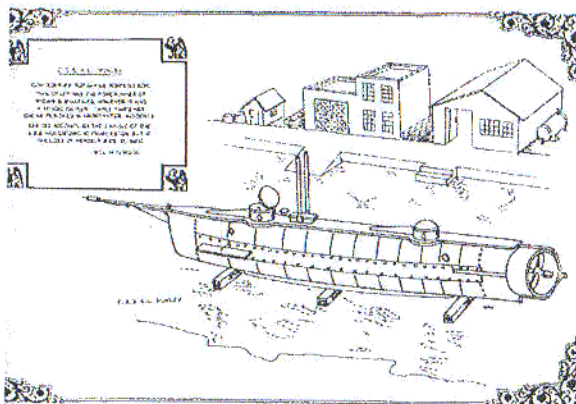
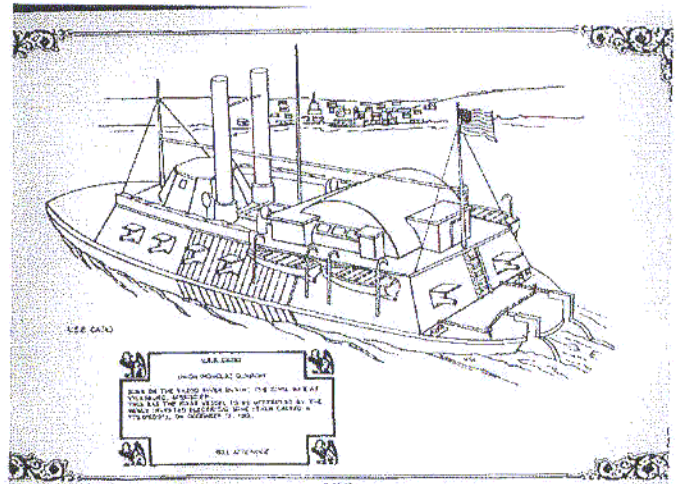


I bought this coloring book some years ago and only recently have I discovered the author and his location. The author is Bill Atteridge, a renowned model ship builder and civil war naval historian. He published this book some years ago and still has copies available for \$4.50 and \$2 shipping. If interested, mail a check to:

Bill Atteridge
153 Museum Rd
Arcadia, LA 71001

All of the ships are river craft and are not ocean-going vessels. There are nine union vessels, eight confederate vessels and a close-up of a 32-pound naval cannon. If you have any questions, you can call Bill at (318) 263-8247.

The 8½" x 14" book has 17 pages of drawings of civil war boats / ships. The ships are presented in a coloring book format. Each page has a short history of the vessel. Below is the *CSS H.L. Hunley*, the Rebel submarine that was recently raised from a watery grave..



The ship above is the *USS Cairo* which was the first vessel to be destroyed by the newly invented electrical mine (then called a Torpedo) on the Yazoo River, December 12, 1862, near Vicksburg, MS. Bill is also curator and owner of a small museum at his Arcadia, Louisiana home.

The Washington Artillery

by Everitt Bowles

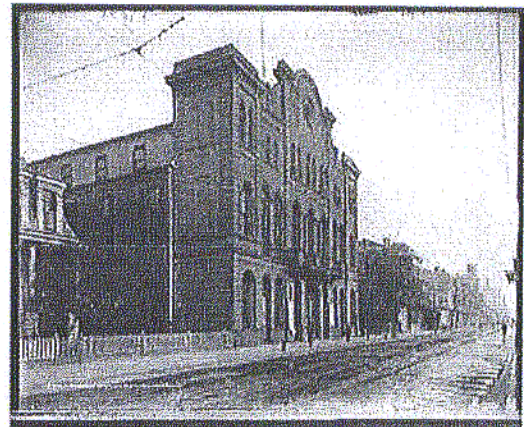
In the history of American Military Units, more than one battery has called itself, The Washington Artillery. Units from Vermont, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Louisiana have had units so named. Of all these units, The Washington Artillery of Louisiana is the most famous. In fact, it still exists today as the 141st Field Artillery Battalion in the Louisiana National Guard. The Washington Artillery was formed in 1838 in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1845, the battery served under Zachary Taylor in Mexico for three months. In February 1846, the battery returned to Mexico for another three months, but as an infantry regiment this time, Company A, Washington Regiment.

In 1857, the battery created its emblem, which is shown here as the pendant of the units corps badge.



If the tiger looks familiar, its because it was adopted by the Louisiana State University in 1896, directly from the badge shown, to be the school's mascot. LSU took the term "Fighting Tigers" from another civil war unit, the Tiger Rifles, another Louisiana CSA unit. The Washington Artillery's motto, "Try Us" is directly below the tiger head. In 1859, the unit dedicated its first arsenal building. At the dedication, members of the fifth company sang new words to a popular song. The song "Try Us" was sung to the tune of "Sally in Our Alley". Here is the first verse of that song:


*"Our maiden banner courts the wind,
Its stars are beamin' over us;
Each radiant fold now unconfined
Is floating here before us.
It bears a motto proud and high
To those who dare defy us,
And loud shall peal our slogan cry
Whene'er they come to "TRY US"!"*



*The Washington Artillery Arsenal, circa 1859
courtesy of the Library of Congress*

In 1861, the slide toward secession seemed inevitable. In January of that year, members of the Washington Artillery boarded the steamer "National" on January 9th and seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge. In May, the unit became the first artillery battalion in the CSA, without the permission of the Governor of the state. On May 26th, the first four companies left Lafayette Square in New Orleans for service in the Army of Northern Virginia, CSA. A fifth company was left behind and later joined the Army of the Mississippi.

**WASHINGTON ARTILLERY
VOLUNTEERS.**



THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THIS COMPANY, to secure Volunteers to serve for twelve months, for Local Defense, under the Act of August 31, 1861, as an Independent Light Battery, will attend at the Gun Shed of the Company on Citadel Square, entrance on King-street, near Calhoun, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. and from 8 o'clock to 9 o'clock in the evening, on the 18th and 19th instants, where all information can be obtained.

Those members not volunteering, having uniforms and accoutrements, are requested to call and bring them and an arrangement will be made for their purchase.

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN,
FREDERICK von SANTEN, } Committee.

February 13 93

August, 1861 Broadside seeking Volunteers

The Washington Artillery

(Continued from previous page)

The Washington Artillery distinguished itself throughout the war. It participated in First Manassas (Bull Run), Fredericksburg, Shiloh, and Gettysburg, among others. It is well known for its defense of Marye's Hill at Fredericksburg. (See the postcard on page 11). A monument of a single cannon commemorates this defense at the battle site.

After the war, the unit reorganized as the Washington Artillery Benevolent Association, caring for its veteran soldiers, widows and orphans. It was this society that created the membership badge below:



The badge is 4 inches in length and made up of four pieces. The hanger has the word "Veteran" inscribed. The lower ribbon hanger has the words "Washington Artillery" inscribed. The reverse of the pendant has the dates "1861" and "1865" etched into the upper cannons part of the medal. The abbreviation "C.S.A." is at the bottom of the reverse of the pendant. This badge is quite rare and is seldom seen in the marketplace.

The unit was reorganized in 1875 as an independent battalion. Once again, it purchased its own Artillery pieces and uniforms from membership dues. In 1898 the battalion furnished volunteers to form "Bravo" Battery of the Louisiana Volunteer Field Artillery, serving for a short time as part of the American occupation forces in Cuba. In 1916 the battalion was mobilized to serve on the Mexican border. In 1917 the battalion was expanded

to a regiment and designated the 141st Artillery. The regiment has continued to serve through all the major wars of the Twentieth Century. For a more complete history of this unit, please see the following web site:

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/agency/army/1-141fa.htm>

Staff Badge, Georgia Division UCV

By George Finlayson

The badge pictured below is from the estate of Frank S. Loftin, a member of the staff of the Georgia Division of the UCV. Frank was a member of Heard County UCV Camp #1159 of Franklin Georgia, where for many years he was Commander or Vice Commander of the Camp.

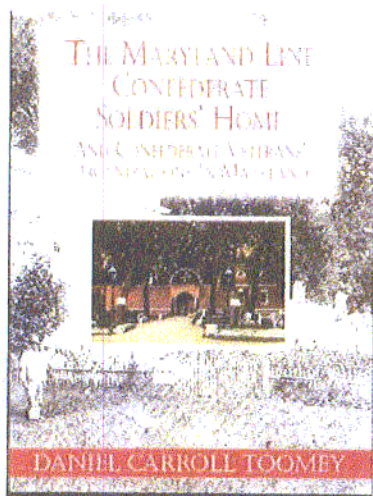


Frank S. Loftin joined Company K of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry. This unit was also called the 2nd Georgia State Guards. The unit was a part of Martin's Division and Iverson's Brigade and was mustered in Decatur County, Georgia.

Books on Veterans

by George G. Kane

A couple of new books on civil war veterans have recently hit the market place, two of which were written by CWWHA members. The first, *"The Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home and Confederate Veterans' Organizations in Maryland"* by Daniel Carroll Toomey is a 152-page, 8" ½ by 11" soft cover book that is a "must have" for any serious Confederate Veteran enthusiast.



The first half of the book is devoted to the history of the Home and the personalities who ran and resided at the Pikesville, Maryland facility. The Home had originally been a United States Arsenal, constructed in 1816. During the civil war, a pro-Confederate militia briefly occupied it. After the facility was retaken, it became a training center for Union volunteer regiments. In 1880, the land and buildings were transferred to the state of Maryland. In 1888, the state transferred the property to The Association of the Maryland Line, a Confederate historical organization. After some renovations, the home was opened to confederate veterans later that year. The term "Maryland Line" is taken from the American Revolution. Maryland Line was the phrase given to regiments sent to fight in the Continental Army.

The fourth chapter of the book is dedicated to the biographies of the residents of the Home. Two hundred and twelve biographical sketches taken from the entrance interviews of the veterans are reproduced here. Although short, a paragraph or two, these short histories give a glimpse into the lives of former Confederate soldiers.

The last half of the book contains a history of Confederate veteran organizations established in that state in the years after the end of the war. The pictures of

badges and documents, although only in black and white, are well worth the price of this book. Organizations described in the book are the Society of the Army & Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland, the Association of the Maryland Line, The United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy and some other minor organizations.

The book can be purchased directly from Mr. Toomey (\$20 postpaid). Be sure to mention you saw it in *The Veteran*.

Toomey Press

PO Box 122

Linthicum, MD 21090-0122

Tel: (410) 766-1211

Toomey Press also publishes another recently issued book, *"The 75th Reunion at Gettysburg, My Interviews with the Veterans"*, by Charles Albert Earp.



Soon after Mr. Earp had graduated from college, he attended the 75th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg in 1938. He considered this a "once in a lifetime opportunity to talk with living history". During his stay at the reunion, he interviewed many Union and Confederate veterans and kept notes of these conversations. Later, he created a scrapbook with the typed interviews matched to photos and newspaper clippings. That scrapbook is the basis of this book. About 45 short interviews make up the bulk of this 32-page soft-covered booklet. Black and White pictures, mostly by Paul Roy, are nicely distributed throughout the book. The last chapter deals with the badges of the reunion. Nine official badges are displayed, unfortunately, in black in white. This 6" by 9" book has a small price (\$6.00 + \$1 Shipping) and can be acquired from Toomey Press at the address listed in the previous article.

Books on Veterans (continued)

Another CWWVHA member, Marius B. Peladeau, has authored *"Burnished Rows of Steel: The Role of Vermont Troops in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863"*. This massive book (523 pages) is heavily illustrated (175 photos and illustrations).

Peladeau provides a detailed text on the role Vermont troops played on the three different days of the engagement. Maps assist the reader in plotting the movement of the troops. The book also gives details on the erection of the nine Vermont monuments on the battlefield and tells how to find them. Enlivening the text are quotations from soldiers' letters and diaries, some from unpublished private collections. The book reprints seventeen rare, out-of-print nineteenth century monographs written by veterans of the battle.

The Foreword of the book is by Edwin C. Bearss, the noted scholar and *Historian Emeritus* of the National Park Service. You may remember him as the gravelly voiced speaker on the History Channel's *Civil War Journal*. Bearss says that this book "will be a valued addition as a reference and guidebook to a broad audience."

The book can be obtained from the publisher:

Vermont Civil War Enterprises
63 Leo Lane
Newport, VT 05855

The price is a little steep, \$75, but includes all shipping and handling charges. Libraries get a discount price of \$50.

Dean Sargent, another CWWVHA members, has issued a book / CD-ROM compilation of Massachusetts GAR veterans. The book/CD is entitled *"Grand Army of the Republic, Civil War Veterans, Department of Massachusetts, 1866 to 1947"*. The book / CD contains

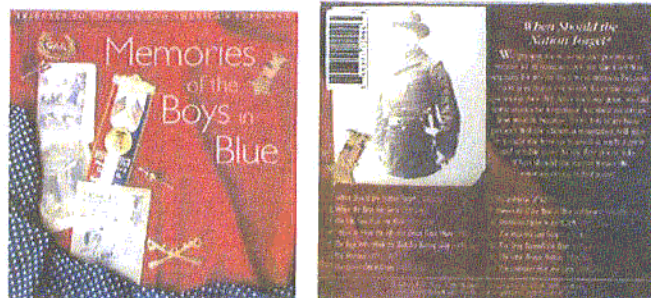


over 36,000 names of GAR members in Massachusetts. The CD has the added benefit of 100,000 names of members of the affiliated orders (SUV, DUV, WRC, & LGAR). Each entry has the name, civil war rank, military unit, post number, post location, birth or death date, and the birth or death location.

The names are listed by post, alphabetically. The post information is located at the beginning of each post list. The info contains the post number, name, city or town, county, charter date and surrender date. The hard cover book is 517 pages and is 8½ by 11 inches. The book and/or CD can be ordered directly from Dean at a substantial savings from the publisher's price (\$57.50 / \$25 + S&H). The book is \$45 postpaid and the CD \$20 postpaid. Send a check to:

Dean Sargent
83 Concord St
Rockland, MA 02370-2013

Yet another member, David E. Wells, has issued a music CD with a distinctively GAR flavor. *"Memories of the Boys in Blue"* has 14 cuts containing 12 songs and 2 poems written by, and, or about the civil war veterans. The singers are students at the Univ. of Nebraska at Omaha. Jason Fuller, a 19-year-old classical music student, is lead vocal and has a fine youthful voice. Michael Geraghty accompanies them on piano. The songs are sung as they were written, and were not modernized. Dave recites the two poems.



The inside liner notes contain the cover page of the sheet music from which these songs were taken.

I Want to Hear the Fife and Drum Once More!
by Cleve M. Williams (1905). Published by Victor Kremer, Chicago, Ill. Then I'll say goodbye forever to the Boys of '61.

The Boys Who Wear the Blue Are Turning Gray!
by J.A. Parks (1898). Published by The J.A. Parks Company, York, Neb. Dedicated to Gen. J.P.S. Gorman, C.I.C. of the Grand Army of the Republic. A song for the veterans that yet remain.

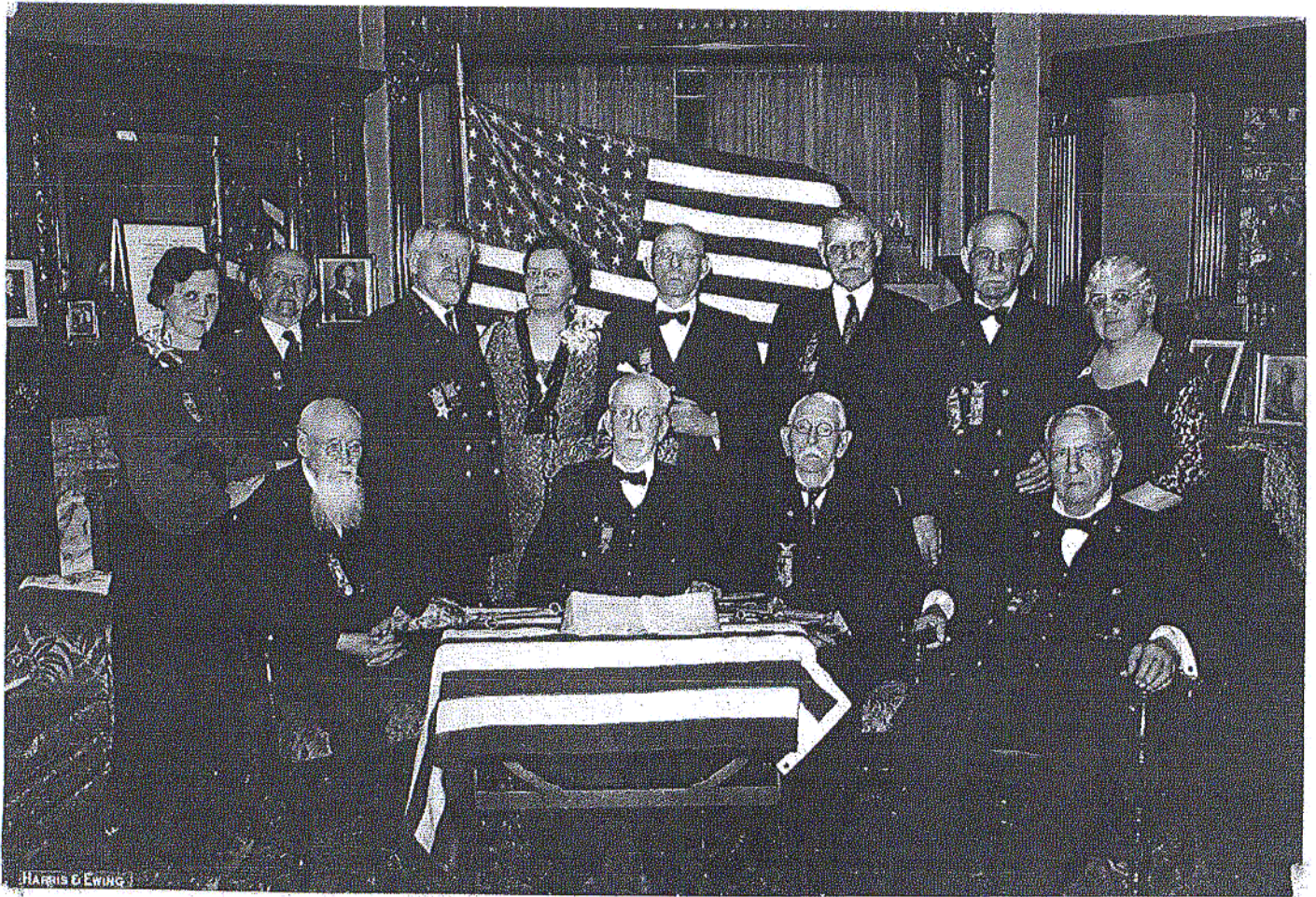
This CD can be purchased directly from Dave Wells at:
9246 Madison

Omaha, NE 68127-4061

wells55@msn.com

The price is \$15 each postpaid. Multiple copies can be purchased for \$12.50 each plus actual postage. Cassettes are \$8 and \$1 shipping.

Looking Back Through A Mirror by George G. Kane



I recently bought this wire photo on e-Bay where it was described as a staff meeting from the G.A.R. Department of the Potomac. I hardly even glanced at the photo when I bid on it and I was pleasantly surprised when I won with a single bid. When I received the photo in the mail, I immediately recognized two G.A.R. Commander-in-Chiefs, Russell C. Martin and James W. Willett. I began to look around the picture to see if I could date it. Martin and Willett were wearing Past CIC Officer badges, so the event had to take place after the October 1934 National Encampment. The man seated in the center has a 4 starred Officers Badge, which is the current Commander in Chief's badge. I later identified the officer to be Oley Nelson, the CIC in 1935-36. Using the 1936 National Encampment journal, I was able to identify most of the members as Oley Nelson's staff and some officers from the woman's auxiliaries. They are:

Seated: John P. Risley (Adj.Genl.), Oley Nelson (CIC), unknown, James W. Willett (Judge Advocate Genl.)

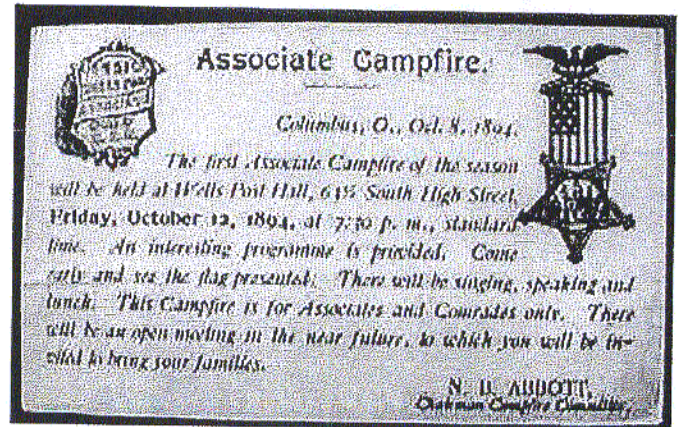
Standing: Unknown (LGAR), Unknown, A. B. Garrett (Surgeon Genl.), Mary J. Love (WRC Pres., 35-36), E. C. Estabrook (SVC), William F. Dorsey (Nat'l Patriotic Instr.), Russell C. Martin (Council of Administration), Mae G. Lincoln (WRC Pres., 33-34)

There is a decree of some sort sitting on the fireplace mantle. Using a magnifying glass, I discovered that the words were reversed. It was then that I noticed that the badges on the men's chests were all on the right breast rather than the left breast. A. B. Garrett has words embroidered on his collar. I couldn't read them until I looked at the photo with a mirror. His collar has the words "Dept. of Ohio". Evidently the photographer or the editor of Harris & Ewing photograph syndicate, reversed the photo, printing a mirror image.

More GAR Postcards From Members

Jeff Dygert

The postcard illustrated was mailed to G.A.R. members and Associate members of Joshua M. Well G.A.R. Post No. 451 of Columbus, Ohio on October 8, 1894. The card announces the first "Associate Campfire of the season". The card is unusual in that it illustrates images of the Post Associate Badge and the G.A.R. membership badge on the same card. The Associate badge appears to be a single piece pin back, probably made out of bronze. The card was mailed by the "Chairman, Campfire Committee", Nathan B. Abbot, and was addressed to James H. Oldham. An 1888 post roster lists Abbott as a 1st Lieutenant in the 20th Connecticut Infantry. Oldham does not appear in the roster and may have been an associate member.



Everitt Bowles

The postcard shown here is a print by A. C. Redwood depicting the famous Washington Artillery at the battle that made it famous, Fredericksburg. The battery held the heights at Marye's Hill during that engagement. While incurring tremendous casualties, the cannon of the Washington Artillery tore large chunks in the Union line, which was advancing upon the heights. Soldiers from nearby CSA infantry units had to be drafted to replace dead and wounded cannoneers. A related story can be found on pages 6 and 7 of this issue.

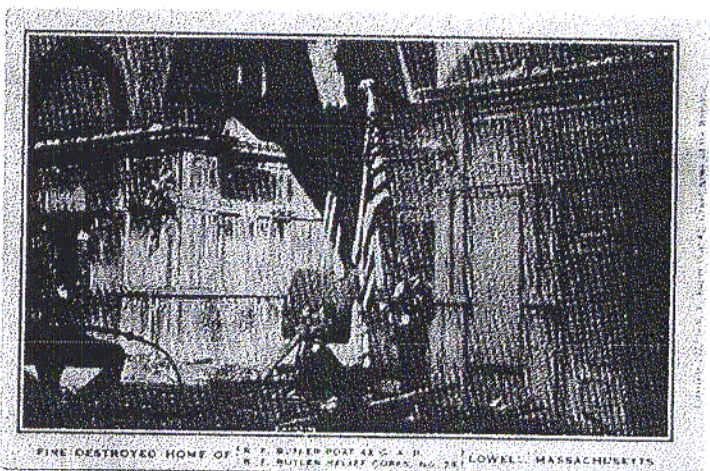


The Washington Artillery, Marye's Hill

A.C. Redwood, Engraving

Noel B. Preston

The postcard to the right depicts the gutted interior of B. F. Butler Post 42, G. A. R., Lowell, Massachusetts. In the middle of the main room is Color Bearer Daniel Murphy, who served in Company B, 30th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry during the civil war. The flag was rescued from a fire that ravished the post building at Noon, Monday, March 1, 1915. The building had also been the home of B. F. Butler Relief Corps number 75. The building was built in 1892 and had been the home of the G. A. R., and the W.R.C. since that time. Note the naval deck gun, just to the left of brother Murphy.



Veterans of the National Guard

by Tom McCrory

The badge shown below is the membership badge of the Veterans of the National Guard.



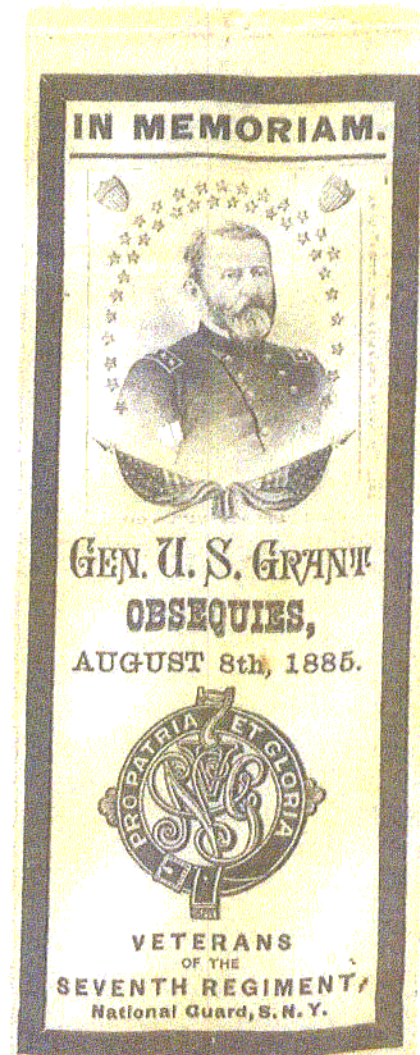
Unlike most military fraternal societies, the bars on the badge do not designate their status in the society, but what their rank was while a soldier in the active National Guard. Three bars are for former Field Officers. Other Officers wore two bars and Non-Commissioned Officers displayed a single bar. Privates did not receive a bar. The Latin inscription on the circular metal section, "*Pro Patria et Gloria*", translates "*For Country and Glory*". A blue enameled "V" crowns the logo "NG" in the center of the logo.

The Veterans of the National Guard were first chartered by the State of New York on March 11th, 1861. The incorporation of this society was presented by members of the Seventh Regiment, First Division, New York State Militia.

The objects of these veterans were to aid their fellow brothers in arms during health and monetary crisis; to promote social union; and to continue the recollections of their service in the National Guard.

It was obvious that the intent of these members of the Seventh Regiment was to create a society for all members of any National Guard unit. A ribbon from some years later would seem to contradict that idea.

Upon the death of General Ulysses S. Grant in August of 1885, this group issued an "In Memoriam" ribbon commemorating his death. The ribbon has the same logo as the membership badge, but a number "7" has been added to the logo and the title of the group has been changed to "Veterans of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, SNY (State of New York)".



Evidently, the attempt to create a national-wide fraternal organization failed. Whether the membership badge was altered to reflect this change is unknown.

Note the use of the word "Obsequies" under General Grant's name. This is a term rarely seen today. It merely means a funeral or burial rite, usually by a fraternal organization.