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*The Veteran*

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**The 1887 G.A.R. National Encampment  
Delegate Badge Box  
by Vann Martin**

The difference between the 1887 Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment delegate badge and the G.A.R. delegate badge of any other year of issue is that we know for certain the exact mintage for this particular badge. The best we can do for any other year is to guess the mintage from the printed delegate attendance totals given in every G.A.R. "Proceedings". These totals can be misleading. Some years saw badge mintages far and above the number of delegates. The obvious example of this fact can be seen in the 1949 G.A.R. National Encampment Delegate badge. Although only six members attended that year's

encampment, over a thousand badges were issued to affiliated orders such as the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G.A.R. Badges were also issued to the band, civic officials and visiting dignitaries. The two years prior to 1949, with member attendance of 58 (1947) and 6 (1948) produced a purported mintage of 250 badges for each year. Obviously, a number were distributed to officials of the affiliated organizations.

So how is it that we know the total mintage of this particular badge? The answer is printed on the inside cover of the small box in which the badge was

*(continued on page 3)*



**1887 G. A. R. National  
Encampment Delegate Badge**

**The President's Message**

Fellow Members:

I hope that every member attending our annual meeting and banquet had a good time. While the weather did not cooperate with us, I thought it was a good meeting, our 18<sup>th</sup>, and a good show.

George Kane did a great job presenting his program on GAR membership badges and the various changes they have gone through.

George Findlayson – thanks for your work in securing the meeting and banquet facilities.

We are in the process of adopting a membership badge/ribbon and I have appointed Tom McCrory as chairman of this project. If you wish to have some input in this project, please contact Tom and let him know.

I hope that we all are rewarded this year with success in our respected collecting endeavors. Please share your knowledge and your finds with the rest of us.

Sincerely,

*Dan M. Mitchell*

**The Editors Message  
by George Kane**

I was hoping to include a copy of the handout on G.A.R. membership badges that was part of my presentation at the National Encampment Banquet. With the next issue, every member who did not receive a copy of this handout at the banquet will receive a copy. Because of the lateness of this issue, I thought it would be more expedient to mail this issue now rather than wait for the printing of the handouts.

For those members who subscribe to the *Journal of the Orders and Medals Society of America*, you are in for a treat with the latest issue (July-Aug. 2004, pages 38-43). An Australian OMSA member discovered a group of badges belonging to G.A.R. CIC Henry Martin Nevius (CIC 1908-1909) in an antique shop in Australia. The group includes his engraved G.A.R. presentation medals for his service as New Jersey GAR Dept. Commander. A number of other badges, photos and other artifacts are presented in full color. A biography of CIC Nevius is also provided.

**ATTENTION MEMBERS**

**Our fiscal year for the CWWVHA begins and ends with the Mansfield Show / Encampment. 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 "CWWVHA" to Dave Aeberli at:**

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

**Obituary – Michael Duggan (1947-2003)**

Mike Duggan, who helped establish Knight Ridder-Tribune News Service and oversaw its development into one of the nation's leading news wire services, died August 18, 2003 of a heart attack at his home in Fairfax, Va. He was 56. Mike was a long-time member (#153) of the CWWVHA. Our sympathies are with his widow, Noreene Duggan.

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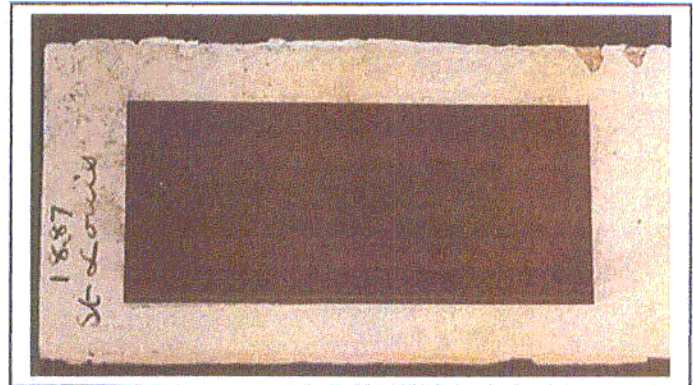
**The Veteran**

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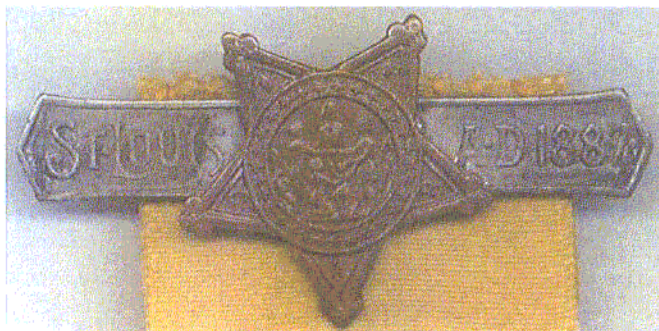
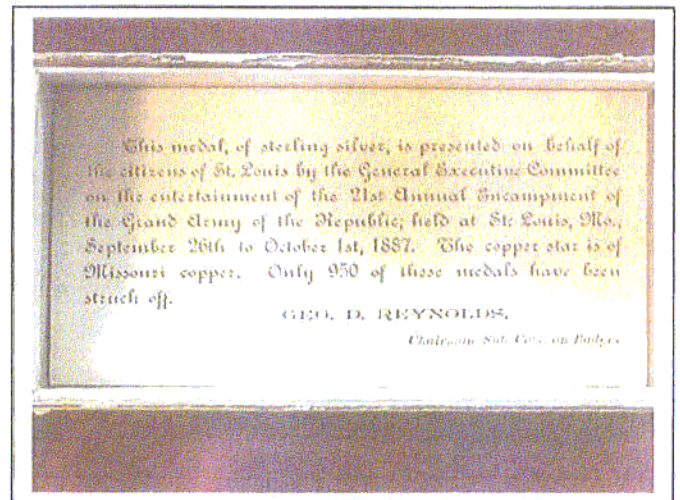
Articles may be submitted either in typewritten form or electronically (e-mail or disk) MSWord, or Excel is the preferred software choices. All materials will be returned. If you have questions, please call George Kane at 413-592-2166. Postal and e-mail addresses are listed on the front page.

**1887 Delegate Badge Box**  
*(continued from page 1)*

distributed. Unfortunately, the box for this badge is rarer than the badge, itself. To the right is the cover of the box. A red maker's label gives no clue as to the content of the box. Someone has written "1887 / St. Louis" on the left side of the box. The inside cover (shown at right) gives us the information we are seeking. The inside cover printing is in a script font. It reads:



*" This medal of sterling silver is presented on behalf of the citizens of St. Louis by the General Executive Committee on the entertainment of the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at St. Louis, this September 26<sup>th</sup> to October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1887. The copper star is of Missouri copper. Only 950 of these medals have been struck off."*



Although the G.A.R. star on the hanger is made of "Missouri Copper", the hanger bar appears to be made of white metal rather than sterling silver.

Now that the actual number of badges manufactured has been pegged as 950, this begs the question, "What happened to the 403 excess badges that were not distributed to delegates?" At least one other National delegate badge was sold as a souvenir. An advertisement for the sale of the 1891 Delegate badge to be produced as a souvenir after the 1891 encampment by F. G. Smith, Sons & Co. was posted in the August 11, 1891 issue of the *Detroit Free Press*. The company claimed in the ad, that the badge's sale was authorized by the G.A.R.'s Commander-in-Chief W. G. Veazey. (See Roger Heiple's *The Great Republic*, page 5, August 1981). Perhaps, the extra 1887 badges were also sold as souvenirs.

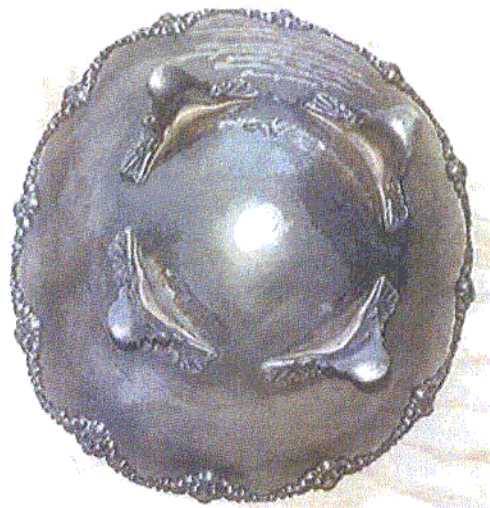
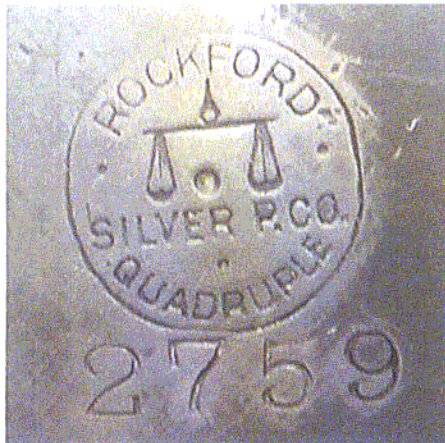


At left is the reverse of the 1887 G.A.R. National Delegate Badge. The seal in the middle is that of the State of Missouri.

**LGAR Presentation Bowl**

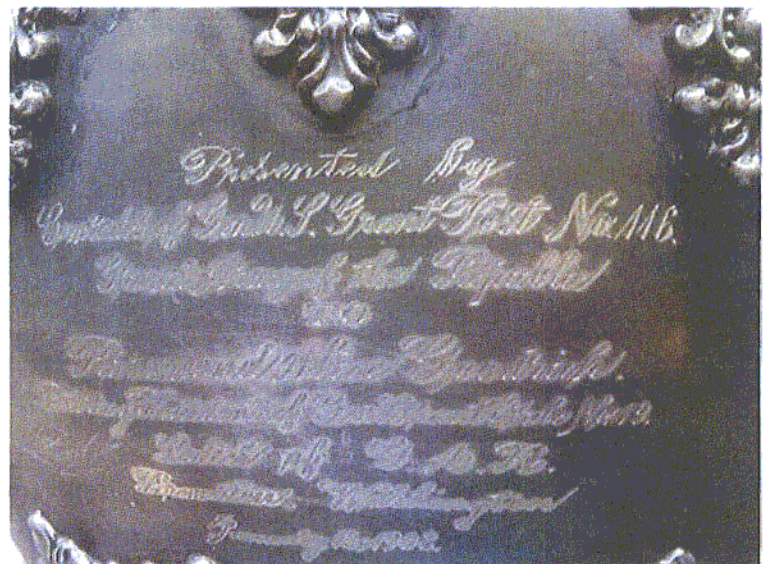
by Noel B. Preston

The members of the G.A.R. Post No 116 in Bremerton, Washington presented the ornate silver plated bowl pictured at right to a retiring LGAR Circle President in 1902. The bowl is four inches high and has a diameter of eight and one half inches. Four ornate feet support the bowl. The bowl was made by the Rockford Silver Plating Co.



The bowl has the following inscription on the side of the bowl:

*Presented by  
Comrades of Gen. U.S. Grant Post  
No. 116  
Grand Army of The Republic  
To  
Rosemond Alice Goodrich  
Retiring President of the Gen.  
U.S. Grant Circle No. 19  
Ladies of the G.A.R.  
Bremerton, Washington  
January 13, 1902*



## Veterans in Cyberspace

by George G. Kane

It has been some time since I've done an article on Civil War Veteran web sites, but frankly, there hasn't been anything new that's interested me.

A couple of states agencies have created new veteran sites. The Idaho State Historical Society has begun listing all the civil war veterans that lived in Idaho at one time or another. The names are listed alphabetically. The records include Last, First and Middle Name/Initial, Birth & Death Year, County Residence, State of Civil War Service, and origin of the entry. If you have dial-up service, the upload can be slow. The web site is located at:

[http://www.idahohistory.net/civilwar\\_j.html](http://www.idahohistory.net/civilwar_j.html)

The other state with a new civil war web site is Pennsylvania. The state archives have started a new feature called "Arias (Archives Records Information Access System), Pennsylvania's Digital State Archives.

<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp>

The system has a number of different veteran databases. Included is one titled "Civil War Veterans' Card File, 1861-1866". The file consists of 3x5 index cards that were originally prepared to serve as an index to Samuel Penniman Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865," (Harrisburg, 1869-1871). The Office of the Adjutant General later expanded the scope of the cards by transcribing onto them data found on the original Civil War Muster Rolls and Related Records, 1861-1866 {series #19.11}. The information generally includes the soldiers' names, military units, Bates' citations (volume and page), ages at enrollment, descriptions (complexion, height, color of hair and eyes), residences and birthplaces; the dates and places where enrolled; the dates and places where mustered in; and the dates of discharge. The listing is not inclusive.

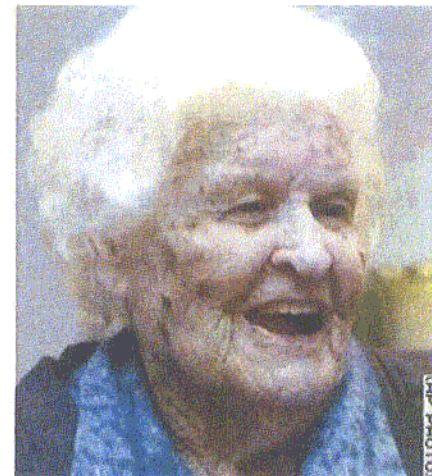
McNevin, John	C - 76 I	E - 958
Enrolled	at	
M.I.	10-17-61-SS As Pvt. at Harrisburg	
M.O.	7-18-65	
Discharged		
Age at enrollment	18	Complexion Fair
Height	5-5½	Eyes Blue
Hair	Fair	Occup. Clerk
Residence:	Hollidaysburg	
Remarks	Prom. to Corp. (date unknown) Prom. to Q.M. S. trans. to P&S 1-24-63. Re-enlisted 2-1-64 at (OVER)	

The card pictured at the bottom of the first column contains the information of John McNevin who enlisted in Company C, 76<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in 1861. The number in the upper right hand corner (2-958) was for the original index. The back of the card (not shown) lists promotions to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. and Capt. "M.I." and "M.O." are mustered-in and mustered-out dates.

## Last Civil War Widow Dies

by George G. Kane

Alberta Stewart Martin, 97, the last widow of a civil war soldier died on Memorial Day, May 31, 2004.



In the 1920's, she married William Jasper Martin. Martin had served in Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry, a confederate unit. He fought in many of the great battles of the civil war including Petersburg.

The last widow of a Union Veteran, Gertrude Janeway, 93, died in January 2003 in Tennessee.

Mrs. Martin's story did not become public until the late 1990's when the Sons of Confederate Veterans discovered her. The Sons took her to many conventions and rallies, where she waved a Confederate battle flag. To many, she was the last living link to the civil war and a South that no longer existed. She was born a sharecropper's daughter near Montgomery, Alabama in 1906. She had been married, had a child, and widowed before she met William Jasper Martin in 1927. Later that year, the 81-year old Confederate Veteran married the 21-year old widow. In 1928 they had a son. In 1831, her civil war husband died at the age of 86. Soon after, Mrs. Martin married for a third time. That husband died in 1983. In 1996, the state of Alabama awarded Mrs. Martin a pension based on her husband's service in the Confederate Army.

## GAR Membership Badge Reports 1880

by George G. Kane

By 1880, the Grand Army of the Republic had begun to awake from its decade long doldrums. The membership had doubled over the past two years and would continue to grow dramatically over the next few years. With such dramatic increases in membership came a need for more membership badges. William Earnshaw, GAR Commander-in-Chief at the 1880 national encampment addressed this problem in his annual report

*"It may be expected of me to speak on the matter of badges. I succeeded in getting a bill introduced in Congress to appropriate six captured cannon from which to make badges. Said bill was referred to the Military Committee, but as yet has not been reported upon. The necessity of the case was such that we were forced to proceed in some other way, and I am pleased to say that, by the generosity of the President, a cannon was secured, from which has been made over twelve thousand badges and they are now worn by comrades of the Order in all parts of the land."*

Isaac B. Stevens, GAR Adjutant General for 1879-80 also addressed this problem in his annual report to the Commander-in-Chief at the 1880 national encampment.

**"BADGES:**

*When you were elected Commander-in-Chief and had honored me with this position on your staff, I received from Comrade Jas. L. Farly, late Adjutant General, 1,704 badges, which were very soon issued. We found, upon inquiry, there was no metal remaining, and then the question came up, "Where can a captured cannon be obtained?" The only thing to be done was to visit Washington and, if possible, get one from the ordinance department. You made the trip, and after great difficulty obtained one. A contract had previously been made with Comrade Jos. K. Davison, of Philadelphia, to manufacture for us. The cannon was shipped to him and in a short time the badges were ready to be issued. I am please to say that I believe, all requisitions have been filled. The number of badges issued is about twelve thousand."*

In the report of the Quartermaster General, William Ward, for the same year is listed under disbursements:

*Joseph K. Davison, Badges..... (\$)4,757.59.*

This figures out to about 40 cents per badge for the twelve thousand manufactured during this administration. The type IV badge with an "E" serial number would be limited to this quantity as CIC Earnshaw served only one year.

**"Making of Grand Army Badges"**

From an Article in the June 1882 "Veteran"

*"The process of manufacture of these badges is somewhat slow, although twenty thousand of them were made and issued last year (1881). The gummetal from which they are made is first taken in the form of old cannon, and melted down into pigs. In its ordinary state, it is too hard for the good working of the dies, and it is, therefore, alloyed with twenty percent of copper and five of zinc. This alloy is added when it is melted the second time and run into sheets in moulds (sic) that cast the upper side of the star in the rough; that is, only the figures and some of the bolder portions of the design. The stars are now taken to the stamping-press, which Mr. Davidson has erected in a carpenter-shop just off of Tenth Street (Philadelphia). Here, at one end, lit up by a single oil-lamp, and overlooked by a lithograph of the late President Garfield, is the press. It is of iron, immensely strong, and capable of resisting the strain of a blow of eighty tons. The press consists of a solid cast iron base and frame, resting upon stones, timbers and the ground, thus avoiding vibration. Through the top of the frame passes a heavy steel screw. This bears on the end above the press a crossbar weighting three hundred and fifty pounds, on each end of which is an iron ball weighing two hundred pounds. The screw terminates in the block that takes the dies. One man superintends the placing of the stars in the dies and the dies beneath the steel screwhead that delivers the blow. This is administered by the rapid whirling of the heavy crossbar, propelled by a negro (sic) and an Italian. The weight that forces the screw downwards and the velocity combined, deliver a blow on the die equal to sixty tons pressure. Each star receives six blows, two at the time and is annealed three times. Two blows are given with rough dies and four with finished dies. The three workmen are able to finish two hundred stars a day, equal to twelve hundred blows.*

*From the stamping room, the stars are taken to Mr. Davidson's factory, where the edges are cut off on a burring tool and then trimmed with a file. They are now ready for the clasps and attaching pins. The clasps having been finished in the same manner, though not requiring so many blows as the badges, the two metal parts are joined by the flag-ribbon, woven upon a Jaquard loom by Horstmann Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia. Each star is numbered and lettered with the initial letter of the surname of the G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief for the year.*

*(Continued on the next page)*

(continued from the previous page)

*They are sent to headquarters, and issued only upon requisition, just as ordinary military supplies. They cannot be obtained by anyone not a member of the order and are sold for seventy-five cents. They are very artistic in appearance and are practically indestructible. They are worn on the left breast."*

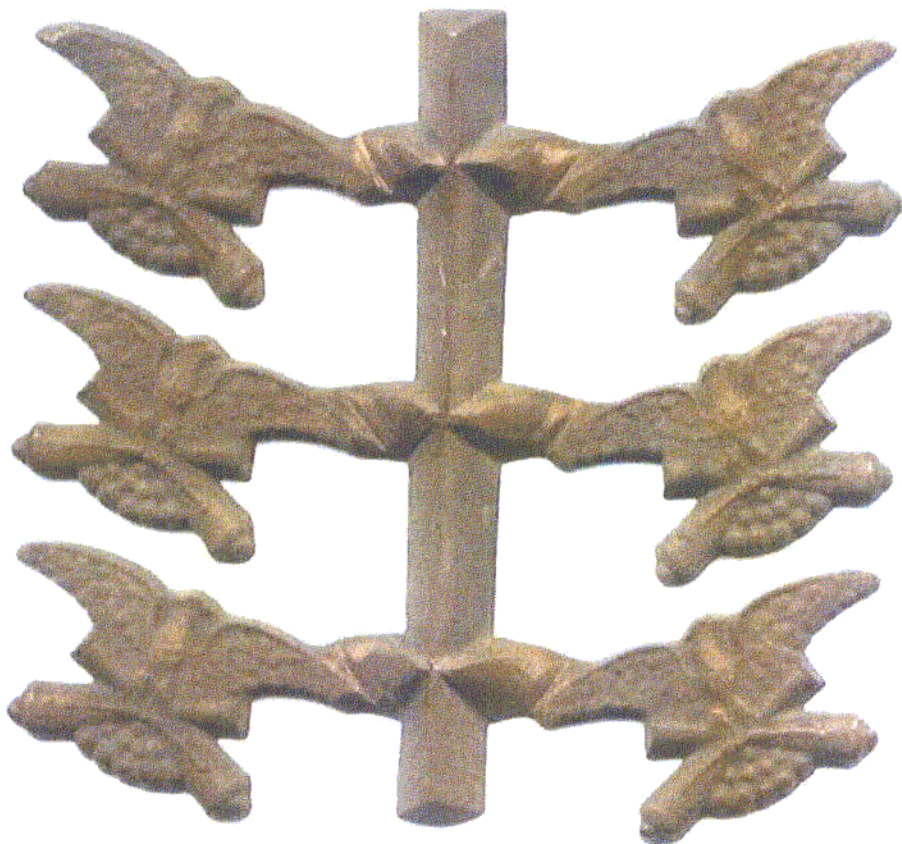
Throughout the article, the author incorrectly refers to the manufacturer as "Davidson". The correct spelling is "Davison". CWVHA member Ed Coyle sent a copy of this article to me.

### A GAR Eagle Tree

by John Mullan

A number of years ago, I acquired a tree of rough unfinished GAR hangers for a membership badge. The tree was stamped out of gunmetal provided from a captured confederate cannon. There is no campfire scene or patent dates on the reverses so we can assume that these hangers were for the Type IVa badges of the 1883-1886 period.

The total weight of the piece is three ounces. The total piece is 3¼ from top to bottom. From wing tip to wing tip it measures 3½ inches. The eagles would be separated from the middle bar to be finished. After they were polished, a pin and a ribbon hanger bar would be added to the back of the badge. The final step would be attaching the hanger to the star pendant with a flag ribbon. Placed in an envelope, the badges would be shipped to GAR National Headquarters for distribution.



## My Great-Grandfather, Civil War Soldier

by Herb Wheble

My Great-Grandfather, Sumner Wesley Crafts, was a young farmer of 21, when he joined the Fifty-Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the fall of 1862. He left his farm in Whately, Massachusetts to enlist on September 8, 1862. He was mustered-in on October 11, 1862.



A tintype photo of Sumner W. Crafts

His cousins Bela K. Crafts and Luther M. Crafts, who were also from town of Whately, joined him on this great adventure. All three boys were assigned to Company "D".

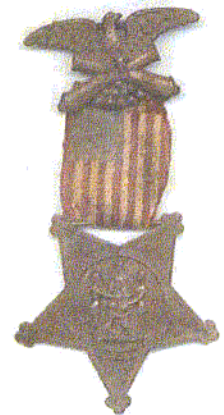
The fifty-second was a 9-month enlistment company and its members were mustered-in at Camp Miller in Greenfield, Mass. On November 19, 1862, the regiment traveled to Long Island, New York where it quartered at Camp Banks.

On December 2, 1862, my great-grandfather, his cousins and the regiment boarded the steamer *Illinois* for an ocean voyage to Louisiana. They disembarked at Baton Rouge and were assigned to Kimball's 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Grover's 4<sup>th</sup> Division, 19<sup>th</sup> Corps.

The regiment participated in the attack on Port Hudson. While there it participated in a few short expeditions to the outlying areas. On June 14, 1863, the regiment participated in the assault on Port Hudson, with losses of three dead and seven wounded. Mortally

wounded was Capt. George S. Bliss of Company "G", who died two days later.

The regiment remained at Port Hudson until the surrender of that location to Union forces on July 9, 1863. Soon after, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, the regiment's term of service expired and they boarded the steamer *Chouteau*, which was bound for Cairo, Illinois. The steamer arrived in Cairo on the 30<sup>th</sup> and the regiment immediately boarded a train the same afternoon. The train arrived in Greenfield, Mass. on August 3<sup>rd</sup>. The men were immediately furloughed until the 14<sup>th</sup>, when they reassembled to be mustered-out.



My great-grandfather remained in the Western Massachusetts area for the rest of his life. He lived in Whately, Granby and Ludlow Mass. In 1885 he joined the Grand Army of the Republic, mustering-in at Otis Chapman Post No. 103 in Chicopee, Mass. His residence at this time, Ludlow, Mass, never chartered a G.A.R. Post, being a small farm town. Chicopee, adjacent to Ludlow, had a GAR post from 1869 to 1919, except for 1878 when its charter was revoked. A new charter under the same name and number was issued the following year.

Sumner W. Crafts participated in many regimental reunions until his death in Granby, Massachusetts on March 27, 1900. His GAR Post badge and membership badge are pictured above. The membership badge is a Type IVa with a serial number beginning with a "B", manufactured in 1885-6.

## G.A.R. 1887 Grant Monument Medal

by George G. Kane

Although this medal is fairly beaten up, it is still quite interesting. It was sold at the 1887 G.A.R. National Encampment at St. Louis, MO to aid the General U.S. Grant Monument Fund. The medal is the size of a U.S. Silver Dollar at 1¾ inches (45mm), but is surprisingly light.



The five figures on the obverse represent the five military services, Navy, Army, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineer. The Artillery figure holds a ramrod and stands before a cannon. The Engineer is holding a shovel in his left hand. They are surrounded by the words "21<sup>st</sup> National Encampment G. A. R." Below these figures is inscribed "Souvenir" and "St. Louis 1887".

The reverse of this medal is no less dramatic. A wreath of laurel is surrounded by the phrase "To Commemorate the Greatest Reunion of G.A.R. Veteran Soldiers Since the Civil War". Beneath the wreath is a single star. Under the star is the manufacturer's name "Haskell Eng.Co, St. Louis". Inside the wreath is the *raison d'être* of this piece. "The proceeds from the sale of this medal are donated to the Grant Monument Fund by the Executive Committee St. Louis 1887."

The erection of a monument (and tomb) to General Grant did not begin until after his death in 1885. Grant had picked three locations for his remains.



First, St. Louis, which is where he lived before the Civil War; second, Gallena, Illinois, his hometown, and New York City where he spent most of his last four years. Grant's only stipulation was that his wife would be entombed with him after her passing. The City of New York offered land in Riverside Park and the Grant family agreed. The monument cost \$600,000 and took 6 years to complete. On April 27, 1897, the monument was dedicated and Grant's remains were transferred from his temporary tomb. His wife, Julia, died in 1902 and was buried next to her husband in a twin sarcophagus.



(1897 Dedication)

### Fantasy Cufflinks

by George G. Kane

The latest fantasy piece is being sold on e-Bay as "GAR cufflinks". In fact, these are GAR uniform buttons that have the eyehole removed from the back of the button and a cufflink mechanism attached to the back of the button. The whole piece has a gold wash painted on the button and is then polished. Its unknown whether these are original GAR uniform buttons or the copies made by the original Connecticut manufacturer who uses the original dies to produce new buttons.



*Caveat Emptor - The Buyer Beware!!*

### Reversible G.A.R. Uniform Buttons

by George G. Kane



The buttons shown above are easily reversed. This saved the GAR member from buying a GAR uniform coat. The member need only unlock the black button and reverse the shank to attend an official GAR event.

### Book Review

by George G. Kane

Yet another CWWHA member has published a book. Richard Ogden Partington, a retired Episcopal clergyman, has written "*My Reminiscences of the G.A.R.*".



MY REMINISCENCES OF THE G.A.R.



Richard O. Partington

The 3-part work includes: (1) reminiscences of the G.A.R., with brief accounts of numerous veterans, some known personally by the author; (2) the 75<sup>th</sup> Reunion of the Blue and Gray in Gettysburg in 1938, where the author interviewed and photographed some of the veterans as he went around the encampment; and (3) a portion of the diary kept by William H. H. Ogden, Sr. (the author's great grandfather) during the last years of his enlistment in West Virginia, 1862-1864.

The 117 page small-sized paperback (5¼"x8¼") is a very easy, enjoyable read. The pictures, which the author admits are not of the best quality, have a ghost-like appearance to them which seems appropriate for the subject. The book is available through Heritage Books at their toll-free number:

**1-800-876-6103**

The book is a little pricey at \$24.00, but would make a nice Christmas gift for the Civil War enthusiast. Tell them you're with the CWWHA and there will be a discount. Their book number is P2502. The ISBN Number is 0-7884-2502-1.

## PBS's "History Detectives"

by George G. Kane

The Public Broadcasting System seems to have a hit on their hands with their series "History Detectives", which is back for its second year. Viewers write into the show asking to verify that an artifact was genuine or whether it could have belonged to or was received from a famous person. The show looks at three mysteries an episode. A recent "case" involved a civil war submersible that was not the *CSS Hunley*. In 1878 a metal craft was discovered in Louisiana's Lake Pontchartrain. The submarine is now owned by the Louisiana State Museum. A viewer wrote in with a picture of his great-great-grandfather posing in a newspaper photo before the sub. An accompanying article has the white-bearded civil war veteran claiming to have assisted in the construction of the sub in 1861.



The Civil War Sub at the Louisiana State Museum

The show took 20 minutes to discover the whereabouts of the sub, track the grandfathers whereabouts during the civil war and consider whether he was qualified to have worked on the project. He was. His trade was listed as a machinist. During the episode, the researcher talks to a number of "experts" and does research at a number of institutions. The research actually uncovers the blueprints for a third submarine named "The Pioneer". Check out their web site:

[http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/case/201\\_index.html](http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/case/201_index.html)

The web site quiz actually has an error in it. It claims that the civil war was the first use of submarines. Obviously they forgot the American Revolution's "Turtle", a one-man submersible.

Another episode intrigued me when the subject of the piece, Edward Settle Godfrey, was shown in uniform, wearing a G.A.R. membership badge on his left breast. The curators of Godfrey's house had found a bayonet in the attic of that house in New Jersey. They asked if the

bayonet could have been used in the battle of the Little Big Horn, a battle in which Godfrey had a curious part. His "Field Diary" is a must-read for Custer enthusiasts. It turns out that Godfrey had a part in almost every major battle of the Indian Wars of the late Nineteenth Century, from the Washita to Wounded Knee. Here is a man of which relatively few people have heard; yet he was a Medal of Honor winner for the battle of Bear Paw Mountain against Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians in 1877. He was also in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and the Philippines during the Philippine Insurrection. He retired in 1907.



Godfrey with GAR Officer & MOLLUS Badges

The bayonet in question seems a strange weapon for a Cavalry Officer. It turns out that Godfrey was also in the Civil War. He was a private in Company D, 21<sup>st</sup> Ohio Infantry. In 1861 Godfrey and the 21<sup>st</sup> participated in the first bayonet charge of the Civil War. In the battle, a couple of his relatives were killed. The "History Detectives" concluded that the bayonet was probably from the Civil War and not the Little Big Horn. Lt. Godfrey, an officer in the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, commanded a rear guard of 300 men that arrived too late to save Custer. Godfrey and his men fought a pitch battle with the Indians, while retreating from the scene of the battle. Godfrey was later promoted to Brigadier General and retired in 1907. He was elected Department Commander of the G.A.R. Dept. of Arizona in 1910.

**Mother of Pearl Badge**  
by George G. Kane

Usually, I wouldn't buy a GAR Department of Iowa encampment delegate badge. Neither would I buy a badge with a ribbon as distressed as the one pictured below. The main reason for my purchase is the drop hung from the G.A.R. hanger.



The white circular drop is made from mother-of-pearl. Mother-of-pearl is the iridescent coating on the inside of oyster shells. Mother-of-pearl is used for jewelry, buttons, etc. In the center of the drop is a cutout piece of a Lincoln head penny. The penny, first issued two years prior in 1909, is cut down to the bust of Lincoln.



**WRC Rest Room Attendant Ribbon**  
by George G. Kane

The WRC ribbon pictured below is from the 1909 Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment held in Salt Lake City.



There have been many jokes over the years related to the GAR's issuance of ribbons or badges to anyone who had anything to do with an encampment. I've been holding out for that janitor ribbon, but this is probably as close as I'll get. Note the ornate female graphic in the center of the ribbon:

