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**The 1934 UCV Surgeon General Badge of
 Stuckey Fleetwood McIntosh
 by Vann Martin**

The UCV Surgeon General Officers badge, at right, was presented to Dr. Stuckey Fleetwood McIntosh of Nashville, Tennessee at the 1934 Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The badge is close in appearance to the UCV delegate badge presented at this reunion. The main difference is the two large brass drops added to the badge. The ribbon is a solid red while the delegate badge was red and white vertical stripes. The first drop is engraved "General Stuckey F. McIntosh". The second drop is engraved "Surgeon General". The badge was made by the Chattanooga Button Company. The UCV met coincident with the American Legion. A Legion logo is on the hanger, which depicts Lookout Mountain.



The President's Message

Fellow Members:

Here we are again at the three quarters mark of our collecting year. It is time to start thinking about our annual meeting coming up in May. I urge the membership to start thinking about nominating officers you would like to serve this organization next year. I look forward to every member making his or her voice heard at the meeting in May.. It is perfectly all right to nominate more than one candidate and really make it an election.

I hope you have found several items to collect this year. I hope you will share any new treasures with us during the show in May. The program is going to be presented by fellow member, Gary Dunnenko. Again, George Findlayson has arranged our usual banquet facilities, which always provides an excellent meal as well as a meeting room for our program. George has made up a most attractive meeting ribbon and I want to thank him for all his work and effort.

I hope I will see each and everyone of you at the annual meeting, but if for some reason you cannot attend, please drop me a line or e-mail me and let me know if you have any questions or if I can be of any help to you.

Dan M. Mitchell

**The Editors Message
by George Kane**

Please excuse the lateness of this issue of *The Veteran*. I usually put this issue together in January, but a touch of the flu laid me low for most of the month. Tax season begins in February, limiting my time to work on the newsletter. I hope to have the next newsletter out before the CWVHA National Encampment in Mansfield, Ohio on May 7-8, 2005.

George Finlayson, in another section on this page, provides information for the annual banquet. This year's guest speaker will be Gary Dunnenko. His topic deals with Union X-POW reunion memorabilia. Gary has been the banquet guest speaker a couple of times and always delivers a great presentation. Officer reports and the election of CWVHA officers for next year will precede Gary's presentation. See you there.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

As most of you know, the CWVHA year ends and begins with the CWVHA National Encampment at the Mansfield Civil War Show. Membership dues are due at that time. CWVHA dues are still relatively cheap at \$15. For all members who have yet to pay for the 19th year of our association, a renewal form is attached.

19th National Encampment of the CWVHA

The encampment will hold its annual dinner/meeting at the Comfort Inn, Saturday, May 7, 2005. A cash bar will open at 6:00 pm and the dinner will be served at 6:30 pm. The entrée choices are Chicken Breast, Harvest style or 1/2 rack of Damon's BBQ ribs. Either is \$17.00. Please mail a check with your selection to George Finlayson, MD, 98 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, OH 44906-3218. Early reservations are appreciated.

Table of Contents

1934 UCV Surgeon General Badge of S. F. McIntosh	25
President's & Editor's Messages	26
Tom McCrory's new GAR Book	27
G.A.R. Cuff Links	28-30
Confederate POW's on Johnson Island	31
Non-payment of Dues and the Wearing of the GAR Badge ...	32
John Wanamaker, The Soldiers' Friend	33
Puttin a Face and a Name to a Badge	34
A "Sultana" Reunion Ribbon.....	35
Civil War Events - Jeff Davis' Will - LOC Maps on Internet	36
Home for Confederate Women	36

The Veteran

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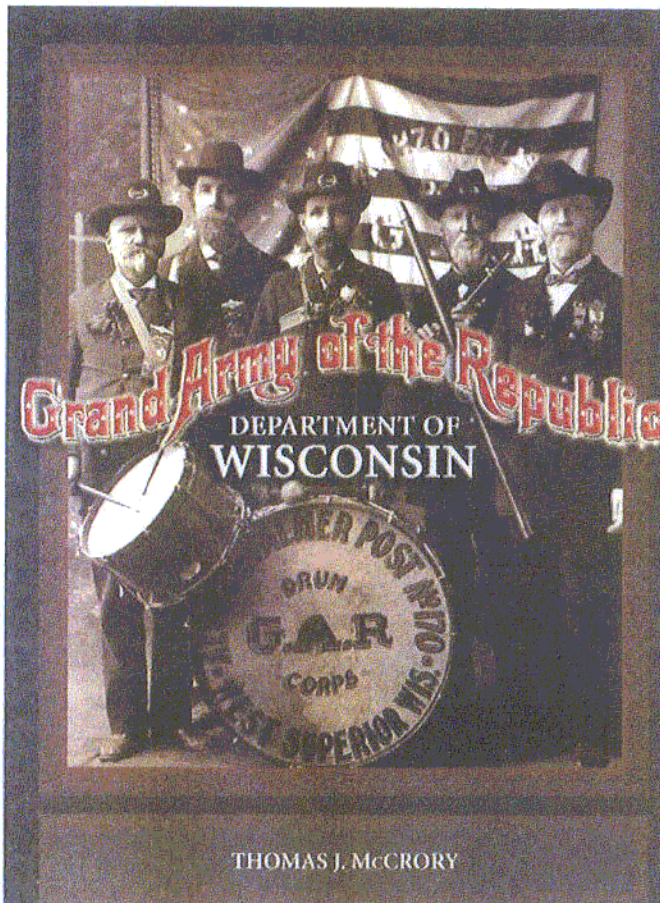
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Articles may be submitted either in typewritten form or electronically (e-mail or disk) MSWord, or Excel is the preferred software choices.

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.

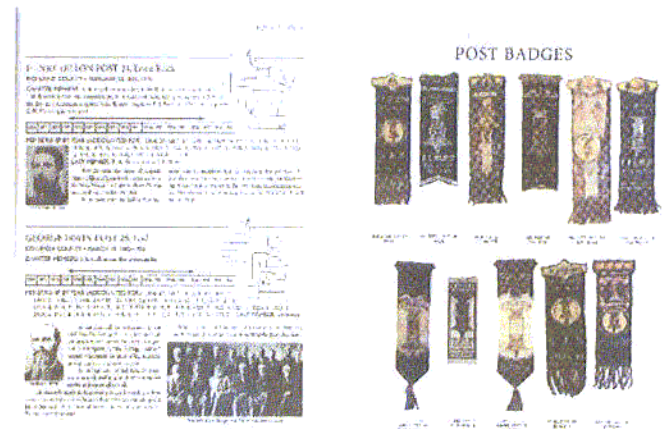
Tom McCrory's New Book
by George G. Kane

Another member of the CWWHA has published a book on civil war veterans. Tom McCrory's massive new reference work "Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin" is not only large (8½" x 11¼", an inch thick), but also heavy. The book is 367 pages chock full of information on the GAR in Wisconsin. The Department of Wisconsin was the third department chartered by the GAR in June of 1866. The history of this department parallels the highs and lows of the organization as a whole. Tom takes us through the birth, troubled times, triumphs and the eventual demise of the largest civil war veterans' organization in the United States after that war.



Even if you don't collect GAR memorabilia from the badger state, the purchase of this profusely illustrated work should be in your future. This book will become the standard in civil war veteran research. The book is especially strong in the period 1866-1872 where few primary sources are available. Tom has rooted out much

of this missing information. This book should be a blueprint for any future G.A.R. department histories. Instead of a long rambling history of the GAR in Wisconsin, Tom has broken the time into independent articles. This is followed by lists of the various births and rebirths of this department. A large part of the book is devoted to post histories. Each post history has a map of Wisconsin with its location pinpointed, a timeline of the posts history, the story behind the post's name, charter members if available, the last member if known, photos of the members, photos of the post's namesake, and a short history of the post.



Fourteen pages of post badges, 150 in all, are presented in color. Tom has added lists of GAR National and Wisconsin Department encampments, Wisconsin Department Commanders, National GAR Commanders-in-Chief, Senior Vice CIC's, Junior Vice CIC's, Wisconsin GAR Dept. Officers by year, and much, much more.

The book can be ordered through the Gift Shop of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum. The book has yet to be listed on their web site, but it is available.

Telephone (608) 267-1799

Web Site:

http://museum.dva.state.wi.us/Ser_giftshop.asp

Trails Books, the publisher, also sells this book:

<http://www.crwmag.com/books/bookdes/GAR.html>

800-236-8088 (Toll Free). \$34.95 + \$5 S&H

Tom will be bringing a pile of these books to the Mansfield, Ohio show, May 7-8. You can buy directly from him there.

G.A.R. CUFF LINKS

By Rance Hulshart

The following article contains photos of all of the cuff link variations in my collection. When I purchased my first cuff link I thought that it might be unique. Over the years I've discovered that cuff links are not common, but they certainly are not unique. There are a number of variations available in the market place. I urge any fellow member who has a variation in their collection not illustrated within this article to submit it to the Editor for publication in a future issue.

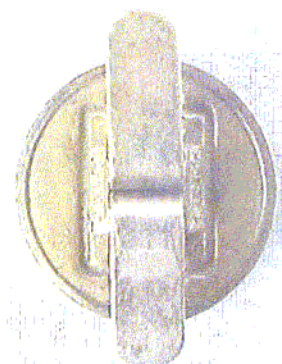
I have not had the opportunity to actually view the patent records. The cuff links with the same patent dates refer to the style of the attachment device, not to the obverse design. Design Patents are issued separately from regular Patents. Patent dates can be researched on-line, while Patent Designs are not yet available.



Cuff Link # 1



Cuff Link #2

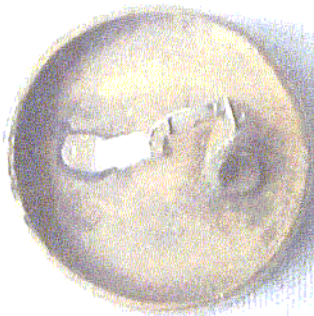


CUFF LINK #1: Brass, 21 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 4 mm thick, obverse has applied silvered disc with G.A.R. seal lapel stud motif and motto, reverse has hinged fastener, no reverse markings.

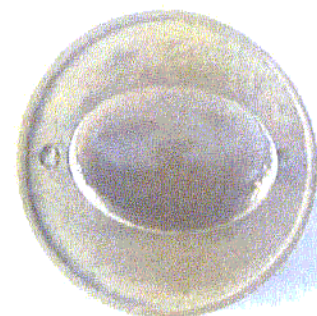
CUFF LINK #2: Brass, possibly gold plated 20.5 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 3.75 mm thick, obverse has applied G.A.R. five point star, center of star is white enamel with the G.A.R. seal, marked around this in blue enamel GAR/ 1861 V 1866, points are red enamel with branch of service motifs, reverse has fold over clip type fastening device, reverse marked PAT SEP/ 18 1883.



Cuff Link # 3



Cuff Link #4



CUFF LINK #3: Brass, 21 mm diameter cuff link, rim is 3.25 mm thick, center has engraved five point star, center of star is engraved GAR, engraved around this 1861/ 1866, has prong type fastener, no reverse markings.

CUFF LINK #4: Brass, 21 mm diameter cuff link, rim is 3.25 mm thick, center has applied GAR, reverse has hinged attachment, both sides of attachment marked PAT DEC. 18, 83, (refer to variations #'s 5, 9 and 11).

G.A.R. CUFF LINKS (continued from previous page)



Cuff Link # 5



Cuff Link #6



CUFF LINK #5: Brass, 21 mm diameter cuff link, rim is 4.5 mm thick, center has applied real or imitation mother of pearl or pearl tinted as variation # 7 advertisement indicates, applied on top of this is brass top part of G.A.R. membership badge/ G.A.R., edge has ten raised bumps, recessed areas have geometric designs, reverse has hinged attachment, both sides of attachment marked PAT DEC.18, 83, (refer to variation #'s 4, 9 and 11 for same patent date, refer to variation #'s 6, 7 and 8 for similar obverses)

CUFF LINK #6: Brass, 21 mm diameter cuff link, rim is 3.25 mm thick, center has applied pearl tint, applied on top of this is brass top part of G.A.R. membership badge/ G.A.R., edge has twenty-one indented lines, reverse has hinged attachment, reverse of cufflink marked PAT. DEC.2ND, 84, (refer to variation #'s 5, 7 and 8 for similar obverses).



Cuff Link # 7



Cuff Link #8



CUFF LINK #7: Brass or rolled gold plate, 22 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 4.25 mm thick, center has applied real or imitation mother of pearl, applied on top of this is brass top part of G.A.R. membership badge with GAR below, flat of rim has two small spring actuated knobs to release stud like shank, reverse of cuff link marked PAT. NOV. 16/ 1875/ H. A. & Co., stud like shank marked H. A. & Co., (Horstmann Allen & Co.) (refer to the Great Republic Vol. 4 No. 4 page 7 for a copy of an advertisement of this cuff link or a very similar cuff link, advertisement indicates it is pearl tinted, refer to variation #'s 5, 6 and 8 for similar obverses, note rim is distinctly thinner than variation # 8 and while patent dates are the same this variation has manufacturer information)

CUFF LINK #8: Brass or rolled gold plate, 22 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 5 mm thick, center has applied real or imitation mother of pearl, applied on top of this is brass top part of G.A.R. membership badge with GAR below, flat of rim has two small spring actuated knobs to release stud like shank, reverse of cuff link marked PAT. NOV. 16/ 1875, (refer to the Great Republic Vol. 4 No. 4 page 7 for a copy of an advertisement of this cuff link or a very similar cuff link, advertisement indicates it is pearl tinted, refer to variation #'s 5, 6 and 7 for similar obverses, note rim is distinctly thicker than variation #7 and while patent dates are the same it lacks manufacturer information)

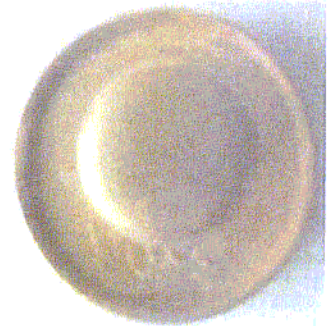
G.A.R. CUFF LINKS (continued from previous page)



Cuff Link # 9



Cuff Link #10



CUFF LINK #9: Brass or rolled gold plate, 21 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 4.25 mm thick, rim has twenty-one indented lines, center has applied real or imitation mother of pearl, applied on top of rough surface is GAR/ crossed cannon barrels/ stack of three cannon balls, reverse has a hinged attachment device, reverse marked on hinge PAT DEC 18/ 1883, (refer to variation #'s 4, 5 and 11 for the same patent dates, refer to variation #'s 10, and 11 for similar obverses)

CUFF LINK #10: Brass or rolled gold plate, 21.25 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 4.75 mm thick, rim has sixteen indented lines, center has applied real or imitation mother of pearl, applied on top of rough surface is GAR/ crossed cannon barrels/ stack of three cannon balls, reverse has a hinged attachment device, no reverse markings, (refer to variation #'s 9 and 11 for similar obverses)



Cuff Link # 11



Cuff Link #12



CUFF LINK #11: Brass or rolled gold plate, 21 mm diameter cufflink, rim is 4.25 mm thick, rim has twenty-one indented lines, center has **no** applied real or imitation mother of pearl just a roughed surface with absolutely no trace of pearl, probably a cheaper variety than variation #'s 9 and 10 applied on top of rough surface is GAR/ crossed cannon barrels/ stack of three cannon balls, reverse has a hinged attachment device, reverse hinge marked PAT'D/ DEC 18/ 83, (refer to variation #'s 4, 5 and 9 for the same patent dates, refer to variation #'s 9 and 10 for similar obverses)

CUFF LINK #12: Lucite like clear plastic made to look like cut glass, 22 mm diameter with inset round 16 mm brass disc, disc has white enamel background with five point G.A.R. star, center of star is blue enamel with soldier/ sailor motif, marked around this in blue enamel G.A.R./ 1861-1866, points are red enamel with branch of service motifs, reverse has hinged fastener, no reverse markings

Confederate POW's on Johnson Island by George Finlayson

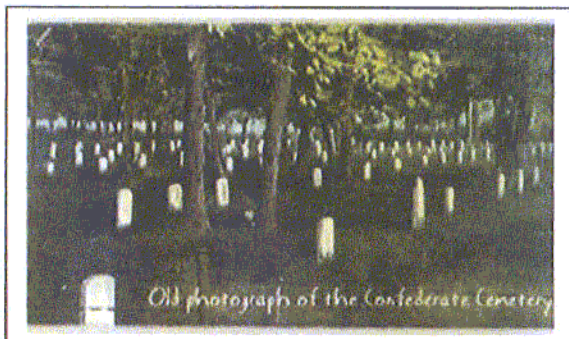
In 1862, the United States Government built a Prisoner-of-War camp on Johnson's Island, Ohio. The island is located off Sandusky, Ohio in Lake Erie. The camp was built to house Confederate Officers captured during the Civil War. Eventually, 10,000 rebel prisoners would pass through the gates of this prison before it closed in 1865.

Over the last two decades, David Bush, a professor of anthropology at Heidelberg College of Tiffin, Ohio has been excavating the site with the help of his students. On February 7, 2005, artifacts from Johnson's Island prison population were placed on display at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio. The artifacts include jewelry and other crafts produced by the prisoners. Also displayed are chamber pots, medicine vials and beer bottles. The exhibit will run through July 4, 2005. For anyone attending the CWVHA National Encampment at the Mansfield Civil War Show, May 7-8, 2005, you might want to take a small side trip to Fremont to visit the Hayes Presidential Center. Fremont is about 60 miles northwest of Mansfield. Johnson's Island is about 50 miles north of Mansfield.

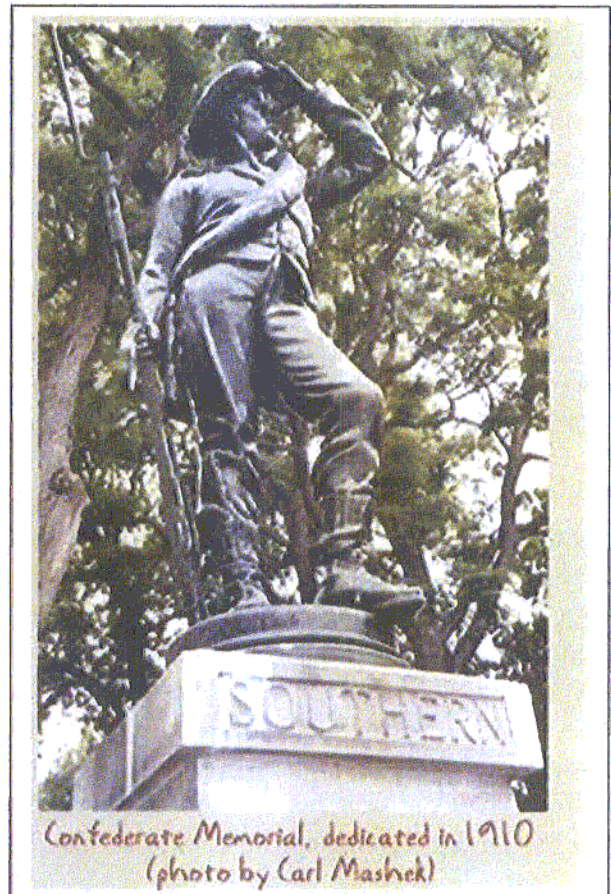
The island is connected to the mainland by a causeway. There isn't much to see on the island. It does have a Confederate graveyard with headstones for about 250 confederate prisoners who died there. It is estimated that 300 prisoners died at the prison. In 1890 the state of Georgia erected new headstones to replace the original hand-carved wooden markers. In 1910, the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument topped by a statue of a confederate soldier entitled "The Lookout" (see photo below, right). The local UDC chapter purchased the cemetery in 1904. The UDC presented the cemetery to the Federal Government in 1932.



Aerial View of Johnson's Island



Postcard view of the Confederate Cemetery



*Confederate Memorial, dedicated in 1910
(photo by Carl Masheck)*

Non-Payment of Dues and the Wearing of the G.A.R. Membership Badge
by Joseph Long

Over the years I've noticed a large number of G.A.R. Post forms dealing with membership dues, cards, etc. The card below is slightly different. It's a card sent to a member letting him know that his name has been dropped from the Post roll for non-payment of dues.

HEADQUARTERS

Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139,

Department Penna., G. A. R.

Scranton, Pa.,189.

Mr.

On the day of 189....., you were dropped from the roll of this Post for non-payment of dues. Your attention is called to Act 13, Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania, approved March 8th, 1889, "Prohibiting the Wearing of the Badge or Button of the Grand Army of the Republic."

.....Adjt.

The card also tells the member that he is prohibited from wearing the Grand Army of the Republic membership badge or button. Over the years, the G.A.R. membership badge had become an almost sacred relic, to be worn only by the true believers. Banishment from the group meant he could no longer display the badge or lapel button on his clothes in public. Many G.A.R. departments attempted to have legislation passed that would have non-members who wore the badge or button, arrested, jailed and fined. The state of Pennsylvania actually passed such a law. In "The Passing of the Grand Army", by Franklin D. Tappin, 1939, Worcester, Mass., page 41, the author states "One state did pass such a law, and a fight carried it to the United States Supreme Court, which ruled against it." Because the member had paid for the badge, it became his personal property and the court couldn't compel him to surrender it or keep him from wearing the badge in public. The 1895 National Encampment came to the same conclusion while stating that the badge "should only be worn by actual members." This goes to show what lengths the G.A.R. was prepared to go to protect the emblem of its association. In the early years of the G.A.R. a number of manufacturers were making spurious membership badges and selling them at a lower price than the authorized badges. This led to the use by the G.A.R. of the serial number on the edges of the membership badges. When the department inspector was inspecting a post, one of his first tasks was to check all the members' badges for serial numbers. Eventually this ended the sale of fake badges to members.

Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post No. 139 was located in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Lt. Griffin served in Company E, 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry during the civil war. He was 27 when he joined the 143rd in 1862 at Hyde Park, Pennsylvania. His regiment fought in many of the major battles of the war including Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, The Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He died of gunshot wounds on July 11, 1864 during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. The 143rd suffered 303 mortal casualties during the war.

John Wanamaker, The Soldiers' Friend

by George G. Kane

One of the most outspoken Unionists of his day was also the premiere merchant of the country. John Wanamaker was born just outside Philadelphia on July 11, 1838. His early education prepared him for the ministry. In 1861, he put aside his religious education and opened a men's clothing store with his brother-in-law, Nathan Brown. Wanamaker & Brown opened on the eve of the civil war. The beginning of the war saw a slow start to his business, but it became very successful by the end of the war.



The success of his business gave Wanamaker the opportunity to help the war effort. He created the Christian Commission, which was loosely affiliated to the YMCA movement. At that time, the YMCA was more interested in saving souls rather than its present day mission. Wanamaker chaired this commission that closely resembled the "Sanitary Commission", which provided medical and spiritual comfort to wounded soldiers, sailors, widows, and orphans. Wanamaker donated to many charities including the Children's Wing of Philadelphia's Presbyterian hospital.

Wanamaker's decision not to actually fight in the civil war haunted him the rest of his life. His work on the Christian Commission had made him too valuable to risk his life at the front lines. Wanamaker became a great supporter of Union Veteran organizations. He was especially influential in the city of Philadelphia hosting the 33rd National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. John was appointed by the Philadelphia city council to a committee to lure the encampment to the city for 1899. He may have worn a badge similar to the one pictured below.



Wanamaker was a honorary member of George A. Meade GAR Post no. 2 of Philadelphia, a membership of which he was particularly proud. He frequently sent telegrams to GAR encampments, praising the veterans for their love of country, usually with religious undertones. In 1877, he invented the "Department Store". He is often quoted, but his most well known axiom was "The Customer is always right". He died in 1922. The last Wanamaker store closed in 1995.

Putting a Face & a Name to a Badge

by Tom McCrory

I recently had the opportunity to attend the Midwest Civil War Collectors Show in Chicago. This 400-plus-table show is hosted by Bobby and Sandy Nowak and continues to draw many fine dealers and collectors alike.

As you all may know, I collect G. A. R. items from the great state of Wisconsin. Shows in the Midwest are scarce, so attending one so close to the badger state would maximize my chances of finding that prize...right? After exchanging pleasantries with my friends and fellow collectors, I proceeded to "the Hunt".

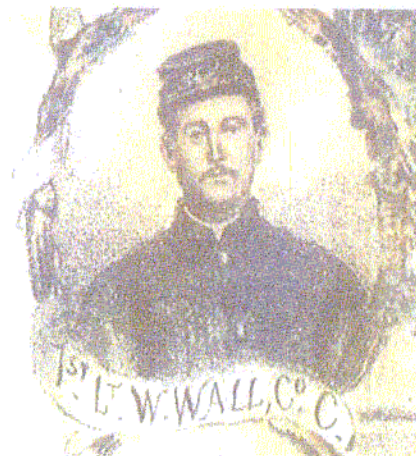
I've been a member of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association for 5 years. When I joined, Dan Mitchell was kind enough to lend me his copies of all the prior newsletters, which I photocopied and read and reread. I still enjoy grabbing these when a little light reading is in order. The information contained in these back issues is a "must" for the collector. I've also enjoyed the presentations delivered at the CWVHA dinner meetings in May. Last May, George Kane gave an interesting talk on G.A.R. membership badges. Dating these badges has always been a challenge, and George's study of these badge variations, along with his conclusions, were of great interest to me. If you haven't read the handout passed out that night, I suggest you do. We've all passed over these membership badges with no more than a cursory glance because they are relatively common, but certain variations can be an exciting find!

So there I was, stalking up and down the aisles of this show, when I saw it. George's handout tells of a one-year variation of the membership badge with incused stars on the trefoils of the star pendant. This particular badge was only manufactured during the last year of the administration of the GAR Commander-in-Chief John F. Hartranft in 1877. Having one of these in my collection already, I watched for this subtle variation. So there it was...a Department Senior Vice Commander's badge with incused stars and a drop with the Wisconsin state seal. The rank-strap hanger sported a single silver star on a black background. I asked the dealer for a look.

George's handout states that all incused star membership badges should carry the "H" prefixed serial number. I examined the badge and found the serial number on the edge of the star, "H60". With that low a number, the badge would have been produced early in 1877. Here was a badge that could be identified to a particular Wisconsin civil war veteran.



Identified G.A.R. items are rare and often overlooked because they all do not necessarily have the name of the veteran engraved upon it. Sometimes the obscure item carries an extra bonus. As it turned out, William Wall, a Captain in Company C, 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, wore this badge. Wall was elected SVC of the GAR Department of Wisconsin in January of 1877.



He enlisted in the army on August 11th, 1862 as a 1st. Lieutenant in that Company. On February 20th of 1863 he was made Captain. He held that rank until he was discharged on January 18th, 1865. He returned to Oshkosh after the war and is listed as a bookkeeper in the 1868 city directory. He was a member of the Phil Sheridan Post #10 in Oshkosh, my hometown.

I bought the badge. Knowledge is power!

A "Sultana" Reunion Ribbon

by Vann Martin

At 9:00 p.m. on April 24, 1865, the steamboat "Sultana" left Vicksburg headed up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Aboard the "Sultana" were over 2000 Union prisoners of war recently freed from Andersonville and Cahaba prisons and approximately 200 additional passengers and crew. The "Sultana" was 260 feet long, 42 feet wide, and three to four stories tall from the bottom of her keel to the top of her chimneys. The incredible overcrowding was caused by greedy Union officers seeking to personally profit from this situation. The Union prisoners of war were packed like cord wood on the decks of the "Sultana". On April 26 the "Sultana" reached Memphis and discharged several passengers and Union supplies. At 10:00 p.m. the "Sultana" left Memphis headed north on the Mississippi River.

Seven miles north of Memphis, at 2:00 a.m. on April 27, 1865, the boilers on the "Sultana" exploded sending boiling water and fire all over the boat. Most of the Union prisoners of war were still weak from their time in Confederate prisons. Panic ensued and many of the soldiers jumped into the Mississippi River. Most did not know how to swim or had their water logged heavy woolen uniforms drag them under the water to drown. The Mississippi River was in flood stage and the banks of the river were miles away. The water was very cold. When help finally arrived only 786 of the 2200+ passengers were rescued. Of the 786 people rescued, over 200 died in the next few weeks from injuries and exposure.

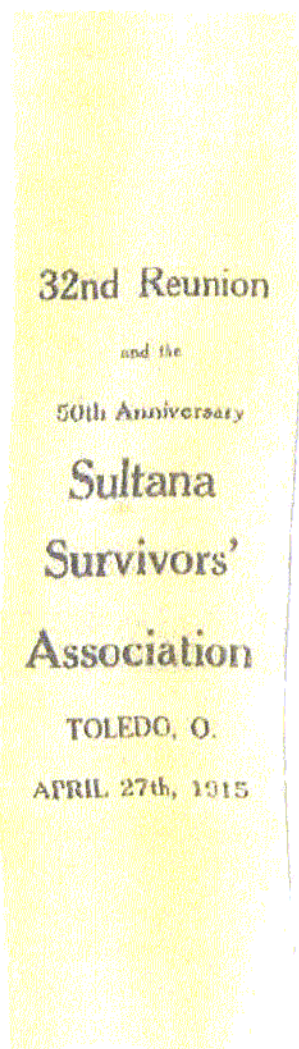
Of the Union paroled prisoners 652 were from Ohio, 463 from Tennessee, 407 from Indiana, 274 from Michigan, 185 from Kentucky, 18 from West Virginia, and the rest from Illinois, Alabama, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and U.S. Colored Troops. Unfortunately the news of the "Sultana" sinking was eclipsed by the news of Robert E. Lee surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. By the time of the tragedy, the nation had become pretty calloused to death and disaster.

Due to geography the survivors split into two camps. The Northern camp consisted of survivors from Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. The Southern camp consisted of survivors from Tennessee and Kentucky. The first reunion of the Northern camp was in December 1885 on the 20th anniversary of the tragedy. At this reunion the survivors voted to call themselves the National Sultana

Survivor Association. By 1889 the reunion had been moved to dates in April closer to the date of the tragedy. The first meeting of the Southern camp was in 1889. The goals of both camps were to get a special \$50 pension for survivors and a monument to those that died on the "Sultana". By 1910, the Northern camp established it's reunion permanently in Toledo, Ohio and the Southern camp in Knoxville, Tennessee. By 1912, the survivors realized the pension issue was not going to happen and they dropped it and focused on a national monument. The Southern camp came to the realization no money was coming from the Federal government and took things in their own hands. On July 4, 1912, they erected a beautiful marble monument in Mount Olive Cemetery on the southern outskirts of Knoxville. The memorial contained a chiseled replica of the "Sultana" and the names of 365 Tennessee prisoners, both victims and survivors, listed on the sides. The last Southern camp survivor died on March 5, 1931. The last known survivor of the "Sultana" disaster died on Jan. 9, 1936.

The ribbon pictured is for the 50th Anniversary of the "Sultana" tragedy and the 32nd reunion of the Northern camp. The white ribbon is approximately 7 inches long and 2 inches wide. On the ribbon in black ink is "32nd Reunion and the 50th Anniversary - Sultana Survivors' Association - Toledo, O. - April 27th, 1915". With only 586 survivors split into two camps, the number of veterans in the Northern camp could not have been great. Fifty years of tough living had thinned their ranks. While we do not know the number of survivors at this reunion, their numbers must have been few.

The information for this article came from "Disaster on the Mississippi - The Sultana Explosion, April 27, 1865" by Gene Eric Salecker.



Civil War Events

Jefferson Davis' Last Will to be on Display

The original will of Confederate President Jefferson Davis will be displayed in a new exhibit at the Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library through June 30, with a possible six-month extension. The will and 23 other documents are on loan from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Davis wrote his Last Will and Testimony on Feb. 20, 1886. He died December 6, 1889 at the age of 81 in New Orleans, LA. His Last Will and Testimony was filed ten days later at the Chancery Court of Harrison County, Biloxi, Mississippi. The Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library is located on U.S. Highway 90 in Biloxi. The Home is a national historic landmark property owned by the Mississippi Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans. For more information, contact the Tours and Programs office at (228) 388-9074.

Library of Congress Posts Civil War Maps on the Internet

The Library of Congress, the Virginia Historical Society and the State Library of Virginia have joined forces to post 2,840 civil war maps and charts and 76 atlases and sketchbooks on the Library of Congress American Memory website. The website address is:

http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps/index.html

The collection will be fully available by spring, 2005. Much of the collection has already been uploaded. Many of the maps depict troop positions, movements, and fortifications. Also included are reconnaissance maps, sketches, coastal maps and theater-of-war maps. Also presented is the diary and scrapbook of a Union Army mapmaker, Robert K. Sneden. The Library of Virginia recently acquired Sneden's works, which had been locked away in a vault for decades.

Home for Confederate Women

by Everitt Bowles



The pin shown above is from the Home for Confederate Women. The home was chartered March 3, 1898 and the doors opened for occupancy on October 15, 1900. The home, located in downtown Richmond, Virginia, was purchased for \$7,500 with money raised through bazaars and other charitable events. The State of Virginia donated \$1,000. Ten woman, Confederate widows, moved into the building soon after its opening. Within a few years, 40 women occupied the home. The Home moved into a more spacious nearby building in 1902.

In its first years, the Home was reliant on the State of Virginia for funding. In 1904, the state cut off all funding, the Home becoming dependent on private donations. The sale of memorabilia, such as the above pin, became a money raiser. Many types of this pin exist, but all used the Confederate battle flag for its center. Lucke Badge & Button Co manufactured this particular pin.

On Christmas Eve, 1916, the second building burned to the ground leaving the elderly women homeless. For many years the women were shuttled between various locations, until a new Home for Needy Confederate Women was built in 1932. The Home was modeled on the White House and contained 100 rooms.

In 1989, the last eight women, all daughters of Confederate soldiers, were moved to a nursing home in Chesterfield County. The last Confederate lady, Osa Lee Yates died there in 1995. The 1932 building is now the property of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.