



Volume 18, No. 4

The Veteran

April - June, 2005

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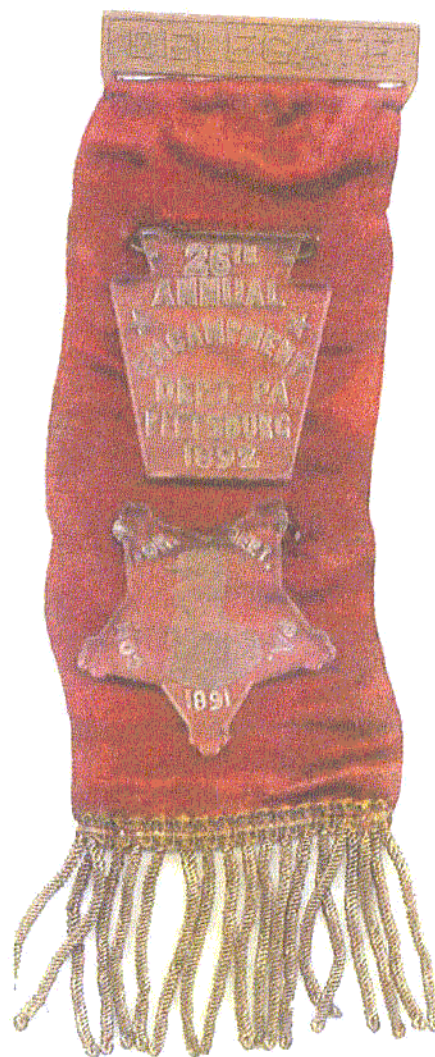
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**The Glass Badges of Pennsylvania
by George G. Kane**

Because of the sheer number of GAR badges available, it is understandable that the materials that made up these badges would also be varied. GAR badges were manufactured with various precious medals and alloys, ribbon, cloth, rubber, celluloid, plastic, bakelite, leather, sea shells, paper, and bone, just to name a few. Two very original badges manufactured for the GAR in Pennsylvania were made of glass.

The first badge is the delegate badge for the GAR 26th Annual Department Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania that was held at Pittsburgh, February 24-25, 1892. The badge is 6¾ inches tall and 2¼ inches wide and contains five pieces. A bronze ribbon hanger with attaching pin on the reverse tops the badge. From this hanger is draped a red silk ribbon. Red is the

(continued on page 39)



The President's Message

Fellow Members:

We have once again come to the eve of the Mansfield Show. This, I believe, is the highlight of our member's collecting year. I feel this year, as always, will be a great show for all of us. This year, fellow member Gary Dunaenko, will put on our banquet program. Gary is an avid collector and has been a very active member of our organization. I am sure this will be a program that you will not want to miss. George Finlayson has again made all of the arrangements for the banquet and meeting room at Damon's Restaurant, details are below.

As most of you know, our fiscal year begins and ends with our meeting at Mansfield. Our dues are \$15.00 per year. Make the check out to "CWVHA" and send your check to our treasurer, Dave Aeberli:

**CWVHA c/o Dave Aeberli
9372 Almar Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15237-4872**

Please note, the election of officers will be made at the meeting following the banquet. Please let it be known what nominations you would like to make for these offices, either before the meeting or at the meeting when nominations may be made from the floor. I hope to see all of you at the meeting. Please stop by my table and say hello.

Sincerely,

Dan M. Mitchell

**The Editors Message
by George Kane**

There have been a number of new books that might be of interest to some of our members. I have yet to view any of these books. The first book is an all-encompassing GAR book by Dennis M. Gregg entitled "A Collector's Identification & Price Guide for G.A.R. Memorabilia". The book can be purchased from the author for \$24.50 postpaid. Mail to: PO Box 67, Funkstown, MD 21734-0067. His web site:

<http://members.myactv.net/~d.gregg/Book/GARBook.htm>

The other is "Collecting the Confederacy" by Shannon Prichard. An ad in *North South Trader* claims there are over 1,400 color photographs of Confederate Antiques. The 300-page hard cover work is expensive at \$99.00. Call (804) 779-3076 or a check to Old South Military Antiques, Box 175, Studley, VA 23162. The book is postpaid.

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.

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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.

Glass Badges
(continued from page 37)

predominant color for GAR department badge ribbons. The color red symbolizes the blood spilt on various battlefields during the civil war. Sewn at the bottom of the ribbon is a row of gold tassels, 19 in all. Because of the erratic spacing of the tassels, it is hard to tell if any are missing.

About an inch down on the ribbon is attached the first glass piece. The glass is in the shape of a keystone and is about a ¼ inch thick. The keystone is the symbol of the state of Pennsylvania.



The glass is attached to the ribbon with bronze pin that is inserted at its ends into the side of the top of the glass. The pin travels through two holes in the ribbon to anchor it to the ribbon. The glass is inscribed on the reverse where the letters were incused and then frosted. What is interesting about this piece is the spelling. The abbreviation "dept." has two periods (DEP.T.) and the city of Pittsburgh is spelled without an "h". In the 1890's in the United States there was a move to standardize city and town suffixes and prefixes. Apostrophes were removed and common suffixes with many variants were changed to the standard. In this case "burgh" or "bourgh" became "burg". At some point Pittsburgh decided against this trend and kept its "h". It is the only Pittsburgh in the United States. All others are spelled Pittsburg.

The second glass piece located just under the first is in the shape of a star. The star is a copy of the GAR membership star found as a pendant on its membership badge. The glass star even has the trefolds found on the points of a GAR membership star. In the center of the star, etched on the back and then frosted is the Dept. Commander John P. Taylor in a chest and head view with his GAR kepi and long beard.



The wording surrounding the department commander is "COM" "OR." (i.e. Commander) "Dept." "PA." "1891". These letters are incused on the reverse and frosted.

Another glass badge was manufactured for GAR Post 128 of Allegheny, PA., for the 1891 National Encampment in Detroit, Michigan.

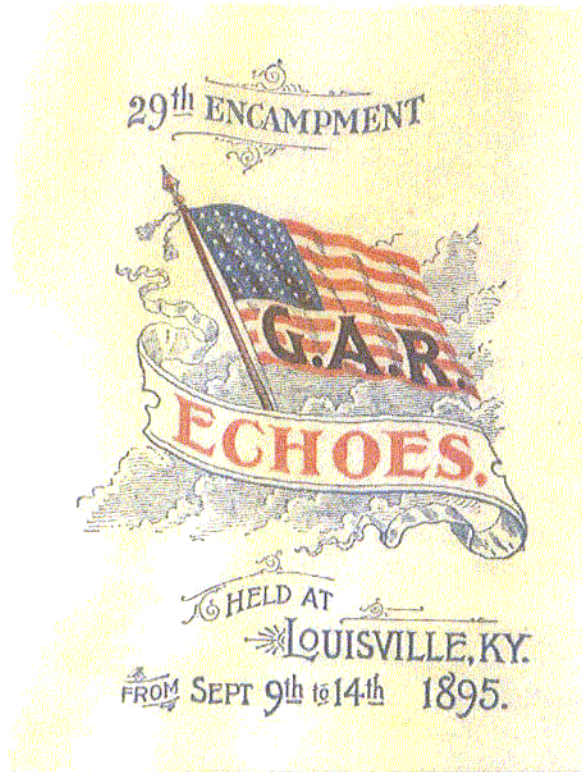


The pendant on this piece is almost identical in shape to the 1892 piece. Even the pin attaching the keystone to the ribbon, appear to be alike. The incused lettering is not frosted, but painted a gold color. The ribbon is the same quality of silk found on the 1892 badge. I would be surprised if the same company did not manufacture both. An unusual hanger tops this piece. No maker's mark is noticeable on any part.

Recently, a similar 1891 piece appeared on e-Bay. The front of the keystone on this piece appears to have a rough exterior. I believe that this is from the camera angle and lighting. The hanger is quite different, but appears to be a replacement piece. Notice the extra silk above the hanger. Maybe you had to supply your own hanger for this one? Does anyone else have a copy with one of these hangers?



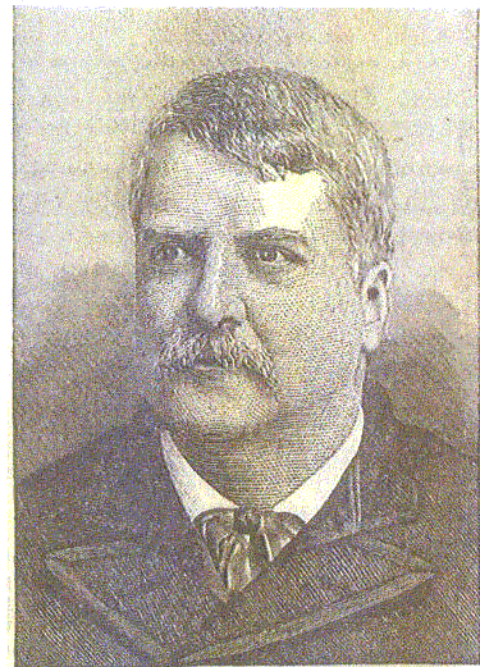
Confederate Hospitality 1895
By George G. Kane



Recently, I found a copy of the booklet, shown at left, in my collection. I assumed it was just another souvenir from the GAR National Encampment held in Louisville, Kentucky in 1895. Actually, it wasn't published until after the encampment. A local Tobacco Company, Weissinger's Tobacco Company, used the booklet to advertise its lines of chewing tobacco. The advertisement is reserved for the inside cover and the back cover. The rest of the booklet tells the story of an old confederate soldier who befriended members of the Grand Army of the Republic from the state of Maine. The tale begins when a tobacco salesman traveling in the state of Maine becomes aware that members of this Union fraternal organization in the Pine State are unable to secure suitable accommodations at the upcoming national encampment in the salesman's hometown, Louisville, KY.

Upon returning to Louisville, the salesman relayed the story of the plight of these veterans to his company's president, Harry Weissinger.

Harry was born November 24, 1842 and grew up in Kentucky. In 1861, he joined Company C, Duke's (2nd) Kentucky Cavalry, CSA, as a private. Harry fought with that unit until the end of the war, discharged as a private. After the war, "Colonel" Weissinger entered the tobacco business. In 1869, Weissinger, along with his partner, Mr. Bate, founded the Globe Tobacco Works, later to be known as Weissinger & Bate. In 1887 Harry bought out his partner who was suffering from ill health. Harry's tobacco company became the largest manufacturer of navy (chewing) tobacco in the nation. His brand names included "Old Kentucky", "Burr Oak", "Weissinger's Special" and "Duck Brand". Harry coined the term "bechnut" a type of tobacco blend.



HARRY WEISSINGER.

Confederate Hospitality – 1895
(continued from previous page)

Harry wrote the GAR Dept. of Maine an invitation to stay at his newly constructed warehouse. "These accommodations will cost you nothing, and we offer them to you freely, provided you are willing to accept the hospitality of an old Confederate soldier". His invitation was officially accepted and upon arrival, the Maine Dept. was quartered at "Camp Weissinger". The Evening Times described the accommodations as:

"The first floor will be occupied by a lunch-room, presided over by the Ladies' Circle of the Children's Free Hospital. The lunch will be at five cents per dish, so that the veterans will be able to get their meals at the lowest possible prices. Everything else will be absolutely free... The second floor of the big barracks is as white as snow, and filled with 200 new and comfortable cots, to which the tobacco company has contributed a camp-stool each and lines of cuspidors in red, white and blue. There is on one side of the big room a long drain-board with basins for the hurried ablutions of the veterans, and all the conveniences that will be required.

But what will surprise the old soldiers will be the

third floor of their barracks, where four large bath-rooms (with a dozen porcelain lined bath tubs) have been improvised, with hot and cold water and gaslights. Twelve colored boys in white duck suits and red shirts will be in constant attendance on the guests. Their sleeping quarters are provided with a huge cool-air pipe that will reduce the temperature to any desired point, and steam pipes will quickly heat the building if a vagrant cold wave should come this way." The tobacco company also supplied the veterans with free tobacco."

If the Maine contingent did not fill the 200 cots, then left over cots would be offered to the Indiana GAR delegates. An attractive feature of the grounds was its flowerbeds. One bed read "G.A.R., Welcome", while another was in the shape of the national flag. Parts of the corporate office, directly across from the warehouse, were given up to the veterans for reading rooms, consultation rooms, etc.

On Friday evening, the 14th, after the national encampment had adjourned until next year, the Tobacco Company tendered a reception for their union veteran guests. 2,000 people attended. The entertainment consisted of music, recitations, dancing and a pie-eating contest.



The booklet is made up of newspaper articles from Kentucky and Maine describing and singing the praises of the hospitality and generosity of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company. No successful ad campaign could have created more good will than what the tobacco company garnered through their kindness. Harry lived until 1915. He raised horses on his farm, Undulata, in Shelby County that encompassed 1,000 hectares.



G.A.R. 1895 National Encampment Badge

**G.A.R. Membership Badges
The 8th Corps / 12th Corps Varieties**

On a number of times, we have discussed varieties in G.A.R. Membership Badges. One that has been discussed before, but needs some clarification is the 8th Corps / 12th Corps variations. These variations are found on the reverse of the Type III, IV, and IVa. On all G.A.R. membership badges beginning with the type III in 1869, the reverse of the star pendant is dominated by two rows of union corps badges surrounding a union shield. Three major varieties occur within the Corps circle. All three varieties deal with the location of the 8th and 12th Corps badges (insignias). Below are enlargements of these two corps badges.



12th Corps Insignia



8th Corps Insignia

The 12th corps insignia is usually in the outer row of corps badges at the 2 O'clock position. The 8th corps insignia is usually in the inner row of corps badges at the 5 O'clock position. In the first variation of this alignment, the insignias are switched with the 12th corps insignia in the inner row and the 8th corps insignia in the outer row. In another variety, the 12th corps badge is in both positions, with no 8th corps insignia visible.



12th Corps out / 8th Corps in



12th Corps in / 8th Corps out



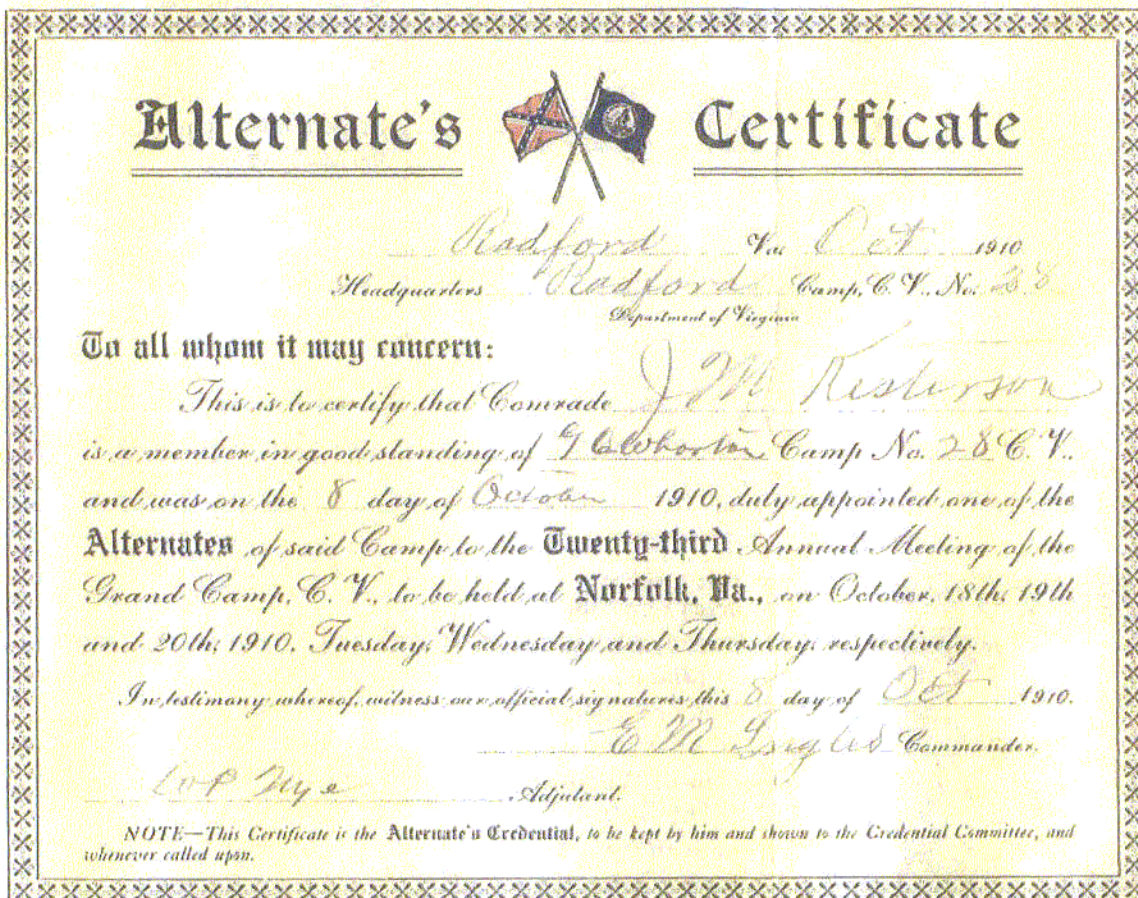
12th Corps in and out

These varieties exist in three major types (III, IV, & IVa), but appear to be more common in types IV and IVa. I have yet to observe anything but the "12 Corps out / 8th Corps in" variety in type V badges.

Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Virginia Delegate Certificate by George Kane

The alternate delegate certificate pictured below is for the department encampment of the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Virginia at Norfolk, Virginia on the 19th and 20th of October, 1910. The Grand Camp was founded (1883) a number of years before the United Confederate Veterans. It had designs on becoming a national veterans organization, but those hopes were dashed with the defection of the Mississippi Grand Camps to the UCV in 1889. It had some camps in Tennessee, but these camps also defected to the UCV and the Association of Confederate Soldiers, Tennessee Division. In 1895, the GCCVV approved a merger of sorts. The GCCVV agreed to join the UCV as a single camp (#521) and retain its GCCVV identity at the Department level. Many of its camps also joined the UCV as separate camps.

John Marshal Kesterson (1836-1917) received this certificate from his camp, G. C. Wharton of Radford, Virginia. This was GCCVV camp #28 and UCV camp # 443. Kesterson was a charter member of this camp. He was camp treasurer from 1898 until his death. He joined the Confederate army in 1862 as a private in Co. K, 52nd Virginia Infantry. He participated in the battles of McDowell, Front Royal, Strasburg, Harrisonburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Lynchburg, Liberty, Blue Ridge, Salem, Harper's Ferry, Frederick City (MD), Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Charlestown, where he was severely wounded. .



General Order Announcing the G.A.R. Type V Membership Badge
 by George Kane

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 MADISON, WISCONSIN, September 13, 1886.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 2. }

Badges.

2. As directed by the National Encampment at Portland, the following Corps badges, recognized on the official chart of the War Department, have been added to the membership badge of the Grand Army: Sheridan's Cavalry, Wilson's Cavalry, and Hancock's Veteran Corps. Also, device of camp kettle and fire on reverse side of eagle. This badge has been *patented* for the use and protection of the G. A. R. The action of the Commander-in-Chief in this matter was unanimously approved by the National Encampment at San Francisco, and Section 2, Article IX, Chapter V was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The membership badge of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be in form and material that adopted at the special meeting of the National

Encampment in New York, October 27th, 1869, with the additional device prescribed and adopted by the National Encampment in San Francisco, August 4th, 1886, and no other shall be worn as the badge of the Grand Army, except that prescribed for officers in Section 3, and for past officers in Section 4, and hereafter no membership badge shall be manufactured or issued except in conformity with the above: *Provided, however,* That the badges heretofore issued under the authority of the National Encampment may be worn.

The resolutions of the National Encampment upon this subject for the past three years have thus been incorporated into the fundamental law of the Order, and it is expected that opposition to the repeated and unanimous action of the Encampment will now cease.

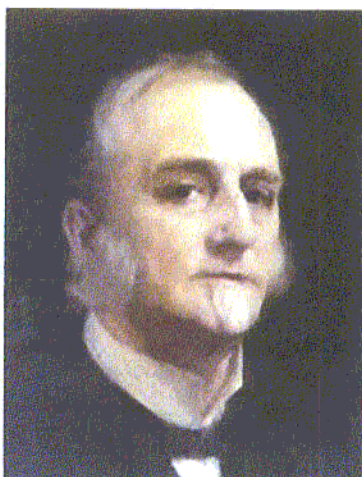
The new badges are ready for issue through the proper channels; they are numbered, and marked on the star with the letter F.

Department Officers are expected to bring to trial any Comrade violating the Rules and Regulations by dealing in or wearing any membership badge not issued by National Headquarters.

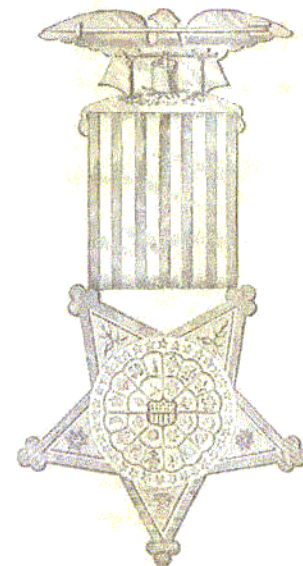
On September 13, 1886, G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild issued General Order No. 2 from Madison, Wisconsin. Besides listing amendments to the "Rules and Regulations" made by the National Encampment of 1886, appointments to Adjutant General and Judge Advocate General, and corrections to General Order No. 1, CIC Fairchild also announced the release of a new membership badge. The new badge added three Corps badges to the reverse of its star pendant, and a campfire scene to the reverse of its hanger. He also announced that the numbered stars would begin with the letter "F". Anyone wearing a membership badge "not issued by the National Headquarters" would be subject to trial by court martial.

A steel die drawing of the reverse of the new badge was printed on the back page of the general order. You'll notice the badge doesn't have patent dates listed on the hanger reverse.

Such was the introduction of the type V membership badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. The badge would remain virtually unchanged throughout the remaining years of the G.A.R.



Lucius Fairchild
G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief
 1886-87
Brigadier General
2nd Wisconsin Infantry
Governor of Wisconsin
 1865-1871
American Consul
Liverpool, England,
Paris & Madrid
 1872-1881
Died
May 23, 1896



DESIGN PATENTED MAY 4, AND JUNE 27, 1886.

John Wanamaker, The Soldiers' Friend

(continued from Volume 18, No. 3, page 33)

by George G. Kane

While rummaging through my collection doing research for the cover article on Pennsylvania glass badges, I discovered the badge below.



The 1893 GAR delegate badge for the Dept. of Pennsylvania is not unusual for the period it was issued. One thing struck me. I had never noticed the keystone drop with John Wanamaker's bust and the words "SOLDIERS FRIEND", an unusual appearance for a civil war non-combatant.



Another pin I recently discovered, links the G.A.R. and John Wanamaker. Wanamaker had been instrumental in bringing the G.A.R. 33rd National Encampment to Philadelphia in 1899. The pin below was probably handed out at his stores or given to the veterans at the encampment as an enticement to visit his stores. There may have been some free merchandise or food connected with the wearing of the pin at one of his stores.



Wanamaker's popularity in the Eastern United States was unbelievable. When he died in 1922 his pallbearers included the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayors of Philadelphia and New York, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the inventor Thomas Alva Edison.

Even today, Wanamaker's name carries on. The highest award given to a non-mason by the masons is called the John Wanamaker Masonic Humanitarian Medal. It is presented to those non-masons who support the ideals and philosophy of the masons. It has only been awarded five times since its inception in 1993.

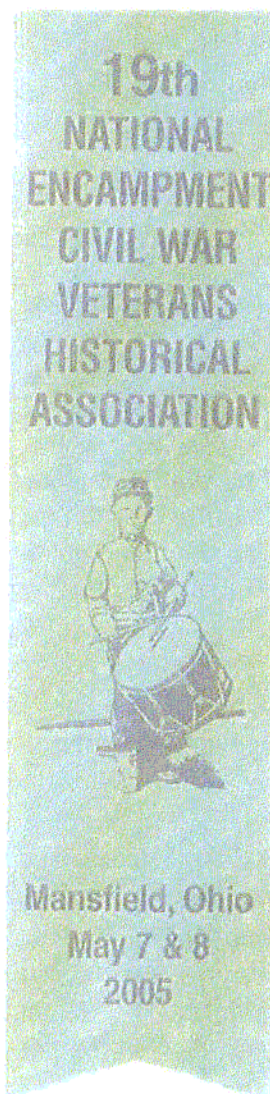
The postal service's most prestigious award is the John Wanamaker Award. Wanamaker was the Postmaster General during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893).

Another "John Wanamaker Award" is given to the Philadelphia Athlete of the Year by the Philadelphia Sports Congress. The award is given to the athlete, team or organization that has done the most to reflect credit upon Philadelphia and to the team or sport in which they excel.

**C.W.V.H.A. 19th National Encampment
Ohio Civil War Show, Mansfield, Ohio
May 7-8, 2005.**

by George G. Kane

The 19th National Encampment of the C.W.V.H.A. is almost upon us. The encampment will once again be held coincident with the Civil War Show at Mansfield, Ohio on the weekend of May 7-8, 2005. The encampment ribbon is pictured below:



Fairgrounds in Mansfield. The fairgrounds are just off Highway 30.

The annual CWVHA banquet will again be held at Damon's Restaurant, not far from the fairgrounds. Banquet information can be found on page 38. After diner is over, the CWVHA business session will occur. Election of national officers will follow the business session. Gary Dunaenko will again give the annual presentation. The topic of this year's presentation will be civil war prisoner of war memorabilia. This will include Union and Confederate camp memorabilia (letters, relics, etc.) as well as badges and ribbons from the various X-POW veteran organizations after the war. If you can't make the banquet, Gary will have most of the pieces presented at the banquet displayed on two tables in the show's main building. Don Limpert will also be displaying civil war POW memorabilia at his table. If you're interested in civil war prisoners of war from either side, this is the show you should be attending.

Ex-POW badge from a member who was incarcerated at Belle Isle and Salisbury. The Ex-POW logo is the last drop. It's a fort with cannon pointing inward and a dog attacking a prisoner.



Badge photo courtesy of Everitt Bowles.



For those who haven't attended the Civil War Show in Mansfield, this is a chance to see more civil war material in one location than you'll ever see in a lifetime. The show is especially rich in civil war veterans' memorabilia. The show is held at the Richland County

Delegate versus Souvenir 1886 GAR National Encampment Badges

by George G. Kane

The differences between the 1886 Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment delegate badge and souvenir badge are minor. In Johnson and Floyd's book on membership badges the difference is noted but not illustrated. If the ribbon on a souvenir badge was replaced with a gold ribbed ribbon, it might fool the beginning or intermediate collector.



Now, lets look at those words:



"MEMBER" (delegate badge)



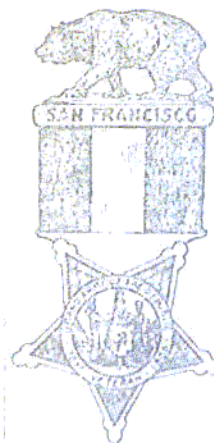
"SOUVENIR" (Souvenir Badge)

The reverse also differs in that the trefolds of the star points on the delegate badge have small stars and the souvenir badge does not. There is also a small raised indented border near the rim on the delegate badge and the border on the souvenir is right on the edge.

The confusion on this badge is also due to the fact the *National Tribune* sold the same exact souvenir badges in 1903 when the G.A.R. National Encampment was again held in San Francisco.

An unscrupulous collector or dealer could easily get ribbon and paint from a craft store to transform the \$50 souvenir badge to the \$1,000 (or whatever it's worth these days) delegate badge. The key to this badge is on the reverse. Only one word is the difference between these two badges. On the delegate badge the word on the reverse is "Member", while the word on the souvenir badge is "Souvenir". If you were shown an altered badge (i.e. re-ribbon and re-painted) and then shown the badge in Johnson & Floyd's book, but not shown the description, you might be fooled into buying the wrong badge.

A Splendid Souvenir.



SAN FRANCISCO years ago FOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE placed in its safe some of the very fine official badges of the 44th National Encampment G. A. R., held in San Francisco in the year 1886.

This badge has been one of the finest ever designed. The illustration shows its size. It is heavily gold plate—real gold plate—and will retain its brilliancy when our grand old iron becomes grand olden times over.

Not only you but you can be full to the commander of California that he wear this badge, showing, as it does, that their guests that you are not ungrateful of the country they extended to the Grand Army 17 years ago.

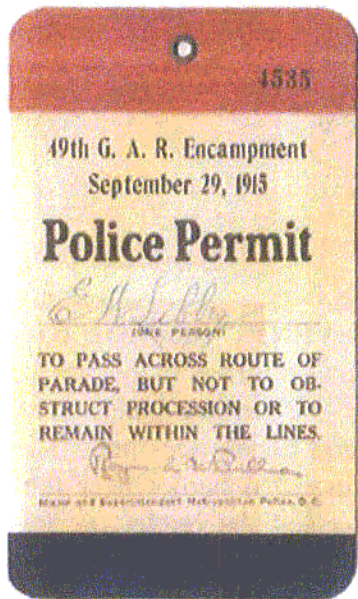
The price is \$2, paid by mail. Better send 10 cents extra to insure the package. This price of \$2 is a good deal lower than a badge of this quality could be sold for at our best the present time. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

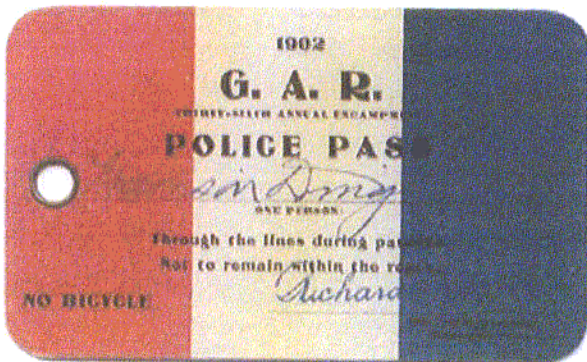
G.A.R. Police Passes

by Everitt Bowles

During the G.A.R. national encampments, one of the largest draws was to the G.A.R. Parade held during the middle of the encampment week. A large number of police were used to control the crowd along the parade route. At times, G.A.R. personnel needed to cross the parade route to perform various tasks. These members were issued a police pass to freely move across the parade route.



The pass shown above was issued for the 49th National Encampment held in Washington, D.C. in 1915. It allowed the holder to pass across the parade route, “but not to obstruct procession or to remain within the lines.” The Metropolitan Superintendent of Police signed the pass. A similar pass for the 1902 parade is below. Notice the “No Bicycle” in the lower left corner.



Portrait of a UVL Member

by Noel A. Preston

The cabinet card shown below is of an old civil war veteran from New Albany, Indiana.



The reason I can identify him, as a civil war veteran is the shield shaped pin tucked into his left lapel. This is the membership pin of the Union Veterans Legion. Another, round pin is in his other lapel but is too blurry to be identified. He is probably a member of UVL Encampment No. 101 of New Albany, Indiana. The photographer’s mark (Heimberger & Son) in the lower right corner lists that town as the location of his studio. New Albany was one of only nine cities and towns in Indiana with a UVL encampment. His white hair, far-away stare and pensive look seem to veil a sadness known only to him.