



Volume 19, No. 4

The Veteran

April - June 2006

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The Stonewall Brigade Badge

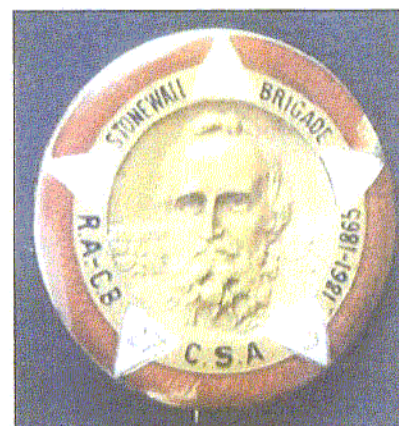
by Jeffrey B. Floyd

In early June of 1900, the United Confederate Veterans Annual Reunion took place in Louisville, Kentucky. On June 1st, at the reunion, a number of veterans met to create a new association made up of veterans of the Stonewall Brigade. A committee of eight was chosen to "devise an appropriate medal or badge with which to designate each surviving member of the old Stonewall Brigade, whose services in that command during the war have entitled him to such distinction." A member of that committee was Captain James N. McFarland of the former fifth regiment of the Brigade. McFarland was from Staunton, Virginia. Another committee was formed to ascertain the location of all the surviving veterans of that Brigade.

There was some discussion as to whether or not the Rockbridge and Carpenter's Batteries were integral parts of the Brigade. A compromise was reached where members of Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment which made up most of Carpenter's Battery were entitled to be called veterans of the Stonewall Brigade "by virtue of their heroic record." Other members of these two batteries who had served for short

periods of time in other regiments of the Brigade were also welcomed into the association. To secure a Brigade badge / medal, veterans had to report their name and address to a member of the two committees formed that Friday night in Louisville. The reports of the two committees was to be received at the next state encampment

(continued on page 39)



**Captain James McFarland's
Stonewall Brigade Badge**

The President's Message

Fellow Members:

Our 20th National Encampment of the CWWHA is over. Upon reflecting on this meeting, it was lively and I think produced some very good suggestions that we will follow up.

Our speaker, Barry Crompton from Melbourne, Australia, gave a very good program. It was interesting to get a perspective on collecting and researching veterans' organizations from the viewpoint of someone not from this country.

A committee was formed to look into a few ideas produced at the meeting. We met briefly at my table on Sunday morning. Ideas were brought up then which are now being pursued. One such idea was to come up with a written statement of purpose for our organization. I have done this and will be submitting this to the officers of our organization as well as the newly formed *ad hoc* committee.

I have sent several CWWHA application blanks to members who have requested them. Increasing our membership was another topic that was discussed at some length at the meeting in May.

If anyone has any suggestions or would like to question some part of the operation of our organization, please contact me. My address and e-mail are on the first page of *The Veteran*.

I would like to thank George Finlayson again for an excellent job of providing our annual ribbon as well as a good banquet meal. I would also like to thank George Kane for going to all of the trouble of sending information needed for the meeting to the hotel. George also was responsible for obtaining our excellent speaker for the meeting.

Dan M. Mitchell

**The Editor's Message
by George Kane**

Another CWWHA National Encampment has come and gone. Unfortunately I was unable to attend this year's celebration. From reports from members, the show and banquet were a great success. Our guest speaker, our only Australian member, Peter Crompton, gave an excellent dissertation on the American Civil War veterans who immigrated to Australia. Hopefully I can get Peter to prepare an article on the subject for inclusion in *The Veteran*.

Starting with the next issue of *The Veteran*, I hope to have a slightly new look. The large blue banners at the top of the page will disappear. Smaller black & white page numbers will appear at the bottom of the page. Toner price increases have forced this change.

The Veteran will enter its 20th year of publication with the next issue. To all the editors, publishers, and contributors who have kept it going all these years, thanks.

George

Attention Members

It's time to pay your annual dues. Any member, who still owes dues for our 20th year, will receive a notice attached to this newsletter. Dues are still \$15.00. Thanks for your attention.

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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.

The Stonewall Brigade Badge

(continued from the front page)

to be held in the fall at Staunton, Virginia. The design that was eventually selected was small but impressive. The badge was a pin made of 14k gold (marked on the back) with red, white and black enamel produced by Dieges and Clust. The center of the badge is the head of General Stonewall Jackson with a stonewall in the background. The banderole around Jackson's head has five triangles with the numbers of the 5 regiments of the brigade, the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th and 33rd regiments of the Virginia Infantry. The triangles are positioned to form a star. The lettering within the banderole and between the triangles proclaims "Stonewall", "Brigade", "1861-1865", "C.S.A.", and "R.A.-C.B." The initials stand for Rockbridge Artillery and Carpenter's Battery.

James N. McFarland enrolled for one year on April 18, 1861 and was mustered into the Augusta Grays (Company E, 5th Virginia Infantry) at Harper's Ferry. He extended his service for the duration of the war and fought with his regiment continuously for over 3 years, until captured in May 1864. The 5th Virginia was attached to General Jackson's brigade. At the First Bull Run (July 21, 1861), the brigade distinguished itself in turning the tide of the battle with their fierce, determined defense of the hill near the Henry House, earning the appellation "Stonewall Brigade". The brigade was the only Southern unit given its nickname by the Confederate Congress. It was the only brigade not named for its commanding officer. McFarland was with the brigade in all of its engagements and battles including those of Jackson's Valley Campaign from the Seven Days until he was captured on May 12, 1864. McFarland was wounded at Brawner's Farm on August 28, 1862 where the Stonewall Brigade under Col. William Baylor stood against the Union's Iron Brigade, under John Gibbon, exchanging volleys until each was bled white.

McFarland was promoted to lieutenant in September 1863. The Stonewall and Iron Brigades would meet again at Spotsylvania on May 12, 1864,

in an area of the Confederate line known as the "Mule Shoe". A member of the Iron Brigade called this the "most terrible 24 hours of our service in the war." The Federal numbers, however, were overwhelming. Those trapped in the trenches, including McFarland, were forced to surrender and the Stonewall Brigade ceased to exist as a unit. McFarland was imprisoned at Fort Delaware for the duration of the war.

McFarland's Stonewall Brigade Badge was accompanied by three other badges. His Southern Cross of Honor is hand-engraved "J. N. McFarland" and was made by Crankshaw.



McFarland's other two badges are a CSA Survivor badge, engraved "J. N. McFarland" and a Knights of Pythias 25-year Pythian Veteran Badge, which is also engraved "J. N. McFarland" on the reverse of the hanger.



(Photos courtesy of FJP Auctions, Inc.)

600 Flags

By George G. Kane

In the fall of 1898, citizens of the United States were amazed at the quick and decisive victory that their country had achieved over the Kingdom of Spain. With the victory came vast amounts of new territory. At the peace conference, the United States would agree to buy the Spanish Territories for \$10 million dollars. Patriotism ran high throughout America. The new territories were not conquered lands with new masters, but new citizens for the growing republic. Many felt that these new citizens should be indoctrinated. One such group was the Lafayette Post No. 140 of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York City.

At a Post meeting on August 5, 1898, Comrade Holly proposed that the Post send U.S. national flags to all the public and private schools in Porto Rico. The proposition was approved and sent to the standing committee on flag presentation.

On August 29, 1898, the post distributed a circular seeking funds for this project from other GAR posts. There were 548 public schools and 38 private schools on the island. The post, which was made up of many wealthy members, would pay for the entire venture regardless of outside contributions. The camp's Junior Vice Commander Allan Campbell Bakewell (1847-1919) would make the journey to Porto Rico and deliver the flags. Lt. H. K. Bird of the 171st Regiment of the NY National Guard accompanied Bakewell on the trip.



Allan Campbell Bakewell

Lt. Bird would act as aide and secretary to JVC Bakewell. Bakewell and Bird embarked on the transport *Berlin* on November 16th, 1898. During a two-day stopover in Santiago, Cuba, Bakewell visited the San Juan and El Caney Battlefields, pausing at the now empty grave of a fellow comrade of Post 140, killed during the battle. Bakewell finally arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico on November 26. After a 24-hour quarantine, the ship moved on to San Juan. After paying his respects to the various military and local officials, Bakewell began to distribute the flags. The first flags were presented on the morning of December 4th in San Juan. About 1,200 children were present for the ceremonies. The Eleventh US Infantry Band played "My Country 'tis of Thee." After the music, each principal of every school in San Juan was presented with a flag and a certificate. Bakewell "then delivered a brief address, telling of Lafayette Post and its patriotic motive in presenting to them "Old Glory"." A Spanish translation was read.

The flag presentation ceremony was repeated again and again until all 300 flags Bakewell had brought were distributed. 300 more flags would be sent from the Lafayette Post soon after Bakewell's departure on December 21st on the steamer "Philadelphia".

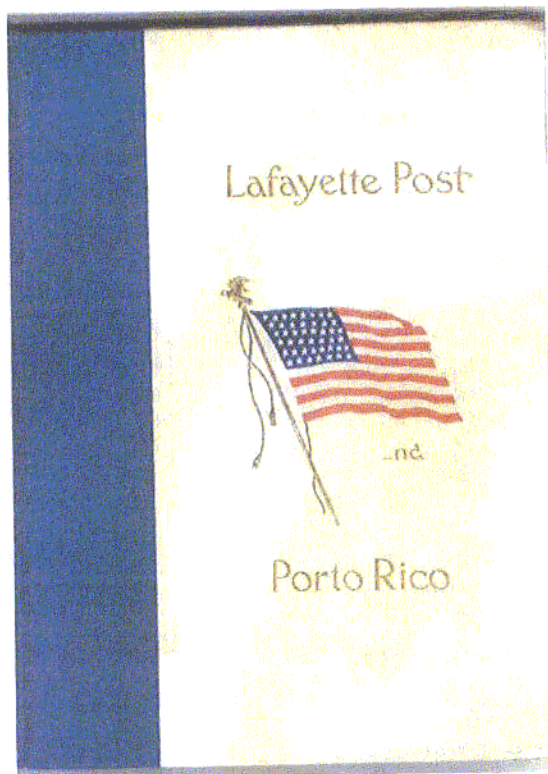
The presentation certificate was a handsome piece with a large waving flag embossed in the center. Made out to the Principal and school with the date of presentation, it was signed by Bakewell with all his titles including "Special School Flag Commissioner to Porto Rico." The certificate was printed in English and Spanish. Along with the certificate a "circular of Instructions" was presented to the principals. The instructions detailed the daily ceremony of saluting the flag. The "Pledge of Allegiance" was printed on the instructions, but an alternate pledge was presented for small children in elementary grades. *"I give my hand, my head, my hear to my country. One country, one people, one flag."*

After the pledge of allegiance, the students, still standing, were to sing "America" and "My Country, 'tis of Thee." *(continued on following page)*

600 Flags

(continued from previous page)

After Bakewell's return to New York, the post had his report, his address of presentation and several other documents published in a 6" x 8" hard cover book entitled "History of the Gift of Six Hundred National Flags To The Schools of Porto Rico." The book had a forward from Lafayette Post Commander Joseph J. Little. Little, it turns out, was a printer. The book was printed and distributed by his company, Press of J. J. Little & Co. of Astor Place, New York. The number of books printed was not listed, but one for each member of the post was probably ordered. Other books for the department and other dignitaries may also have been ordered.



Curiously, the title of the book is not on the cover. "Lafayette Post / and / Porto Rico" is printed in gold lettering with a US National Flag waving in the center of the cover. The flag shown is the exact flag used on the certificate of presentation given to the Porto Rican principals.

The first printed page has a drawing of the Post's badge.



Over the years, Lafayette Post No. 140 has produced a number of badges and ribbons for special occasions. Below are some examples.



**Another GAR Cufflink Variety
by Rance Hulshart**

In *The Veteran* of January – March of 2005 (Vol. 18, No 3, pages 29 to 30), I authored an article on Grand Army of the Republic cufflinks. At that time I recognized that at least 12 major variations of these GAR cufflinks existed. Since then I purchased a 13th variety. Illustrated below is the obverse of this variety.



This variety is brass or rolled gold plate, 20.5 mm in diameter. The obverse has an applied G.A.R. membership badge. The flag ribbon has red, white and blue enamel. The center of the star is white enamel with soldier/ sailor motif (the GAR seal). Marked around the seal in blue enamel is "G. A. R./ 1861 – 1866". The background of the star points is red enamel with branch of service insignias of the Infantry, Cavalry, Navy, Ordnance and Marines in gold wash. The background of the obverse is criss-crossed lines that gives a textile effect. The reverse has fold over clip type fastening device, marked PAT SEP / 18 / 1883. You'll note that this is the same type of clip fastener found on variation No. 2 in the previous article.



**A Rough G.A.R. Trivet
By Peter Eisert**



Pictured is a rather rough trivet. A G.A.R. wreath is above with a GAR star below. Inscribed "THE UNION FOREVER, YOURS IN F. C. & L." A soldier and flag in center are very rough. Outside letters have yellow paint. GAR wreath and star are gold colored. Flag has only three stripes painted red, white & blue.

A Canadian Flag Capture

By Tom W. Brooks

After reading Randy Long's article on Civil War Flag Captures, I was reminded of a fellow Canadian who accomplished that feat in the American Civil War.

At the battle of Salem Church on the Fredericksburg front of the Chancellorsville campaign, May 4, 1863, during a retreat, the color bearer of the 58th Virginia Infantry was wounded and dropped the rebel standard. For reasons unexplained, the color guard of the regiment failed to secure the color-bearer or the colors and John P. McVeane, a Canadian from Toronto, captured both.

McVeane's citation for his Medal of Honor reads as follows: "Shot a Confederate color bearer and seized the flag. Also approached, alone, a barn between the lines and demanded and received the surrender of a number of enemy therein."

In a letter to the headquarters of the Confederate 2nd Army Corps, dated May 25, 1863, Major General A. P. Hill wrote that the 58th Virginia Infantry's lost colors should not be replaced until the regiment had redeemed its honor by capturing a standard of the enemy.

In "The History of the 49th New York Volunteers", written by Frederick Bidwell, it states that McVeane received his Medal of Honor from President Lincoln. According to McVeane's Medal of Honor citation, the medal was issued on September 21, 1870; several years after both Lincoln and McVeane were dead.

John P. McVeane was but 18 years old when he enlisted in Buffalo, New York on August 21, 1861 to serve for three years. Mustered into company "D" as a sergeant, he was reduced to the ranks on November 18, 1862. He was promoted to Corporal on January 2, 1863 and sergeant again, immediately following his act of valor. McVeane was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on October 16, 1863 and reenlisted as a veteran volunteer on Christmas Day, 1863. He was killed in action at The Wilderness on May 10, 1864.

At the time of his death, the record states that his body was not recovered, but, be that as it may, on November 8, 1880, the remains of John P. McVeane were laid to rest in the McVeane family plot in Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo, NY. A suitable marker was erected over his grave.

The Medal of Honor awarded to McVeane is currently in the possession of a medal collector in Alberta, Canada.

Book Review

"Account of My Stay in Andersonville Prison"

Yet another member has published a book on a civil war survivor. Jerry Sills, Sr. has transcribed a written previously unpublished journal, complete with misspellings and syntax error, into a booklet, relating the experiences of a fellow Ohioan, Henry Milton Roach of Company G, 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

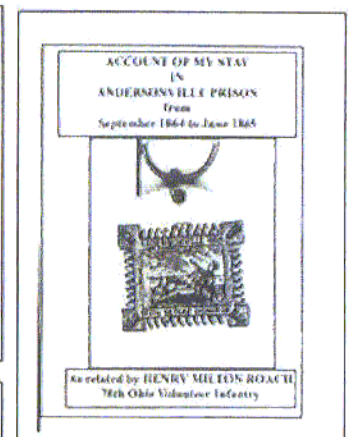
Besides the story of his incarceration at Andersonville, CDV's and Tintypes of Roach are illustrated. Photographs of Roach's veteran badges, the Union Veteran Legion badge, an X-POW badge, GAR badges and reunion ribbons, are also included.

After the War, Roach was quoted in a book "The Prisoner Of War and How Treated" by Lt A. C. Roach AADC. Passages from that work are quoted in this booklet. A short Genealogical synopsis of the life of Henry Milton Roach is also included.

The Book can be purchased directly from Jerry for \$9.99 and \$2.50 S&H. His address is:

**Jerry Sills, Sr.
11501 Cannon Rd
Frazeyburg, OH
43822-9398**

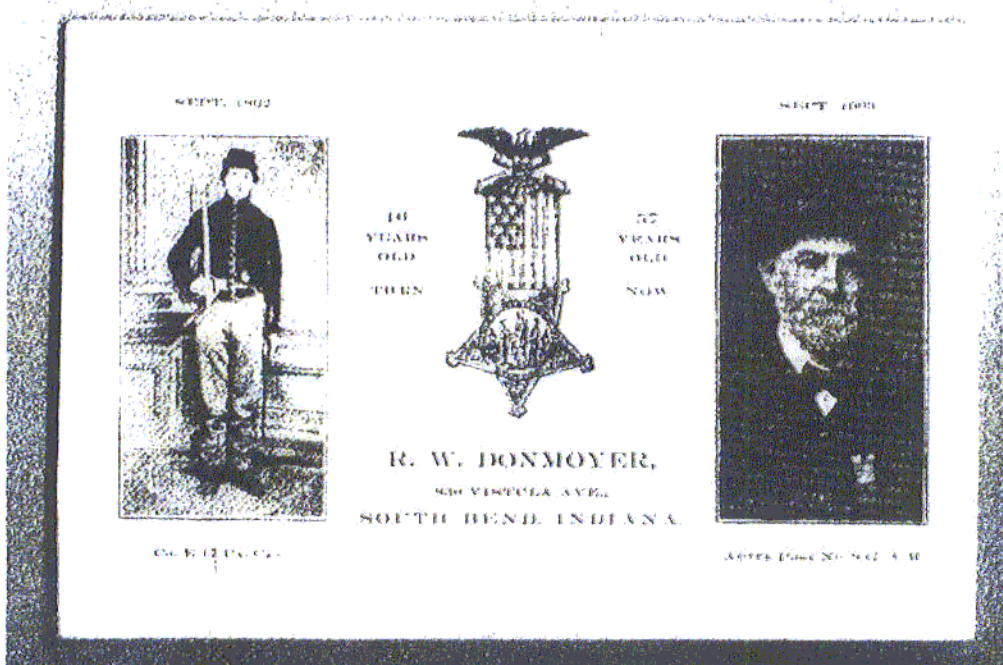
Booklet Cover →



G.A.R. Post Cards of Rudolph W. Donmoyer by Randy Long

Rudolph Wellington Donmoyer was born on January 25, 1847 in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. When he enlisted on September 14, 1862, he was 15 years old and listed his occupation as a Laborer. At Harrisburg, PA on September 26, 1862, he was mustered into Co. E, 17th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry as a Private. He served the rest of the war, receiving a severe wounded leg in 1864. After the war, Rudolph joined the US Army, serving in company C, 19th US Regulars. He served three years and was mustered out in 1869. In 1870 he moved to South Bend, Indiana where he was married the next year. Soon after arriving in South Bend, Rudolph joined Auten GAR Post #8 of that city. In September of 1903, the post had cards printed up of many of their more illustrious members. More than likely, the member shouldered the cost.

The card at left is 4 X 6 inches, the size of a standard post card. The obverse has two pictures of Donmoyer. One was taken in 1862, probably shortly after he enlisted. This full figure photo of Rudolph in his Cavalry uniform with unsheathed saber is to the left. A photo of Donmoyer, 41 years later is to the right. He wears his GAR uniform complete with membership badge. The reverse of the card has a complete history of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry.



Another 4 X 6 card came with this card. On this card, photos of Donmoyer and three other Auten Post No. 8 members are shown. This was possibly the Post Commander and his staff. The other members pictured were J. M. Partridge, John Layton and J. M. Dolf. The photos were inserted on their sides so as not to distort the images.



“Union and Confederate Soldiers May Unite”

by Randy Long

On September 11, 1913, the above headline was splashed across the front page of the Findlay Weekly Jeffersonian, a newspaper published in Findlay, Ohio. The article was in response to the opening speech of Albert Buhl Hay, former National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion (UVL) at its 26th National Encampment at Zanesville, Ohio. The UVL was a contemporary and competitor to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the premier civil war veteran organization. The membership of the UVL was considerably smaller than the GAR. This was due mainly to its stricter membership requirements. The UVL was created on March 31, 1884 in the law offices of A. B. Hay in Pittsburgh, PA. General A. L. Pearson, Major W. W. Tyson, Capt. Samuel Harper, Capt. David Lowery and A. B. Hay were the original members. All these men were also members of the GAR, but were less than thrilled by the number of short-term, non-combatant members that were swelling the ranks of that society. These men decided to form an organization that would be composed of “real soldiers, who had seen active service for a long period and who had served their country from none other than patriotic motives.” The service requirement would eventually be three years. No substitute, no one who had been drafted or had been an ex-Confederate was eligible. Any soldier that had been discharged for wounds received in battle before his enlistment expired was also eligible. Below is the actual text of the article.

Founder of Union Veteran Legion to Offer Motion at Convention to Amalgamate All Soldier Bodies of the Country

By Associated Press

Zanesville, O., Sept. 9 – A surprise was sprung among Union Veteran Legion delegates here tonight when General Albert B. Hay, of Pittsburgh, who organized the Legion in 1884 and who was elected its first commander, announced he would introduce a motion at Thursday's session providing for the appointment of a committee to take up with Confederate veterans the project of an amalgamation of all the soldier bodies in the country.

General Hay stated that it was time for all soldiers of both the North and the South to really get together and that he felt sure the Confederate veterans would gladly welcome such an amalgamation as well as the Unionists. If these plans are carried out, the first convention would be a real reunion, surpassing that of Gettysburg this year.

Because of the enormous crowds attending the convention all of the hotels were filled early in the evening and local soldiers issued a call for 100 more homes to entertain veterans, many delegates bringing their wives and daughters unexpectedly.



General Albert Buhl Hay



Searching for those GAR Records by George G. Kane

One of the most commonly asked questions I receive is "Where are the G.A.R. Records". Unfortunately, most of what we call "Post Records" were destroyed. Most of the surviving records are in the state or local libraries, and private collections. People who ask this question are either relatives seeking to discover civil war ancestors or collectors in search of information on the owners of badges or other memorabilia in their collections. To find the answers to their questions, we have to discover what exists and what substitutes are available.

The best place to start is in your own family. Most people have knowledge of their family at least for two generations back. For most of us in middle age, that gets us back to our grandparents' births in the late 19th century. Newspaper obituaries usually give the names of father and mother's of the deceased. Obituaries became commonplace in most local newspapers for almost every citizen. Unfortunately, those of us who have descendants of emigrants who were not White Anglo-Saxon Protestants (WASP) do not have this option. My great-great grandparents lived in the Webster-Dudley area of Massachusetts. I searched through every page of years of local newspaper and never found the smallest mention of my family. They were Irish. They were invisible to WASP politicians, newspapermen and other men of power. Fortunately, our government system is driven by statistics. How many people were born, lived or died in a political district was and still is critical information, regardless of a person's race, creed or color. Representation in our government is based on population figures. Births, deaths, marriages and other occurrences were diligently recorded by local, state and federal governmental agencies. The census was instituted in 1790 and is recorded every ten years. In 1850, the census began to record every individual person instead of just the number of dependents next to the head of household. The computer age has made searching for people in the 19th century a lot easier. Years ago, it took hours, days, months or years to find someone in the census. Indexes were printed, but the mobility of the

population made tracking an individual all the harder. Now some searches can be completed in seconds.

Before we enter the computer age, let's look at what and where many GAR, UCV or other civil war information still exists. For most local GAR records, I'd first look at the local or county libraries in your area. Most of these records would not be in the general collection, but in a "Local History" or "Genealogical" room or section. Many of the more brittle, hand written records are usually under lock and key. These might not be indexed on the library's card catalog or computer index. Ask the reference librarian. Many local historical societies often hold GAR records, charters, and photos.

Most posts issued rosters every year. These often gave information on living and deceased members, such as civil war unit, rank and / or date of death. Many posts held fairs or other social functions and issued souvenir programs and such, many with member information and photos. A list of the GAR officers of the local post was located in the city or town street directory that was issued every year. Associations were usually listed in the back. Many times the GAR had its own section.

GRAND ARMY OF THE RE- PUBLIC.

Otis Chapman Post No. 103—
This Post has 66 members; meets Thursday evenings in Grand Army Hall. Officers—
Commander, A. O. Kinney; Senior Vice-
Commander, P. W. Warner; Junior Vice-
Commander, Ezra Heath; Chaplain, Andrew
Miller; Surgeon, Andrew Hopkins; Adju-
tant, Z. Damon; Quartermaster, G. S. Bet-
terley; Officer of the Day, A. M. Moore;
Officer of the Guard, Frank Snow; Sergeant
Major, John McGowan; Quartermaster Ser-
geant, Henry Noble.

1891 Street Directory, Chicopee, Mass.

Did the person you are seeking, actually belong to the GAR or fight in the civil war? Obituaries usually noted that obsequies (a funeral rite) were performed by the local fraternal societies. Membership in various societies was often noted in these obits. Cemetery Headstones often give the civil war rank and unit. Many still have their original GAR markers / flag holders. Many cemeteries had separate sections just for GAR veterans and their families.

GAR Records

(continued from previous page)

The most common type of GAR record is the Department Encampment Journal / Proceedings. This usually includes a roll call of all elected post delegates. Alternates attended the encampment but were not always listed unless they actually became delegates. A list of deceased members for the previous year (Jan-Dec) was usually included. The amount of information given for the deceased varied between departments and years. The minimum amount of information included post number, name and date of death. Many posts failed to file reports on member deaths. Many index of deaths have been completed for various departments. If you have a computer and a CD-Rom of the index exists, use this to search more efficiently and quickly.

The Proceeding of the National Encampment would list deceased Department Commanders and National officers. In many years, a separate "In Memoriam" section would list the death of Dept. Commanders, etc. Their deaths were also noted in National General Orders (GO's) that were also printed in the proceedings. Usually the GO's would have more information than the "In Memoriam" section. Many times the GO's listed commanders that were left off the IM section. The amount of information varied. Early on, Past Department Commanders were given a vote in the National Encampment. They would be listed after their delegates whether dead or alive. In the early 1880's the hometown of the delegates was added if they were alive. As the PDC's would be listed regardless of whether they were dead or alive, it is possible to estimate the year of their death if their hometown was or was not listed. If his hometown is listed in one year and not in the next, then it is possible he died sometime between the two encampments even if he was not listed in the IM section. Provisional DC's were not listed after the department became Permanent.

The best place to find department or national proceedings is at state libraries, which are usually located in state capitals. Usually, the state library will have a fairly complete set of their states GAR department encampment journals. Also, many have department encampment journals from other states.

The Library of Congress has a large collection of department encampment journals. A complete LOC list of GAR journals is on their web site. Other journals frequently appear on e-Bay auctions.

Another source of GAR genealogy is in newspapers published by or in concert with the veterans. The most famous of these is the "National Tribune". Founded in 1888, the paper invited local GAR and other veterans to send in information on GAR meetings, elections, fairs and field trips. Men running for department or national office would usually begin their campaign in the pages of the "Tribune," usually accompanied by a photo. On a national level, the department of the candidate often provided the copy. The "Tribune" also had a very extensive list of veteran deaths. The obituary was not limited to officers, but to the rank and file as well. As the number of civil war veterans dwindled in the 1930's and later, an article would appear on the last veteran in a certain town, the last member of a certain regiment, the last veteran of a famous battle, etc. "Last Man" clubs began to spring up just before WWII. Usually a bottle of spirits was waiting for the last survivor of these clubs. A yearly banquet was held, saluting the deaths of club members. The "Tribune" followed a number of these clubs in their pages. Probably the most famous (and the last) post, Stanton No. 55 of Los Angeles, had their last man banquet story published in the Tribune, every year until there was only one man left in 1952. Microfilm copies of the "National Tribune" are often found in state libraries. Sometimes these libraries have actual copies of the newspaper, bound together, in several years. These bound copies can also be for sale on the Internet or through antique newspaper dealers. Beware of 19th century bound newspaper collections. These were often bound after they had been folded and mailed. These originals often split along the original mail creases. Because these newspapers were printed on cheap newsprint, they tended to fall apart easily.

Other veteran newspapers and magazines were the Grand Army Review (Mass.), The Oregon Veteran, The Veteran (Ohio), The Scout (Tenn.) and many more.

(To be continued in the next issue)

The "Great Locomotive Chase" Veteran Reunion 1908

by Charlie Otte

The postcard below is a 1908 reunion of the surviving veterans of the "Great Locomotive Chase" of 1862. The seven men are all that was left of a Union raiding party that numbered twenty-two, led by James J. Andrews. In April of 1862 they were Union soldiers who volunteered to steal the Confederate train, "The General".



D. A. Dozer J. R. Potter Jacob Parratt W. J. Knight Wm. Bensinger Ivo A. Wilson W. W. Brown
The Survivors of Andrew's Raiders, Andrew's Raiders Monument, National Cemetery. Copyrighted June 1, 1908 L. Engel.

All seven men pictured above were awarded the Medal of Honor soon after their return from Confederate captivity. The presentation of these medals in March of 1863 was the first of its kind. Congress had only recently created the award to be bestowed upon any soldier who showed conspicuous gallantry and rose "above and beyond the call of duty." Almost all the men, dead or alive, in the "Andrew's Raiders" with two exceptions received the Medal of Honor. The two exceptions were civilians, who were not eligible for the award. One of these exceptions was James J. Andrews (pictured below), the leader of the group. Andrews was a union civilian spy who masqueraded as a rebel smuggler.

The photo on this postcard was taken in front of Andrew's Raiders Monument in the National Cemetery in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The monument was erected by the state of Ohio in 1890. A bronze replica of "The General" stands atop the granite monument. Four of the raiders are buried near the monument.

The wood-burning locomotive, "The General," still exists. It is housed in the Kennesaw Civil War Museum in Kennesaw, Georgia. A complete list of the participants in this adventure can be found at the web site:

<http://ngeorgia.com/history/raidersnames.html>

