



Volume 21, No. 4

*The Veteran*

April - June 2008

## The National Association of Battle of Shiloh Survivors

By George G. Kane

During the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, the fight to save civil war battlefields intensified. Soldiers from both sides of the conflict united to petition Congress to create National Military Battlefield Parks. Prominent among these sites were Gettysburg, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, Antietam, Shiloh and Vicksburg. In 1890 Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park and Antietam National Battlefield Site were established. For years, proponents of a Gettysburg National Military Park, led by General Dan Sickles, lobbied Congress to acquire the land where the battle raged. Finally in 1895, the Gettysburg National Military Park was established. Encouraged by the success of other battlefield groups, a cadre of former Union officers who had fought at Shiloh visited the battlefield in 1893. In 1866, a National Cemetery had been established on a 10-acre plot at the battlefield. Stories of farmers unearthing bones while plowing their fields sickened the veterans. Road construction through the battlefield had also discovered Union and Confederate dead in shallow graves. While returning from their visit these former combatants created the Shiloh Battlefield Association (SBA) on the riverboat

steamer *W. P. Nesbit*. The sole purpose of this organization was to preserve the Shiloh Battlefield. The original members of this organization were an illustrious group of former Union and Confederate Generals and politicians. Union veterans of the battle included General George A. McClelland (Pres. of the SBA), General Benjamin M. Prentiss, General Lew Wallace (author of *Ben Hur*), General Don Carlos Buell, General Andrew Hickenlooper and ex-Governor of Nebraska John Thayer. Confederate veterans included General Stephen Dill Lee (UCV CIC, 1904-08), General Basil Duke (Morgan's Cavalry survivor), Col. William Preston Johnston (son of the Confederate Commander killed at Shiloh), and Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. Another prominent member was E. T. Lee, first secretary of the SBA. In Sept. of 1893, Lee and others would

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(right) **Membership Badge of the National Assoc. of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors.**

There are several varieties of this badge. In all varieties, the hanger and drop are the same but the obverse and reverse of the pendant change slightly. One has the battle scene obverse, shown here, with a blank back. (Photo courtesy of Everitt Bowles)



## The President's Message

Dear Members:

I felt that we had a very successful meeting in Mansfield. It was good to see old friends and make some new ones. It's always good to find new people who are interested in our hobby. We appreciate George Finlayson for providing us with ribbons and making the banquet arrangements. Roger Heiple gave an informative and entertaining program on "Voices of the GAR." For those of you who could not attend the show, the building at the fairgrounds had a new configuration for the GAR exhibits and sales tables. A side room was opened up in our area and that gave us a little more room.

I followed Howard Hoffman as president of our association, so I was saddened by his death. Howard was a dedicated collector and was a wealth of knowledge about civil war veterans

As summer is here, I know that many of you will be traveling to civil war events and sales. I hope that you have good luck at finding things of interest.

Regards,

Dan Mitchell, President

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## Howard A. Hoffman, Jr.

1943 – 5/14/2008

It is with great sorrow that I announce the passing of one of our members. Howard A. Hoffman, Jr. died May 14, 2008 in Allentown, PA. Howard was a Past President of the CVVHA. He was also a past Vice President and current Business Manager of the Forks of the Delaware Historical Arms Society. He was a Marine Corps veteran, a mason, a member of the NRA and a past camp commander of the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War.

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## The Editor's Message

by George G. Kane

It was another great year for the Mansfield Civil War Show and the Annual CWVHA National Encampment. Unfortunately, attendance by both buyers and sellers was down, no doubt due to the current gasoline crisis. The Show closed one of the buildings, but opened a small room attached to the main building, near our area. There seemed to be more rein actors then in past years. I was especially impressed by one dressed as an Indian warrior. There was also some snappily dressed British Soldiers from the American Revolution.

The CWVHA Banquet was again a big success. The switch in caterers was repeated this year with enjoyable results. I always thought Damien's food was a little dry.

Thanks to George Finlayson for his advance work on the banquet and the ribbons and Roger and Jan Heiple for their enjoyable presentation. Please note my new e-mail address:

[gkane217@live.com](mailto:gkane217@live.com)

## The Veteran

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C.W.V.H.A.

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

All materials will be returned. If you have questions, please call George Kane at 413-592-2166. 123 Springfield St., Chicopee, MA 01013-2627.

An e-mail address is listed above.

travel to the 25<sup>th</sup> Reunion of the Army of Tennessee held in Chicago, Illinois. Lee successfully lobbied the Army to create a committee to work in conjunction with the SBA in the acquisition of land and creation of a National Park at Shiloh. In the spring of 1894, Lee visited the battlefield and was able to acquire options on 2,400 acres of land. The SBA held a successful reunion of survivors at the battlefield in April of 1894 where 10,000 veterans, families, friends and politicians attended. At the 1894 reunion of the Army of Tennessee, a letter from Lee was read to the convention that outlined the progress made by the SBA and the need for funds to carry on the work of the committee. Lee also proposed that all survivors of the battle join the association, which had a \$5 membership fee. Lee also pushed for veterans to lobby their congressmen for the passage of the House Bill to create the park. Lee was also able to gain support for the bill from the Grand Army of the Republic. An endorsement of the project by the GAR can be found in their 1894 National Encampment Journal on page 384. Congressman Col. David Bremmer Henderson of Iowa, who lost a leg at the battle of Corinth, introduced H.R. 6499 for the creation of the Shiloh National Park before the House on March 30, 1894 with an appropriation of \$100,000. The appropriation was trimmed to \$ 75,000 and passed December 5, 1894. On December 19, 1894, the Senate passed the bill and it was signed by President Cleveland on December 27, 1894. In April of 1895, the State of Tennessee ceded any jurisdiction over the battlefield to the Federal Government. The administration of the Park would be supervised by the War Department.

One of the stipulations within the law was that the Park Commission should contain two Union veterans and one Confederate veteran.

In the years that followed, the Shiloh Battlefield Association met annually at the National Park on or near the anniversary of the battle. At their third Reunion, the first regimental monument was dedicated on May 30, 1896. The monument was dedicated to members of the 9<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Although reunions of Shiloh veterans continued at the state level in Nebraska, Iowa and Ohio, after 1898 no mention of the SBA can be found. In 1905, the Association of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors is listed as a participant in the Parade at the GAR National Encampment in Denver, Colorado. The following year, The National Association of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors held their first national encampment at the 1906 GAR National Encampment in Minneapolis, Minnesota. National Encampments by this association were held at least through 1925. It's not known if any National Reunions were held on April 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> of each year, the actual dates of the battle. With over 100,000 participants in the battle from 11 Union states and 10 Confederate states, it would seem that there would be no lack of members to join the association.

*(Continued on page 40)*



(above) Reverse of the Shiloh Survivors Pin. This 2<sup>nd</sup> variety replaced the blank back type. Photo courtesy of Everitt Bowles

**The National Assoc. of Battle of Shiloh ...**  
(continued from Page 39)

The third variety of the Shiloh Survivors membership badge is identical to the type II (reverse shown on page 39) with the pendant sides reversed.

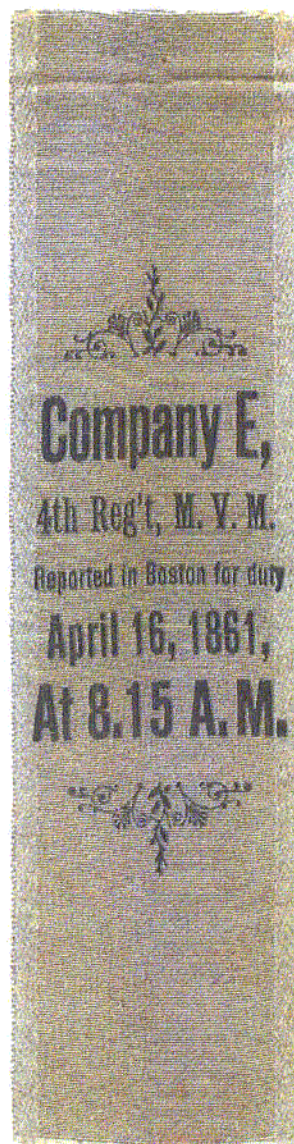


All the pendants are round with a canteen spout at the top. The obverse side of the third variety and the reverse side of the second variety has "WE NOW DRINK FROM THE SAME CANTEEN." The word "NOW" which is added to the phrase found on many civil war badges and the change in tense (drink vs. drank) probably alludes to a membership that contains both Union and Confederate members. The shield in the center has two soldiers holding the flagpole of a waving US flag. One is wearing a campaign type hat while the other appears to have on a kepi. Is one a Confederate and the other a Union soldier? There is not enough detail to determine who these soldiers are. Military insignia of crossed sabers, stacked rifles and a cannon surrounds the US shield. There is a tent scene at the bottom. A type of fleur-de-lis is between the insignia and tent scene. Were the pendants reversed after they were issued? A number of both varieties have been observed to refute this theory.

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**Massachusetts Minutemen Respond**  
**By George Kane**

The ribbon shown below is unusual not only that it gives a date for the regiment's entry into the civil war, but it also gives the exact time.



On April 14<sup>th</sup>, Ft. Sumter surrendered to the Confederates. On April 15<sup>th</sup>, President Lincoln called for 75,000 3-month troops to quell the rebellion. On April 16<sup>th</sup>, the men of Company E, 4<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteer Militia answered that call at 8:15 AM. In a time of telegraphs for long distance communication, this was a remarkable feat.

## A 1901 GAR Post Badge Price List

By George G. Kane

Below is a Price list of The Torsch & Minks Badge Co. for G.A.R. Post Badges You'll notice that as little as a dozen badges need to be purchased. A portrait of the "hero" for whom the post was named could be added to a medallion drop for the addition of \$ 1.75 on the first order. Depending on the variety selected and the quantity ordered, a badge could be had for as little as ten cents or as much as thirty-five cents each.

### THE TORSCH & MINKS BADGE CO.,

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

## BADGES, BUTTONS AND NOVELTIES,

222 and 224 E. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

#### TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R.

DEAR SIR:—For the present season of 1901 we take great pleasure in offering you a new and very handsome design of Memorial Day Badge, No. 1625 It is the first illustration on our large sheet. (Left hand at top).

The ornament in the centre is a gilt metal eagle, clasping a medallion. This is suspended by a silk flag from the badge bar. The black satin ribbon behind it brings it out by strong contrast. The price is placed extremely low.

**THE ILLUSTRATIONS** show the **actual size** of the badges. We use only the best quality of material. The stamping is in gilt or silver leaf, to suit the occasion; silver being more permanent. The small flags are woven silk and sewed down upon the badges. In some styles, like No. 1625, the bottom is trimmed with genuine bullion fringe; in others, like No. 1613, the silk is frayed out—the illustrations showing the difference.

**Do not think** we limit any of the styles to the colors as shown. For example: No. 1625 is suitable for memorial day; but we will make the same shape and size in red, white and blue ribbon for an encampment, if you wish. In like manner, we will make you a Memorial Day Badge, after *any* style on the sheet, simply changing the color to suit.

We will use any color ribbon preferred on any badge, and will place in the medallion or shield, any design shown on the sheet.

**Every comrade** should have a **picture of the hero** his post is named after. See No. 1712 with portrait of General Emory, Commander of 17th Army Corps. Send us a photograph to work from, and we will carry out this idea on any badge having a medallion or shield, and every comrade can thus preserve the picture of the soldier whose name is borne by the post. The extra expense is only \$1.75 added to the regular price of the badge.

Please post up our illustrated sheet in your meeting room. If you only wish to duplicate one of the former styles of badges, send an old one for copy.

The officers of our Company have been making Badges for the G. A. R. for the **past twenty years**, and for nearly every Post in the country. Our name, therefore, is a guarantee that you can safely entrust your orders again to us and feel assured of satisfaction. Our work will be found the best and our prices the lowest. *Please use our Return Envelope.* Hoping to be favored with your order, we remain very respectfully,

### THE TORSCH & MINKS BADGE Co.

## PRICES.

(No Lot under 12 at the Prices Below.)

No. 1625	12 and over at 30c	25 and over at 28c	50 and over at 26c
No. 1712	12 " 28c	25 " 27c	50 " 25c
No. 1225	12 " 20c	25 " 19c	50 " 18c
No. 1223	12 " 20c	25 " 19c	50 " 18c
No. 1215	12 " 30c	25 " 29c	50 " 27c
No. 1630	12 " 30c	25 " 29c	50 " 27c
No. 960	12 " 13c	25 " 12c	50 " 10c
No. 974	12 " 18c	25 " 17c	50 " 15c
No. 1209	12 " 33c	25 " 32c	50 " 30c
No. 474	12 " 20c	25 " 19c	50 " 17c
No. 1612	12 " 35c	25 " 32c	50 " 30c
No. 775	12 " 15c	25 " 14c	50 " 12c
No. 910	12 " 13c	25 " 12c	50 " 10c
No. 504	12 " 15c	25 " 14c	50 " 12c
No. 1613	12 " 25c	25 " 23c	50 " 22c
No. 1613 with Bullion Fringe on Bottom	12 and over at 28c	25 and over at 26c	50 and over at 25c

If you desire a portrait on any of the medallions, add \$1.75 to the cost on the first order.

#### Double or Reversible Badges, with Black Ribbon Backs.

We will make No. 1612 and No. 1209 into Double or Reversible Badges, with double fringe, at 15 cents extra per badge; and No. 1215 and No. 1225 into Reversible Badges at 10 cents extra per badge.

## The GAR and the Olympic Fencer

By George Kane

Nathaniel Lubell was a world class Olympic Fencer. He participated in three Olympics (1948, 1952 & 1956) and was US National Foil champion in 1948 and a member of the 1951 US Gold Medal Fencing Team at the Pan American Games. Lubell's collection of memorabilia was recently put up for auction on e-Bay. Included in this group were two 2-inch diameter bronze medals awarded to Lubell by the Alexander Hamilton GAR Post No. 182 of New York City. The medals were dated 1934 and 1937. The 1934 medal was engraved with Lubell's name, while the 1937 medal was not.



The obverse of this medal has a strange GAR symbol in the center. A large eagle sits atop crossed cannons and cannon balls. Below that is a US Shield with a GAR Star in the middle. The star has a wreath around the star, similar to the Ladies of the GAR star. 13 stars are at the top of the medal and "Alex Hamilton Post Medal" is at the bottom. To the left of the shield is "182" and "GAR" to the right.

Lubell was born Bennett Nathaniel Lubell in 1916. He graduated from City College of New York (CCNY) where he was a member of the college fencing team. From the 1920's through the 1950's CCNY was the dominant college in the sport of fencing. In 1956, the 5-man US Olympic foil team was not only all Jewish; it was all CCNY graduates except for Byron Kreiger. In 1936,

Lubell led his CCNY team to the New York City Fencing Championship, which would be comparable to a College National Championship.



Like many athletes, Lubell would lose two Olympics to World War II. Although he did not medal, he was a member of the US Olympic Fencing Team for the years 1948, 1952 and 1956. From 1962 to 1966, he would coach fencing at West Point. He passed away Sept. 17, 2006.



The reverse of the medal has the following message: "TO PERPETUATE THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY & EQUALITY FOR WHICH THE MEN OF THIS POST SERVED THEIR COUNTRY." Its not known if these medals were issued by the post and/or a subsequent auxiliary organization. Any additional information on this piece would be appreciated.

## Sir Henry Morton Stanley, Confederate & Union Soldier, African Explorer!

By George Kane

Almost everyone has heard of Henry Stanley. We were all introduced to him in one of our first world history classes. His immortal question, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," has echoed down the ages. What has been forgotten is that Stanley fought in the American Civil War for both sides.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley, was born John Rowlands on January 28, 1841 near the Welsh town of Denbigh. Orphaned as a child, he grew up in a workhouse. He ran away from the brutality of the workhouse soon after his 10<sup>th</sup> birthday to become a cabin boy on the high seas. He eventually found his way to New Orleans where he was adopted by a man by the name of Henry Stanley. While John Rowlands was still a teenager, Mr. Stanley died. The young boy assumed the name of his benefactor and worked on riverboats up and down the Mississippi River. In 1861, Stanley joined the 6<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Confederate Infantry and fought at the battle of Shiloh in 1862 where he was captured. Soon after his transfer to the infamous Douglass Prisoner of War camp in Chicago, Stanley became a 'galvanized Yankee' when he changed sides, joining the US Army. After switching sides, Stanley contracted dysentery and nearly died. He was discharged from the Union Army, but later joined the Union Navy where he achieved the rank of Ensign before his discharge at war's end. His war record allowed him to become an American Citizen, soon after the war.

After the war, Stanley became a reporter for the *New York Herald*. He was sent out West where he interviewed the likes of General Hancock, George Armstrong Custer and Wild Bill Hickock. In 1871, *The Herald* sent Stanley to Abyssinia (present day Ethiopia) to cover Britain's war against Emperor Theodore II of Abyssinia. After the conclusion of that war, *The Herald* commissioned him to travel deeper into Africa in search of the legendary missionary and explorer Dr. David Livingstone. His eventual meeting with the famous Doctor on the shores of Lake Tanganyika was immortalized in his book "How I found Livingstone," published in 1872.

Stanley would eventually explore the "Dark Continent", the name of one of his books, on four separate occasions. His exploits would become world famous. He would receive honorary degrees from many universities; medals from various geographical societies; and orders, medals and badges from a number of nations. In 1886, he would lead the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition to "rescue" Governor Pasha in Southern Sudan. He changed his residence to London, where in 1890 he would marry Dorothy Tennant, a world famous painter. In 1892 he would recover his English Citizenship. In 1895 he became a Member of Parliament where he was the unabashed voice of British Imperial Expansion, especially in Africa and the Indian sub-continent. He became Sir Henry Morton Stanley when he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1899, in recognition of his service to the British Empire in Africa.

Sir Henry would die at the age of 63, in London on May 10, 1904 after a bout with pleurisy.



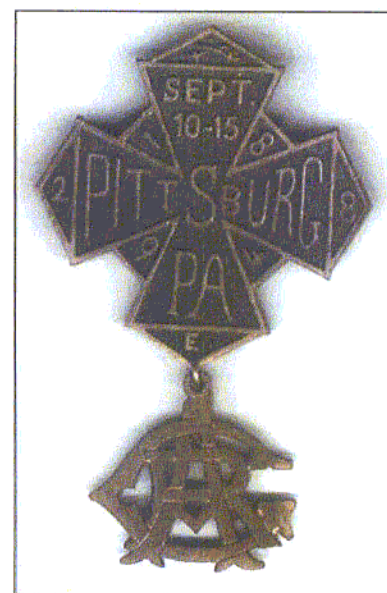
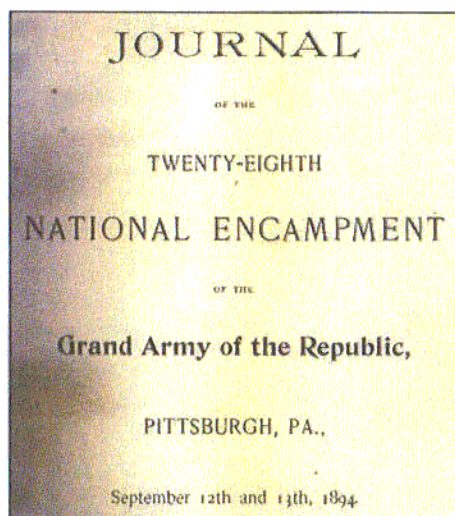
## Pittsburg or Pittsburgh?

By George G. Kane

There are quite a few cities and towns named Pittsburg in the United States today. There is only one city that spells its name Pittsburgh. In 1758 the English Army built a fort on land that would eventually become Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The fort had originally been named Fort Duquesne. General John Forbes changed the name to Pittsburgh to honor the current English Prime Minister, William Pitt, the elder. Forbes, a Scot, added “burgh” to the Pitt’s last name. Burgh is an English variant of the Scottish suffix “borough.” The Scots pronounce “-burgh” as “-burro”. The Pennsylvania legislature voted to make Pittsburgh a town in 1794, a borough in 1804, and a city in 1816. Due to a printer error, the original city charter left the “h” off the city name. Regardless, Pittsburgh was the name used by city and state government, the public and the media.

In 1890, the United States Board on Geographic Names ruled that the final “h” was to be dropped in the names of all cities and towns ending in “burgh.” Despite this ruling, city government and the public of the Pennsylvania “Pittsburgh” still attached the “h” to the end of their city name. In 1911, after a persistent and loud protest by the residents of that city, the United States Board on Geographic Names reversed its decision and restored the “h” to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for historic reasons. None of the other cities and towns named Pittsburg in the United States had the “h” restored to their name.

In 1894, the Grand Army of the Republic held its 28<sup>th</sup> National Encampment in the “Steel City”. The G.A.R. added its voice to the protest by using the name Pittsburgh in most of its publications, souvenirs, badges and other memorabilia.



The Journal of the National Encampment, the Delegate Badge (see close up of pendant above-center) and the souvenir spoon all have the “H”, while the souvenir above and the 1892 Dept. badge to the left, do not.

## The Mansfield Civil War Show

By Janet Peacock

The Mansfield Civil War Show has honored yet another CWVHA member for his informative display. Peter Coulton of Tacoma, Washington was presented the Judges Award for his display on the Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of Washington and Alaska at the annual Ohio Civil War Collectors Show, May 3-4, 2008. Peter's collection of badges from various Washington G.A.R. Posts, photos and his account of the history of the G.A.R. in the Washington Territory made his display a memorable one. Peter has been collecting in this area for 37 years. This year, instead of trophies, the show chose to present clocks with a small plaque attached. Peter's clock trophy is shown below on his display.



Roger & Fran Heiple during their presentation

Photos by Janet Peacock

## The CWVHA Banquet

The annual CWVHA encampment banquet was again held at the Comfort Inn on Saturday night. After a delicious buffet meal and the CWVHA business meeting, the members were entertained with a presentation by Roger Heiple, aided by his wife, Fran. The presentation was "Voices of the Veterans." The presentation provided recorded voices of some of the last Civil War Veterans. Two of the veterans are heard on their appearance on the radio (and later TV) show. "This Is Your Life." A good time was had by all.

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### A Memorial Day Cartoon By George Finlayson

The cartoon to the right was taken from a 1915 issue of the National Tribune, then in its 37<sup>th</sup> year of distribution. The cartoon pictures an old veteran in his GAR uniform complete with his GAR membership badge and GAR campaign hat. The man is walking through the local cemetery carrying wreaths and a palm branch to place on the graves of fallen US military personnel. The three graves to the left of the man are marked "1861 Comrade", "1898 My Boy", and "1918 My Grandson". Each of the graves has a small US flag stuck into the ground in front of the gravestones. A US flag at half-mast stands behind and above the three graves. The name of the cartoon at the bottom is "UNBROKEN LINE OF LOYALTY". The cartoon is meant to remember the price America has paid for its freedom. It's sad to say, but the same cartoon could have been published in 1945 and 1952, as at least a few GAR men remained to honor two more graves for World War II and Korea. Except for the period between the War of 1812 and the Mexican War of 1848, every American generation has been touched by this sad ceremony.



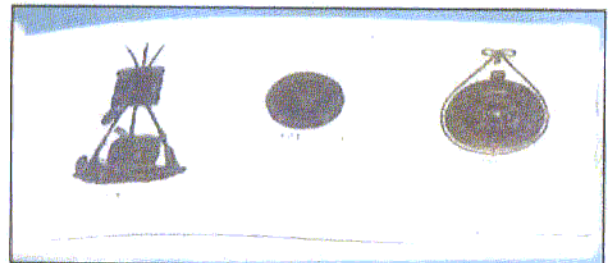
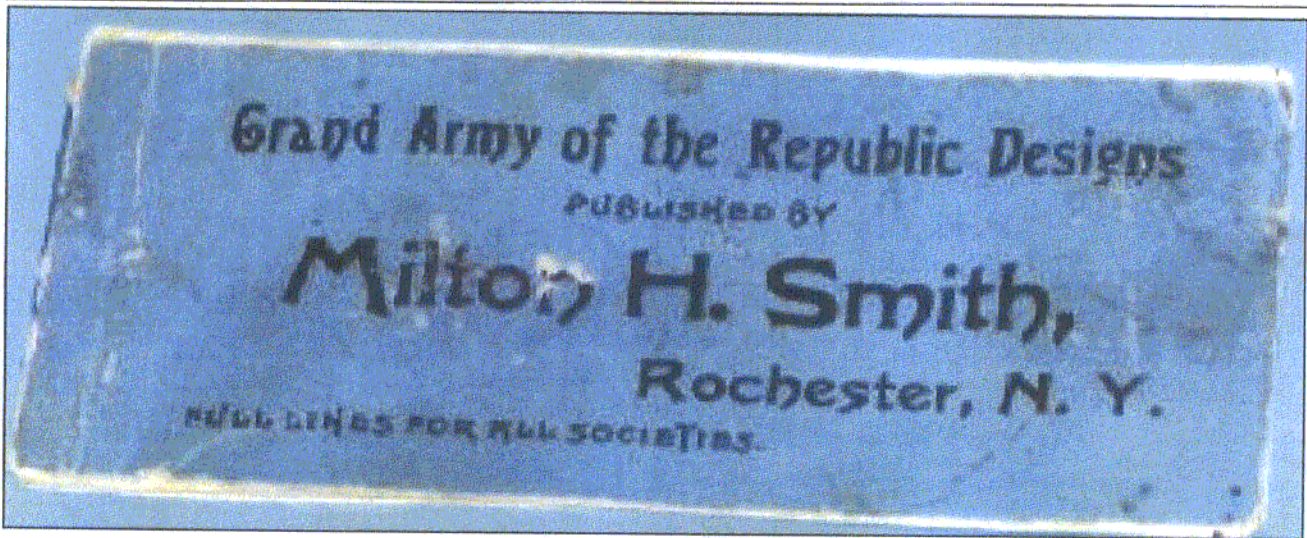
### An Exploding Memory By George Finlayson

During the recent Civil War show, the local Mansfield, Ohio paper published the following story and was entitled: "Civil War cannonball kills relic collector." Sam White was a Civil War relic collector, living in Chester, Virginia. Since he was a child, Sam crisscrossed Virginia, digging in the soil for souvenirs from a war that had devastated his state 90 years before his birth. Unfortunately, his hobby would cost him his life in his 53<sup>rd</sup> year. While restoring a cannonball he had recovered, the bomb exploded in his driveway, killing him and spewing shrapnel up to a quarter-mile away. The murder weapon was a 9-inch 75-pound naval cannonball, one of the more dangerous varieties with a more complex fuse. Many in the relic community were not only shocked, but also amazed that a century and a half cannonball had defied great odds and exploded. It's believed that White was using a drill or grinder to remove corrosion from the ball. "You can't drop these things on the ground and make them go off," said retired Col. John F. Biemeck, formerly of the Army Ordnance Corps. Because of the unusually fuse design, White may have thought that the powder had been removed and the ball inert.

## Calling Card Sample Design Booklet By Rance Hulshart

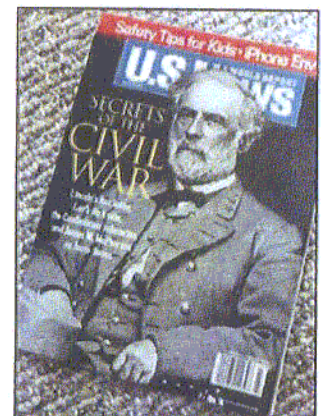
The booklet shown below is 5-5/16 inches wide and 2-5/16 inches tall. The booklet is a sampler of calling card designs for various societies. The sampler is published by Grand Army of the Republic Designs, which as the cover states is "published by Milton H. Smith" of Rochester, NY. The last line on the cover reassures the public that this booklet contains "Full Lines For All Societies."

The inside of the cover contains an article about the upcoming National Encampment to be held at Indianapolis. The date is not mentioned but no doubt refers to 27th National Encampment held in 1893 at Indianapolis, Indiana. What follows are twelve pages of various G.A.R., patriotic, and other miscellaneous Civil War related veteran organizations, Auxiliaries, etc. designs to be used on calling cards. Each design has a catalog number and an alphabetic telegraph code. The inside back cover has prices for various quantities and qualities. The rear cover explains the telegraph code.



### U.S. News & World Report—Untold Secrets of the Civil War

The July 2-9, 2008 issue of the US News & World Report has a cover story entitled "Secrets of the Civil War". The magazine has a number of interesting uncommon stories on that war. The article I found the most interesting was about the "Pacific Republic". This was a conspiracy by Confederate sympathizers to detach California and Oregon from the Union and join the South. There is an article on recent research discoveries on the CSS *Hunley* in its water tank outside Charleston, SC. Many of the articles are online at the magazines web site, <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/news/civilwar/>



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## The UVL Remembered the Maine

By Raymond Soafer

. When it comes to their badges, very few of the ribbons, medals and badges of the Union Veteran Legion could be classified as high art. An exception to this rule may be made for the ribbon pictured at right. Union Veteran Legion Encampment number 69 of Washington, D.C. issued the ribbon probably sometime in 1898. The celluloid in the center depicts what appears to be a gathering in a cemetery with a US flag flying high above. Under the photo is the altered cry from that war, "We Remembered the Maine."

From its red-white-blue bow-tie at the top to its red silk body, gold embossed letters, gold bullion tassel and oddly cut paper maker's mark on the reverse, this badge looks as though its 9-½ inch length was only manufactured last week.

Produced by Whitehead and Hoag, the ribbon is 110 years old and in incredible shape. The ribbon was attached with the use of a "T" pin at the top of the reverse of the ribbon. A second maker's mark is gold embossed right below the horizontal section of the "T" pin. The celluloid is attached to the ribbon by two rivets that split on the reverse to hold it in place. The typical W&H paper makers mark is cut to the angles of the bottom of the ribbon, thereby cutting off most of the manufacturer's message.

