



Volume 23, No. 1

The Veteran

July – September 2009

1891 G.A.R. Supplementary Delegate's Badge Ribbon

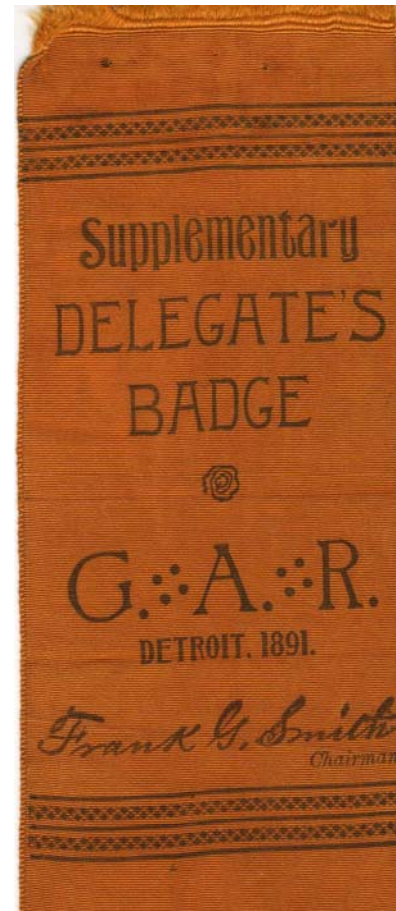
By George G. Kane

In the world of Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment Delegate badges, there is probably no more mysterious and rare piece than the 1891 ribbon shown below. For years I assumed that this was a ribbon given out due to a shortage of Delegate Badges given out at delegate registration on the day before the national encampment began. If you look up the word, “supplementary,” the dictionary describes it as “something added to complete a thing, supply a deficiency; to reinforce or extend a whole.” It does not say replace. So what was its purpose?

1891 was the silver anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stevenson founded the organization in 1866. Secretly, Stevenson was following a Republican political agenda. Political intrigue and a disastrous 3-level membership structure nearly destroyed the fledgling group. The Grand Army limped on through the 1870's and finally began to expand in the early 1880's. By its 25th anniversary, the G.A.R. was nearly a half million strong. Politicians looked to these veterans for support. Many senators and representatives owed their seats to these veterans. Many veterans were state and national congressman.

1891 was not only the silver anniversary of the G.A.R., but also the zenith of its power. In a few years congress would vote the veterans an incredible pension package. Almost every union veteran would receive a pension. Nearly 20 percent of the Nation's income would go to civil war pensioners.

Grand Army National Encampments of the 1890's were incredible spectacles that entertained veterans and their families. In the years before television, radios and computers, this was entertainment at its best. The encampments included monumental triumphant arches, incredible light displays, fireworks, bunting, banners, streamers and other street ornaments. The large parades drew massive crowds. Besides the marching veterans, bands, floats, animals, clowns and circus types worked the crowd. Although the GAR had a uniform standard, this went out the door during encampment week, especially headgear. Some posts had spiked helmets; some bands had two-foot busby's. Many National Officers were fare and oft hats.



1891 GAR Supplementary Delegate's Badge Ribbon

The President's Message

Dear Members:

We are almost half way through our CWWHA year. I have been having a good year discovering new pieces for my Mississippi Marine Brigade collection, as well as several unique items for my Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veteran Legion collections.

Lets hope you are as lucky filling those holes in your own collections. If you do find something of interest, why don't you share these "finds" with the rest of the CWWHA. I know our Editor would love to hear from you. Maybe you can pen an article for "The Veteran."

Let me know if you have any concerns, questions, or other matters you may have about our association.

Sincerely

Dan M. Mitchell
President

CWWHA Officers

President	Dan M. Mitchell	dmitc874@aol.com
VP	John Mullan	jj318@comcast.net
Secretary	Shane Bowles	badgesu2@bellsouth.net
Treasurer	Dave Aeberli	dla9372@verizon.net
Editor	George G. Kane	gkane217@live.com

Contributors

* Everitt Bowles * Noel Preston * Tom McCrory * Bedford Hayes *

2010 Ohio Civil War Show

The family of Don Williams has announced that the show will go on in 2010 in spite of the death of its founder. The show's web site has announced the dates for next year will be Saturday, May 1st and Sunday, May 2nd, 2010. The web site is:

www.ohiocivilwarshow.com

If you're interested in renting a table, you can contact Wayne Williams by e-mail at Info@ohiocivilwarshow.com or by phone at: (419) 884-2194 (Ohio)

Table of Contents

1891 G.A.R. Supplementary Delegate's Ribbon Badge	1, 3
President's and Editor's Messages	2
National Tribune on-line	4
Digitized Civil War Photos	4
A Poem to the Commander-in-Chief	5
1898 GAR National Ticket Booklet	6
Life Father, Like Son, A Family of Assassins?	7
The Crippled Union Soldiers' Association	8
How They Were Made	9
Grand Army "Colored Posts"	10, 11
An Unusual GAR Post Badge	12

The Editor's Message by George G. Kane

The 200th anniversary of any historical event in this country's history is usually met with great fanfare. The bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's birthday (February 12, 1809) has been relatively quiet. The broadcast media has been the exception. The History Channel, the History Channel International, the Discovery Channel, USA and other networks have produced a flood of Lincoln programs. The programs range from Lincoln's assassination to the repeated attempts to steal Lincoln's corpse from his grave. My favorite show is "April 1865" the last month of the civil war that could have turned out quite differently.

I am always looking for new material. If you have an interesting, unique or unusual civil war veteran's relic, badge, ribbon or whatever, drop me a line.

George Kane

The Veteran

The Veteran is published quarterly and is the official publication of the Civil War Veterans Historical Association. All articles, photographs, and art is copyrighted, 1996-2010. All rights reserved. Nothing may be reprinted or copied without permission of the 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.

1891 GAR Supplementary Delegate's Ribbon *(continued from front page)*

Street vendors and shopkeepers could make a large percentage of their yearly income during encampment week. Cities promised the veterans anything to have their annual encampment held in their metropolis.

Grand Army national encampment delegate badges were also ornate during this period. The 1888 and 1890 badges had locket for pendants that opened up to reveal profiles and inscriptions. Many had overlays and drops. The 1891 badge (right) was manufactured in silver and presented in a leather case with silk lining with silver print.

In all this high Victorian era of excess, how was this "Supplementary Delegate's Badge" ribbon ever created? The ribbon is the epitome of bland. The closest ornate feature is a small rose between "Badge" and "G.A.R." The top and bottom of the ribbon have a straight and squiggly line border. The ribbon simply states "Supplementary / DELEGATE'S / BADGE." A rose face separates the top and bottom halves of the ribbon. Below this are the initials G.A.R. Between the "G" and the "A" and the "A" and the "R" are four dots above the periods in the form of a diamond. Below the G.A.R is "DETROIT, 1891" in a very small font. Below the city and date is the autograph of Frank G. Smith. Underneath the autograph is the word "Chairman" on the right margin. The ribbon measures 2-3/8 inches wide and 5-7/8 inches long. The ribbon is a gold color, similar to the gold backing ribbons of many national encampment badges.

Ford G. Smith is listed as chairman of the Badge Committee in the Program of this encampment. The simplicity of this badge leads one to believe that it was a last minute creation. In some other years, there were problems with the badges themselves. In 1914 the manufacturer had to set up a repair table due to problems with the pendant separating from the loop atop the pendant. This or some other problem may have afflicted the 1891 delegate badge forcing the creation of a temporary ribbon / badge for delegates to use to access certain rooms or needed to attend certain encampment functions.

This, of course, is all conjecture. So if any member could enlighten us more on this subject, could you please contact the Editor? Thanks.



**1891 G.A.R. National
Encampment Delegate Badge
Obverse above - Reverse below**



The National Tribune, Free on-line

By George G. Kane

For a couple of years now, the Library of Congress has been running a web site called “Chronicling America”. The site has made available digitized pages of America’s historic newspapers on the Internet. Originally the site only provided newspapers from the 1900-1910 era. The site now spans the years 1880-1922 and includes almost a million and a half digitized newspaper pages from 15 states (AZ, CA, FL, HI, KY, MN, MO, NE, NY, OH, PA, TX, UT, VA & WA) and the District of Columbia. This summer the LOC pushed the front of this database from 1890 to 1880. Unfortunately they only added one paper with issues in the 1880-1889 period, the *Omaha Daily Bee*. I recently returned to this web site and found that they had not only pushed the *Bee*’s issues back to 1874, but it had other papers in this decade added to the database. Included in this group was *The National Tribune* of Washington, DC. *The National Tribune*, established in 1877, became the national organ of the Grand Army of the Republic in the early 1880’s. For many years, the GAR membership badge was pictured in the middle of this papers masthead. On this site, *The National Tribune* pages are digitized for all issues from August 20, 1881 to April 27, 1911. In 1917, *The National Tribune* added *The Stars and Stripes* to its name. Hopefully the LOC will add the four missing early years and years after 1911 to its database. The best part is that it’s absolutely free at:

www.chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/pages

The search engine resembles the Google Advance Search. The answer sets and navigating a page take a little practice to master. The answer set will begin with thumbnail views of the page (miniature 3” x 4” photos of the page, highlighting the words you are searching). These come 10 to a display. You just click on the page you want to see. You can change this to “list view” which displays just the description. You can manipulate the answer sets by sorting by state, title or date. Once you have a page display, make sure you click on “Draw Zoom Box” or Zoom. Highlight the section of the page you want to peruse using your mouse and mouse left button. It will zoom in on that area of the page, enlarging it so that it can read. A small screen or a laptop is not recommended.

Digitized Civil War Photos

Another web site that has recently appeared on the Internet is from the University of Washington at Seattle. In one of their collections is a 1915 grouping of photos of GAR members of the Stevens Post No. 1 of Seattle, WA. The 106 cabinet cards were housed in album and donated to the Seattle Public Library before 1971, where they still reside. The photos, except 10, are identified. The site is www.content.lib.washington.edu/garvets/. Click on “Browse Collection.” Click on any photo and you will get an enlarged copy of the photo. Below the photo is an impressive amount of information about this veteran, including dates of birth and death and locations, civil war service record, burial location, obituaries, photographer and library info.

Photos at right are:
David B. Cressey
Co.I, 1st LA Cav.
Edward A. Ziebrath
Co. B, 4th MN Inf.
Albert Herriman
Co. D, 41st OH Inf
w/Ohio CW Badge



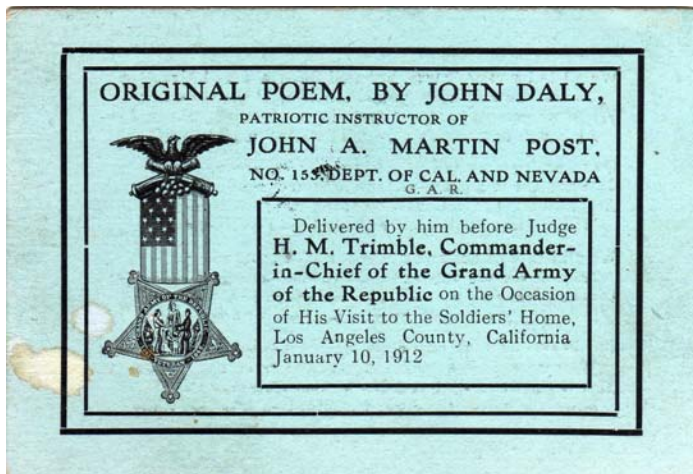
A Poem to the Commander in Chief

By Noel B. Preston

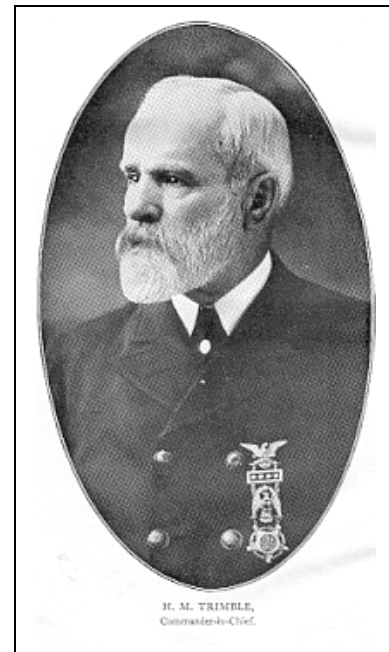
In January of 1912, Judge Henry Marion Trimble, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was traveling the United States visiting GAR Posts, Departments, and male and female auxiliaries. On January 10th, he was a guest of the Soldiers Home in Sawtelle, Los Angeles County, California. At this meeting, a member of John A. Martin GAR Post no. 153, John Daly, the post patriotic instructor, delivered an original poem commemorating the visit of the Commander in Chief. A small four-page booklet was created to hand out at this recital. The booklet is on index stock measuring 10" x 3 3/8" and folded in half. The cover is shown below. The other three pages contain the 11 quatrains of the poem.

He begins with a greeting, "We all bid you welcome, honored Chieftain and Sire, To see you and hear you is our hearts' great desire." In the third quatrain he reminisces about the war. "We still talk of battle of the march and the scout, And of wading through mud in the camp and en-route." In the next few quatrains he laments the death of comrades and their march into the hereafter. "They have gone as recruits to the infinite zone, For God's loyal army at the foot of the Throne." He moves on with "There's a time for to mourn and a time for to dance."

In the next couple of quatrains he speaks of the Soldiers home. "You will find us here happy without trouble or care, With good rations to eat and good clothing to wear." On the last page he speaks of the surrounding countryside and that "we are happy and free." He ends the poem by repeating their welcome of Commander Trimble, "Again, honored Chieftain, as we near the bright shore, We all bid you welcome – 'tis our hearts joint outpour." Although not worthy of the Bard, the poem is a good attempt, worthy of the guest.



At the 1911 National Encampment, allegations in *Pearson's Magazine* claimed mismanagement and abuse of veterans at a number of National Soldiers' Homes. A committee sent to the Dayton Home found no such abuses. Commander Trimble visited a number of these Homes, including Sawtelle, probably to see for himself the conditions of these institutions. With the next encampment meeting in Los Angeles, he was probably not taking any chances.



GAR CIC H. M. Trimble

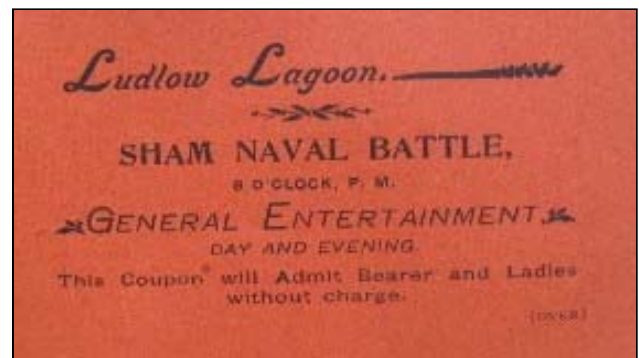
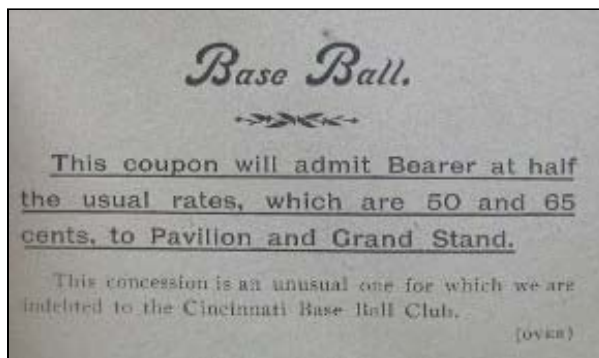
Grand Army of the Republic Reunion Coupon Booklet

By George G. Kane

Coupon books for GAR National Encampments were distributed during many of these reunions. The booklet shown on this page, for the 1898 GAR National Encampment at Cincinnati, is probably the earliest I've seen. The booklets were probably handed out at the encampment registration with the veterans' delegate badge and other info on local attractions. This booklet is 4-1/4-inches long x 2-1/4-inches wide. There are twelve coupons held together by a single staple. These are rarely found with all the coupons, but this booklet has eleven of the twelve possible coupons. Only the last coupon is missing. The booklet appears to have been issued by the Citizens Committee. On the back cover are notices from the committee. "In case of any trouble, telephone or send to headquarters, near Big Arch on Fourth Street. Telephone 407." Makes you wonder if this was the first time that telephones were used for communications at a GAR encampment. The back cover also talks of availability of Physicians, rest areas, ice water, and toilet facilities. Information booths were available throughout the center of the city.

Coupons Included in Booklet:

1. Camp Fire
2. Ludlow Lagoon Naval Sham Battle
3. River Excursion
4. Zoo Gardens
5. Art Museum
6. Theater
7. Base Ball Game
8. Civic Parade
9. Fire Works
10. Rockwood Pottery
11. Fort Thomas
12. Street Cars (Missing)



Like Father Like Son, A Family of Assassins? By George G. Kane

With the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln being celebrated this year, many video documentaries, magazine stories and other media creations have focused on the 16th President of the United States. So it was no surprise when the History Channel's show "*The History Detectives*" presented a case based on the Booth family and a letter written in anger by a member of this family to an American President.

You might assume that the letter was from John Wilkes Booth, but you would be wrong. The letter was sent from John Wilkes' father, Junius Brutus Booth to President Andrew Jackson. A copy of the letter was at the Hermitage Museum, the residence of Jackson in Nashville, Tennessee. The History Detectives brought the letter to the "Jackson Letter Project" at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville where a collection of every letter sent and received by President Jackson is being catalogued. The Project knew of the letter, but the authenticity of the letter had always been in doubt. A clerk at the Jackson White House had added the word "Anonymous" to the letter. Evidently, he had assumed that the letter was a hoax. The letter, which is in the Library of Congress, was never authenticated because of this one-word addition.

The original letter was transferred to the Folger-Shakespearian Museum in Wash., DC to compare the handwriting on letters owned by the museum. Junius Brutus Booth was not in the habit of signing his full name but usually used his first two initials. Other than this, handwriting idiosyncrasies within the letters seemed to be identical.

The letter was written at the Brower's Hotel in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1835. Booth was in Philly on the 3rd and 4th to perform in the plays Othello & Richard III. Brower's was a usual haunt of Booth's.



The letter starts, "You damned old scoundrel. I will cut your throat while sleeping. I'll have you burned at the stake in the city of Washington." The letter insists that Jackson pardon two men sentenced to death. A postscript states, "You know me, look out!" Booth, a known madman and alcoholic, had skipped the plays and went on a drunken binge.

Later, the Jackson Letter Project discovered a letter from Booth printed in a Philadelphia paper in August 1835. In the letter, Booth apologizes for, "My insane behavior in writing insolent letters to my best patrons and to the authorities of this country. I can scarcely hope to be pardoned... May God preserve Gen. Jackson and this happy Republic is the prayer of this subscriber."

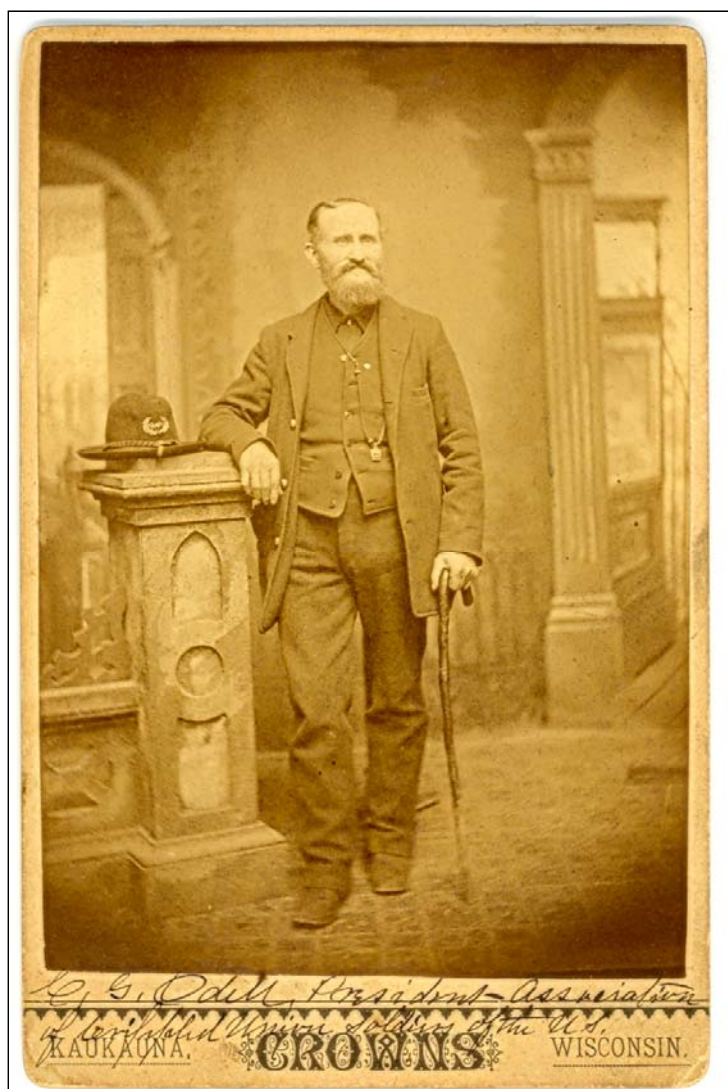
The letter, in fact, had been written by John Wilkes Booth's father. This episode will, no doubt, be rerun later in the year. Look for it on your local PBS station.

The Crippled Union Soldiers' Association By Tom McCrory

I recently came across a Cabinet Card of a Union Veteran photographed in Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The man pictured, who appears to be in his 60's, is leaning on a podium or post with his right hand and standing with the aid of a carved slightly crooked cane and is wearing what appears to be a GAR uniform. There looks like a lapel button on his vest that might be a GAR membership button and a watch chain with a fob. His hands and arms appear to be original so his crippling civil war wound must have been with his legs or feet. A wide brim campaign hat with a GAR hat badge is on the podium next to his arm. Between the photo and the Photographer's name and location is written in pen:

“C. G. Odell, President, Association of Crippled Union Soldiers of the U.S.”

I have been unable to find anything on this group except for a motion in the 1890 US Congress. The association was denied acquiring a captured cannon, because there wasn't any available. They wanted the cannon, not for badges or medals, but to fire off the cannon in front of their national headquarters, presumably in the District of Columbia.



The identity of this man has two candidates. One is Charles G. O'Dell, who lived in Buffalo, WI and was in the First US Sharpshooters. He had a pension, but the 1890 Veteran Census did not mention any crippling injury. The other was George C. O'Dell of Oshkosh, who was in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. Neither did his pension spell out a crippling injury. He might have been visiting Wisconsin on behalf of the CUSA at a local meeting or encampment. On the back is a salutation written in his hand: *“Compliments of C. G. O'Dell to those who helped to save the Union.”* I've looked through countless on-line 19th century newspapers and magazines and have been unable to find anything on the Crippled Union Veterans Association. If any member knows anything about this group, could they please contact the Editor?

Grand Army “Colored Posts” by George G. Kane

In July of 1862, the US Congress passed the Confiscation Act. This act freed slaves from any Slaveholder in open rebellion. This act empowered the president to use any freed slaves in the US Army in any capacity that he might see. In September of 1862, President Lincoln, in a preliminary proclamation, declared that all slaves in states in rebellion would be freed as of January 1, 1863. In January 1863 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. In May 1863, the US War Department issued General Order 143, which established the “Bureau of Colored Troops.” These troops became known as “US Colored Troops.” Over the course of the war, 175 regiments and 178,000 free black and freed slaves joined the fight.

In October of 1863, the War Department issued General Order No. 329. Any citizen in a slave state not in the Confederacy could offer their slaves for enlistment. If the slave were accepted, the slaveholder would receive a certificate that would entitle him to compensation for the service of the slave. Upon filing a valid deed of manumission, making a satisfactory proof of title and signing an oath of allegiance, the slaveholder could be compensated up to \$300.

By the end of the war, one tenth of all Union troops were black. Led by white officers, the USCT suffered 2,751 combat casualties and 68,178 casualties from all causes. The black soldiers were limited in rank and were originally paid less than white soldiers. Most of the “colored” troops were used for garrison duty, but some regiments were involved in significant battles. The 41st USCT regiment was present at Lee’s surrender at Appomattox. Of the total number of black troops, four states, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi provided almost half (49%) of these men.

In 1880, black veterans of the civil war petitioned the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to be allowed to form their own Posts. The CIC referred the issued to the National Encampment for consideration. Before the encampment, the petition was submitted to department commanders, all of whom rejected the idea and gave “expediency” (Webster’s Dictionary – “a regard for what is politic or advantageous rather than what is right or just.”) as the reason. Vigorous opposition to “colored” GAR posts resulted in inaction by the CIC and the GAR. In 1883 and 1884, a number of “colored” posts were chartered in Michigan and Pennsylvania. In 1888 the rules of the GAR were amended so that a post rejected for muster in a department could appeal directly to the CIC. In 1891, the refusal of the GAR Dept. of Louisiana to muster 9 “colored” posts forced the CIC to revoke the charters of a number of white posts in that state and replace the department commander. Soon after this event, “colored” posts began to bolster the declining membership of the Grand Army. Below and on the next page is a list of black posts chartered in the GAR. If you know of any other black posts, please contact me.

Department	No.	Last Name	First Name	City	State	Misc.
Delaware	4	Sumner	Charles	Wilmington	DE	
Georgia	8	Shaw	Robert G.	Savannah	GA	10/17/1889
Georgia	9	Hunter	David	Beaufort	SC	Trans from VA & NC (#29)
Georgia	12	Lincoln	Abraham	Hilton Head	SC	7/13/1892
Georgia	13	Reed	William N.	Charleston	SC	8/20/1894
Georgia	15	Delaney		Brunswick	GA	12/17/1896
Kentucky	?	Hanson		Winchester	KY	
Louisiana	9	Caillaux	Andre	New Orleans	LA	
Louisiana	10	Bassett	C. J.	New Orleans	LA	
Louisiana	11	Grant	U. S.	New Orleans	LA	
Louisiana	12	Crowder	John H.	New Orleans	LA	
Louisiana	13	Sheridan	Phil	Algiers (N.O.)	LA	
Louisiana	14	Orillion	Oscar	New Orleans	LA	
Louisiana	15	Ellsworth		New Orleans	LA	
Louisiana	16	Ransom		Natchez	MS	
Louisiana	17	Elliott	R. B.	Vicksburg	MS	
Louisiana	48	Wilson	Henry	Alexandria	LA	
Maryland	7	Baltimore		Baltimore	MD	
Maryland	8	Baltimore		Baltimore	MD	

Department	No.	Last Name	First Name	City	State	Misc.
Maryland	9	Baltimore		Baltimore	MD	
Massachusetts	134	Bell	Robert A.	Boston	MA	
Massachusetts	146	Shaw	Robert G.	New Bedford	MA	
Michigan	157	Anderson	Albert	Cassopolis	MI	1883-1933
Michigan	184	Brown	John	Detroit	MI	1883-1910
Missouri	9	?		Kansas City	MO	1882-?
Missouri	42	Chandler	Albert	Macon City	MO	
Missouri	207	Brooks	Col.	Hannibal	MO	
Missouri	212	Taylor	George	Richmond	MO	
Missouri	418	Shaw	Sgt. Clay	Sedalia	MO	
Missouri	459	Whaling	John	St. Joseph	MO	
Missouri	539	Smith	Tilman	Moberly	MO	(or Tirrell?)
Missouri	544	Rusk	General Jere M.	St. Charles	MO	
Missouri	583	Whaling	John	St. Joseph	MO	
Missouri	6 or 363			Jefferson City	MO	
New Jersey	4	Camden		Camden	NJ	6/28/1881
New Jersey	8	Bayard		Trenton	NJ	
New Jersey	51	Robeson	William P.	Camden	NJ	
New Jersey	53	Delaney	Major Martin	Atlantic City	NJ	1901e
New Jersey	113	Murray	John	Cape May City	NJ	
New Jersey	119	Caillaux	Capt. Andrew	Asbury Park	NJ	1895e
New York	234	Andrews	John A.	New York City	NY	
New York	255	Stevens	Thaddeus	New York City	NY	
New York	519	Cole	Wesley E.	Kingston	NY	
New York	?	Morton	O. P.	?	NY	
Ohio	36	Sheridan		Cincinnati	OH	1870
Oklahoma	42	Hooker	Joe	Guthrie	OK	
Oklahoma	76	McCall	James	Guthrie	OK	
Pennsylvania	23	Gowen		Pottsville	PA	
Pennsylvania	27	Jackson	John W.	Philadelphia	PA	
Pennsylvania	80	Shaw		West Chester	PA	1867
Pennsylvania	80	Bryant	Robert	Philadelphia	PA	
Pennsylvania	103	Sumner	Charles	Philadelphia	PA	1887 reported 15 colored posts in
Pennsylvania	369	Small	David E.	York	PA	the department of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania	412	McConkey	Major James	Peach Bottom	PA	
Pennsylvania	439	Bryan	Lt. William	Unityville	PA	
Pennsylvania	444	Keith		Wilkes-Barre	PA	
Pennsylvania	487	Roberts	William	Christiana	PA	8/4/1886 - 1931
Pennsylvania	593	Elliott	George H.	Uniontown	PA	disbanded 1886
Pennsylvania	607	Benn	Sgt.	Lancaster	PA	1/28/1892 - 12/31/1909
Pennsylvania	?	?	?	Harrisburg	PA	1887
Potomac	4	Morton	O. P.	Washington	DC	7/21/1879
Rhode Island	13	Ives		Providence	RI	
Tennessee	4	Lincoln		Nashville	TN	
Tennessee	10	Lathrop		Pulaski	TN	
Tennessee	22	Chickamauga		Chattanooga	TN	
Tennessee	26	Giddings	J. R.	Athens	TN	1887e
Tennessee	33	Gillenwaters	Henry	Rogersville	TN	1887e
Texas	?	Austin		Austin	TX	1896-Never mustered
Virginia	29	Hunter	David	Beaufort	SC	Transferred To GA (#9)
Wisconsin	261	Ledergerber	Joseph A.	Keshena	WI	Indian members only
Wisconsin	278	Oneida		Oneida	WI	Indian members only

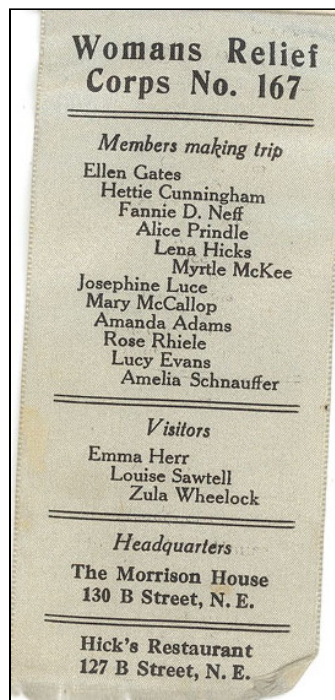
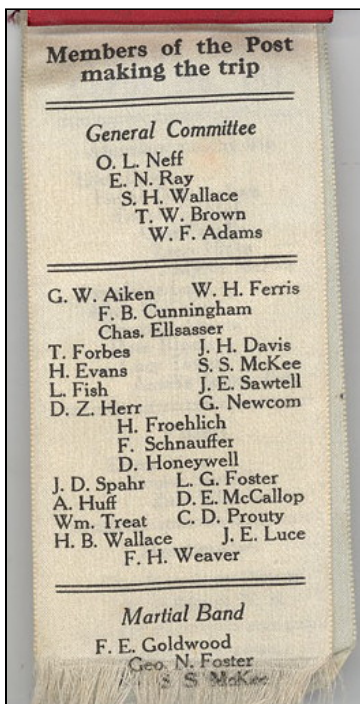
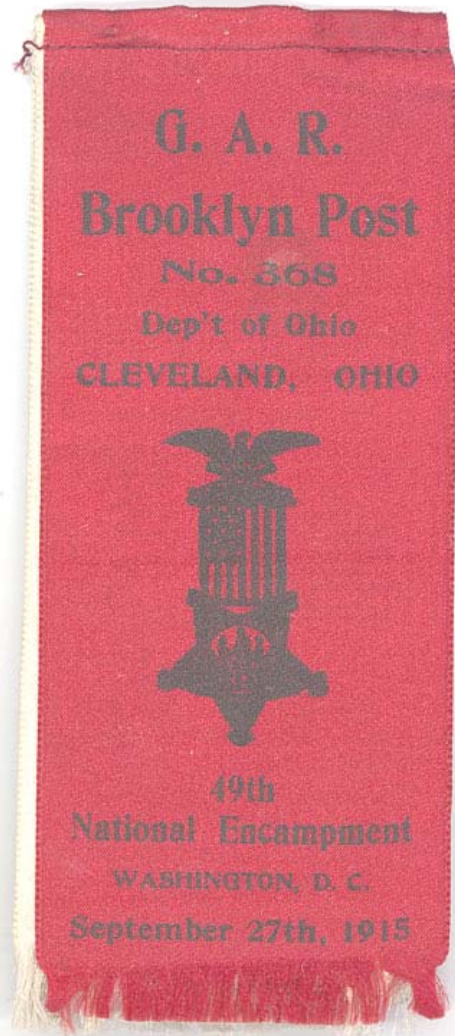
Year plus "e" = Found in that year Dept. Encampment Journal.
--

An Unusual GAR Post Badge by Everitt Bowles

Grand Army Posts created many ribbons and badges for various occasions. The annual National Encampment was no exception. Ribbons were created from almost every post for this event. Brooklyn Post No. 368 of Cleveland, Ohio was no exception. The ribbon they created for the 49th national encampment appears to be a common ribbon, red with black print and the image of the membership badge in the middle. The attendees from this post may have even had to provide their own hanger.

The reason that this ribbon is different from most ribbons of this or any other encampment lies behind the ribbon. Two other white ribbons are attached to the back of the ribbon.

Hidden, where no one can see them are lists of the attendees from the camp and the Womans Relief Corps auxiliary of the camp.



The first white ribbon is titled "Members of the Post making the trip." Below the title are three groups listing the "General Committee," a list of members, and a list of "Martial Band" members.

The second white ribbon is titled "Womans Relief Corps No. 167." Below are lists of "Members making trip" and "Visitors". The Post / Corps Headquarters at the Morrison House is listed with its address below the "Visitors" list. An Ad for the Hick's Restraint is at the bottom with its address, adjacent to the hotel.

A total of 5 committee members, 24 members, 3 band members, 12 auxiliary members and 3 woman visitors made up this contingent of 47 travelers.