Lincoln Symposium and
121st MOLLUS Congress

The Lincoln Memorial University has been selected for two important events. The 121st National Congress of The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Lincoln Symposium “Now He Belongs to the Ages” will be held at this historic University in Harrogate, Tennessee on October 20-21, 2006.

The Symposium brings together a lineup of distinguished historians, including Dr. Barry Schwartz, author and keynote speaker for the Friday night banquet. Each presenter comes with impressive credentials and authorship of inspiring Civil War books. You will find details of the schedule of events and brief biographies of the speakers on our MOLLUS website.

The business meetings of MOLLUS and DOLLUS will take place at the University on Saturday from 2-5 p.m. The headquarters for members and guests is the Middlesboro, Kentucky Holiday Inn Express, which is offering rooms at an excellent rate of $67.45 for single or double. Early room registration is advised, as this rate applies to a limited block of rooms for our members and guests. The Lincoln Memorial University has generously offered to provide shuttle service from the Knoxville airport to the hotel. A call to order by our Commander-in-Chief and registration form for the Lincoln Symposium and 121st Congress can be found elsewhere in this Journal.

The Influence of West Point During the Lincoln Era

The following is from a speech given in 1972 before the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, by Major General Roland M. Gleszer, USA, Director of Military Support, U.S. Army. General Gleszer, former Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, was a member of the Class of 1940 at West Point, died August 25, 2000, at the age of 85.

Over the years, I have seen the United States Military Academy from many perspectives...as a cadet, as a colonel commanding a cadet regiment and as a father of a West Pointer. From this exposure, I have drawn one vivid and significant impression, that being this: For many years, the Academy has enjoyed an unparalleled respect and support from the American people. Regardless of the political climate at any given time, the grassroots popular faith in the dignity and worth of West Point has remained high, and virtually unshakable.

As a cadet, I was often told that, in terms of popular image, cadets rank with generals. As an officer, I quickly learned the validity of this comment. Going from cadet to officer was, in a paradoxical sense, both a demotion in image and a promotion in rank.

Now...what is the genesis of this emotional and what might be considered an irrational popularity? What were the factors that continued page 2
Message from the Commander-in-Chief

On April 15th 2006, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Karl F. Schaeffer represented the Loyal Legion at the 50th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, Illinois. I understand that it was a beautiful spring Saturday, and the ceremony was well attended. I extend my thanks to both Karl and to Past Commander-in-Chief Douglas Niermeyer for their participation in this important event.

Less than two weeks after the Lincoln Tomb ceremonies, the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund received the balance of a bequest from estate of Thomas L. W. Johnson, who died in January 2005. As many of you know, Tom was the Commander of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion as well as organizing the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony for over four decades. We are extremely appreciative of Tom’s generous bequest.

The 121st Congress is quickly approaching, and this issue of the Journal has the registration forms for this enjoyable weekend at Lincoln Memorial University. LMU was founded in 1897 by a member of MOLLUS, Major General Oliver O. Howard (Insignia #3808). The Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum at LMU has one of the largest private Lincoln collections in the world. The Lincoln Symposium, which will be held the weekend of our Congress, will examine the aftermath of President Lincoln’s assassination and the attempts to reunify the country after four years of war.

I look forward to seeing you in October at the 121st Congress.
A Salute to New Companions

In support of the Membership Campaign of 2005 and 2006, we extend a warm welcome and a military salute to those recently elected companions (since November 2005) of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Jeffry C. Burden, Chancellor-in-Chief

Military Companion

Insignia # Commandery

Hereditary Companions

Galin George Good 22441 Cal
Delbert A. Bowman 22442 New York
Carroll Devol Brett 22443 Virginia
Timothy Bruce Killam 22444 Michigan

Associate Companions

John Robert Harman A208 Virginia

Hereditary Membership Program

This continuous program is in effect each fiscal year, October 1 through September 30. Each Companion who recruits a minimum of three (3) new Hereditary Companions each fiscal year will be awarded a “Lincoln MOLLUS Certificate of Appreciation” along with a “Lincoln Membership Medal of Honor” presented by our Commander-in-Chief. These awards will be presented at our annual National Congress, the Lincoln Memorial Ceremony in Washington, D.C. and at the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, IL. For those Companions physically unable to attend one of these events alternate arrangements can be made but we encourage everyone to try to attend at least one of these three major yearly events. Membership, new and current, is the lifeblood of our historic Military Order and will ensure that our noble Order will endure for countless generations to come.

Remembering “MOLLUS” In Your Will

After you provide for your family and other matters, would you consider including a memorial gift in your will to our hallowed Order? Your gift to the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund, which is tax deductible, would be used to support the preservation of battlefields, monuments and programs that serve to memorialize the Civil War. In this way you would be perpetuating the memory of your Civil War ancestors and fellow companions.
Influence of West Point from page 2

first time in the days prior to Bull Run. Yet, learn they did. They proved their ability to both apply their lessons and extrapolate from their knowledge. And, as in many other wars that have been fought, the battlefield proved to be a demanding school.

The war, in addition to placing the Academy’s graduates in difficult situations, also, forced the Academy as an institution into an awkward and precarious position.

As a result of the secession, a total of 286 West Pointers, including 65 cadets, had opted for the Confederacy. Although the total was by no means overwhelming, Southerners had long dominated the critical posts within the army and a loss of so many key officers panicked the civilian leaders in Washington.

This anxiety developed into an attack upon the Academy itself. In a report that was issued the First of January 1861, Secretary of War Cameron, stated “the large disaffection has excited the most profound astonishment and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause.”

President Lincoln himself, echoed similar sentiments in a message given on the 4th of July 1861: “It is worthy of note that in this government’s hour of trial, large numbers of those in the Army and Navy who have been favored as officers have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them.”

These early comments of the President have been attributed by many to his personal experience as a militia captain during the Blackhawk War. But regardless of origin, the impact of his comments were felt. The dismay of many West Pointers was compounded by the fact that the critics seemed ignorant of the fact that many southern born graduates had remained loyal to the Union.

But...as the War progressed, Lincoln’s respect for the Academy and for the quality of the men it produced grew. As Commander-in-Chief, he could see the necessity and worth of having a corps of trained professionals upon whom the burden of the War could be placed. To Lincoln the politician, the value of having a professional and fundamentally non-political military during a time of crisis was also evident.

Another factor that Lincoln admired in the men of West Point. Both of the North and the South...was, their inherent sense of brotherhood, a feeling that Lincoln himself hoped to maintain within the nation as a whole, despite the divisions of War.

I would like to recount a few incidents drawn from Fleming’s “The Men and Times of West Point,” that are indicative of the spirit that existed between men of both sides, especially those entrusted with responsibilities of high level command. They are symbolic of the sense of humanity and the recognition of common ties that existed.

One such story concerns General Custer and his old friend Col. Tom Rosser. In his reckless daring, Custer often found himself charging The Confederate Cavalry commanded by Rosser. One day in the full view of the Northern sharpshooters, Rosser threw back his red lined cape and boldly reconnoitered the enemy lines. Custer, riding up and down his line, hastily ordered everyone to hold their fire. The next day, under a flag of truce, Custer sent Rosser this message: “Tom, do not expose yourself so. Yesterday I could have killed you.”

Even Grant, the relentless pursuer, never forgot that he was fighting men who had been his classmates and friends. The story is recounted of the evening when Grant sent scouts forward to determine why the men of George Pickett’s division were burning so many campfires. When the scouts returned and informed Grant that the fires were in honor of Pickett’s newborn son, Grant ordered answering bonfires to be made. A few days later, under a flag of truce, a baby’s silver service was delivered to Gen. Pickett, engraved: “To George Pickett, Jr., from his father’s friend, U.S. Grant.”

The ultimate example of this appreciation of comradeship is engrained in the humanitarian terms of surrender dictated at Appomattox. When Walt Whitman heard the conditions of this surrender he declared: “Affection shall solve the problems of freedom yet.” Without a doubt, his tribute had been earned in part by West Pointers, both of the North and the South.

In some respects, this spirit of Appomattox died with Lincoln. The nation began the long and bitter road of reconstruction—a time in which wounds did not heal, and a time in which bitterness remained. But among West Pointers, reconciliation remained not only a hope but a reality. Grant entertained Longstreet in his home, and in one of his first official acts as President, granted Longstreet a position as Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans. It was this desire for reconciliation that prompted several West Pointers to form an association of graduates, an organization which launched an all out effort to recruit Southerners back into the armed forces of the nation. As early as 1868, young men from the Southern States were once again admitted to the Military Academy. If alive, Lincoln would have approved...

In summary, the Lincoln Era was a time of challenge and testing for West Point. The Academy had survived the attacks of the Jacksonian years. It had shown itself equal to the tasks of the Mexican War, and it had emerged as a corps of young and professional officers upon whom the nation could count. The Academy had been a place where men could grow and dream, but when the dreams were shattered by the advent of war, the sense of brotherhood remained, adding humanity to the conflict and a hope of reconciliation in the years that followed.

But more important than any other factor, the Academy had come of age and had proven itself in the eyes of the nation. By their accomplishments, its graduates had forged a tradition of sacrifice, and a reputation for integrity upon which the Academy draws to this day. It found a lasting place in the hearts and minds of the American people.

[This article, submitted by Karl F. Schaeffer, Sr. Vice Commander-in-Chief, is a reprint from the Loyal Legion Bulletin of August, 1972.]
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
ADNA ROMANZA
CHAFFEE SR., USA
(1842 Ohio - 1914 California)
Original Member of the District of
Columbia Commandery
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the
United States
By Douglas Nieremeyer, Past Commander-in-Chief

Adna Romanza Chaffee Sr. was born April 14, 1842 in Orwell, Ohio; one of 12 children of Truman Bibbins and Grace (Hyde) Chaffee and was educated at a nearby country school.

In July of 1861 on his way to join a volunteer regiment, Adna came across a recruiting party for the 6th Cavalry Regiment and enlisted. He served as a Private, Sargeant, and 1st Sargeant of Troop K of the 6th Cavalry, U.S. Army (USA) from July 22, 1861 to May 12, 1863 and saw action in the Peninsular campaign, the battle of Antietam, the battle of Fredericksburg, and the Stoneman Raid. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on March 13, 1863 at the personal behest of Secretary of War Stanton and was for the rest of the war mainly with the Army of the Potomac. He was twice wounded in 1863, the first time in the Gettysburg campaign, where he refused parole as a prisoner and was abandoned by the enemy. For his actions at Gettysburg, he was brevetted a First Lieutenant U.S Volunteers (USV) on July 3, 1863. Throughout 1864, he took part in General Philip Sheridan’s Virginia campaigns and was promoted to Lieutenant in February 1865. He was brevetted Captain USV on March 31, 1865 for his service at Dinwiddie and Cold Harbor, Virginia.

After the Sixth Cavalry’s reorganization in the summer of 1865, Chaffee was transferred to Austin, Texas, where he was appointed depot quartermaster in 1866. After the war he contemplated leaving military service, resigned while his commanding officer was on leave, but was persuaded to return after only a week as a civilian.

In 1868, he successfully pursued a band of Quahadi Comanche warriors who had attacked a wagon train hauling lumber from the Mill Creek sawmill. Chaffee and his men found the Quahadis taking refuge near Paint Creek, encircled the camp, charged, and defeated them. Chaffee was brevetted a Major USA on March 7, 1868 for his actions.

With his reputation as an Indian fighter established, he spent the next three years at various army camps in Texas chasing down outlaws and hostile Indians. The persistence of Chaffee and his men on the Texas frontier soon gained them the name Chaffee’s Guerrillas. When the Red River War broke out in 1874, Chaffee led his troops in a charge against a superior number of Cheyenne warriors.

In 1875, he married Annie Frances Rockwell; they had three daughters and a son. He commanded Fort Verde, Arizona in 1878. In 1888, he was promoted to Major and assigned to the 9th U.S. Cavalry, one of two regiments in the Regular Army composed of black men. That year he supervised the construction of Fort Duchesne in southern Utah. He was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel USA on February 27, 1890 for his service at the Red River, Texas on August 30, 1874 and again for his service against the Indians at Big Dry Wash, Arizona on July 17, 1892. Chaffee then moved to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and in 1895 conducted the restoration of the Bannock Indians to the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho.

He served as an instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (1896-1897), when he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Cavalry. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War (1898), Chaffee was made Brigadier General (1898) and commanded the Third Brigade in Cuba. As a result of his performance in the capture of El Caney, he was promoted to Major General.

In 1900, he was given command of the 2,500-man United States contingent in the joint relief expedition sent to put down the Boxer Rebellion in China. His troops took the gates of Peking in August 1900, and relieved the city’s besieged embassies. The success of that mission made Chaffee a celebrity among the troops and commanders as well as the Chinese. Chaffee was appointed military governor and commander of the United States forces in the Philippines, where he remained until 1902. He commanded the Department of the East until 1903. In 1904 was named United States Army Chief of Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

It had taken him 43 years to bridge the chasm between Private to Chief of Staff of the entire Army, the widest space and most difficult task which an Army soldier can attempt. He served as grand marshal for President Theodore Roosevelt’s inaugural parade in March 1905, in which former Indian adversaries like Geronimo and Quanah Parker also participated. Afterward, he went on a good-will tour of Europe on behalf of the president. Chaffee stepped down from his position in 1906, and retired from the army on February 1, 1906. He was subsequently named a member of the Board of Visitors of West Point.

Later he and his wife moved to Los Angeles, California, where he served as chairman of that city’s Board of Public

continued page 6
Works in 1906 and as first president of the Southwest Museum. It is quite likely that he knew George Chaffee Jr. (1848-1932) who, in 1905, was starting to establish an irrigation project in Manzanar, 180 miles to the north. Founded in 1910, the town was abandoned when the city of Los Angeles purchased the land in the late 1920’s for its water rights. In 1905, Adna received his L.L.D. from Tufts College.

Adna married Kate (Hanie) Reynolds daughter of S.M. Haine on September 19, 1867 in Austin, Texas. They had two children and she died in 1869 in Austin, Texas. Adna remarried Annie Frances Rockwell daughter of George Rockwell on March 30, 1875 in Junction City, Kansas. They had four children. Annie was born on January 16, 1852 and died on April 14, 1927 and is buried with Adna.

Adna died in Los Angeles on November 1, 1914 and was buried in Section 3, lot 1945 map grid S/T 15.5 in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia along with his family including his son Major General Adna Romanza Chaffee USA.

Chaffee Parade Field at the US Army Intelligence Centre at Fort Huachuca, Arizona was named in his honor in 1960. The Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, manufactured 753 Model 1882 Chaffee-Reese Rifles in 1884 (0.45-70 caliber, 27-7/8 inch barrel). The rifle industry was evolving from muzzle loading to breech loading systems. This rifle was one in a series of bolt-action (trap door type) experimental rifle models that lead up to the selection of the Model 1886 used by guard units in the Spanish-American War (60,000 were produced from 1890-1893). This rifle was a favorite of William F. “Buffalo Bill” Cody. This rifle may not have been named after Adna but he was high in the military command at the time of the introduction of the model. Chaffee, Missouri and the Chaffee Real Estate Company were also named in his honor.

Children of Adna Romanza Chaffee Sr. and Kate (Hanie) Reynolds:

1) Son Chaffee, was born in 1868. He died in 1869 in Austin, Texas. He was buried in Austin, Texas.

2) Son (2) Chaffee, was born in 1869. He died in 1869 in Los Angeles, California.

Children of Adna Romanza Chaffee Sr. and Annie Frances Rockwell:

3) Kate Grace Chaffee, was born on February 4, 1876 in Calhoun County, Michigan, married George French Hamilton on June 12, 1896 in Shelbyville, Illinois, had two children, died on December 7, 1955 in Chicago, Illinois, and is buried in Oxford, Nebraska.

4) Mabel Chaffee, was born on March 4, 1877 in New York City, New York. She died on September 4, 1877 in New York City, New York.

5) Major General Adna Romanza Chaffee, USA, was born on September 23, 1884 in Junction City, Kansas, married Ethel Warren Huff, daughter of Watson Warren Huff, on December 15, 1908 in Fort Riley, Kansas, died August 22, 1941 in Boston, MA, and is buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

6) Helen Valentine Chaffee, was born on February 14, 1888 in Manchester, Iowa.

Sources:

1) Membership Records of MOLLUS.
2) US Army Chief of Staff http://www.army.mil/emh-pg/books/cg&csa/chaffee-AR.htm
3) Arlington Cemetery Data http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/achafee.htm
5) Chaffee Family Members From 1840 to 1900 http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Cabin/1066/134famous_chaffees1840.html
7) Chaffee Family Data http://wolfen-systems.com/coolbaugh/chaffee/pafg59.htm#4320

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for the 81st Division as it prepared to depart for France in WW I. During the war, he served as an Assistant G3 Operations officer in the IV Corps and then as the G3 of the 81st Division during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Promoted to the temporary rank of Colonel, he became the G3, III Corps for the duration of the war and remained with the corps for occupation duty in 1919.

Colonel Chaffee returned to the United States in 1919 as an instructor at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. In 1920, he attained the permanent rank of Major, having reverted to his permanent rank of Captain after the war. Chaffee held a variety of positions with the 3rd Cavalry and IVth Corps after his tour at Fort Leavenworth. He became the G3 for the 1st Cavalry Division in 1921 and remained at Fort Bliss through 1924. After attending the Army War College, he assumed command of a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry from 1925 to 1927. Following this command, he moved to the War Department’s General Staff (1927-1931), was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and worked on developing mechanized and armored forces for the Army. Chaffee left the General Staff in 1931 to serve as the Executive Officer of the newly formed 1st Cavalry (Mechanized) at Fort Knox.

Returning to Washington, D.C. and the War Department in 1934, Chaffee served as the Chief of the Budget and Legislative Planning Branch (1934-1938) and returned to Fort Knox in 1938 to assume command of the 1st Cavalry (Mech). He was promoted to Brigadier General on November 1, 1938 and given the command of the 7th Mechanized Brigade. He led the embryonic unit through crucial maneuvers conducted in Plattsburgh and Louisiana (1939-1940). The Louisiana Maneuvers in particular are noteworthy for the impact they had on developing U.S. mechanized doctrine.

In June 1940, Brigadier General Chaffee was appointed the Commander of the Armored Force, responsible for integrating all branches of the Army into mechanized warfare. As such he played a major role in the development and fielding of the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions. Promoted to Major General in October 1940, he was given command of the I Armored Corps, unfortunately, before many of the major armored battles of World War II that changed the face of modern warfare forever. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Adna married Ethel Warren Huff, daughter of Watson Warren Huff, on December 15, 1908 in Fort Riley, Kansas. She was born in 1888, had no child, died in 1945, and is buried with Adna.

Major General Chaffee died of cancer on August 22, 1941 in Boston, Massachusetts. General Chaffee is still considered the father of the US Armored branch. He is buried with his wife next to his father in Section 3, lot 1944 map grid S/T 15.5 in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia. There is a Chaffee Room located in Patton Hall, Fort Myers, Virginia named in his honor. Also, a main entrance to the Patton Museum of Cavalry & Armor in Fort Knox, Kentucky, is on Chaffey Avenue.

Additional Honors:

Camp/Fort Chaffee: (1941- ) Built in 1941 and located in Arkansas, southwest of Fort Smith, was named after Major General Adna R. Chaffee Jr. From 1942 to 1946, Camp Chaffee was the training center for the 6th, 14th and 16th Armored Divisions for World War II. From 1943-1946, 3,000 German prisoners of war encamped at Camp Chaffee. From 1948 to 1957, the Camp was the home for the 5th Armored Division. In 1956, the camp was re-designated Fort Chaffee. On March 25, 1958, the media photographed the most famous hair cut in history at building #803 in Fort Chaffee, as Elvis Presley was inducted into the US Army. He spent four days at the Fort. In 1975, Fort Chaffee was home to 50,809 Southeast Asian refugees and later to 25,390 Caribbean refugees (1980-1982). It was the movie set for A Soldier’s Story (1983) and Biloxi Blues (1987). It served as the Joint Readiness Training Center for light combat forces from 1987 to 1993. More than 50,000 Army National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers train there annually. The Fort Chaffee Military Reservation (35.3093°N 94.3236°W) is 100 square miles (71,359 acres) in area. In 2004, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Base Realignment and Closure Program allocated 7,000 acres of the Fort property for the Chaffee Crossing residential, commercial and industrial development.
of these deficiencies, the M24 fought in a number of significant delaying actions, often as dug-in artillery, allowing many of the beleaguered ground forces to withdraw during the retreat down the Korean peninsula to Pusan. It remained in American service until 1953, by which time it was totally replaced by the M41 Bulldog. After 1945, the M24 Chaffee was used by many American allies. The French army used them in Indo-China, including at the battle of Dien Bien Phu. Though obsolete by the mid-1960’s, the tank remains in service in some countries. In Taiwan, the platform has been re-equipped with a 90mm gun. The tank had a crew of 5, weighed 30,500 pounds and had a maximum speed of 35 miles per hour and a range of 175 miles. About 5,000 were built for WWII.

Children of Adna Romanza Chaffee Jr. and Ethel Warren Huff:


Sources:
1) Membership Records of MOLLUS.
2) Arlington Cemetery Data http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/achafjr.htm
3) Chaffee Family Members From 1840 to 1900 http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/ Cabin/1066/134famous_chaffees1840.html
4) Chaffee Family Members From 1900 to 1945 http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/ Cabin/1066/132famous_chaffees1900.html
5) Chaffee Family Data http://wolfenseystems.com/coolbaugh/chaffee/pafg59.htm#11186

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COMMANDERY NEWS

Missouri Commandery
Lincoln Tomb Ceremonies, Springfield, Illinois
It was yet another wonderfully warm sunny spring day for the 50th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremonies on April 15. This event commemorates the 141st anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln’s death. Over two hundred people participated on this Easter Saturday with a color guard, songs, speeches and 50 wreaths that were presented, honoring Abraham Lincoln’s life. About a dozen members of MOLLUS and DOLLUS members participated representing National and the commanderies of Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin. These ceremonies began in 1949 by MOLLUS and the SUVCW and are now under the direction of the Lincoln Death Day Association Committee. This committee includes a number of SUVCW members and MOLLUS and DOLLUS Companions, including Alan G. Hembel (WI), Dr. Wayne C. Temple (IL), Harold B. Wright (WI), and Dame Jacqueline D. Wright (WI) who all worked on this committee for several years. I encourage all members to consider taking the time to come to these ceremonies on April 15, 2007 and spend a day or two in Spring- field, Illinois. The many Lincoln sites to see and new Presidential Museum are well worth the trip for the whole family.

Douglas Niermeyer, Recorder
Past Commander-in-Chief

New York Commandery
Annual Meeting and Election of Officers

The Annual Meeting of the New York Commandery was held on May 8, 2006 in the Lincoln Room of the Women’s National Republican Club in New York City. Some fourteen members and guests were in attendance for both the meeting and for dinner. A most enjoyable dinner concluded with the annual meeting and unanimous election of the slate of officers for 2006-2007 as presented by the Nominating Committee. The companions elected were Commander Gerald Fisher, Sr. Vice Commander Paul Schneider, Jr. Vice Commander, Slade Gandert, Recorder Donald Twiss, Treasurer David Dalva, Chancellor George VanSynckle, Registrar Waldron Post, Judge Advocate William Parry, Chaplain Rev. William Robbins, Genealogist Frederick Tibbitts, Jr., Historian Peter Wells and Physician Ernesto Ego-Aquirre, M.D.

Donald Twiss, Recorder

Rhode Island Commandery
Gala Celebration for General Greene

The Westin Hotel in Providence was the site of the Rhode Island Historical Society’s formal event on Saturday, June 3, which was attended by a number of MOLLUS and DOLLUS members. This celebration honored Major General Nathaniel Greene of the American Revolution, which marked the culmination of the Society’s thirty-year project to transcribe and publish hundreds of his letters and papers during America’s War for Independence. The eminent historian and twice Pulitzer Prize recipient and author, David McCullough, attended the evening gala as keynote speaker.

Gregg Mierka, Recorder

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Virginia Commandery

Awards and Honors

The Commandery presented four ROTC medals this spring to cadets in two of the nation’s leading ROTC programs. On April 20, cadets Sean Sneeden and John Davis of the University of Richmond received their medals and certificates from Companion Jeffrey Burden at the annual awards ceremony for the “Spider Battalion,” based at the University. Four other schools also contribute students to that battalion. Companion Robert Krasche of Williamsburg presented the ROTC award on April 26 to cadets Nathan Lewis and Joshua Johnson, students at Christopher Newport University (CNU) and members of the “Revolutionary Guards Battalion,” which includes students from CNU and William & Mary. The commanding officers of both battalions rendered great thanks to the Loyal Legion for helping to support America’s next generation of military leaders. 

Henry Chester Parsons, a valiant Union cavalry officer and one of the great post-war entrepreneurs in Virginia, received the honor of a graveside ceremony on 1 April thanks to the efforts of Virginia Companion Doug Richardson. The ceremony took place at Highbridge Presbyterian Church Cemetery, near the famed Natural Bridge in the Shenandoah Valley. Parson served with the 1st Vermont Cavalry at Gettysburg, where he suffered serious wounds. After the war, he settled near Lexington and developed Natural Bridge into one of the premier tourist and resort destinations in the South. He was shot to death by a disgruntled employee in 1894. About fifteen Parsons family members, as well as seven Legion companions, an honor guard and others, attended at Companion Richardson’s invitation, to help dedicate a veteran’s marker in front of the gravestone. 

Jeffrey Burden, Recorder
The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
121st National Congress, October 20-22, 2006, Harrogate, Tennessee
HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF

CIRCULAR NO. 1
SERIES 2006
WHOLE NUMBER 581

15 June 2006

I. The One Hundred and Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Harrogate, Tennessee, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 20, 21 and 22 October 2006 for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. Headquarters will be at the Middlesboro, Kentucky, Holiday Inn Express.

PROGRAM
Friday, 20 October 2006
II. Registration for the One Hundred Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held from 12:00 to 4:30 p.m. at the Middlesboro Inn Holiday Express.
III. The Trustees of the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund will meet from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. at the Middlesboro Inn Holiday Express.
IV. A reception will be held at 6:00 p.m. in conjunction with the Lincoln Symposium in the Lincoln Memorial University Dining Hall.
V. The Symposium Banquet and Keynote Address will begin at 7:00 p.m.

Saturday, 21 October 2006
VI. Breakfast at Middlesboro Holiday Inn Express, Middlesboro, Kentucky begin at 7:00 a.m.
VII. Lincoln Symposium: 8:45 a.m. Opening Ceremony; 9:15 a.m. Session One; 10:15 a.m. Session Two.
VIII. Luncheon at 12:30 p.m. at Lincoln Memorial University with Symposium Participants.
IX. The MOLLUS Business Meeting will convene promptly at 2:00 p.m. in the Tex Turner Room, LMU Arena.
X. The DOLLUS Business Meeting will convene promptly at 2:00 p.m. in the ALLM Daughters of the Union Board Room.
XI. Reception at 6:30 p.m. at LMU President Nancy Moody’s home. Dinner at 7:30 p.m. Black or white tie or military uniform. Orders and decorations.

Sunday, 22 October 2006
XII. Breakfast at Middlesboro Holiday Inn Express will begin at 7:00 a.m.
XIII. Special Tour of the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.
XIV. Check out and departure up to 11:00 a.m.

By Command of
Benjamin Charles Frick
Commander-in-Chief

Official

John Kent Kane, II
The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
121st National Congress, October 20-22, 2006, Harrogate, Tennessee
Reservation Form

Please indicate the functions you plan to attend:

MOLLUS/DOLLUS Congress Registration Fee ($40.00/person) $______
(Required for all Companions, Dames, and Guests)

Lincoln Symposium Registration Fee ($45.00/person) $______

Friday 20 October 2006

6:00 Symposium Reception with MOLLUS/DOLLUS members and guests

7:00 Symposium Banquet with keynote speaker Barry Schwartz ($45.00/person) $______

Saturday 21 October 2006

Continental Breakfast at Middlesboro Holiday Inn Express

Lincoln Memorial University Lunch ($20.00/person)* $______
*If attending the Symposium, the $45.00 Registration Fee covers this Lunch

Reception and Banquet at Lincoln Memorial University ($45.00/person) $______
Please indicate choice and number of entrees: ___ Carved Beef or ___ Fish

Total Enclosed $______

Sunday 22 October 2006

Continental Breakfast at Middlesboro Holiday Inn Express

Special Tour will be given of the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum

Make check payable to “Ohio MOLLUS” and send to:
Gordon R. Bury, Recorder/Treasurer, Ohio Commandery, MOLLUS
10095 Wadsworth Road, Marshallville, Ohio 44645

Name: ______________________________ Commandery _____ Phone (___) ___ - ______

Email ___________________ Additional Names in your party: __________________________

______________________ Special Needs:

Headquarters will be the Middlesboro, Kentucky Holiday Inn Express. A block of rooms have been reserved
for this special Congress ($67.45 single/double). Simply mention MOLLUS when making your reservations at
(606) 248-6860.
NOTICE

The Fall Issue of
The Loyal Legion
Journal
will be published in
September 2006

EDITORIAL DEADLINE IS
August 14, 2006

Please send all material to:
Marston Watson
mwatson@royalancestry.org
48 Southwind Circle
Richmond CA 94804-7404

MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM

Important!! Please make certain that you include the shipping cost of $4.50 listed in the order form below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Emblem Medal (Hereditary Membership)*</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Emblem Medal (Hereditary Membership)*</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Emblem Medal (Associate Membership)*</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Emblem Medal (Associate Membership)*</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emblem Medals 14-16K Gold</td>
<td>On Request</td>
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<tr>
<td>Officer Neck Ribbon</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Automobile or Plaque Emblem</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Member Rosette (Provided to New Members)</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Rosette (Provided to New Members)</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorary Rosette (Provided to New Members)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blazer Patch</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necktie (All Silk)</td>
<td>$34.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bow Tie (All Silk)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Decal (Postage Paid; no mailing charge)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recruiting Medal</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Membership (8 1/2” x 11”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Membership (17” x 19”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official MOLLUS Scarf (9 1/2” x 72”)</td>
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<td>Out of Stock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Set of 9 MOLLUS Blazer Buttons</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROTC Medal with Ribbon Bar and Certificate</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Book: Union Blue by PCinc Robert G. Carroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Note Cards (Pack of 25)</td>
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<td>MOLLUS Post Cards (Pack of 10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Information Cards (No Set Quantity)</td>
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<td>Pay Shipping</td>
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<td>Booklet: Prominent MOLLUS Companions</td>
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SHIPPING
TOTAL
$4.50

*Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)