The First National Memorial to Abraham Lincoln
By Bruce B. Butgereit, Commander, Michigan Commandery

I traveled from Michigan to Gettysburg since childhood, using the Ohio and Pennsylvania toll roads exclusively. This year, I took U.S. Route 30 from Fort Wayne, Indiana to Gettysburg to attend the 2008 national MOLLUS Congress. My normal eleven-hour trip became a three-day connection with the road once referred to as “Main Street Across America” or “The Longest Place in America” – the Old Lincoln Highway. The fact that the highway was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln encouraged me to do further research and to make several return trips to sections of the road. The early efforts at creating a national memorial

Plans in several cities across the nation were put into motion to remember Abraham Lincoln with monuments and memorials almost immediately after his death on April 15, 1865. Congress incorporated the National Lincoln Monument Association in 1867, in the belief that Washington would be the most appropriate location for a memorial.1 Their grandiose plans never materialized. In that same year as well, Congress incorporated the Lincoln Monument Association [also called the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Commission] to build a memorial.

The National Lincoln Monument Association was incorporated under Illinois law in May 1865, whose plans ultimately led to the dedication of the Lincoln National Monument in Springfield, Illinois on October 15, 1874.2 However, hopes that the monument would become a national mecca were not realized. Countless memorials and monuments have been erected to the martyr-president since these early efforts. These include what many consider the best portrayal in the statue by Augustus St. Gaudens3 at Lincoln Park in Chicago (1887), the Lincoln Memorial in Washington (1922) and Mount Rushmore (1937). The most recent statue of Lincoln will be dedicated at the Lincoln Cottage in Washington, D.C. on February 12, 2009.

Various proposals for highways as a national memorial

One of the earliest references to a Lincoln Highway is found in a Washington Post story on July 3, 1908, entitled “Proposes a Lincoln Highway,”4 wherein the idea of a national memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg is presented to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Commission. Another Washington Post story on March 27, 1909 claimed national public sentiment wanted a memorial road from Washington to Gettysburg, “If the road to...continued on page 4

GAR Memorial at Gettysburg
By Karl F. Schueffler, Commander-in-Chief

Rosemary and I arrived in Gettysburg mid-morning for the 52nd Annual Remembrance Day Observance. It took place at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, November 22 at the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial at Ziegler’s Grove, Gettysburg National Military Park (GNMP). The program began with the presentation of the colors by the Gettysburg Blues and the National Anthem by the 28th Pennsylvania Regimental Band. The invocation was given by Jerome Kowalski, National Chaplain of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW). Commanding General of the of the Sons of Veterans Reserves (SVR), Robert Grim, and David V. Medert, Commander-in-Chief of the SUVCW gave brief greetings to the group assembled. A musical tribute by the 28th Pennsylvania Regimental Band followed. SUVCW Past Commander-in-Chief Charles E. Kuhn gave a moving address. Col. Elmer “Bud” Atkinson, SVR Past Commander-in-Chief, presented a check to GNMP.

A number organizations presented floral tributes at the Remembrance Day ceremonies. The presenters included Marcia Butgereit, National President of the National Women’s Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic (and DOLLUS member), Mary May, President of the Pennsylvania Department Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), Kathleen Roebuck, President of the Pennsylvania Department Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1816-1865 and John M. McNulty, Commander of the Pennsylvania Department of SUVCW. Commander-in-Chief Karl...continued on page 2

continued on page 4
Ten score years ago, Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln brought forth into this world a baby boy, conceived in love in a young nation that was barely one score and thirteen years old. His inauspicious birth took place in a one-room log cabin in Kentucky to poor, uneducated parents.

Lincoln’s formal education of only eighteen months and harsh economic conditions were hardly the stuff of lofty ambitions of wealthier and much more educated men, who would seek the highest office in the nation. His life may not have predicated such an outcome, but his birth had a destiny that no one could have foretold.

We companions and dames come to Washington on February 12, not to consecrate his memory, but to rededicate ourselves as his loyal legion. We fortunate few can take no credit for the legacy of those first companions who have given us the opportunity to be a member of Lincoln’s loyal army as we celebrate the 200th birthday of our sixteenth president. With politics aside, an historic event will have taken place three weeks earlier that even Lincoln could not have predicted – the inauguration of a black president.

While our economic conditions today are harsh and our future uncertain, I urge each one of you to stretch your budget by joining us in a once-in-lifetime event, to celebrate this illustrious man’s 200th birthday. Take some extra time to enjoy the wonders and history of our great nation. Most importantly, let us come together in fellowship to celebrate our legacy and to reaffirm our pledge to enlarge the ranks of Lincoln’s loyal legion so that the MOLLUS members who follow can celebrate his 300th birthday with an even stronger army of dedicated soldiers.

Karl F. Schaeffer
Commander-in-Chief

F. Schaeffer joined Mary Jane Bannan, Past President of the Comrade Gabrio Women’s Relief Corps and Barbara Indan, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Dept. Auxiliary, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in presenting additional wreaths.

The 28th Pennsylvania Regimental Band gave another musical tribute, followed by the Gettysburg Address by James Getty, SUSVCW Camp #112. The benediction was given by Chaplain Jerome Kawolski. Sgt. Major Ivan E. Frantz, Jr. played taps at the end of the ceremony.

This service was dedicated to our ancestors who answered this nation’s call during its darkest hour, the American Civil War. The Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic thanked the Gettysburg National Military Park for their efforts in preserving this historic location. This is where our nation was held in the balance for three days in 1863 and maintaining this cherished memorial to the “Boys who wore the Blue,” the Grand Army of the Republic.
Welcome New Companions

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since the Fall 2008 issue of the Journal. The Commander-in-Chief extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

Waldron Kintzing Post II, Chancellor-in-Chief Companions

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<th>Hereditary Companions</th>
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<td>William Richard Pooley</td>
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Associate Companions

Danial Edward Jackson

Insignia No. A228 Commandery Missouri

Hereditary Membership Program

Our Hereditary Membership Program is in effect each fiscal year, October 1 through September 30. Here are the rules that apply to this program. Recruit a minimum of three (3) new Hereditary Companions and you will be rewarded with a Lincoln MOLLUS Certificate of Appreciation for meritorious service and a Lincoln Membership Medal of Honor presented by our current Commander-in-Chief. These two prestigious awards will be presented to you at our annual National Congress, the Lincoln Memorial Ceremony in Washington, D.C. or at the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, Illinois. If you are unable to attend one of these three major functions, arrangements may be made to mail the certificate and medal to your home. This program is the lifeblood of our historic Military Order and will ensure our noble existence 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.

MOLLUS WEBSITE

Loyal Legion Historical Journal is now online!

http://www.suvcw.org/mollus/mollus.htm
Gettysburg is what the people want as a tribute to Lincoln, they should have it. 4

Several members of Congress, according to a Washington Post story on August 11, 1911, proposed building seven highways all connected to the nation’s capital with the road from Washington to Gettysburg called the “Lincoln Memorial Road,” and a Washington to Chicago and then to Seattle, Washington highway called the “Lincoln National Highway.” Following approval of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, in 1911, there was no further talk of a memorial highway to Gettysburg.

The Lincoln Highway

Early in the 20th century, railroads dominated interstate transportation in America. Many states had constitutional prohibitions against funding “internal improvements” such as road projects and federal highway programs were not implemented until 1921. At the time, the country had about 2.2 million miles of rural roads, of which a mere 8.66 percent had “improved” surfaces: gravel, stone, sand-clay, brick, shells, oiled earth, etc. 5 Support for a system of improved interstate highways had been growing, but Congress as a whole was not yet ready to commit funding to such projects. 5

The idea of creating a trans-continental highway, from the East coast to the West coast was conceived in Indiana in 1912 by Carl Fisher, President of Prest-o-lite, compressed carbide-gas headlights used on most early motorcars, and founder of The Indianapolis 500 and the City of Miami Beach while having dinner with a few of his car-enthusiast friends.

On July 1, 1913, Fisher and Henry B. Joy, president of Packard Motors, formed the Lincoln Highway Association (LHA) “to procure the establishment of a continuous improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, open to lawful traffic of all description without toll charges.” The first goal of the LHA was to build the rock highway from Times Square in New York City to Lincoln Park in San Francisco. The second goal was to promote the Lincoln Highway as an example to, in Fisher’s words, “stimulate as nothing else could the building of enduring highways everywhere that will not only be a credit to the American people but that will also mean much to American agriculture and American commerce.” 7

Joy, president of the newly formed LHA, headquartered in Detroit, Michigan, contributed $50,000 towards the $10,000,000 they thought it would take to build the highway. For a payment of $5, anyone could become a sustaining member of the Lincoln Highway Association. In the early days of the effort, each contribution from a famous supporter was publicized. Theodore Roosevelt and Thomas Edison, both friends of Fisher, sent checks. A friendly member of Congress arranged for a dedicated motor enthusiast, President Woodrow Wilson, to contribute $5 whereupon he was issued Highway Certificate #1. Copies of the certificate were promptly distributed to the press.

An article titled, “Importance of Good Roads – Coast-to-Coast Highway Project Gaining Advocates Every Day Among All Classes of People” in the Aug. 7, 1913 issue of Coleman’s Rural World stated, “…In naming this Coast-to-Coast road, the Lincoln Highway, its founders believe they have at last entered upon a work which will be suitable in character and permanent in form as a great and lasting memorial to the martyred President. In the capital at Washington there is to be a Lincoln building in which the Lincoln furniture, manuscripts, and picture will be placed on view. Comparatively few will ever see it. Lincoln came from and was part of the people. The Lincoln Highway will reach all the people. It will be employed by everyone, bring a benefit to everyone and the “Lincoln Way,” as it will be eventually known, will keep “old Abe” close to the hearts and sympathies of the nation. So those who help contribute help to keep the memory of Abraham Lincoln as keen and as perpetual as the life of the nation.

The Directors of the Lincoln Highway Association also have the standards of Lincoln himself to maintain. The road must be as fine in character. It must be built honestly and thorough. There must be no semblance of “graft.” It is a patriotic, not a “mercenary” project… it will be a useful, lasting, and perpetual remembrance to the greatest man America has yet produced – Abraham Lincoln.”

Officially dedicated on October 31, 1913, the original road was 3,389 miles in length but with improvements over the years, the road was shortened to 3,140 miles. The road was not complete by the May 31, 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco as originally hoped for. But the excitement created by the Lincoln Highway was contagious and the work continued. The final 42 miles was paved on the 25th anniversary of the road in 1938.

The Lincoln Highway was inspired by the Good Roads Movement (1880-1916) which called for improved roads between cities and rural areas. In turn, the Lincoln Highway inspired the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act of 1956, which was championed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, influenced by his experiences as a young soldier crossing the country in the 1919 Army Convoy on the Lincoln Highway. The United States was singularly backward in developing roads and understanding the importance of good roads to communication, commerce and even the military. The Army Convoy, consisting of eighty-one vehicles that traveled thru three hundred and fifty villages along the Lincoln Highway from Frederick, Maryland to San Francisco, California, was a demonstration
of the importance of good roads.9

The last major promotional activity of the LHA took place on September 1, 1928, when at 1:00 p.m. groups of Boy Scouts simultaneously placed approximately 2,400 concrete markers at sites along the route to officially mark and dedicate it to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Each concrete post carried the Lincoln Highway insignia and directional arrow, and a bronze medallion with Lincoln’s bust and stating “This Highway Dedicated to Abraham Lincoln”.10 Less commonly known is that 4,000 metal signs for urban areas were also erected then. The markers were placed on the outer edge of the right of way at major and minor crossroads, and at reassuring intervals along uninterrupted segments.

For me, driving on the Lincoln Highway has not only been enjoyable - seeing the small town squares and grand court houses, eating in diners and conversing with strangers who became friends – but it has also been an inspiration to see the first national memorial that came to the people. One cannot drive on the Lincoln Highway and see the red, white and blue road markers bearing the “L”, without thinking of Abraham Lincoln and wondering what he might think of the highway that in many places still bears his name.

As a MOLLUS Companion, I encourage you to support the efforts of the re-formed Lincoln Highway Association as they too attempt to perpetuate the memory of President Lincoln. But more importantly, I encourage you to drive the road whenever you have an opportunity and see if you agree with the following statement by Carl Fisher in 1914 and the thoughts of Henry Joy the same year.11

A Perpetual Memorial - The Lincoln Highway

Carl Fisher

“...Not only is the Lincoln Highway a perpetual memorial, but a road to be perpetuated by the energies of future generations...They are working today that the tourist of fifty and one hundred years from now may cross the country over the most beautiful and inspiring roadway in the world. The Lincoln Highway is to be something more than a road - it will be a road with personality, a distinctive work of which the Americans of future generations can point with pride - an economic but also artistic triumph.”

Henry Joy

“...While I have always supported anything that advances “The Evolution of the Lincoln Way,” it is very important that “The True Meaning and Significance” of The Lincoln Highway be at the core of any effort.

An enduring and useful memorial has been created to The Greatest American. The Universal approval expressed on all sides is tribute to the memory of a man beloved by the people. It is unique in the annals of American History that a proposal of a national memorial should not even be debated as to its propriety or its fitness. The endorsement is unanimous! Could there be a greater tribute?

The evolution of this memorial has begun. In loving tribute it will be carried, as time passes, to its ultimate ideal. No cenotaph could so much through the years strengthen patriotism and bring closer to us all the great principles of public service which Lincoln so ably illuminated by his life’s work. To aid in advancing the evolution of the Lincoln Way, either by gift or effort, is to serve the nation as a whole. It is a work to which all can lend aid and derive benefit in return and experience the golden satisfaction of duty well done. The work of “broadening, straightening, maintaining and beautifying the memorial road” will be a labor of love by a patriotic people.”

[Endnotes]

3 Washington Post, July 3, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Washington Post (1877-1992), 4
4 Washington Post, March 27, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Washington Post (1877-1992), 6
8 Coleman’s Rural World, Aug. 7, 1913; American Periodical Series Online; Coleman’s Rural World (1865-1916), 1
9 New York Times, June 15, 1919; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; New York Times (1857-current file), 25
10 New York Times, July 8, 1928; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; New York Times (1857-current file), 98

Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

The 53rd Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), will be observed on Saturday, April 18, 2009 at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. The ceremony begins at 10:00 a.m. and will be followed by a luncheon at 12:00 noon. A ceremony commemorating the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, sponsored by the Department of Illinois, SUVCW, will be held near Petersburg, Illinois at 3:00 p.m.

The headquarters hotel for the annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony will be the State House Inn, 101 East Adams Street in Springfield. The room rate is $97 for a single or double standard guest room and $110 for a deluxe suite for those attending the ceremony. A complete breakfast buffet is included with these special room rates. Call (217) 528-5100 to make your reservation and mention Sons of Union Veterans when making the reservation. Reservations should be made by March 19, 2009 after which the blocked rooms will be released and the room rate increases to the hotels current rack rate.

The luncheon following the Lincoln Ceremony will be held at the “Inn at 835” at 12:00 noon CDT. The Inn is located at 835 South Second Street, about four blocks south of Adams Street. The State House Inn is continued on page 6
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Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony...from page 5
located at the intersection of Adams Street and First Street. Second Street is about one-half block east of the State House Inn. The cost of the Luncheon will be $25.00 per person. The luncheon speakers will be Mr. and Mrs. Max Daniels, Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln presenters.

A ceremony commemorating the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at the site of Dr. Benjamin Stephenson’s grave in Rose Hill Cemetery located near Petersburg, Illinois. The ceremony will be held at 3:00 PM CDT. The cemetery is located on Illinois highway 123 on the east side of town. Take Illinois highway 29 north from Springfield to highway 123 and turn west. The cemetery will be on the left side of highway 123 as you approach Petersburg. Maps and directions will be available at the State House Inn and the luncheon. Sons of Veterans Reserve Units, MOLLUS Companions, and the public are invited to attend this second ceremony. See the attached form for presenting wreaths, riding the shuttle bus, and reservations for the luncheon. Additional information may be obtained by logging on the SUVCW web site at www.suvcw.org or contacting Alan Loomis at arlsuvcw@aol.com, 219-464-1332.

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The Origin and Early History leading up to the MOLLUS Lincoln Memorial Ceremony

By Lauren M. Burton

Colonel Lawrence Carter Crawford (MOLLUS No. 18379) and General Ulysses S. Grant, III were among those of the Loyal Legion who originated the idea and plans in the 1920’s for the MOLLUS sponsored Annual Lincoln Day Commemorative Ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the annual practice of the president’s participation in the ceremony when he accepted the MOLLUS invitation to lay the wreath at the foot of Lincoln’s statue. Col. Crawford accompanied both President Roosevelt and his successor, President Harry S. Truman, to the annual Lincoln Memorial ceremonies until his death in 1949. Let us retrace those important historical events leading to the MOLLUS Ceremony.

A young Medorem Crawford of Havana, New York, the son of Samuel Crawford, joined Dr. Elijah White in 1841 in his return to the Oregon Territory. The original diary of Crawford’s trip across the plains is contained in the Medorem Crawford Collection at the Museum of the Oregon Territory. Medorem Crawford and his brother Ronald settled in Oregon and became prominent in its politics. Ronald was one of the founders of the cities of Seattle and Olympia, Washington and was an active pioneer of the Northwest and later of Seattle and Olympia, Washington and was Ronald was one of the founders of the cities of Oregon and became prominent in its politics.


Young Crawford

Crawford commanded the military escorts for three wagon trains to the Oregon Territory. Crawford met with President Lincoln following his return to Washington after one of his escort duties. His published reminiscence of that meeting follows: “I was at Washington when General Hooker was in command of the Army of the Potomac; and, President Lincoln, who seemed to harbor misgivings as to his ability to handle so many men, asked me if I’d known fighting ‘Joe’ when in Oregon. I told the President that when he was in our country [Oregon] he was engaged in building a military road . . . ‘Is that all you know about him?’ asked Mr. Lincoln. ‘No!’ replied . . . When he left Oregon, he started a chicken ranch in Sonoma, California and unknowingly bought all roosters.”

Medorem Crawford went on to say, “The next week I accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the front and in a large tent we met General Hooker and his staff in full uniform at dinner. It was a stiff, impressive, uncomfortable affair and the conversation was stiltified, when the President, with a merry twinkle in his eye, broke into the commonplace chatter with, ‘General, I hear you started a chicken ranch once, when you lived on the Pacific slope.’ ‘Yes sir I had that experience,’ replied the soldier in a tone expressive of fear of what was to follow; ‘Did you do well asked the President? Not very,’ replied the General. ‘Why?’ ‘Inexperience sure enough’ said the President, as a broad smile lit up his face, ‘any man who would buy nothing but roosters to run a chicken farm on, I have my opinion of.’ ‘Yes!’ said Hooker, “that Oregonian, there, Medorem Crawford, told you that – I have a great notion to have him shot for a spy!’ Then a roar of laughter went up from the straitlaced of officers, and the table from then on was one of the most sociable I ever put my feet under.”

Col. Lawrence Carter Crawford’s father, Medorem Crawford, Jr. (Original Companion, Insignia No. 3119) and son of Medorem Crawford, Sr. was appointed to West Point and became the first native Oregonian to graduate from the military academy. Medorem, Jr. was stationed in Kodiak in 1867 when the United States purchased Alaska, and he participated in opening the Alaskan Territory.

Crawford had several postings and fought with Teddy Roosevelt. Later when Roosevelt was President, Crawford stopped by the White House to visit with his old commanding officer. After convincing an officious aide to give the President his card, the President ordered that Crawford be shown to his office immediately. As the story goes, Crawford then spent several hours, reliving their exploits over a few drinks. Medorem Crawford Jr.’s postings also included serving as one of the last active Commandants of Fort McHenry in Baltimore before his retirement as a Brigadier General.

Medorem Crawford Jr.’s great-grand nephew, Robert M. Crawford, was born in Dawson, Canada but lived in Fairbanks, Alaska and several other cities throughout the United States. Robert served as a pilot in the U.S. Army Air Corps from 1942 -1946 and rose to the rank of major. While flying remained a passion, Robert’s education and vocation was music. Liberty Magazine announced a contest for a new official Army Air Corps song in 1938, with a prize of $1,000 for the winner. Crawford’s entry, among the many submitted, was awarded the prize on September 2, 1939, which later became the official United States Air Force Hymn. The all-Air Force Officer Apollo 15 astronauts took the original first page of Crawford’s contest submission to the surface of the moon in 1971.

Col. Lawrence C. Crawford established an insurance company in Washington, D.C. after his disability retirement in 1920 and became active in city affairs. His dedication to his military heritage and devotion as a Military Order of the Loyal Legion Companion, led him to become very active in Legion affairs in Washington, D. C. Col. Crawford will be remembered as a prominent steering member that influenced the MOLLUS Lincoln’s Birthday Lincoln Memorial Ceremonies that will be shared with the nation this February 12, 2009.

[Lauren Burton (Mrs. Frederick L.) is a DOLLUS member-at-large (no. 1813) and granddaughter of Col. Lawrence C. Crawford.]
Massachusetts Commandery
By Frederick Stevens, Jr., Commander

The Massachusetts Commandery fall meeting was held on October 11, 2008 at the Wellesley College Club. Members enjoyed a presentation after the business meeting by Dr. Russell McClintock, author of Lincoln and the Decision for War: The Northern Response to Secession Chapel Hill, North Caroling (UNC Press, 2008). He delved into the complexities that Lincoln evaluated before deciding to defend Fort Sumpter and the concurrent call to war. Commander Frederick Stevens, Past Commander Warren Wells, and companion Brendan O’Connell represented the Massachusetts MOLLUS at the 122nd National Congress which was held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania October 17-19, 2008.

Massachusetts MOLLUS received an invitation from Major General Joseph C. Carter, the Adjutant General for Massachusetts, to the “Reorganization and Redesignation of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment and Battle Streamer Ceremony” which was held on November 21 at the Boston State House. The Massachusetts National Guard Ceremonial Unit was redesignated the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment after the national anthem and invocation. The 38 units of the Massachusetts National Guard which were activated and served in Iraq or Afghanistan received their battle streamers from Governor Patrick, Colonel Joseph Carter, Adjutant General. Members of the 54th Regiment Volunteer Infantry reenactors and the Buffalo Soldiers’ Heritage Center attended as well. The original colors of the 54th Regiment were on display. Colors of the Massachusetts regiments used to be displayed in the State House, but now are safely stored for preservation. This event was a special exception.

Michigan Commandery
By Bruce B. Butgereit, Recorder

The Michigan Commandery will host a special ceremony to honor the 200th birthday of our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, on Thursday, February 12 at the Lincoln bust (Adolph Weinman, sculptor, ca 1913) in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The ceremony will include a proclamation by the Honorable George Heartwell, Mayor of Grand Rapids, and the placement of floral tributes. Color guards will be provided by the Kent County Veterans Honor Guard; the Grand Rapids Central High School Jr. ROTC; the Michigan Commandery; Gen. John A. Logan Camp No. 1, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; and Troop 338 of the Boy Scouts of America. A local Scout has adopted the restoration of the Lincoln bust as his Eagle Scout project, which will be introduced to the public during the event.

In an effort to increase an awareness of President Lincoln with area students, communications are currently underway for the Commandery to sponsor a poster and essay contest for all of the Grand Rapids public schools. The subject of the essay will be Lincoln’s Leadership – Then and Now (How the leadership and life of President Lincoln inspires me today). The poster contest would be open to grades K-8 and the essay opportunity for students in grades 6-12.

Ohio Commandery
By Gordon R. Bury, Past Commander-in-Chief and Recorder

The Ohio Commandery is busy working to finalize the October Congress details. The Dates have been set for 9, 10, and 11 October 2009 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. This Congress is being held in Kentucky as a part of the 200th birthday of President and Companion Abraham Lincoln. Events will include a trip to Lincoln’s birthplace and also a tour of the General George Patton Museum. Full details will be available shortly and forms along with general information on hotel, etc. will be distributed at the meeting in February of the Commandery-in-Chief on 11 February in Washington, D.C. For information, contact Past Commander-in-Chief Gordon Rick Bury.

The Ohio Commandery will hold its Spring Meeting on April 25th at the Patton Museum at Fort Knox in preparation for the Congress. Ohio has invited the Kentucky Commandery to attend this Spring function, and also extends an invitation to any other Commanderies with similar missions that would like to attend. Attendees need to contact Ohio Recorder, Past Commander-in-Chief Gordon Rick Bury at either 330-855-4251 or email at: ohiomollus@aol.com. Please mark these dates on your calendar now!

Virginia Commandery
By Jeffry C. Burden, Recorder

Companions Dick Bishop and Donald Kropp of the Virginia Commandery participated in a major upgrade and improvement of the Monroe’s Crossroads Monument last July. The monument is located within the Fort Bragg military reservation in North Carolina. It commemorates the Monroe’s Crossroads Civil War Battle of March 10, 1865, one of the largest cavalry engagements of the War. Companions Kropp and Bishop were present for the building of natural stone walls near the monument and adjacent mass graves, as well as a connecting walkway. Kropp helped organize the effort while serving as a Fort Bragg contractor. Bishop serves as Virginia’s Senior Vice Commander. The Commandery held its annual meeting on December 11 in Richmond. The members present elected Companion Clifford Potter as their new Commander, succeeding Jack Kane.

Wisconsin Commandery
By Thomas P. Curtis, Recorder

The Wisconsin Commandery held its Annual Meeting in the middle of a snow storm on January 9, 2009, which was held in the festive setting of the MacArthur Room at the Wisconsin Club in downtown Milwaukee. The Commandery lost three of its most colorful characters in the past six months: our beloved Father David Charles Lynch, longtime Chaplain of...
Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigsbee, USN
By Kathy Watson, DOLLUS

Charles Dwight Sigsbee (January 16, 1845, Albany N.Y. - July 13, 1923, New York N.Y.) was an admiral in the United States Navy. Sigsbee (MOLLUS No. 15391) attended the U.S. Naval Academy (Class of 1864) graduating in September of 1863. He is well known as captain of USS Maine, which exploded in Havana harbor, Cuba, in 1898. The explosion set off the Spanish American War. This portrait of Charles Dwight Sigsbee hangs in the Army Navy Club, Washington D.C., where MOLLUS holds an annual banquet in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

At the start of his career he served under the two most famous Union naval commanders of the Civil War (Admiral David G. Farragut and Admiral David D. Porter). He first served on the Monongahela and Brooklyn. It was aboard the Brooklyn, the first of the wooden vessels to run past the guns of Fort Morgan, that Sigsbee took part in the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, a significant Civil War battle. In addition to shutting down one of the three remaining Confederate ports (the others being Savannah, Georgia and Wilmington, North Carolina), this Union victory – together with the capture of Atlanta – was a significant boost for Abraham Lincoln’s bid for re-election.

Following the Civil War, he was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy and, in 1871, to the Hydrographic Office. He was in command of various ships from 1873 to 1891 and served as a hydrographer in the Bureau of Navigation from 1893 to 1897.

His most notable peace-time achievement was his work while in command of the Coast Survey, USS Blake, 1875-1878. During these years, associated with Alexander Agassiz, he was engaged in deep-sea explorations, principally in the Gulf of Mexico, where he made a complete deep-water survey of the gulf. While on this duty he invented a deep-sea sounding machine based on the wire-sounding apparatus of Sir William Thomson, and other devices for specimen collecting at various depths of the sea. These inventions practically revolutionized deep-sea sounding and dredging. For his contributions to the advance of scientific exploration, Emperor Wilhelm I bestowed upon him the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia, awarded to recognize valor in combat or excellence in military leadership. The Sigsbee Deep, a trough that extends more than 300 miles in the Gulf of Mexico and is often called the “Grand Canyon under the sea,” was named in his honor.

In February of 1900, he was appointed Chief Intelligence Officer of the Office of Naval Intelligence, succeeding Cmdr. Richardson Clover; he held this post until April 1903 when he was succeeded by Cmdr. Seaton Schroeder. He was advanced to rear admiral on 10 August 1903. He assumed command of the South Atlantic Squadron in 1904 and the Second Division, North Atlantic Squadron in 1905.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee used USS Brooklyn as his flagship from June 7, 1905, when she sailed for Cherbourg, France, where the remains of the late John Paul Jones were received aboard and brought to America for interment at the United States Naval Academy. He retired in January, 1907. He died in New York on July 13, 1923.

[Sources: Wikipedia, Spanish-American War Centennial, Historical Society of Washington, DC, 01/01/2009-12/31/2009, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, The Original Emancipation Proclamation on Display, 02/01/2009-04/30/2009, Ford’s Theatre, 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM, The Shaw Memorial, National Gallery of Art, 01/16/2009-01/31/2011, 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM, The Living Lincoln Series, 01/01/2009-04/30/2009, 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM, From Postmaster to President: Celebrating Lincoln’s 200th Birthday Through Stamps & Postal History, Smithsonian National Postal Museum, 02/12/2009-02/16/2009, 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM, Ford’s Theatre, (Monday Nights only)

Evensong in Honor of Abraham Lincoln’s Life and Legacy 02/12/2009, 5:30 PM, Washington National Cathedral, 02/13/2009-12/31/2010, 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM, more details/more events available at http://www.washington.org/lincolnandc/events-page/]

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another; but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

Abraham Lincoln
In Memoriam Dr. Gerald Anderson
By Douglas Niermeyer, Past Commander-in-Chief

It is my very sad duty to report the death of long time Companion Dr. Gerald Wayne Anderson, (MOLLUS No. 20982) who passed away August 20, 2008 at the Veterans Home in Cameron, Missouri. He was born September 24, 1922 in Centralia, Kansas to Edward and Letha (Robb) Anderson. Gerald would go on to serve his country in three wars.

Dr. Anderson served as a combat medic during World War II from December 4, 1942 to June 5, 1946, serving in military hospitals in the United States, in the Foreign Service in combat and as a POW. After D-Day when the troops stormed Normandy in 1944, then just a 22-year-old medical officer with the Army’s 101st Airborne unit, Gerald was tending to wounded soldiers in an open field when an allied tank rolled beside him. Its driver stopped to warn them that Nazi troops were on the way and that they would most likely be taken prisoners if they stayed. Gerald decided to stay with his wounded patients instead of saving himself. The Germans troops came, captured them, and herded them into a slave labor prison camp. Gerald would not share all the details of their imprisonment as he said they were too painful. He stated, however, that they were forced day and night to load dirt into low wheelbarrows to make bunkers. The inhumane treatment left him with permanent injuries and constant pain. Of his POW experience he said, “I came out of it a more determined man”. He finally returned home on August 26, 1945.

He served another tour in the Korean War in the US Medical Corps from September 26, 1950 to December 15, 1952 and was wounded in action once again. He continued his medical practice at the Valley Forge Medical Hospital for several years.

Gerald joined the Missouri Commandery of MOLLUS on June 6, 1965, under the service of his great-uncle George H. Robb, Captain of Co. C 8th Kansas Infantry USV. Gerald served at the national level as Surgeon-in-Chief of MOLLUS under Commander-in-Chief William Duval. He was Commander of the Pony Express Chapter of American POWs, the Forty and Eight Society, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and was a charter member of the Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri. His extensive memberships also include the Friends of Historic Lone Jack, American Legion post No. 189, Knights of Pythias Sicilian Lodge No. 39, Raytown VFW No. 4242, and the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan, ABA Temple No. 211.

Gerald was called into active duty again in 1969 during the Vietnam War, for which he received the Medal of Valor, Soldiers Medal, and the War Department Commendation Medal. He was appointed Ambassador to New Zealand during the Carter administration, later retaining a status as Ambassador in residence reserve. Dr. Anderson had a practice in podiatry in Independence and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Gerald was sought after as a speaker and consultant after his retirement, always active in causes helping children and promoting the cause for veterans. He once said “We must be committed to serve others. I’ve done it all my life. Why stop now?”

Dr. Anderson gave medical care to youth campers at the City Union Mission in Kansas City. He went on mission trips around the world giving much needed medical care, and even provided medical care and counseling to victims of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing.

Gerald was preceded in death by his beloved wife of 43 years, Florence Anderson in 1993, and his only son Greg Anderson in 1998. He is survived by cousins Kenneth and Hilda Thornton; daughter-in-law Arlene Anderson; granddaughters Rachel and Jacklyn Anderson.
Announcement Lincoln Birthday Activities
Washington, DC - 11-12 February 2009

Lincoln Birthday Activities/Lunch
Wednesday, 11 February 2009 – Channel Inn
650 Water Street SW, Washington, DC

10:00 a.m. MOLLUS Mid-Winter Meeting
11:30 a.m. Social (cash bar)
Noon Lunch
MOLLUS/DOLLUS members & spouses only
1:00 p.m. MOLLUS/DOLLUS Membership Meeting
(Channel Inn)
1:45 p.m. Board vans for tour of the Lincoln Cottage at the Old
Soldiers’ Home
Cost: $25/person for lunch and $10/person for the tour

Lincoln Birthday Dinner
Wednesday, 11 February 2009 – Army & Navy Club
Farragut Square, 901 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC

7:00 p.m. Reception (cash bar)
8:00 p.m. Opening Ceremonies
(United States Armed Forces Color Guard)
8:15 p.m. Formal Dinner (with wine for toasts)
Place: Army and Navy Club Ballroom (2nd floor)
(valet parking $7)
Speaker: To be announced
Attire: Black/white tie or uniform with decorations and orders for
gentlemen. Formal evening wear for ladies
Cost: $85/person

The 87th Annual Lincoln Memorial Ceremony
Thursday, 12 February 2009

07:00 a.m. Board vans at the Channel Inn
08:00 a.m. Lincoln Ceremonies begin
(bring warm clothing)
09:00 a.m. Tent breakfast on Memorial grounds
10:00 a.m. Return to vans for Channel Inn

Program: Ceremony Honoring President Abraham Lincoln
Music prelude by a military service band
Joint services color and honor guard
(3rd Regiment, Old Guard)
Gettysburg Address
Hon. Frank J. Williams, Chief Justice
Rhode Island Supreme Court
Placing of wreaths
Frederick Talley Drum Hunt Award
Presented by Karl F. Schaeffer
MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief

Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee Luncheon
Thursday, 12 February 2009 – Channel Inn
650 Water Street SW, Washington, DC
12:00 noon. Social (cash bar)
12:30 p.m. Lunch
Speaker: To be announced
Cost: $25/person
Guest Parking: Three hours free in Channel Inn Underground
Garage

RESERVATION: Lincoln 200th Birthday Activities
Wednesday, 11 February 2009
Make check (by no later than 5 February 2009) payable to
MOLLUS DC
Send to Col. Robert D. Pollock, 3504 Wilson Street, Fairfax, VA
22030

Registration (MOLLUS/DOLLUS) No.____ x $20 = $____
Lincoln Cottage Tour No.____ x $10 = $____
Lunch (Channel Inn) No.____ x $25 = $____
Dinner (Army & Navy Club) No.____ x $85 = $____
Total ______
Name__________________________
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Tel._(____)____-______ Email___________________________

RESERVATION: Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee Luncheon
Thursday, 12 February 2009 – Channel Inn
Make check (by no later than 5 February 2009) payable to
LBNNCC
Send to Peter Arnott Dixon, 111 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA
22314-3803

Lunch (Channel Inn) No.____ x $25 = $____
Name__________________________
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**NOTICE**

The Spring Issue of *The Loyal Legion Journal* will be published in April 2009.

**EDITORIAL DEADLINE IS**
March 2, 2009

Please email all material to:

Marston Watson
mwatson@royalancestry.org
48 Southwind Circle
Richmond CA 94804-7404

MOLLUS Commandery-in-Chief
Keith Harrison
4209 Santa Clara Drive
Holt, MI 48842

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

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**MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM**

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

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*Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)*

Questions on supplies and orders should be sent to Adam P. Flint at Adampflint@aol.com