Civil War Campaigns of General Devens
Edited by Marston Watson, Editor-in-Chief

Was Charles Devens an unlikely choice to lead men into battle, this lawyer of Worcester who was not identified with the militia service at the outbreak of the rebellion? This man of principle, who had no military training, promptly accepted the command of the Third Battalion of Rifles with the rank of major, leaving unfinished a case on which he was engaged in the Supreme Court [of Massachusetts].

Charles Devens, Jr. was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts on 4 April 1820, the son of Charles Devens (1791-1876), hardware merchant and Town Clerk, and Mary Lithgow. His grandfather David of Charlestown, a man of means, was Town Treasurer for almost a quarter of a century and for thirty years was one of the board of directors of the Bunker Hill Bank, twenty of which years he was its president.

The distinguished ancestry of Charles Devens, Jr. includes his great-grandfather, Richard Devens (1721-1807), a prominent citizen of Charlestown and Commissary General in the Revolutionary War from 1776-1782. Richard, who was a member of the Committee of Safety with John Hancock and other patriots, provided the horse from Larkin’s barn for Paul Revere’s use in his fabled ride of 18 April 1775.

Major Devens was ordered on the 20th of April [1861] to set out with his command for the endangered Capitol; and that evening left Worcester for Washington by way of New York and Annapolis. From the latter city he was ordered to Fort McHenry at Baltimore, the presence of his command assuring the safety of that stronghold and no doubt doing much toward the retention of Maryland to the Union. Before the term of service of the battalion expired, Major Devens was on the 15th of July, 1861, commissioned as colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, then being recruited at Worcester. He went to the front for the second time with that organization.

Being stationed with his regiment at Poolesville, Maryland, late in August, Colonel Devens was sent across the Potomac on the night of the 20th of October, with the instructions to find and break up a supposed Confederate camp on the Virginia side. The result was the disastrous Battle of Ball’s Bluff, in which the regiment lost heavily. Colonel Charles Devens, Jr. was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts on 4 April 1820, the son of Charles Devens (1791-1876), hardware merchant and Town Clerk, and Mary Lithgow. His grandfather David of Charlestown, a man of means, was Town Treasurer for almost a quarter of a century and for thirty years was one of the board of directors of the Bunker Hill Bank, twenty of which years he was its president.

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When I became Commander-in-Chief at Annapolis on September 22, 2007, it was an honor to accept and at the same time realize what a tremendous responsibility it would be to represent and lead our entire Order. We have a rich history, covering many generations of members who have given greatly to building, protecting and leading our country as well as our Order. It is my hope that the efforts that I and the national officers have made over the past two years will continue to make our 144-year-old Order even stronger.

My wife Rosemary and I attended the rededication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. on May 30, 2009. Chief Justice William Taft presented the newly built Lincoln Memorial on the same day in 1922 to President Warren G. Harding, who accepted it on behalf of the American people. An estimated 50,000 men, women and children gathered at the National Mall to witness the dedication ceremonies.

Four score and seven years later, the National Park Service (NPS) rededicated the Lincoln Memorial, in cooperation with the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Military District of Washington. This special event was part of our nation’s tribute to Abraham Lincoln in the bicentennial year of his birth.

Rosemary and I are looking forward to seeing many Companions and Dames at our 124th National Congress on October 9-11, at the Leader’s Club on the post of the Fort Knox U.S. Military Reservation. The Congress is being hosted by the Ohio Commandery. Look for details and schedule of events in this issue of the Journal and on our MOLLUS website.

Remember to keep recruitment of new members high on your “To Do List.” Membership applications are available on the short form for use by sons, brothers, nephews, etc. It will be easier to grow our membership from within our own immediate families.

This is the last issue of our Loyal Legion Journal with Marston Watson as Editor-in-Chief. Our thanks to Marston and his wife Kathy, a DOLLUS member, for all the fine work they have done over these past four years.

Companion Robert E. Rock has been appointed the new editor, along with his wife and DOLLUS member Beth Ann Rock as his assistant. Robert and Beth have been active in MOLLUS and DOLLUS for many years. Robert publishes the Ohio Sword and Revolver, while Beth has published a quarterly women’s Civil War Re-enactors Magazine for the past ten years. They have other non-profit newsletter and quarterly

continued on page 5, column 3
Welcome New Companions

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since the Spring 2009 issue of the Journal. Commander-in-Chief Karl Schaeffer extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

Waldron Kintzing Post II, Chancellor-in-Chief

Hereditary Companions

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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Commandery</th>
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<td>Thomas David Thiessen</td>
<td>22504</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>Joseph Louis Difani, Sr.</td>
<td>22505</td>
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<td>Edward Francis Welch</td>
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<td>Charles Linden Miller</td>
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<td>Eduardo Jose Sevilla-Somoza</td>
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<td>Michael William Taylor</td>
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<td>Jon DeLos Reed</td>
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<td>Patrick Michael McCoy</td>
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<td>Bruce Woodbridge Strong</td>
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<td>Ronald Raymond Genova</td>
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<td>Ellis Calmar Levan Adams</td>
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Associate Companions

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Ronald Day</td>
<td>A229</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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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.
Civil War Museum Sounds Alarm on Leaving Philadelphia
By Edward Colimore, Inquirer Staff Writer

The Philadelphia Inquirer featured a report in its July 24 edition about the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia (CWMP), formerly the War library on Pine Street. It is reported that they have an alternate location that would replace the planned for First Bank on South Third Street. They will require sufficient funding in the next few weeks to realize this goal, or they are preparing to partner with an unnamed institution outside of Philadelphia! Now is the time for all supporters of our common Civil War history and heritage to unite to prevent this dire circumstance! (Andy Waskie, Civil War historian)

Philadelphia Inquirer Article

Uniforms with gold braid and neat rows of buttons once stood at attention in display cases, as if gathered for a reunion. Great commanders, the likes of Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, and George Gordon Meade, wore wool frock coats as they plotted strategy and rode to the sound of the guns. Here, too, was the bloodstained sash worn by Union Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, a Philadelphian wounded at the Battle of Spotsylvania in Virginia.

And here was Mulholland’s Medal of Honor and a watch fob decorated with a Confederate mini-ball that had struck him. One of the most eye-catching items was a gold-plated sword with diamond chips and semiprecious jewels presented to Meade, who lived in Philadelphia. For history lovers, the Civil War Museum on Pine Street was a pantheon for 86 years, filled with relics found nowhere else, relics with distinct Philadelphia connections. Since the museum’s closing a year ago, 3,000 artifacts have languished at an undisclosed city storage facility, awaiting funding for a new home. Now, this priceless history may be lost to Philadelphia. If money isn’t secured in two weeks, preparations will be made to move the collection, said Sharon A. Smith, president and chief executive officer of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia. The decision, she said, has been forced on the museum because it is quickly running out of operating funds for its four-member staff and storage for the collection. “We’re close to the end of our rope,” Smith said. “We will have to find another home.”

The prospective move follows the Rendell administration’s refusal to provide $8 million to $10 million in promised capital funding. That prompted the loss of the museum’s planned new location at the historic First Bank of the United States in the heart of Independence National Historical Park. “We understand the trepidation caused by the possible loss of the museum, but we are constrained by fiscal reality,” Rendell spokesman Chuck Ardo said this week. Museum officials have sought funding from the legislature, but with so many competing interests across the state, their pleas haven’t received the needed traction. Smith said another location - less expensive than the First Bank building to convert - had been found in the historic district, but funding remains an obstacle. “If we got it,” she said of the money, “it would be close to a miracle, but miracles happen.” Otherwise, the museum is ready to partner with an undisclosed institution outside the city, Smith said. “It would be a tragedy not having this collection on exhibit in Philadelphia,” she said. “It is full of wonderful stories of the important role this region played in 19th-century history. “We don’t recognize how important that history is because we don’t have a way of telling that story. You need an anchor.”

Former Union officers established the museum in 1888, and with their families donated artifacts and memorabilia over the years until a house was purchased in 1922 in the 1800 block of Pine Street to display the collection. Now in crates, bubble wrap, and archival boxes, the materials regarded by historians as some of the finest from the Civil War - await their fate. The collection “tells history in a way that words can’t,” Smith said.

There are Confederate President Jefferson Davis’ ornate smoking jacket, taken when he was captured in 1865; plaster casts of Abraham Lincoln’s face and hands; one of the first wanted posters for John Wilkes Booth; the flag that flew over Meade’s headquarters at Gettysburg; a pike from John Brown’s ill-fated raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859; and muskets and swords, including a gold- and silver-plated presentation sword given to Grant after his victory at Vicksburg.

Each one - even a simple watch - tells a story: One hundred forty-five years ago, Army Capt. John Foering of the 28th Pennsylvania was shot during fierce fighting at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia. The mini-ball struck his vest pocket watch, and his life was spared. “We are on the verge of losing the entire collection, and the responsibility rests on Ed Rendell,” said State Rep. James R. Roebuck Jr. (D., Phila.). “I can’t tell you how disappointed I am in his actions.

“The governor pulled the rug out from underneath us. I can’t understand the logic of it,” added Roebuck, who has worked to keep the museum in Philadelphia. “This is a city that prides itself on history and tourism. It’s a tremendous collection. Without the Civil War, you have an incomplete history of what it is to be American.”

Academics were equally horrified by the prospect of losing the museum. “You are dealing a serious blow to the history community if anything dire happens,” said Andy Waskie, a Civil War historian, author, and Temple University professor who teaches languages and history. “This is the finest collection of Union Civil War artifacts in private hands. It belonged to the residents of this city. This is
Van Gulick, Jr. The committee would be composed of Past Commander-in-Chief Robert R. C. Frick, and Past Pennsylvania Past Commander-in-Chief Benjamin K. Post, II), Judge Advocate-in-Chief Chancellor-in-Chief (currently Jeffry C. Burden), – [Chairman], Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief (currently Keith G. Harrison) – (Chairman), Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief (currently Jeffry C. Burden), Chancellor-in-Chief (currently Waldron K. Post, II), Judge Advocate-in-Chief (currently J. Baldwin Siedlarz, III), Past Commander-in-Chief Gordon R. Bury, Past Commander-in-Chief Benjamin C. Frick, and Past Pennsylvania Commandery Commander Robert R. Van Gulick, Jr. The committee would be responsible for providing the Order with either a specific recommendation or set of specific recommendations that the Order should immediately implement to ensure the protection of its various holdings;

2. Requesting that this special committee inform (through email) the Order’s Board of Officers and Commanderies of the Special Committee’s creation and purpose, and request that any and all contact with any party that is associated with the disposition of MOLLUS documents and artifacts (including but not limited to the CWLM, Abraham Lincoln Foundation of the Union League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Heritage Center, the ARTEX storage facility at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the legal community of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania), by anyone other than those who are named to this special committee, cease immediately; and that all information that may have been garnered by unauthorized individuals to be provided to the special committee immediately; and

3. Charging the Order’s Judge Advocate-in-Chief (with the assistance of Past Pennsylvania Commandery Commander Robert R. Van Gulick, Jr. as needed) to serve and be the single point of contact on behalf of this committee and Order and authorize the Judge Advocate-in-Chief to: (A) contact on behalf of the Special Committee and the Order all the outside parties listed above and other entities as needed to find out exactly what role these entities have (and who granted the entities this role), in the disposition of MOLLUS documents and artifacts; (B) obtain copies of any and all documents including agreements, dealing with the disposition of MOLLUS material; and (C) serve as the only person to speak on behalf of the committee and Order with all outside entities - and ensure that all outside entities that are or may have been involved in this matter know and understand that any and all communications except those through this point of contact are not authorized communications and have no binding effect upon the Order.

Based on what is determined by the committee’s point of contact member, the Judge Advocate-in-Chief would immediately apprise the Special Committee, who then will prepare a report to the Commander-in-Chief and the remainder of the Board of Officers on the status of all MOLLUS material and provide, electronically, the Board of Officers with either a specific recommendation or set of specific recommendations that the Order should immediately implement to ensure the short-term and long-term protection of its various holdings. The Board of Officers would either agree to or not agree to these recommendations. If agreed to, the executive officers of the Order would immediately implement the recommendation(s).

Finally, should this Special Committee’s work need to continue into the 2009-2011 term (which is highly likely), I am recommending that the incoming Commander-in-Chief continue this special committee with its defined mission.”
Marston Watson “Retires” as Editor-in-Chief

It was four years ago when the former Editor-in-Chief, Thomas Pelham Curtis, asked Marston Watson to succeed him, during Douglas Niermeyer’s term as Commander-in-Chief. Tom recognized Marston’s experience as a long-time freelance newspaper writer, newsletter editor and author. He thought it best, however, that Marston should become a member of MOLLUS, which he did through his ancestor Rev. John Lee Watson of Massachusetts.

It was not long before Marston presented to and received support from the MOLLUS board to add full color to our historic Journal. It was evident, as well, that the real talent for the innovative graphics and impressive production of our publication lay in the hands of his talented wife Kathleen Todd Watson, a DOLLUS member with a long career in the computer field.

Not satisfied with making one request of Marston, Tom asked him to take on another position as Grand Editeur with the Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem at the same time. This position led to his most recent appointment as Deputy Editor General of the International Templar Order, which regrettably has resulted in making tough decisions regarding his time. He and Kathy have enjoyed their association with the MOLLUS Journal and will miss being a part of it. Marston will continue to pursue his first love as a genealogical researcher and author, as he completes the four-hundred-year genealogy of his Watson family.

The search for and selection of a successor makes Marston’s decision easier for him and Kathy, as they pursue other projects. Best wishes are extended to Companion Robert Rock as our new editor. He and his wife Beth can expect a smooth transition with the full cooperation of Marston and Kathy.

Loyal Legion Memorial Fund
The following individuals have contributed to during the period from March 24, 2008 through July 20, 2009

The Abraham Lincoln Society
($1,000 and above)
The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

Florence C. Stanley
and the Joseph W. Stanley Charitable Remainder Annuity Trust

The Ulysses S. Grant Society
($500 to $999)
Nicolas Ignatio Quintana

The William T. Sherman Society
($100 to $499)
James O. Carson
Blanche Curfman
in memory of her husband, David R. Curfman, M.D.

The National Society, Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States
Sherburne W. Dunn
Benjamin C. Frick
Brigadier General Michael J. L. Greene
George S. Haerle
Capt. E. Lou Hoos
Lenahan O’Connell, Esq.
Peter Platten
W. Frederick Roberts
Janet and Wiliam Schaeffer
Honorable Michael P. Sullivan
David H. Ward
Walter Weart
Mareen Wolfe
in memory of William C. Duval and William C. Duval III
Jerry W. Zillion

The Philip H. Sheridan Society
(up to $99)
John C. Allen IV
Priscilla O. Ambrose
in memory of her husband William G. Ambrose
Cdr. Richard N. Andriano-Moore
Edwin C. Bears
Albert F. Borth, Jr.
Delbert A. Bowman
Jeffry Burden
George E. Chisholm, Jr.
Col. John Dibble, Jr.
Bruce H. Emmons
Robert Malott Fletcher
Bruce C. Flint
Rufus S. Frost
John G. Griffiths
Lowell V. Hammer
John H. Hartford
in memory of Lt. Col. Henry Hartford, 8th NYVI

Stephen G. Kelsch
Robert D. Lynch
Thomas N. McCarter III
Mrs. Lee Thomasson Nelson
Howard E. Norris, Jr.
Harry W. Pfanz
Garland H. Pillar
Waldron K. Post
James W. Reece
James S. Reeve II
Kenneth D. Roach
Rosemary and Karl Schaeffer
Capt. Eugene F. Smallwood Jr.
Donald and Catherine Smith
Irving B. Stanton, Jr.
George Scott Stewart III
Mrs. William B. Stinson
Col. Scott W. Stucky, Jr. USAF (Ret)
Monie Upham
Margaret and Frank Walker
John T. Ward
Justin, Bruce and Chris Watson
Albert J. Wright III
Dames of the Loyal Legion Endowed Scholarship
By National President Rosemary Schaeffer

On April 20, 2009, Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee hosted their annual Student Awards and Recognition Program to honor the hard work and achievements of their students, and to recognize the commitment of the many individuals and families who make LMU’s scholarships possible. This year, 170 scholarships for a total of $361,510 were awarded.

The Dames of the Loyal Legion Endowed Scholarship was awarded for the first time this year and the recipient was April Marie Cheek of Harrogate, Tennessee. Since I was in Springfield, Illinois for the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, the scholarship was presented to April by LMU’s Mrs. Evelyn Smith, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs.
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), was held on Saturday, April 18, 2009 at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. The ceremony began at 10:00 a.m. and was followed by a luncheon at noon. A ceremony commemorating the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), sponsored by the Department of Illinois, SUVCW, took place near Petersburg, Illinois at 3:00 p.m.

Forty-two wreath bearers attended this event to commemorate the 144th anniversary of the death of President Abraham Lincoln. It began with a parade composed of SUVCW members, Sons of Veterans (SVR), Civil War re-enactor units, as well as SUVCW and MOLLUS representatives. National Chaplain Jerry Kowalski of SUVCW gave the invocation, which was followed by the playing of the National Anthem by the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry Band. MOLLUS Past Commander-in-Chief Douglas R. Niermeyer was master of ceremonies.

David V. Medert, SUVCW Commander-in-Chief spoke, as well as MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief Karl F. Schaeffer who read the following on Charity which was taken from the book The Words Lincoln Lived By, by Gene Griessman:

“The end of the Civil War was clearly in sight when Lincoln spoke these famous words in his second inaugural address. He realized that many northern leaders were clamoring for him to make the Confederate leaders pay dearly for the bloodshed they had caused. Even prominent clergymen were calling for vengeance. But instead of yielding to the pressure, Lincoln huddled with General Grant and General Sherman, stipulating that when victory came, they should extend the most liberal surrender terms imaginable. The men in gray would be allowed to return to their homes with their horses, mules, and their self-respect. These simple words eloquently described Lincoln’s greatest virtue. Eight weeks later, they would be repeated at his funeral here in Springfield. In the 19th century, the word charity meant far more than philanthropy; it was understood to be the highest form of love that a human being can express. A charitable person was kind, patient, liberal in judging the behavior of others, never haughty nor greedy, always generous. Lincoln had grown up on the words of the King James version of the bible, and knew this famous passage by heart; ‘Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal ... and now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.’

Lincoln’s charity was the rule, not the exception. Charity is what one feels, but it is also what one does. Lincoln manifested this all-important virtue in little words and actions as well as big ones. It is part of his greatness – both as a man and as a leader.”

The Company Singers of Champion Hill Camp No. 17, Department of Indiana presented a selection of musical interludes, as well as the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry Band. Chaplain Kowalski led the benediction, and taps were played by Mark Heath, past Commander-in-Chief of the Austin Blair Camp No. 7, Department of Michigan of SUVCW.

Lunch was served at the State House Inn after the ceremony, with MOLLUS Past Commander-in-Chief Douglas Niermeyer leading the event as toastmaster. The invocation was given by David Eisele, Logan Camp 20, SUVCW. Lunch was followed by Mr. & Mrs. Max Daniel’s portrayal of President Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln. The SUVCW Department of Illinois conducted a ceremony at the grave site of Dr. Benjamin Stephenson in the afternoon, which commemorated the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866.
Arrowfield Church, etc., under [Major General Benjamin Franklin] Butler, then operating from Bermuda Hundred in cooperation with the campaign of the Army of the Potomac.8

A little later, three divisions were sent under General Smith to join the latter army. General Devens commanded one of them, a provisional division of three brigades from the Tenth Corps. He fought bravely at Cold Harbor, but was soon afterward prostrated by rheumatic fever. Devens served as president of a military commission during his convalescence, for the trial of various classes of offenders. When recovered, he was assigned by [Major General] Edward Otho Cresap Ord to the command of the First Division, Eighteenth Corps.9

General Devens took command at the reorganization of the Army of the James, of the Third Division, Twenty-Fourth Corps. It was the first organization to enter the city of Richmond on the 3rd of August, embracing the eastern section of South Carolina. He remained there until the summer of 1866, when he was mustered out after more than five years of very honorable service.

Major General Charles Devens, Jr. was one of the co-founders of The Union Club of Boston which was established in 1863 after President Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg address. He served as Attorney General of the United States in the cabinet of President Rutherford B. Hayes. He was reappointed afterward to the supreme judicial bench of Massachusetts, from which he had resigned.

Judge Charles Devens died from cardiac failure at his residence on 12 Ashburton Place, Boston on January 7, 1891 and is buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge. He never married and left no issue.

Fort Devens, Massachusetts was named for Brevet Major General Charles Devens, Jr. It first came into existence in September 1917, as a temporary cantonment arising out of preparations for World War I and was opened as a reception center for World War I selectees. It processed over 100,000 men from the New England area into the army. Two divisions (76th and 12th) were trained during the war at Devens. After the war, over 150,000 men processed out through the gates of Devens to return home.

Edward Otho Cresap Ord (1818-1883)

(Endnotes)
1The original article, entitled “Brevet Major General Charles Devens, Jr.,” was published in Massachusetts in the War 1861-1865 by James L. Bowen [Springfield: Clark W. Bryan, 1889, 912-914]. It appears as one, very long paragraph with run-on sentences. The article has been modified, with some additional material, for easier reading. [General Devens is Marston Watson’s first cousin, four times removed.]
2The Battle of Ball’s Bluff, also known as the Battle of Harrison’s Island or the Battle of Leesburg, was fought on October 21, 1861, in Loudoun County, Virginia, as part of Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan’s operations in Northern Virginia during the American Civil War. While a minor engagement in comparison with the battles that would take place in years to follow, it was the second largest battle of the Eastern Theater in 1861, and in its aftermath had repercussions in the Union Army’s chain of command structure and raised separation of powers issues under the United States Constitution during the war. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
3The Peninsula Campaign was a major Union operation launched in southeastern Virginia from March through July 1862, the first large-scale offensive in the Eastern Theater. The operation, commanded by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, was initially successful against the equally cautious General Joseph E. Johnston, but the emergence of the aggressive General Robert E. Lee turned the subsequent Seven Days Battles into a humiliating Union defeat. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
4Darius Nash Couch (1822-1897) was a United States Army officer, naturalist and a Union major general in the American Civil War. Militia under his command played a strategic role during the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign in delaying the advance of Confederate troops from the Army of Northern Virginia and denying them passage across the critical Susquehanna River. Erasmus Darwin Keys (1810-1895) was a businessman, banker and military general, noted for leading the IV Corps of the Union Army of the Potomac during the first half of the American Civil War. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
5The Battle of Fair Oaks (Battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks Station), took place in Henrico County, Virginia, as part of the Peninsula Campaign. Although the battle was tactically inconclusive, it was the largest battle in the Eastern Theater up to that time (second only to Shiloh in terms of casualties thus far, about 11,000 total) and marked the end of the Union offensive, leading to the Seven Days Battles and Union retreat in late June. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
6The New York Draft Riots were violent disturbances in New York City that were the culmination of discontent with new laws passed by Congress to draft men to fight in the ongoing American Civil War. The riots were the largest civil insurrection in American history apart from the Civil War itself. President Abraham Lincoln sent several regiments of militia and volunteer troops to control the city. The protestors were overwhelmingly working class men, resentful because they believed the draft unfairly affected them while sparing wealthier men who could pay to exclude themselves from its reach. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
7William Farrar Smith (1824-1903), who was known in the Army as “Baldy,” graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1845, ranking 4th in the class. As an engineer officer, he spent the years before the Civil War in variety of surveys and exploration duties, as an instructor at West Point and as Member and Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
8Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818-1893) was an American lawyer and politician who represented Massachusetts in the United States House of Representatives and later served as governor of Massachusetts. During the American Civil War, his administration of occupied New Orleans, his policies regarding slaves as contraband, his ineffectual leadership in the Bermuda Hundred Campaign, and the fiasco of Fort Fisher rank him as one of the most controversial political generals of the war. He was widely reviled for years after the war by Southern whites, who gave him the nickname “Beast Butler.” [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
9Edward Otho Cresap Ord (1818-1883) was the designer of Fort Sam Houston, and a United States Army officer who saw action in the Seminole War, the Indian Wars, and the American Civil War. He commanded an army during the final days of the Civil War, and was instrumental in forcing the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee. [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]
Civil War Service of Major General Lew Wallace
By Gail M. Stephens

Lew Wallace (1827-1905), in the course of his extraordinary life, was a Union major general, governor of New Mexico territory, U.S. minister to the Ottoman Empire and author of the best-seller, Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ. His Civil War service was a matter of great pride to him. Wallace was an enthusiastic member and commander of the Indiana Commandery of MOLLUS. In an 1898 speech to his Hoosier Companions, he pronounced their meetings to be “royal good times,” because of the incomparable memories they shared.

February of 1862 found Wallace leading a brigade in General Ulysses S. Grant’s advance up the Tennessee River. General Grant gave him command of a newly-formed division during the siege of Fort Donelson. A day later on February 15, Wallace formed his division into a formidable line which stopped the Confederate breakout attempt. Later that day, he led the Union attack on the Confederate left which pushed them off the road to Nashville and back into their works. Fort Donelson surrendered the next day and Lew Wallace was promoted to major general for his service. He was thirty-five years old and the youngest major general in the Union army.

The Battle of Shiloh was next, which controversy still tarnishes Wallace’s reputation. Four years of research have led me to believe it was, in fact, a classic “fog of war” situation. Wallace’s division was six miles from the main army at Shiloh Church. He had improved a road which connected him with the rest of the army, but failed to tell Grant about his choice.

General Grant believed that Wallace would use another road, but neglected to confirm it with him. Thus, Grant made an assumption about the road Wallace would take and he issued verbal directions to bring Wallace to the field. These directions were later written by a member of Grant’s staff en route to Wallace. The order was vague and Wallace took his road.

Members of Grant’s staff who were sent to hurry Wallace that afternoon found him on a road they did not know. They informed Grant that Wallace was lost and wandering. Their reports led Grant to believe that Wallace was derelict in his duty and so informed Major General Henry Halleck, Wallace’s commander.

General Halleck believed the Union Army should be led by West Point graduates. He had been a senior Union Army commander in the Western Theater and then Union General-in-Chief from July 1862 to March 1864. Halleck did everything he could to remove citizen soldiers like Wallace from command positions.

It was Halleck who kept Wallace out of command until 1864. However, Wallace was at fault as well. He took leave from his division shortly after Shiloh and informed Halleck that he did not want to return to Grant’s command. General Halleck was happy to oblige Wallace who, in fact, did not return to General Grant and received no other command.

President Abraham Lincoln decided to give Wallace a second chance in 1864, by appointing him to command the Middle Department in Maryland and Delaware. Wallace’s first assignment was to bring about emancipation in Maryland by referendum. He succeeded in knitting a breach between two factions of the Republican Party, which resulted in an end to slavery in Maryland in October 1864.

Wallace’s supreme moment as a military commander came on July 9, 1864. It was at the battle of Monocacy, with a force of about 6,000 men, that he held a Confederate army of 14,000 soldiers, commanded by Confederate Lt. General Jubal Early. General Wallace blocked the road to Washington, D.C. The chain of forts which protected the Union capital had been stripped of veteran troops in order to replace Grant’s losses in the Overland Campaign, and the forts were manned only by militia. Robert E. Lee knew this, and sent Early to seize Washington and then burn and plunder it.

Wallace understood the weakened condition of Washington and placed his small army on the main road to the city. His superb choice of ground and the desperate fight mounted by his army delayed General Early, long enough to enable General Grant to rush reinforcements to Washington. They arrived the same day as Early did, and held the Confederate Army at bay.

General Lew Wallace ended his Civil War career on a high note, and went on to fame and fortune with his book on Ben-Hur. However, “the shadow of Shiloh” never left him, and he spent much of his old age fighting the allegations of continued on page 13, column 3
Three Union officers met in Philadelphia on April 15, 1865 as news of President Lincoln’s death spread across the nation. This meeting was the conception of what would become the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, also known by its acronym, MOLLUS, or the Loyal Legion for short.

Membership was open to commissioned officers who had served in the Union Army during the Civil War and were designated as Companions of the First Class.

The Loyal Legion created the framework of a fraternal organization, with the Commandery of Maine being the third established after Pennsylvania and New York. Membership was expanded later to include hereditary companions and honorary companions. Hannibal Hamlin was a Companion of the Third Class (or Honorary Companion) as were the other members of Lincoln’s Cabinet.

Centennial Celebration of Lincoln’s Birth

General Joshua Chamberlain read a paper at the March 1909 meeting of the Maine Commandery which he had delivered to the Commandery of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on February 12, marking the centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. It was noted that the 100th Anniversary of Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president for Lincoln and a Companion of the Loyal Legion, would occur that same year on August 27.

It was decided then that the annual meeting of the Commandery, to be held in May, would be dedicated to the life and services of Hamlin. General Seldon Connor prepared and read a paper at the annual meeting, which awakened the deepest interest in the Commandery members and their invited guests. A suggestion was made immediately for the Commandery to set on Paris Hill a suitable memorial to Maine’s distinguished son.

Committees were formed between the Commandery and the citizens of Paris Hill to prepare for this event. A suitable boulder was found in the Hamlin pasture and moved to this site by five pairs of draft horses (breaking a cart axle in the process). A bronze plaque was ordered and cast, which was delivered by early August and mounted to the stone.

Invitations were extended to speakers, dignitaries and Hamlin family members. Special arrangements were made with the railroad and the citizens of Paris for the transportation and accommodation of the many guests projected to attend this event. All of this was accomplished in less than four short months.

An estimated crowd of three to five thousand people arrived on August 27, 1909 on Paris Hill to witness the early afternoon dedication ceremony. General Chamberlain, a Past Commander of the Maine Commandery, was chosen master of ceremonies. Several distinguished citizens delivered orations and poems at the event. The unveiling of the memorial followed with the assistance of two young ladies who were Hamlin descendants. Then the formal services of the day were brought to a close.

Tribute to Hannibal Hamlin

Much of what those speakers said a hundred years ago recounted the life and accomplishments of Hannibal Hamlin, which I hope you have become familiar with during this bicentennial celebration at Paris Hill. However, the overriding theme that wove through all of these accolades can best be expressed in the words spoken by General Chamberlain in his address: “The enumeration of his offices, however high, is not the measure of the man that we honor. His ampler record is in the hearts of those who knew him, and in the influence of his character and the reach of his service, which is immeasurable. No tablet could hold the transcript of this; nor can the corrosions of time annul it.”

It was the heart of this man that moved his Companions to erect this memorial. It was the heart of this man that enticed thousands to be at the unveiling. It was the heart of this man that prompted the raising of other statues and memorials in his honor throughout the State.

Hannibal Hamlin was a born leader, even in his youth. He was just and eloquent; which qualities he employed as a lawyer and congressman. He was intelligent, wise and had a sense of humor that endeared people to him. He was a man of truthfulness, sincerity and principle.

Senator Hale stated, “It is tribute to him to say that I never heard of his being quoted on two sides of any question. That cannot be said of all public men.” Hamlin’s steadfast belief in the equality of all men never wavered, even when it meant his own political suicide in the old Democratic Party over the issue of slavery. In turn, he became a founding member of the Republican Party. He was the confidant and advisor to President Abraham Lincoln and elevated the office of Vice President to a new level.

Hannibal Hamlin was loyal to his constituency as a public servant. Many incidents are recorded attesting to his devotion to the electorate he served. He was loyal to his country and his state. When Fort Sumter fell, Vice President Hamlin actively participated in Maine’s recruiting efforts, urging Governor Israel Washburn to mobilize regiments into the field at the “earliest

continued on page 12, column 3
Wisconsin Commandery

Regretfully, the Wisconsin Commandery announces the death of Companion Bill Upham on Sunday, August 16, 2009 at age 93. Paul Upham informed the Commandery of his grandfather’s death on Monday.

William (Bill) Henry Upham, Jr., was born in 1916. He studied law at the University of Wisconsin before graduating and enlisting in the Army. He served as an officer in the 5th Infantry Division during World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

After the war, he settled in Milwaukee and became a successful agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance. He and his wife Betty raised a son and two daughters.

Bill is a past National commander of MOLLUS, serving for three years from 1985-88 and a founding member of the reactivated Iron Brigade Association, which was reorganized in December 1990. He served as president of the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table from 1989-91 and brought broad experience to his successful two terms. He was also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Bill joined the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in 1987. He served as Wisconsin Department Commander from 1990-1992, Department Treasurer 1992-99 and Commander of Madison’s Henry Harnden Camp #2 in 1995 and ’96. He also served as presenter of the Department’s annual U. S. Grant award to a deserving Army ROTC graduate at Marquette University.

Bill’s father, William Henry Upham (1841-1924), was a Civil War veteran, businessman and politician who served as the 18th Governor of Wisconsin.

Virginia Commandery

The Virginia Commandery hosted one of its largest meeting turnouts in years on May 19, with Companions and spouses arriving from throughout the Commonwealth and from North Carolina. Companions approved a donation to help create a memorial at the site of a Civil War POW camp in Lynchburg, Virginia, where more than 200 Union prisoners were buried during the War. Commander Clifton Potter is helping to lead that effort on behalf of Lynchburg’s SUVCW camp.

Also, the Commandery approved a donation to help in the effort by the Lincoln Society of Virginia, to purchase and maintain the Lincoln Family Homestead in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln’s father and many of his other paternal ancestors lived on the property near Harrisonburg, Virginia. The Lincoln Society has two years to raise the necessary funds under a purchase option, and hopes to eventually open the property as a tourist site.

Companions Richard Bishop and David Penhallow participated in Memorial Day events at the national cemeteries in, respectively, Wilmington, Left to right: PDC Steve Michaels, True Son Bill Upham Jr., PCinC Danny Wheeler from the Wisconsin Commandery.

Recorder Jeffry Burden, Treasurer David Penhallow and Commander Clifton Potter discuss Commandery business in Richmond in May 19.

Sr. Vice Commander Richard Bishop (far right) represented the Virginia Commandery at the Wilmington National Cemetery Memorial Day events on May 25.

Practicable moment,” with the added stipulation that “before they are sent from home be sure to have them all well uniformed and equipped. Be sure of that.”

His concern for the welfare of the troops was upmost. One wounded soldier recalled Hamlin’s visit to the infirmary at Camp Howard, just outside of Washington, D. C. He said, “I don’t remember what he said so well as the manner in which he spoke to us. I had once been given up for dead, and his presence was like a tonic. He sat down for a while in our room and talked to us as if we were his own boys. He was so human, so gentle and kind.”

Hamlin led by example. Few people may know that Hannibal Hamlin actually held veteran status. Although he was beyond the age of recruitment, he enlisted early in the war as a private in Company A of the Coast Guards, which was composed of Bangor men. Coast Guards at that time were detached companies of infantry assigned to patrol sections of the Maine coast. Although his duties as Vice President kept him in Washington most of the time, he was able to march with his unit on a few
ceremonial occasions. However, in the summer of 1864, the unit was activated to stand duty, and Hamlin returned to Maine and insisted on serving with his company. He wrote to his captain, “I am Vice President, but I am also a private citizen, and as an enlisted member of your company, I am bound to do my duty. I aspire only to be a high private in the rear ranks, and keep step with the boys in blue.” For several weeks, Hamlin peeled potatoes, served sentry duty, and performed all of the other duties that fall to the lot of the private soldier. He served his time to set an example of duty and obedience to military discipline for the benefit of younger men.

A Day to Honor Hannibal Hamlin

This is the man we have come to honor today. As Governor Fernald so eloquently concluded in his address one hundred years ago, “We stand here today on the scene of his birth. We mark with memorial a spot worthy of remembrance. It would have been unworthy had the life been small and mean - no matter what had been its power or prominence - but it was not small and mean; it was great and purposeful; it was distinguished by a lofty public service in high places; it was endowed by the spirit of patriotism and enriched by common sense; it was Christian; it was courageous; it was a definite force in human progress. May Maine never forget Hannibal Hamlin; may it never cease to honor him and may children’s children come to this spot and here learn the story of the life of this country lad, who in recognition of the immortal ideals of manhood, and in the exaltation of public service above personal or party pride, attained great power and privilege which he ever used for the good of his fellow men.”

Today in 2009, we are those “children’s children.” Today, we have once again returned to this spot to remember the greatness of this man called Hannibal Hamlin, a greatness far beyond the accomplishments listed on this tablet, but perhaps closer to the greatness of the boulder on which it is mounted, or the hill on which the boulder rests, or the valley which this hill overlooks, or the distant mountains that beckon us to all that lies beyond and into eternity.

As General Chamberlain so prophetically stated in 1909, “Hannibal Hamlin is remembered one hundred years after his birth, and will be remembered when the present century shall have marked off another one hundred years.” So be it.

As a Hereditary Companion and representative of the Commandery of Massachusetts, I am honored and privileged to rededicate this memorial in the name of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States to the Honorable Hannibal Hamlin on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Nominating Committee

Slate of Officers for the 2009-2011 Term

The Nominating Committee presents the following slate of officers to the delegates at the Annual Congress, which will be held in Fort Knox, Kentucky on October 9-11. Nominations can be made from the floor for any of the positions on the Commandery-in-Chief.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Commander-in-Chief</td>
<td>Keith Graham Harrison (MI)</td>
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<td>Sr. Vice Commander-in-Chief</td>
<td>Jeffry Christian Burden (VA)</td>
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<td>Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief</td>
<td>Waldron Kintzing Post II (NY&amp;CT)</td>
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<td>Recorder-in-Chief</td>
<td>CAPT John Kent Kane II (VA)</td>
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<td>Treasurer-in-Chief</td>
<td>Lee Allen Tryon (CT)</td>
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<td>Registrar-in-Chief</td>
<td>Adam Polhemus Flint (PA)</td>
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<td>Chancellor-in-Chief</td>
<td>CAPT James Alan Simmons (TX)</td>
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<td>Judge Advocate-in-Chief</td>
<td>Joseph Baldwin Siedlarz III (PA)</td>
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<td>Chaplain-in-Chief</td>
<td>Rev. Barry Christopher Howard (CT)</td>
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<td>Surgeon-in-Chief</td>
<td>Dr. Gerald Adrian Hoeltge (OH)</td>
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<td>Council-in-Chief</td>
<td>MAJ Richard Donald Bishop (VA)</td>
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<td>Bruce Bernard Butgereit (MI)</td>
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<td>Paul Joseph Kinyon (IL)</td>
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<td>Gregg Anthony Mierka (RI)</td>
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<td>COL Eric Armando Rojo (DC)</td>
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Loyally,
Lowell V. Hammer, Chairman
Past Commander-in-Chief

For the Committee: Past Commanders-in-Chief Scott W. Stucky, Robert G. Carroon, Michael P. Sullivan, Robert J. Bateman, Gordon R. Bury, Douglas R. Niermeyer, Benjamin C. Frick, Lehanan O’Connell (Chairman Emeritus) and Karl F. Schaeffer (Ex Officio).

Civil War Service...from page 10

Time was a powerful weapon, but perhaps closer to the greatness of this man called Hannibal Hamlin, a greatness far beyond the accomplishments listed on this tablet, but perhaps closer to the greatness of the boulder on which it is mounted, or the hill on which the boulder rests, or the valley which this hill overlooks, or the distant mountains that beckon us to all that lies beyond and into eternity.

As General Chamberlain so prophetically stated in 1909, “Hannibal Hamlin is remembered one hundred years after his birth, and will be remembered when the present century shall have marked off another one hundred years.” So be it.

As a Hereditary Companion and representative of the Commandery of Massachusetts, I am honored and privileged to rededicate this memorial in the name of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States to the Honorable Hannibal Hamlin on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.


Civil War Service...from page 10


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Civil War Service...from page 10


Civil War Service...from page 10

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
124th National Congress, October 9-11, Fort Knox, Kentucky
HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF

CIRCULAR NO. 1  15 August 2009
SERIES 2009
WHOLE NUMBER 582

I. The One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Fort Knox, Kentucky, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 9-11 October 2009, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. Headquarters will be at the Holiday Inn Express, Radcliff, Kentucky.

II. Board of Officers Meeting

PROGRAM

Friday, 9 October 2009

III. Registration for the One Hundred Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be open at 12:00 at the Holiday Inn Express.

IV. Tour for Abraham Lincoln Birthplace will assemble at 2:45pm in hotel lobby, leaving at 3:00pm. and will end with a reception at 5:00 pm for all Companions, Dames and guests.

V. Cash Bar open at 7:30 pm. at the Fort Knox Leaders Club.

VI. Beginning at 8 pm Dinner at Fort Knox Leaders Club during which Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commissioner and Kentucky ALBC Chairman Judge Tom Turner will be present to inform the Congress on Lincoln and Kentucky, followed by Thomas D. Mackie, Director, Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum, Lincoln Memorial University.

VII. Ohio Host Commandery OPEN HOUSE in Hotel Board Room beginning at 10 pm.

Saturday, 10 October 2009

VIII. Continental breakfast at the Holiday Inn Express begins at 6:00 a.m.

IX. The MOLLUS Business Meeting will convene promptly at 8 a.m. at the Fort Knox Leaders Club.

X. The DOLLUS Business Meeting will convene promptly at 8 a.m. at the Fort Knox Leaders Club.

XI. Lunch at the Leader’s Club will be at 12:30 pm

XII. Following Lunch a special tour of the PATTON MUSEUM

XIII. MOLLUS and DOLLUS reception and banquet at the Fort Knox Leader’s Club. Reception at 7:00 p.m. Dinner at 8:00 p.m. It is requested that those who have Civil War era attire/uniforms, please wear them as a tribute to President Lincoln and his 200th Birthday.

XIV. Ohio Host Commandery OPEN HOUSE in Hotel Board Room beginning at 10 pm.

Sunday, 11 October 2009

XV. Continental breakfast at the Holiday Inn Express begins at 6:00 a.m.

XVI. Check out and departure up to 11:00 a.m.

By Command of
Karl Frederick Schaeffer
Commander-in-Chief

Official
John Kent Kane, II
Recorder-in-Chief

2009 Congress....from page 1

speak on Lincoln and Kentucky. The Ohio Commandery will host an after dinner gathering in its suite, for a time to socialize and enjoy renewed fellowship. A continental breakfast will be served at the hotel on Saturday, October 10, followed by the start of the MOLLUS and DOLLUS meetings at the Fort Knox Leader’s Club, with coffee and tea for our enjoyment. Lunch at the Leader’s Club will be followed by a viewing of historic films about Fort Knox and a tour of the Patton Museum. You have the opportunity to preview the Patton Museum web site at http://www.generalpatton.org.

Saturday evening continues with a reception and cash bar at the Leader’s Club, followed by a formal black tie or military uniform with military decorations dinner. Civil War era attire is encouraged. Please wear them as a tribute to President Lincoln in celebration of his 200th birthday. Anyone having a birthday during Congress is asked to make the information known to the Ohio Commandery. A low-cost menu is being offered to young children (or grandchildren) who are attending. Also, anyone having any special dietary requirements is asked to make such a request known on their registration form, which can be found on page 16. The cost of a hotel room is the same for up to four occupants.

The Congress will close after the banquet with a social gathering and open house at the Ohio Commandery’s Host Committee suite. Sunday is an open day for those who wish to do their own touring.

The Ohio Commandery hopes to see a large number of Companions, Dames and their family members attending this year’s Congress in Kentucky, as a tribute to the 200th birthday of President Abraham Lincoln. For further information and/or special requests, please contact Ohio Recorder, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Gordon R. Bury at either his home phone of 330-855-4251, or by email at: ohiomollus@aol.com.
124th NATIONAL CONGRESS
RESERVATION FORM
PLEASE INDICATE THE FUNCTIONS YOU PLAN TO ATTEND LISTED BELOW AND SEND THE RESERVATION FORM AND CHECKS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO:
Gordon R. Bury, Recorder/Treasurer, Ohio Commandery, MOLLUS
10095 Wadsworth Road, Marshallville, Ohio 44645

Registration Fee………………………………………………………………………………………………… $50.00 per person $___________
(Registration Fee is required for all Companions, Dames, and Guests, children excluded)

FRIDAY 09 October 2009
12:00 pm  Registration opens in Ohio Commandery Host Committee Room
3:00 pm  Tour of the Abraham Lincoln Birth Place
5:00 pm  Reception with MOLLUS/DOLLUS at Lincoln Birth Place
7:30 pm  Cash Bar/Dinner at Leader’s Club, Fort Knox with keynote speaker $50.00 per person $___________
10:00 pm Ohio Host Commandery OPEN HOUSE in Hotel Board Room

SATURDAY 10 OCTOBER 2009
6:00 am  Continental Breakfast at Hotel (no charge)
8:00 am  Meeting for MOLLUS & DOLLUS at the Leader’s Club on Fort Knox
Coffee/Tea and fruit provided at no charge
12:30 pm Luncheon at the Leader’s Club at Fort Knox $25.00 per person $___________
After Lunch Special Tour will be given of the Patton Museum (no charge)
7:00 pm  Reception with cash bar
8:00 pm Banquet at the Leader’s Club on Fort Knox $60.00 per person $___________
Black Tie or Uniforms with Decorations
10:00 pm Ohio Host Commandery OPEN HOUSE in Hotel Board Room

SUNDAY 12 OCTOBER 2009
Continental Breakfast at HOTEL (no charge)

TOTAL ENCLOSED (If attending all functions, this should be $185) $___________

Name: __________________________________________________________________________________________
Phone _____________________________________Commandery___________________________________________
Additional Names in your party:
____________________________________________________________________
Address: _______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________________
Email: ______________________________________________________Special Needs:________________________
Children’s reduced cost menus available, Contact Host Committee for selections

HEADQUARTERS WILL BE Holiday Inn Express located at 200 Endeavor Way, Radcliff, KY  40160
Phone (270) 352-4329  Fax (270) 352-4400
MENTION “MOLLUS” WHEN MAKING YOUR RESERVATIONS
All rooms are the same group pricing of $75.05 + tax which will come out to $82.73 a night.
NOTICE
The Fall Issue of
The Loyal Legion
Journal
will be published in
November 2009

EDITORIAL DEADLINE IS
November 14, 2009

Please email all material to:
Robert E. Rock
octagonlr@aol.com

Send orders and payment to: Adam P. Flint,
23 Grosstown Road, Rear Apt.
Pottstown, PA 19464-6105
Please make checks payable to MOLLUS
Commandery-in-Chief

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<td>Emblem Medals 14-16K Gold (3-4 month delivery time) On Request</td>
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<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>Blazer Patch</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Window Decal (Post. Pd; 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 Hereditary Membership (8 1/2” x 11”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Hereditary Membership (17” x 19”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Associate Membership (8 1/2” x 11”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official MOLLUS Scarf (9 1/2” x 72”)</td>
<td>$45.00</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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<td>MOLLUS Information Cards (No Set Quantity)</td>
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*Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)

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

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