The Monument
By Adam Flint

In the early 1900s, the state of Pennsylvania appropriated monies to erect bronze monuments honoring five of its native sons. $50,000.00 was available to fund statues to Generals Andrew A. Humphreys, Alexander Hays, John W. Geary, Samuel W. Crawford, and John Gibbon, all of whom had served with distinction at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1913, Governor John Tener ended the construction of the monuments, citing a lack of state revenue as the reason. Three statues had been erected while two, Crawford’s and Gibbon’s, had not.

In the mid-1980s, efforts were begun in the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania area to erect the long overdue monument to Samuel Crawford. Unfortunately, there was no interest in that area for a monument to Gibbon. In stepped retired army officer and Gettysburg historian, Jacob Sheads. Colonel Sheads contacted John Reilly, the district attorney and later judge from Media, Delaware County, to see if there was any interest in the Philadelphia area to build something for John Gibbon. Judge Reilly contacted a number of people associated with the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia, and on March 25, 1987, a group met at the Civil War Library and Museum to form the General John Gibbon Memorial Committee.

By the end of the first few meetings, an official committee had been formed with Blake A. Magner acting as chairman, Michael A. Cavanaugh, treasurer, and Patrick E. Purcell, secretary. Additional representatives serving on the committee were Russ Pritchard of the Civil War Library and Museum, J. Gregory Acken, Edward Bauer, Nelson E. Ockerbloom, and Richard Ridinger. In addition to organizing, the committee faced other problems: the need for money, specifically $75,000, the estimated cost of the monument, the need for a sculptor, and finally, if the statue were to be erected, the acceptance of the National Park Service. The sculptor came along fairly quickly when one of our members found Terry Jones. (Continued on page 18)
Summer 2013 is fully underway, as is the pace of Civil War Sesquicentennial observances. As this issue of the Journal goes to Press, Chancellorsville has just seen a wonderful observance, while the national military parks at Vicksburg and Gettysburg are preparing for massive crowds and meaningful events.

Several of the MOLLUS leadership team will be in Gettysburg in June for the opening of a special exhibit at the Visitor’s Center, with artifacts largely composed of items on loan from the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia. On June 30, Gettysburg’s Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace -- unofficially called the “MOLLUS Church” because of the number of memorials there given by Legion members -- will hold a memorial service at which we will be represented. A MOLLUS wreath will be placed during the battle commemoration that weekend, and I’m sure many Companions will be on hand for all of the events there in late June and early July.

Yet, we need not attend only huge events with thousands of others, to represent our organization and our kin. Small local events are an important part of keeping memory alive and strong. I’ve spoken recently to several Companions who live isolated from other members and I’ve stressed the point that we can be -- to borrow the old military recruiting slogan -- an “Army of One.” Every time we are on site at an event, every time we speak of our affiliation, we are...
WELCOME NEW COMPANIONS

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since the Winter 2013 issue of the Journal. Commander-in-Chief Jeffry Burden extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

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**Hereditary Member Recruitment**

New membership represents the future of our Order. In recognition of that fact, the Commandery-in-Chief honors those Companions who recruit three or more hereditary Companions during a membership year (October 1-September 30) with the award of the Lincoln Medal. Companions who qualify for the Medal may receive the award at either the Annual Congress, the Mid-Winter meeting in Washington, or the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield. Please contact the Commander-in-Chief, or Membership Committee Chairman James Simmons, for more details.

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.
Michigan Commandery

Companion W. Fred Roberts presents the MOLLUS ROTC Medal of Merit Award to Army Cadet Elizabeth Scothorn of Spring Arbor University/ Eastern Michigan University. The presentation was conducted at the EMU military ball and awards program on 22 February, 2013 at the Polo Fields Country Club in Ypsilanti, MI.

Wisconsin Commandery

The WI Commandery is sad to pass on the news of the death of Companion Robert A. Meyer:

Robert A. Meyer of West Bend died on Sunday, April 14, 2013 at the Lighthouse of West Bend at the age of 84 years. He was born on April 16, 1928 in Brooklyn, NY to the late Alfred and Catharine (nee Ries) Meyer. He attended school in Brooklyn and graduated from Brooklyn Technical High School. He then went on to graduate from Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, NJ where he played lacrosse and sailed. For two years during the Korean Conflict, he served with the United States Army. Following his discharge, he moved to Wisconsin where he had spent many summers at Big Cedar Lake. He then earned his Master's degree in engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and became a Professional Engineer (P.E.) in the State of Wisconsin.

On May 7, 1955, he was united in marriage to Patricia A. Kaempfer at Trinity Lutheran Church in West Bend. Bob worked at Amity Leather Products, and later for Will Ross, Inc. He then became employed at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin as a facilities engineer, from where he retired.

As an active resident of the community, he was a member and past president of the West Bend Jaycees, the West Bend Noon Kiwanis Club and the Washington County Historical Society, member and past commodore of the Cedar Lake Yacht Club and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States-Wisconsin Commandery. Additional memberships include the West Bend Masonic Lodge #138 F. and A. M. (Free and Accepted Masons), Scottish Rite-Valley of Milwaukee and Tripoli Shrine Temple AAOMS (Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine). He also served on the Washington County Landmarks Commission. In addition to coaching little league baseball in West Bend, he bowled, played basketball and golfed in his younger years.

As a member of St. James Episcopal Church, he participated in many aspects of the parish and was a lay reader.

Survivors include his wife Pat; four children Laurie (Tom) Wagner of West Bend, Bob (Sandra) of West Bend, James (Gayle) of Mequon and Ann (Ken) Carrano of Gurnee, IL; 6 grandchildren Kelly (Chris) Lang, Kara (Corey) Petzold, Ben and Adam Meyer and Christopher and Elizabeth Carrano; 2 great-grandchildren Evan Lang and Grace Petzold; 3 step-grandchildren Melissa (Nick) Mueller, Andrew (Anna) Sawyer and Eric Sawyer; 1 step-great-grandson Noah Mueller; 1 brother-in-law Robert (Mary Lou) Kaempfer of Surprise, AZ and West Bend; nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends.

He was preceded in death by his father Alfred Meyer and mother Catharine Meyer-Hazelwood.

The family will greet relatives and friends during a period of visitation on Wednesday, April 17 at St. James Episcopal Church from 4 until 5:45 p.m. The Funeral Mass will be at 6 p.m. with Masonic Rites to follow. Private burial will be in Washington County Memorial Park.

In lieu of flowers, the family has requested memorials to St. James Episcopal Church, the Washington County Historical Society or the West Bend Baseball Association.
Virginia Commandery

The Virginia Commandery gave five ROTC Medals of Merit, and copies of *Union Blue*, this spring to members of three ROTC battalions in the Commonwealth. Commander Robert Krasche presented awards on April 17 to Cadets Alec Sartain, a junior at the College of William & Mary, and Gabriel Wendtlandt, a sophomore at Christopher Newport University. They are members of the Revolutionary Guards Battalion, which draws from those two schools.

Sophomore Cadet Rachel Jones of the Virginia Womens’ Institute for Leadership (VWIL) at Mary Baldwin College received her award from Companion Companion Edmund Potter on March 20. And, Cadets Christopher Kephart of Virginia Commonwealth University, a sophomore Criminal Justice major, and Colleen Vinett of Longwood University, a freshman nursing major, were honored April 9th. They are members of the Spider Battalion, headquartered at the University of Richmond but serving five schools.

Commander and later as Treasurer, always with high devotion and spirit. He died February 25, and is survived by his wife Pat and two daughters.

Pennsylvania Commandery

The Pennsylvania Commandery is already planning for the 150 anniversary celebration of the founding of MOLLUS. Festivities will kick off at our 2015 Congress meeting to be held in Philadelphia. Our headquarters for this special event is The Union League of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1862 to support President Abraham Lincoln and the federal government during the Civil War.

The Pennsylvania Commandery has been very busy with a number of projects. Last year we recruited 11 new members and we were awarded the Thompson-Dougherty Cup for that accomplishment. We are in the process of beating that number this year. The Commandery has awarded 14 ROTC awards to cadets at local universities. We have found a new home for the Silent Sentry, a bronze statue that was placed at a local cemetery that went bankrupt and is in disrepair. The statue was the victim of vandalism and theft and has been stored at a local foundry for more than 25 years. We are looking at ways to rescue the discarded gravestones of several Civil War veterans. A local cemetery was relocated in the 1950’s and the unclaimed gravestones were used as breakwater on the banks of the Delaware River. Recent droughts and low tides have exposed these stones and we are looking at ways to retrieve them from the water and place them at appropriate locations.
Ohio Commandery

The Ohio Commandery cordially invites all members of MOLLUS and DOLLUS to the 128th Congress on October 17-19, 2013, at the Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, TN. The schedule and registration forms are now available. Please note the deadline for your hotel reservations as October 1st, 2013. Members met on May 18, 2013 in Carrollton, Oh for a luncheon at the Depot Restaurant, followed by a special tour of the McCook House, home of the fighting McCook family. Members enjoyed viewing the renovations that have recently taken place over the last few years, and visited with living historians that attended this weekend as the 2013 summer season grand opening. On this special day distant family members traveled from the south to present the McCook family 1862 Bible to the McCook House Museum. Members also celebrated this day being the 150th anniversary of “Taps” with their Commander, Keith Ashley, playing in front of the McCook House on the town square.

DC Commandery

The DC Commandery is sad to report the loss of DOLLUS Past National President Viola Bement. At age 91, she died peacefully Saturday, April 27, 2013. Born Viola Marston Jack Black. Attended Friend's School Haverford. Graduated Agnes Irwin 1940. Predeceased by husband Russell Bement Jr. and son Russell Bement III. Survived by brother E. Newbold Black IV and niece Alexandra Black. Funeral services were attended by Former PA Commander Van Gulick and Tee Adams. Viola was a member of several organizations and activities including the Colonial Dames, the Devon Horse Show, Church of the Redeemer Thrift Shop, and served as National President of DOLLUS from 1990 to 1994. Viola had a huge collection of hats and gloves which were distributed to those ladies in attendance at the funeral. In lieu of flowers memorial contributions can be sent to the Devon Country Fair, P.O. Box 925 Southeastern, PA 19399.

Editor’s Notes:

It will be an honor to participate on staff with Past Commander-in-Chief Keith Harrison for the 150th anniversary of Gettysburg this July. I will also be attending with Past Commander-in-Chief Gordon Bury, as he celebrates a 50th anniversary in living history and will be recognized along with others that were able to attend the 100th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg with a 100 gun salute. We hope to be able to share with our readers many wonderful pictures of this celebration in the next issue. Please share your experiences for the next issue of the Journal. If your ancestor fought at Gettysburg, share a tidbit or an article that features his war experience at Gettysburg. Please make every effort to contribute to this Historical Journal. Although your pictures may be great to share on Facebook, nobody will be able to look at them in 100 years...the Journal is our lasting legacy in which we can share what is most important to us.

Loyally,
Robert E. Rock
MOLLUSJOURNAL@aol.com
GETTYSBURG

On the 30th of June, Meade issued a stirring address to his troops, and by evening of the same day he had selected the course of the Big Pipe Creek, just beyond the Westminster hills, for his battle line, and given directions for the movements of the army on the following morning. Sedgwick’s Sixth Corps, occupying the extreme right, was ordered to move to Manchester, in the rear of the Big Pipe Creek, and the First, Third and Eleventh Corps, forming the extreme left, were to be taken by General Reynolds from Marsh Creek, along the Emmetsburg turnpike, to Gettysburg, where Buford had just preceded him from Middleburg; while the centre, consisting of Sykes’s Fifth and Slocum’s Twelfth Corps, would advance upon Two Taverns and Hanover. Hancock was ordered to move with the Second Corps to Taneytown, where the commanding general established his headquarters.

As soon as Lee perceived Meade’s first operations, he ordered Ewell to recall his forces from Carlisle toward Gettysburg, and instructed Hill and Longstreet to advance in the same direction from Fayetteville and Chambersburg. Stuart had in the meantime brought up his cavalry through Westminster as far as Carlisle, after once more encountering and being again defeated by Kilpatrick’s force while passing through Hanover.

About nine o’clock on Wednesday, the 1st of July, Buford, who was in position on the Chambersburg Rd, just beyond Seminary Ridge, and close by Willoughby’s Run, was attacked by Hill’s leading division, under General Henry Heth, then on its way to Gettysburg. Believing that Reynolds’s force would hasten toward him on hearing the noise of the conflict, Buford disputed the advance, and handled his force so ably during the ensuing hour, that his lines were found to have been forced back but a short distance toward the ridge by the time Wadsworth’s leading division of the First Corps approached the scene.

Reynolds, who had accompanied Wadsworth, immediately posted Cutler’s brigade upon each side of the Chambersburg Rd, as well as along the unfinished railroad cut; but before the line could be properly deployed, Davis’s Mississippi and North Carolina regiments fell upon its right and forced it back, so that finally one of the guns belonging to Hall’s battery had to be abandoned.

At the same time a small force of skirmishers, previously taken from Cutler’s brigade, was disputing Archer’s advance toward the woods across Willoughby’s run. The skirmishers would soon have been compelled to retire before the large numbers centering at this point but for the opportune arrival of General Meredith’s (“Iron”) brigade, the remainder of Wadsworth’s division. The latter succeeded in flanking the enemy, and was reformed upon the heights fronting the western side of Willoughby’s Run, after capturing Archer himself, with nearly eight hundred of his men.

The latter movement was personally directed by General Reynolds, who then deemed the possession of the line of woods along Willoughby’s Run the real key to the whole position. While Meredith’s charge was in progress, Reynolds naturally felt much solicitude as to its result. He approached the borders of a grove, close by the run, whence he could best observe the advance of the troops, and there remained until he saw the movement well underway; but he had gone too far, and when he turned to rejoin his staff, a bullet fired by a Confederate sharpshooter struck him in the neck and passing through the head, caused his instant death.

General Doubleday, who had been already given charge of the First Corps, and who had in turn placed his own division with General Rowley, assumed command in Reynolds’s stead. He withdrew Meredith’s brigade across Willoughby’s Run, and sent a force to aid Cutler’s men, who were still battling with Davis. As the reinforcements came up, three of Cutler’s remaining regiments rapidly changed front, and not only were then enabled to gain possession of the gun previously abandoned, but to likewise surround and finally capture two of Davis’s Mississippi regiments who had sought shelter in a deep cut of the old railway grading. Immediately after this the whole

(Continued on page 8)
of Cutler’s force was re-formed, and was once more brought into position on the extreme right.

At about eleven o’clock the other two divisions of the First Corps, under Generals Rowley and Robinson, reached Gettysburg, with Stuart’s, Cooper’s, Reynolds’s and Steven’s batteries. Rowley’s three brigades were at once advanced in support of the extreme left, and Robinson’s force was held in reserve along Seminary ridge, between the Chambersburg and the Fairfield Pikes, until it was found that Ewell’s advance, under General Rodes, had come up from Heidlersburg and connected with Hill’s left. This was close by and along an eminence called Oak Hill, situated near the northern extremity of seminary ridge, between the Carlisle and Mummasburg Pikes.

Rodes’ division in fact already occupied quite a commanding position on the ridge north of Gettysburg, thus threatening the extreme Federal right. Baxter’s Second Brigade was then posted on Cutler’s right, and rested upon the Mummasburg Rd; whither General Paul’s first Brigade followed it as soon as the Federal became engaged with Rodes’ division.

O’Neal’s brigade, belonging to the latter, had first attacked the Federal right so fiercely on all sides as to compel Baxter to repeatedly change front. When it was finally learned that Iverson’s brigade was coming up to O’Neal’s support, Baxter deployed his force behind an angular stone wall or fence along the Mummasburg Rd. in such a way as to thoroughly conceal for the time both his front and right flank from observation.

Iverson brought up his men unsuspectingly, until the Twelfth Massachusetts, the Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, and the Eighty-third and Ninety-seventh New York Regiments, rose almost simultaneously from their hiding place, and delivered so destructive a volley along the whole line as to disable nearly one-third of Iverson’s entire force. The firing was so sudden that Iverson’s men were thrown into great confusion, and through the aid Cutler gave Baxter, after he himself had repulsed O’Neal, nearly all that remained of Iverson’s four North Carolina regiments, was soon after compelled to surrender.

While O’Neal and Iverson were thus engaged, Daniel’s brigade joined Davis’s force, of Hill’s Corps, and the two afterward attacked Stone’s brigade, of Rowley’s Division, which had been posted to the left of the Chambersburg Rd, in the rear of quite an elevated ridge, which proved afterward to be the real key to the Federal position.

Upon Stone’s left stood Meredith’s brigade, then commanded by Colonel Morrow. The latter occupied the woods along Willoughby’s Run, and a little behind Morrow stood Rowley’s former brigade, now commanded by Colonel Biddle. The latter was posted to the right of the Fairfield Rd, in a line almost parallel with Cutler’s.

Pender’s division, of Hill’s Corps, had likewise reached the field, and been placed in position to support Heth. Scale’s brigade extended its line southward from the Chambersburg Rd, directly in the rear of Pettigrew and Brockenborough, whose brigades formed Hill’s centre, while Thomas’s brigade stood behind Davis’s, northward from the Chambersburg Rd, to and across the unfinished railway grading. Lane’s brigade was posted behind that of Thomas, and Perrin’s (McGowan’s) followed Scale’s line, while the artillery battalions of Major D.G. McIntosh and of Major W.P. Pegram occupied the crest of a hill running westward from Willoughby’s run.

Just before one o’clock the advance of the Eleventh Corps, under Schimmelpfennig, reached Gettysburg. General Howard had preceded it by nearly an hour, and had assigned command of the left wing after turning over his own (the Eleventh) corps to General Carl Schurz. Schimmelpfennig was closely
128th National Congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion
October 17-20, 2013 Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, TN

Headquarters will be at the Holiday Inn Express
1252 N. 12th St. Middlesboro, KY 40965
606-248-6860  mention “MOLLUS” when making your reservation, room rate $89.28

Be sure to book your room before October 1st when the block of rooms are released.
A continental breakfast is served each morning at the Holiday Inn Express.

Thursday, October 17, 2013
12:00-4:00  Registration in Ohio Commandery Room, Holiday Inn Express
7:00 PM  Reception at the LMU Museum to explore the vaults

Friday, October 18, 2013
9:00-5:00  Registration in Ohio Commandery Room, Holiday Inn Express
Self Guided Tours of the Battlefield and area Attractions
6:00 PM  Reception at LMU President’s Home
7:30 PM  Seating for Dinner & Welcome from LMU President James Dawson
8:00 PM  Dinner (semi formal)
Featured Speaker: Tom Mackie, Director of the Lincoln Museum

Saturday, October 19, 2013
8:30-12:00  MOLLUS & DOLLUS Meetings at LMU
12:30 PM  Luncheon
Featured Speaker: Thomas L. Vineg, Historian at Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, OH, speaking on “Morgan’s Raid in Ohio, 1863.”
2:00 PM  LMU Museum Auditorium —open to the public—
Featured Speaker: Tim Daley, Director of the Cuyahoga County Civil War Monument, Cleveland, OH, speaking on “Prison Camps of the War, North and South.”
3:30 PM  Self-guided tour of LMU Museum
7:00 PM  Refreshments at LMU
7:30 PM  Seating for Banquet, formal attire, black tie or uniforms with decorations
VP for University Advancement, Cindy Whitt will sing.
8:00 PM  Banquet
Featured Speaker: Robert J. Wolz, Director of the Little White House, Key West, FL speaking on “History of Civil War Societies and their Badges and Decorations.”

A child’s reduced cost menu is available upon request. Contact host committee for selections.
128th National Congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion
October 17-20, 2013 Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, TN

REGISTRATION FORM

Name
______________________________________________________________

Address
______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

Phone/Email
______________________________________________________________

Commandery
______________________________________________________________

Special Needs
______________________________________________________________

Registration Fee $50.00
Total Number Attending in Your Party, including Dames or Guests

_____ x $50.00 Registration Fee = _____

Number Attending Friday, October 18, 2013 Dinner ($55 per person)
Please indicate Number of Entrees: _____ X $55.00 = _____

Number Attending Saturday, October 19, 2013 Luncheon ($35 per person)
Please indicate Number of Entrees: _____ X $35.00 = _____

Number Attending Saturday, October 19, 2013 Banquet ($75 per person)
Please indicate Number of Entrees: _____ X $75.00 = _____

Please complete registration form, make checks payable to
“Ohio Commandery, MOLLUS” and mail to:

Gordon Bury
OH Commandery Recorder/Treasurer
10095 Wadsworth Rd. Marshallville, OH 44645
OhioMollus@aol.com 330-855-4251
representing the Loyal Legion in a tangible and positive way.

As always, the Lincoln Tomb memorial service in April was a solemn but meaningful event. My thanks to the combined SUVCW/MOLLUS committee that organizes it, and all the others who participate.

And, as I wrote about in the last issue of the Journal, our alliance with the Military Order of the Stars and Bars to support the restoration and historic Star Fort near Winchester, Va., is bearing fruit. Combined, the two groups are responsible for the donation of over $7,000 to the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation for the project. Both groups were there in late April to receive the thanks of the Foundation. We look forward to the opening of the restored Fort this month.

Waldron K. Post, Sr. Vice

Springfield, IL

2013 Annual Lincoln Death Day Observances, Springfield, IL.
Hazel Mason Jeter of Virginia, whose father Silas Mason served in the 1st Maine Cavalry and whose status as a “Real Daughter” was a secret for years, has finally received the recognition due her.

I was proud to represent the Loyal Legion during a visit to her home to present a MOLLUS certificate and challenge coin to her. Members of the Brady Camp #63 of Williamsburg/Petersburg, Va. also made the trip to her home in Varina, just outside of Richmond, on March 30. We recounted her father’s service, and brought greeting from both organizations.

Since our meeting, Hazel has been profiled in a special feature in the Richmond Times-Dispatch. As far as we know, she is one of only four sons or daughters of Civil War service members in Virginia, and the only such Union descendent.

Hazel turned 96 on March 26. Her story was never known outside of the family until a neighbor suggested that, in conjunction with her birthday, her status as a “Real Daughter” be publicized. The family agreed, so the neighbor contacted Bob Krick of the National Park Service, who contacted me.

Silas Mason was born in Belfast, Me. in 1842. He enlisted as a Private in Co. “D” of the 1st Maine Cavalry in February 1864, and served with the unit in the latter stages of the 1864 Overland Campaign (including within a few miles of Hazel’s current house), and also later that year around Petersburg. Badly injured at Ream’s Station in August 1864, Silas was mustered out of federal service in late 1865.

Silas moved to Giles County in southwest Virginia about 1905 and married his third wife Nellie Banes, Hazel’s mother, there a few years later. He and Nellie had five children, of which Hazel was the last.

Hazel has some memories of her father, who died in 1923 when she was six. Most vividly, she recalls him visiting her school and bringing candy to the kids -- which apparently irritated the school principal! Silas is buried in Farmville, Va., where he was living and working until his death. Hazel’s mother died in 1962. Hazel’s daughter Mildred Watson, who joined us for the certificate presentations, says her mother and grandmother never really talked about Silas’ service.

Hazel still lives alone in her Varina home, where she was cutting grass until a few years ago. She is a charming, gracious Southern lady who, thanks to the Loyal Legion and the Sons, now has a new appreciation for her amazing Civil War -- and Union Army -- heritage.

Submitted by Jeffry Burden
followed into Gettysburg by General Barlow’s (recently Schurz’s) force, and both divisions were posted along Seminary ridge to the right of the First Corps. The last division of the Eleventh Corps, under Steinwehr, was placed as a reserve upon Cemetery Hill with Major Osborn’s artillery.

Upon hearing that Early’s division, of Ewell’s force, was fast approaching, the two divisions of the Eleventh Corps were directed to move from Seminary ridge to the north of Gettysburg. Barlow’s force crossed the Mummasburg and the Carlisle Roads, and the brigades led by General Ames and Colonel von Gilsa took position upon a ridge west of the Harrisburg Rd, just in the rear of Rock Creek, while both of Schimmelpfennig’s brigades were ranged across the Carlisle Rd. Coster’s brigade of Steinwehr’s divisions, was brought up across the Harrisburg Rd, a short distance out of Gettysburg. The attack upon Stone’s brigade began at about half past one, and was bravely sustained at the outset, mainly by colonel Dwight’s One Hundred and Forty-ninth PA Regiment, which stood in position at the railway cut. With the aid of the One Hundred and Forty-third and of the One Hundred and Fiftieth PA Regiments, it succeeded after a bitter contest in driving away Daniel’s force at the point of the bayonet. In this engagement Stone was wounded and Colonel Wister took his place, giving the command of his how regiment to Lieutenant-colonel Huidekoper.

The Confederates soon renewed the assault, Davis’s force engaging the One hundred and fifteenth PA and Daniels’ opposing the other two regiments more to the westward, while Pettigrew and Brockenborough were advancing against Morrow; but they were all repulsed with severe losses. Wister was shot in the face, and Huidekoper received a severe wound in the arm, both being replaced respectively by Colonel E. L. Dana and Major Thomas Chamberlain.

By this time more than half of Stone’s force was disabled, and Morrow, who had borne the flag after several color-bearers had fallen, was twice wounded, the second time fatally, while in advance of the Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment, whose colonel, W.W. Robinson, replaced him in command of the brigade.

The repulse of the Confederates was but temporary, however, as their strong reserve divisions were brought up against Robinson, while Pender’s and Heth’s leading brigades were operating against the extreme Federal left, along Willoughby’s Run. A terrible fight ensued, for the determination of the Federals to hold more particularly the line of woods, and likewise the position then occupied by Stone’s force, seemed desperate. The losses were frightful, especially from the well-served artillery of the Confederates, which succeeded in gaining a position from which they could pour such a destructive cross-fire as to prevent the maintenance of opposing batteries at every important point.

The Federals were driven back on all sides. The line along Willoughby’s run was first abandoned, and the retirement of hall’s battery was rapidly followed by the withdrawal of the batteries of Captain Reynolds and Cooper and of Lieutenant J. H. Calef.

After one of the most sanguinary encounters of the war, the First Corps formed a new line along Seminary ridge, along with the artillery, to the rear of the seminary building. Buford’s cavalry was ordered along to protect the possible line of retreat by the way of the Fairfield Rd. to Cemetery Hill.

The extreme left of the Eleventh Corps was thus left uncovered, and when, at about half past three o’clock, a general advance was ordered by the Confederates, Rodes broke through the Federal centre with comparatively little difficulty, and by turning the right of the First Corps and the left of the Eleventh Corps, occupied the intervening space, throwing the entire line into disorder.

Both Corps fell back upon Gettysburg, the first Corps reaching the town after the Eleventh, and bringing along all the artillery with which the left had attempted a final though unsuccessful stand upon Seminary ridge, and in which Generals Pender and Scales were severely wounded. Then as the Federals passed through the Gettysburg streets, they became so utterly confused that Early succeeded, after a series of rapid dashes, in capturing about 5,000 prisoners.

The Confederates pressed on and occupied Gettysburg. The Eleventh Corps took position on Cemetery Hill, in front and to the right of Steinwehr’s reserve, while the Second and Third divisions of the First Corps were deployed upon Steinwehr’s left and rear, Wadsworth’s division being made to occupy Culp’s hill, which commanded the approach to the town from the Baltimore Rd.

Just then Hancock arrived. Upon learning of Reynolds’s death, Meade ordered Hancock to leave his
(Continued from page 13)
(Second) corps with General Gibbon, and to proceed to Gettysburg, there to assume the chief command. Hancock accordingly took Howard’s place, and, with the aid of the latter, completed the formation of the new line, by placing upon the heights, to the extreme left, Geary’s division of Slocum’s Twelfth Corps, as soon as it reached the field.

By six o’clock, Ruger’s division also arrived from Littlestown, and before morning Stannard’s fine Vermont brigade, as well as all of Sickle’s Third Corps, had come up from Emmettsburg, and likewise taken position on the left as a reserve, and in continuation of the line of the First Corps.

Upon Ruger’s arrival, Hancock turned the command over to General Slocum, and transferred the First Corps to General Newton, Doubleday resuming command of his division, after which he returned to Meade’s headquarters at Taneytown, where he arrived at nine o’clock in the evening.

Lee, who had reached Gettysburg just before Hancock’s arrival, did not order a general pursuit, not knowing then the reinforcements that might have been received by the Federals, and he decided to wait especially for the arrival of Johnsons’ strong division of Ewell’s Corps before proceeding.

Meade determined to make a stand at Gettysburg, and at about one o’clock the morning of Wednesday, the 2nd, Hancock himself reached the house of Mrs. Leister, on the Taneytown Rd, where headquarters were established. Lee made his headquarters that night at the Marshall House, on Seminary ridge, and before morning he had formed a new line, which extended five miles in length from Rock Creek along the southern border of Gettysburg, and from there to the continuation of Seminary ridge to a point a little beyond the Round Top.

Upon the extreme Confederate right stood two of Longstreet’s divisions under Hood and McLaws, facing the corps of Sickles and Hancock, which latter were in position along the Cemetery ridge, extending from the Little Round Top to Ziegler’s Grove, while Ewell’s division formed the extreme Confederate left from Gettysburg’s Rock Creek and Hill’s Corps occupied the centre around Seminary ridge, facing Howard’s Corps and Stannard’s brigade upon the ridge to the northeast of Culp’s Hill. The latter were supported by the divisions of Generals Doubleday, Wadsworth and Robinson.

Slocum’s Corps joined Wadsworth’s division, already upon Culp’s Hill, opposite to which stood Ewell; and Sykes’s fifth corps, when it arrived from Union Mills, stood in reserve south of the Twelfth Corps. Sedgwick’s Sixth Corps was the last to come upon the ground, which it reached late Wednesday afternoon, after a forced march of nearly thirty-six miles from Manchester. It then took position along the Taneytown Rd, a little to the northeast of the Little Round Top.

Neither of the two armies, then only about a mile apart, appeared willing to take the initiative, and aside from quite a lively skirmish which took place shortly after nine o’clock in the morning between the forces near the peach orchard, no attack was made until about half past three o’clock, when Lee ordered a simultaneous advance against each flank of the Federal army, while demonstrations were being kept up against the centre.

The attacks were not, however, made simultaneously, as Lee had intended. Longstreet began by sending Hood’s force against Sickles’ extreme left, then held by General J.H.H. Ward, of Birney’s division, whose three brigades extended their line form the Round Top across the Devil’s Den, to and beyond the Peach Orchard, along the Emmettsburg Rd.

(Continued on page 15)
Ward’s force was driven back after a bitter contest, and before de Trobriand, who stood next in line, could give him assistance. Upon turning Ward’s left, Hood fell upon de Trobriand’s flank and rear, leading part of his force between that portion of the field and the round top, while McLaws, with Anderson’s support was assaulting de Trobriand’s centre. The attack was made with such vigor that Sickles called for reinforcements and Burling’s brigade, of Humphreys’ division, as well as the two brigades of Barness’ division, under Tilton and Sweitzer, was therefore sent him.

Barnes’s remaining brigade, under Colonel Strong Vincent, had just then, at the request of General Warren, Meade’s chief engineer, been sent to occupy and hold the Little Round top. Warren happened to be at the latter point just as Hood commenced his attack, and foreseeing the danger of such an important position falling into the hands of the Confederates in the event of Birney’s defeat, he took upon himself to order forward Vincent’s brigade, as stated. Vincent reached the spot just before Hood’s men came in sight and attempted its capture. The Federals met them bravely. A prolonged hand to hand fight followed the exhaustion of ammunition consequent upon the repeated attempts which Hood’s men for a long time made to turn Vincent’s position and for a while the entire crest was alive with combatants.

Reinforcements were called up, and Weed’s brigade, of Ayres’s division, belonging to the Fifth Corps, was sent, with Hazlett’s battery, the four regiments taking place upon Vincent’s right, while the battery was dragged and with great difficulty got into position upon the summit of the Little Round Top. Thence it immediately began pouring most destructive volleys into the ranks of the assailants below. A terrible struggle followed, and the ground was contested bitterly at all points.

The odds against the Federals were great, but in face of heavy losses they fought with a bravery rarely equaled. The Confederates were at last beaten back from the face of the hill, but passing along the ravine, they penetrated between both the Round Tops, thus flanking the Federals. The conflict was renewed more bitterly than before. The Federal ammunition again gave out, but the bayonet was once more made to play such an effective part, that at nightfall the Confederates had entirely withdrawn from the Little Round Top. They have suffered most from the last attack, which was sustained chiefly by the Twentieth Maine regiment, under Colonel Chamberlain, who captured a great many prisoners.

What Warren justly deemed to be, and what really was at that juncture, the most important position in the field, had thus been successfully maintained, though at a frightful cost of life. The losses were especially great in the last charges made by and against Hood’s Texans, wherein Chamberlain lost nearly one-third of his command. The deaths included General Woos, Colonels Vincent and O’Rorke, and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett. After Chamberlain’s last charge, Vincent’s brigade, then led by Colonel J. C. Rice, had been reinforced by Fisher’s brigade of Crawford’s division.

McLaws’ assault was especially directed upon the angle formed by the Peach orchard and the Emmettsburg Rd, and the reinforcements reaching Sickles enabled him for a while only to stem the tide which had apparently set against him. The opposing force was too strong, and after a stubborn resistance on the part of the Federals, they were obliged to abandon the position. The line of Graham’s brigade and of Humphreys’ division, which stretched along the Emmettsburg Rd, was under protection for McGilvery’s...
artillery, then drawn around eastwardly, with the extreme right still resting upon the road.

Caldwell’s division of the Second Corps was ordered ahead, and, with Cross and Kelly in the front, the conflict was renewed. This first line engaged the enemy with great vigor, but almost at the outset Colonel and Acting Brigadier-general Cross was mortally wounded while bravely leading the “fighting Fifth” New Hampshire regiment, and the two brigades were soon so much cut up that Caldwell’s second line, under General Zook and Colonel J. R. Brooke, had to be called to their relief.

General Zook was killed while leading his men into the severe action that followed. The fight was stubborn on both sides. And Brooke was enabled to drive back the Confederates up to their second line of batteries, with the aid of the remainder of General Ayres’s force on the left, but to no lasting purposed. Promptly forming a new line, the Confederates drove back Caldwell’s men, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, causing them to rapidly lose all the advantage they had previously gained at the cost of nearly half the division.

Caldwell’s division fell back under cover of part of the artillery stationed upon the Little Round Top, and McLaws’ brigade, under Kershaw and Wofford, with Anderson’s brigade, of Hood’s division, then rushed in front of the Federal line, extending from the wheat field to the Little Round Top. General Crawford, commanding the Third Division of Sykes’s corps, was ordered to drive them away, and taking with him the remaining brigade of his division, led by colonel McCandless, he made a charge that threw dismay into the Confederate ranks, and compelled the enemy to fall back some distance beyond the wheat-field, where the conflict was brought to an end, as night was settling in.

The demonstrations which had been kept up against Humphreys’ division meanwhile developed into a real attack by Hill’s force, which had advanced from Seminary ridge.

Hancock has strengthened Humphreys’ flank with two regiments from Harrow’s brigade, of Gibbons’ division, which were shortly followed by the Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Forty-second New York Regiments, taken from Hall’s brigade, and he had likewise detached Willard’s brigade from General Alexander Hays’s division of the Second Corps in order to fill up a gap existing upon Humphreys’ left. Hill, however, outnumbered the Federals to such an extent, and his attack was so furiously made, both in Humphreys’ front as well as upon his flanks, that the Federal line had to fall back to the crest of Cemetery Hill, after a most obstinate and sanguinary encounter.

In this Humphreys lost nearly one-half of his five thousand men, besides three guns from one of his batteries. Colonel George L. Willard was killed, Sickles had one of his legs so badly shattered that it had to be amputated, and General Graham was likewise severely wounded and taken prisoner.

Hills’ force dashed up to the base of the crest, where it met the line which Hancock had caused to be rapidly formed of the previously disordered brigades, and which, with a new line of artillery, made a most spirited stand under Hancock’s leadership. In this Hancock was ably seconded by General Birney, who had meanwhile taken Sickles’ place at the head of the Third Corps. Meade had also come upon the field,
leading two regiments of Lockwood’s brigade, of the Twelfth corps, which he posted toward the left at about the same time that Stannard’s brigade, of Doubleday’s division, and the First Minnesota Regiment, had got into position more toward the centre of the enemy’s advance.

The fire that met the Confederates at the foot of the ridge was so hot that the entire line of the now fairly exhausted Confederates for a moment wavered and then recoiled. Seeing this, Meade ordered a general advance, in which the remainder of Doubleday’s force participated. After another spirited contest, it succeeded just before sunset in driving back the Confederates nearly up to their line of reserves, and in taking some of the guns that had been previously captured.

Thus ended the engagement on the left centre. A new line was then formed with the divisions of Doubleday and Robinson, and by part of the Twelfth Corps, then under General A.S. Williams, who had taken Slocum’s place when the latter assumed command of the entire right wing.

Contrary to Lee’s expectation, Ewell, on the extreme left, did not advance until quite a while after Longstreet had attacked Birney’s division. Johnson’s force crossed Rock Creek, and with its extreme right moved against Wadsworth and Greene, the latter being the only brigade of Geary’s division left at Culp’s Hill. Geary’s other brigades under Colonels Charles Candy and George Cobham, had previously been ordered away by Meade toward the Little Round Top.

A brisk though short engagement took place, and resulted before dark in the repulse of Johnson’s force, which suffered heavy losses, mainly from the artillery fronting the entire crest of the hill. Johnson then took possession of the works on the extreme Federal right which had been abandoned by Geary’s men early in the day.

While Johnson was operating against Culp’s Hill, Early made an attempt to carry Cemetery hill after opening upon it with his artillery from Brenner’s Hill. His fire was quickly responded to and his batteries promptly silenced. He then advanced with General H. S. Hays’s brigade on the right, and Colonel J. E. Avery’s (late Hoke’s) brigade upon the left, with Gordon’s force in reserve, and fell first upon von Gilsa’s brigade, and then upon Ames’ brigade, of Barlow’s division, both of which protected Rickett’s and Wiedrick’s batteries.

Von Gilsa’s force was driven back by the assailants and Ames’s brigade was so covered as to expose the batteries. One of these, Wiedrick’s, was captured after a bitter resistance, in which Ricketts’ men also played an important part. Only two of the latter’s guns could be spiked, as all further progress on the part of the Confederates was arrested by a well-directed flank and cross fire from the batteries of Stevens, Reynolds and Stewart, which had been promptly brought to the front.

Fortunately for Ames and von Gilsa, Hancock detached Carroll’s brigade from General Alexander Hays’s division and sent it also to the front, where the One Hundred and Sixth PA of Webb’s brigade, and part of Schurz’s force, soon joined it. With these heavy reinforcements the Federals became in turn the aggressors, and were enabled to beat back Early’s force, which was at last compelled to seek its original position before darkness had fully set in.

During the ensuing night Johnson’s division was reinforced by Daniels’ and O’Neal’s brigades, from Rodes’ division, and Geary’s two brigades rejoined Greene’s at Culp’s Hill, where additional batteries had been erected at all exposed points.

From Frank Leslie’s A Soldier in Our Civil War... All photos and maps are from Wikipedia.com unless otherwise specified.
He had never done anything of this size, but his work on smaller pieces was excellent. The money problems soon disappeared as some of our members had friends in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. State Senator Vincent Fumo (D. Philadelphia) was contacted and discretionary funds associated with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, in the sum of $75,000, were awarded the Gibbon Committee. It was eight months before any money was received, but at least the committee could concentrate on the other problems associated with erecting a monument rather than fund raising. In total, just short of $80,000 was raised, the majority of the extra funds going into a monument maintenance account, which was presented to the Gettysburg National Military Park after the monument was erected.

Working with the National Park Service was a bit more challenging. The committee dealt with qualified people, many of whom were quite set in their ways. There was, at one point, the suggestion that the monument be made of aluminum or stainless steel (for ease of maintenance), but this was quickly dismissed. There was some question as to Gibbons appearance (many said he should have a beard) but solid research on the part of the committee proved that he was clean shaven except for a mustache. To the rescue, came Lt. Frank Haskell who wrote:

“Gibbon, the youngest of them all, save [Maj. Gen. Oliver O.] Howard, is about the same size as Slocum, Howard, [Maj. Gen. George] Sykes, and [Maj. Gen. Alfred] Pleasonton, and there are none of these who will weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. He is compactly made, neither spare nor corpulent, with ruddy complexion, chestnut brown hair, with a clean-shaven face, except his moustache, which is decidedly reddish in color, medium-sized, well-shaped head, sharp, moderately jutting brow, deep blue, calm eyes, sharp, slightly aquiline nose, compressed mouth, full jaws and chin with an air of calm firmness in his manner.”

Gettysburg Park Historians Kathy Georg Harrison and Robert Prosperi were instrumental in finding a site for the monument by showing the committee one of the spots which was Gibbons headquarters (of course the generals headquarters was frequently his aide standing there holding Gibbons horse). The site was located only a short distance from where Gibbon was wounded and across Hancock Avenue from the U.S. Regulars monument. It was January 1988, with a three-quarters finished statue, when final word was received from the National Park Service that the monument had been approved.

One of the things the committee strived for was returning to the classical style of sculpture for the statue. The goal was to have a monument of the sort that could have been put up by the veterans in the late 1800s. Jones was a capable sculptor, but the statue is only part of a monument; Gibbons likeness had to stand atop something. About this time the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) came to the rescue. A desecrated MOLLUS monument in Philadelphia's Mount Moriah cemetery stood in the plot for the Old Soldiers Home. The statue itself had been stolen and almost sold for scrap. The plaques had disappeared, and all that stood in the cemetery was a weathered, forgotten pile of granite. MOLLUS decided that its contribution to Gibbon would be to donate this stone for use as the base for the monument. What makes this stone appropriate is that it is Quincy granite, quarried in the nineteenth century. The stones were dismantled and taken to a local stone mason where they were cleaned, had the Second Corps trefoil sand-blasted onto the sides, and were prepared for the plaques. The base itself was made of five pieces. As the next to last stone was removed, a compartment was found that contained the remnants of a book. The covers had been destroyed, but the text remained intact. The volume was a listing of men at the Old Soldiers Home, but also contained a woodcut of the completed monument, which had been erected in one place during the early 1880s and later moved to the cemetery. The book was freeze-dried, re-bound, and a new page was tipped in using the Gibbon Committee stationery and an explanation of who the committee was and what it was doing. The book was encased in plastic and placed back in its compartment when the base was assembled in Gettysburg.

In the interim, Jones had taken an eight-inch, committee approved, maquette (preliminary sculpture model), enlarged it to two feet, and enlarged it again into an eight foot mass of clay that looked like John Gibbon on July 3, 1863. Using the lost wax method of bronze casting, the foundry (Loran Bronze of Chester, Pennsylvania) produced more than twenty pieces of copper and tin alloy, which were welded into the statue that sits on the battlefield today.
Three plaques were written for the monument, one simply saying GIBBON 1827-1896, while the other two were more elaborate. The front face plaque describes Gibbons Civil War career with the quotation: He has a keen eye and is as bold as a lion. The reverse plaque provides a general synopsis of the general’s life. Ground breaking for the monument was held on a cold, windy morning in mid-March of 1988. The erection of the monument was held on June 15, a day that was as hot as the ground breaking day was cold. This day provides one of the better stories of the Gibbon monument: the story of Ruffo. Ruffo worked for the stone cutter who removed the stones from Mount Moriah, cleaned them and brought them to Gettysburg. Ruffo had learned stone-cutting at the Vatican, moved to Philadelphia in the 1940s, and had not left the city limits since. Ruffo so loved the base we had chosen for Gibbon that he all but adopted it, and he left the city of Philadelphia for the first time in forty years to make sure that his stone was assembled correctly in Gettysburg. Within two hours, the site chosen went from a practically bare spot of ground to the home of a seventeen-foot, three-and-a-half-ton monument to Brig. Gen. John Gibbon. A comment made later that day suggested that the monument looked as if it had been standing there for a hundred years.

Dedication day was July 3, 1988, the 125th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, where an enthusiastic crowd of some two thousand gathered to watch a small group of Gibbon enthusiasts unveil the monument. There was an honor guard, the 3rd U.S. Infantry, from Arlington National Cemetery, the United States Army National Guard, plus more than two hundred reenactors from the National Regiment who served as a backdrop to the ceremonies. The 110th Pennsylvania, another reenactment group, acted as an honor guard, firing the salute. Just before the ceremony began a mounted artillery sergeant reenactor rode up and asked if his group could participate. Permission was granted and more than a dozen men from the 4th U.S. Artillery, Gibbons old command, joined the ceremonies. Speeches were given by State Senator Vincent Fumo; H. Sinclair Mills, Pennsylvania Commandery of MOLLUS; Terry Jones; Blake A. Magner; Park Superintendent John Ernest; and Maj. Gen. Gerard T. Sajer of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. The key-note speaker that day was Civil War historian Brian Pohanka. A number of Gibbon descendants also attended the ceremony. John Reilly, the man who got the whole project started in the Philadelphia area, was also there.

John Gibbon has been given his just due - a monument he deserves on the battlefield where he gave one of his best performances. As one dedication speaker said: As each sun sets on the [Gettysburg] battlefield, the shadow of the U.S. Regular Army Monument will stretch out to embrace one of its most faithful soldiers, General John Gibbon.”

Buffington Island ——

The 150th annual commemoration of the Battle of Buffington Island will be held on July 20-21, at the battlefield park at Portland, Meigs County, Ohio. There is a 2-day re-enactment. The "official" wreath-laying ceremony, which the Ohio Commandery is in charge of, will be on Saturday, July 20, 2013 at 3 p.m. at the Gen. McCook Memorial right on State Route 124 at Portland. Organizations may bring wreaths for the ceremony and make a brief statement at the placement. There is no regulation on size of the wreath. Wreaths may be either live or artificial and may be reclaimed after the ceremony. The Meigs County Commission is designating this ceremony as the official one. For any further questions, contact Ohio MOLLUS Commander Keith Ashley at 740-992-7874.
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