The Campaign for 2015

by Past C-in-C Jeffry Burden

How do we affect the world?
By what means can we create an impact...shape opinions...uphold the honor of our ancestors?

As Companions of the Loyal Legion, we have such a means through the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund, a trust fund set up specifically to support the philanthropic mission of the Loyal Legion, we have a vehicle to “do good” in the world.

• --Our Loyal Legion Historical Journal is one way we tell our story to the outside world, as well as keep us informed about what’s going on in the organization. The cost of publishing the Journal is met entirely by the Memorial Fund.

• --The Fund is the means by which we support the work of deserving outside organizations, through annual or other gifts. Lincoln Memorial University and the Hayes Presidential Center are just two such organizations.

• --Contributions from the Fund help make possible annual commemorative events at the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, and elsewhere.

Simply put: with the help of the Memorial Fund, the Loyal Legion accomplishes its public mission while at the same time raises the organization’s profile as a vital part of the hereditary community. Perhaps just as critically, we stand up for our heritage and counter those persons and organizations who would denigrate President Lincoln, the Union cause, or the United States.

The Memorial Fund is a big part of how we do all those things...but it needs your help. The Fund is a completely separate entity from the Commandery-in-Chief, and relies on two sources of income: investment interest and dividends, and the tax-deductible gifts of Companions and others. In recent years, the combination of those two income sources has not covered the cost of the Journal publication costs, much less the Fund’s other charitable efforts. Ultimately, the gifts of those who support our goal of doing good will decide how successful the Fund is in meeting that goal.

Now is our time to step up. With this issue of the Journal, the Trustees of the Memorial Fund take pride in announcing “The Campaign for 2015”. The Campaign’s goal is to raise $20,150 in gifts and pledges by the time of the 2015 Congress in Philadelphia. That critically important gift income will mean the mission of the Fund can be met from Fund income for at least several years to come, without the necessity of drawing down the principal of the Fund.

In coming months, you will receive more information by mail about the Campaign and its progress. Information on the Campaign is available now at the Loyal Legion website, http://www.suvcw.org/mollus.htm. Tax-deductible gifts or multi-year pledges can be mailed to: Campaign for 2015, c/o PCinC Burden, 1815 Harvard Road, Richmond, VA 23226. Make checks payable to “Loyal Legion Memorial Fund” and mark “Campaign” on the notation line. If you have questions, please contact me at that address or at richburd6165@yahoo.com.

Join in the Campaign, and help secure a proud future for the Loyal Legion.
Being your Commander-in-Chief has given me so many opportunities to represent our proud organization. Once the snows began to melt and the temperatures began to rise, I was invited to participate in several functions. The first event was the 58th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony (April 12th), an event that is conducted by both the SUVCW and MOLLUS. The day turned out to be sunny and mild and was well attended by many organizations. It should be noted that next year’s event will be the 150th anniversary of Lincoln’s death and plans are underway to make this event very special. I highly recommend attendance by even more of our members than those who usually attend.

I then attended annual meetings for three different Commanderies. CT (I am a dual member) on April 27, MA on May 3 and NY (I am a member) on May 12th. CT’s meeting was held at the beautiful GAR room in Rockville, CT and I was honored by being elected to a position on their Council. MA’s meeting was held at the same location where our forthcoming annual Congress will be held (more on this later) and the NY meeting was held at the 3 West Club, a pleasant spot just across the avenue from St. Pat’s Cathedral. At the conclusion of the meeting I was presented with an outstanding “dress” kepi.

(Continued on page 19)
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.

WELCOME NEW COMPANIONS

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since the Spring 2014 issue of the Journal. Commander-in-Chief Waldron Kintzing extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

Insignia  Date  Commandery  Companion

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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.

MOLLUS WEBSITE

Loyal Legion Historical Journal is now online!
http://www.suvcw.org/mollus/mollus.htm
Charles S. Hamilton
Colonel, 3rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry

Charles S. Hamilton was born in the town of Western, Oneida county, N.Y., November 16, 1822. His early youth was passed in Erie county, where he received the training that fitted him for the United States military academy at West Point, which he entered in 1839, with such classmates as Grant, Franklin, Reynolds, Peck, Quinby, Augur, Dent, Judah, Hardee, Potter, Steele, Clark and others, who, like himself, rose to distinction in the Mexican war, and afterwards on one side or the other in the great civil strife begun in 1861.

Graduating in 1843, he was assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant in the Second infantry, in which he served in garrison at Buffalo barracks, from 1843 to 1845. In 1845 he was promoted to full lieutenancy, and in the fall of that year was serving at Copper Harbor on Lake Superior. In April, 1846, he received orders for Mexico, and arrived there in July, and shortly after was serving under Gen. Taylor, and engaged in the battle of Monterey, September 21 and 23, in McIntosh’s brigade and Worth’s division, in which he won commendations for gallant conduct.

With Worth’s division he was soon transferred to Gen. Scott’s army, organized to march upon the Mexican capital. He bore honorable part in the siege of Vera Cruz; and in the advance upon the City of Mexico he received promotion as first lieutenant, June 20, 1847. He fought in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, August 20, 1847; and on the 8th of September following, he took honorable and gallant part in storming of Molino del Rey and the Chapultepec; an assault in which American valor shone conspicuously. Grant was there using an old cart as a scaling ladder; there American blood flowed fast, and there young Hamilton received a wound in his shoulder, which laid him up in the hospital for several months. He was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious service at Contreras and Churubusco, the latter the bloodiest battle in the Valley of Mexico.

After the war he served as quartermaster of the Fifth infantry. In 1848 he was stationed at East Pascagoula, Miss. from 1848 to 1850, he was on recruiting service at Rochester, N.Y., and in 1849 he married Miss Sophia Shepard, of Canandaigua, N.Y., a lady whom the volunteers of the Third Wisconsin remember as one of America’s noble women, the faithful and devoted companion of his eventful life. In 1850 and 1851 he was on the frontier on duty at Fort Towson Indian Territory. Thence he was sent to Fort Belknap, Texas, where he remained till 1853, when wearied with the monotony of mere garrison duty, unsuited to his resolute and active spirit, he resigned from the army and soon after settled at Fond du Lac in Wisconsin, where he turned his energies to farming and manufacture. Naturally a leader of men, he soon became prominent in civil pursuits, was president of the county agricultural society, and was actively and prosperously engaged in business in 1861 when the country was stirred as never before by the advent of civil war.

Governor Randall, when confronted by the duty of organizing troops for active service, sorely felt the need of men of military experience. Happily some one called his attention to the record of Capt. Hamilton in the Mexican war. He at once sent for Hamilton, besought his assistance, and on the 11th of May, 1861, commissioned him as aide upon the governor’s staff to superintend the rendezvous, organization and fitting for the field of troops to be sent under the president’s call. When it was decided in the latter part of May to put the Third regiment of infantry into camp to be sent forward, Col. Hamilton was assigned to the command, as he desired active service; and his zeal, ability, excellent judgement and prompt decision of character had made a great impression upon the governor. He was commissioned colonel of the Third infantry, with rank from May 11th, and at once set about the duty of the rendezvous of his command at Fond du Lac.

There in the months of May and June he brought together, equipped and placed under instruction the Third Wisconsin. Colonel Hamilton, then in the best maturity of his powers, a model soldier in physique and bearing, soon impressed upon his officers and men the stamp of his own many personality. Strong and firm in discipline, without arrogance or harshness, he trained them in all that became the soldier. He, with the assistance of Lieut. Col. Ruger, gave them most thorough instruction. They soon learned that best lesson of the citizen soldier, that it is manliness and dignity to obey orders, and that the strength, coherence and power of an army is in its obedience. Always master of his men, Col. Hamilton was the soul of courtesy to his subordinates, never familiar, but

(Continued on page 5)
considerate, kind, absolutely just. Himself a man of high mettle, quick to resent an overbearing spirit or want of
official courtesy in his superior or equal in rank, his intercourse with those under his command was that blending
of courtesy, dignity and high-breeding that stamps upon manhood the true coinage of the "officer and gentleman."
He led his regiment to the field, reporting at Harper’s Ferry in July, 1861. Promotion soon took him from the
regiment of which he was proud, and which was proud of him. His commission as brigadier came in August, 1861;
but before that he was assigned to a brigade in the troops under Gen. Banks.
On March 12th, 1861, he led the advance upon Winchester, in the valley of the Shenandoah, of which record is
found in these pages. It soon became apparent that the valley was not likely to be the scene of the principal nor,
indeed, of any very active operations. Gen. Hamilton, whose spirit was bold, aggressive — he was what Gen.
Sherman called a combatant general — desired to serve in a field where collision with the enemy would be sought.
He was assigned to a strong division in the Army of the Potomac, in the Third corps, commanded by Gen.
Heintzelem.
On March 17th, 1861, his division, the first to start in the peninsular campaign, embarked at Alexandria and
proceeded to Fortress Monroe. Arriving there on the 20th, he awaited orders and the coming of the rest of the
army. On the 4th of April, with little over half of the army there, it was put in motion for Yorktown. Porter's
division, then Hamilton's, moved as the right column over abominable roads and on the 5th were before Yorktown,
confronting the old line of fortifications which Cornwallis, in 1781, had thrown up to withstand Washington, and
which Magruder had enlarged and improved to resist McClellan. Here the cautious policy of McClellan spent a
month in the arduous labor of a siege.
This war with the shovel and spade let to some criticism among officers like Hooker, Kearney, and others, who
had fought in the faultlessly planned and resolutely executed campaign in Mexico; and Gen. Hamilton did not
admire the manner in which men were worn out in the trenches in the summer heat of that climate. Before the
siege was fairly begun, he had seen an opportunity to carry the enemy's position in his front, and his plan met the
hearty approval of Hooker and other generals. Gen. Hamilton suggested it to McClellan and asked leave to make
the assault. This request, it seems, gave McClellan offense, and on the 30th of April he relieved Hamilton of his
command, giving it to Gen. Phil. Kearney. For this act President Lincoln wrote McClellan a letter of earnest
remonstrance, reminding the commander that he, Lincoln, was constantly told that his (McClellan's) management
and partiality were regarded as an effort to pamper a few pets in his army and degrade their supposed rivals. A few
days later, May 21, 1862, President Lincoln sent a dispatch to McClellan that a large committee had called at the
White House and presented a petition signed by twenty-three senators and eighty-four members of the house of
representatives, asking Lincoln to restore Hamilton to his command. "I wish to do so," said Lincoln, "and yet I do
not wish to be understood as rebuking you." McClellan gave no good reason for the removal of Hamilton, but
protested against his restoration. The president yielded to his persistency; but the incident was one of many that
gave Lincoln the painful impression that McClellan would do injustice to good and brave soldiers, through
favoritism to intimate personal friends.
General Hamilton was then ordered to join Gen. Banks, and was on his way thither, when, at the request of Gen.
Halleck, he was on May 20, 1862, ordered to report to Halleck in the west, then in command at Corinth. On the
18th of June following, Hamilton was assigned to duty under Gen. Rosecrans, who placed him in command of a
division of troops and region of country to the south of Corinth, his command being known as the left wing of the
army of the Mississippi, as it was then called. His career in the west was useful, honorable and brilliant, and
The order of July 11, 1862, for Halleck to report to Washington, placed Grant in
(Continued from page 4)
(Continued on page 6)
command. But the stripping of his command of several divisions to strengthen Buel, threw Grant on the defensive on a long weak line; and Gen. Hamilton on the front of a large portion of it, was required to be constantly on the alert. Early in September, 1862, Price had passed to the eastward of Hamilton's line, seized Iuka, where he intended to make junction with Van Dorn and press northward. Grant had information of this movement and ordered Rosecrans to move on Iuka from the southwest, while Ord was to approach from the west and north and capture Price and his command. One of Rosecrans' columns, led by Hamilton, moved on to Jacinto road, another farther eastward was to cut off an avenue of retreat. It seems that the deep forests and bad roads prevented junction on time and Ord did not hear the cannon which were to signal him to attack. Hamilton, pushing on with the energy which he could so well inspire, came near Iuka, and while his division, threading along a single narrow way through woods, where deployment or other mode of advance were impossible, with infantry, cavalry and artillery in a long extended column, his advance came suddenly upon a strong force of the enemy.

To move forward and deploy his leading regiments, seize a hill near by and begin the battle, hurrying up the troops as fast as possible, was the quick judgement of this able general. Seven of his regiments were soon in position, and fought with desperation, repulsing assault after assault of the enemy. Hamilton held his ground with the tenacity that wins victory against odds. After a march of nineteen miles this hard-fought battle was fought and won; and the next day, without stopping for rations, his column chased the flying enemy fifteen miles.

Rosecrans well said in his report, "Among the officers of the command who deserve special mention, are (first) Brig.-Gen. Hamilton, commanding the Third division, who took the advance and held the front in battle," and in his congratulatory address, "To the brave and gallant Hamilton, who formed and maintained his division under the galling fire from the rebel front, having his horse shot under him in the action, * * * the commanding general tenders individually his heartfelt thanks and congratulations." And Gen. Grant in his terse style writes, "It was a part of Gen. Hamilton's command that did the fighting directed entirely by that cool and deserving officer. I commend him to the President for acknowledgement of his services."

Two weeks later Gen. Hamilton was hastily called with his division to Corinth to resist the threatened attack of Van Dorn, a fiery Mississippian, who wished to drive the invaders from his own state. General Hamilton's division, "the staunch fighters" as Rosecrans used to call it, was assigned to the right as the post of honor. When the fierce assaults of the massed enemy crushed the center of our line and hurled it back into the city, and the day seemed lost, the division of Hamilton closed in, swinging around by a left half-wheel and was intrepidly advanced. Raking the head of the advancing columns with grape and canister until he saw it waver, Hamilton, whose quickness to perceive and seize a favorable opportunity in battle, was the superb quality of a general — the lack of which in some of our generals, cost us the fruits of many a blood-fought victory — pushed his men forward, striking the enemy in the flanks, turned their victorious advance into an ignominious fight.

Rosecrans tells how, "When Price's left bore down on our center in gallant style, their force was so overpowering that our wearied and jaded troops yielded and fell back. * * * Riddled and scattered, the ragged head of Price's storming column advanced." Among other movements and timely relief to the center by one of Hamilton's brigades, Rosecrans says: "Hamilton having played upon the rebels in the open field, effectually swept by his batteries, advanced on them and they fled." Van Dorn's victory, which he had at the moment when success seemed assured, telegraphed to Richmond, was soon turned into a disorderly rout, almost pitiful to witness. The Confederate side of the story is well told by the acting inspector general of Maury's division in a private letter to Beauregard. Speaking of Van Dorn's assault, he says: "We advanced and entered Corinth. * * But we had scarcely got in when we were met and overwhelmed by the enemy's massive reserves. Our lines melted under their fire like snow in thaw." Again he says: "The enemy's force I do not know. When we got into Corinth he swallowed seven brigades of as good fighting men as I ever saw in about twenty minutes." He reports the losses in Maury's division alone at 2,578, in killed, wounded and missing, out of less than 3,900 taken into action, and closed his doleful letter with these words: "God bless you, my dear general, and send us better days."

(Continued on page 7)
On the 25th of October, 1862, Grant was placed in command of the Department of the Tennessee. On the 16th, a reorganization took place; Gen. Hamilton was assigned to the district of Corinth, and took command of all the forces theretofore commanded by Gen. Rosecrans.

For gallantry in the several engagements at Iuka and Corinth, Gen. Grant tells us in his Memoirs, that on the 26th of October he recommended Gen. Hamilton and, at the same time, Gen. McPherson for promotion as majors general. About this time Grant had been reinforced and was allowed to assume the offensive. He commenced his campaign against Vicksburg. With a moving force of about 30,000 he started south. Grant advanced southward, Gen. W. T. Sherman commanded the right wing of his army, Gen. Hamilton the center and McPherson commanded the left. So Gen. Grant reports in his Memoirs, but his field orders of November 27, 1862, give McPherson the center and Hamilton the left wing. The advance was made in parallel columns. General Hamilton’s frequent reports and voluminous correspondence with Grant at this time show how fully he appreciated the duty of keeping headquarters advised of his movements, and all appearances on his front. He was a vigilant, active commander, in whom Grant had full confidence.

On the 10th of January, 1863, Gen. Hamilton was assigned to the command of the Sixteenth army corps, temporarily; and on the 15th following, he was assigned to the districts of Columbus, Jackson, Corinth, and Memphis; a command which involved much administrative skill and judgment. He remained in such command for a month or more, when Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut, whose confirmation made him two days Hamilton's senior, became entitled to the command. The annals of the rebellion show that while Gen. Hamilton served faithfully under this officer, giving most valuable suggestions, he did not receive a corresponding fairness of treatment. On February 17th, 1863, Gen. Hamilton was assigned to the command of the Districts of Corinth and Jackson. Here he planned expeditions, and with ceaseless activity kept informed of all the movements far and near, and gave much valuable information of the movements of the enemy. But in the reorganization of that department, undesired by Gen. Grant, some elements were introduced for political reasons that rendered it impossible, as it seems, to do full justice to Gen. Hamilton. His deserts, his able services, his splendid successes in field fight and in military administration of large and scattered commands, all claimed a recognition that was denied; and he felt keenly the action at Washington which

COMMANDERY NEWS

OH Commandery

On April 27th The Ohio Commandery MOLLUS had their annual Spring Meeting at the Taverne of Richfield in Richfield Ohio. Special thanks goes out to our commander, Doc Loomis, for arranging, and funding this lunch meeting.

During this meeting several members and other guests were brought up to speed on Ohio MOLLUS involvement in “Lincoln At Cleveland 2015” from February 2015 to April 2015, which is to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of President Lincoln’s 2nd visit to the City of Cleveland, where he lay in state in the heart of Public Square. His first visit to Cleveland was during his travels from Springfield to his Inauguration as President in Washington City. ‘Lincoln At Cleveland 2015’ is a three month series of events celebrating Lincoln’s legacy. Museum displays, symposia, movie nights and period band concerts are but a few of the included events. The commission is planning a ‘solemn processional’ to mirror the original funeral procession in Cleveland followed by a banquet with key note speaker and renown Lincoln historian, Harold Holzer. For more information please visit our website at www.ohiomollus.org or www.lincolnatcleveland.org or find us on Facebook at Lincoln at Cleveland 2015.

The Ohio Commandery MOLLUS hopes that you can attend one or all events during this commemoration.
NY Commandery

The New York Commandery met on May 12th, 2014 for our Annual Meeting at the Lincoln Room of the Squadron “A” Club in midtown Manhattan. Members, prospective members and guests met for a cordial cocktail hour prior to the annual meeting, dinner and speaker presentation.

We were joined that evening by noted Naval historian and author RADM Joseph F. Callo, USNR (ret), who gave an engaging and interesting presentation on “The Civil War at Sea: How the Navy came of age in the War Between the States”.

A new slate of officers was elected for the 2014/2015 year and we were pleased to have in attendance Commander-in-Chief Waldron “Kinny” Post and also in attendance Past National Commanders-in-Chief Thomas McCarter and Robert Bateman.

CinC Kinny Post gave a brief explanation on upcoming events and projects as the Loyal Legion prepares for the 150th Anniversary of the founding of our Order.

That evening, to honor our own member of the New York Commandery in his elevation to the post of Commander-in-Chief, the executive committee of officers contracted with the country’s preeminent Civil War kepi manufacturer, Greg Starbuck, to produce a hand crafted 100% authentic copy of a kepi in the style of CinC Post’s ancestor, Major General Régis de Trobiand. Members applauded the presentation and it is hoped that our newly installed CinC will wear his new kepi proudly at future events for the Loyal Legion.

ROTC Awards: This year’s MOLLUS ROTC awardees were Cadets Nicholas Mirda & Christopher Dykes from the Princeton University Army ROTC program. Both were presented their awards from the New York Commandery Senior Vice Commander, COL Paul Schneider, at the Tiger Battalion Awards dinner this past April at the Trenton Country Club.

Web News: The New York Commandery recently went ‘live’ with our revised and renewed website, we invite you all to visit: http://LoyalLegionNY.org

CinC Kinny Post being presented with his Officers Kepi and showing the appropriate jaunty style in which it would be correctly worn.
VA Commandery

The Virginia Commandery continues to engage with ROTC battalions across the Commonwealth by awarding the ROTC Medal of Merit. Six cadets received recognition this spring as outstanding achievers.

Cadet Danielle Hunt of Mary Baldwin College’s Virginia Women’s Institute for Leadership received the ROTC Medal, and a copy of “Union Blue”, from Companion Edmund Potter on 28 March. She is a sophomore from Norfolk.

Cadets David Mayer of New Orleans, a senior Political Science major at the University of Richmond, and Jack Broadbent of Richmond, a sophomore Emergency and Disaster Management major at Virginia Commonwealth University, were the Medal of Merit awardees from the “Spider Battalion” on April 1. The battalion is based at the University of Richmond, but also includes cadets from five other schools.

At the College of William & Mary, Commander Robert Krasche presented medals and “Union Blue” on April 16 to Cadets Briana List, a Government major in her Junior year from Ruckersville, Va., and Juston Foliard, a Junior from Eldersburg, Md. majoring in Political Science. They are members of the “Revolutionary Guard Battalion”, comprised of students from William & Mary and Christopher Newport University.

And, for the first time, the Commandery made an ROTC award to a cadet from the “Duke Battalion” at James Madison University in Harrisonburg. Cadet Terrence Smith received the ROTC medal from Past C-in-C Jeffry Burden on April 30. Terrence is a sophomore biology major from Bristow, Va.

MA Commandery

Annual ROTC Awards

As it has annually for decades past, the Massachusetts Commandery presented Medals of Merit and cash awards of $500 to college ROTC cadets, this year at Northeastern University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Massachusetts (Amherst). The recipients were chosen by their military science faculty for “academic achievement and demonstrated leadership potential.” Receiving the honors were Army Cadet Rachel Han (MIT), Air Force Cadet Martin York (MIT), Navy Midshipman Anne Nonnamaker (MIT), Army Cadet Jason Phaneuf (UMass), and Cadet Tiffany Nicole Pierce, a Simmons College graduate in Northeastern University’s ROTC program.

Companion Brendan O’Connell presenting a MOLLUS ROTC award to Cadet Tiffany Nicole Pierce, a Simmons College graduate in Northeastern University’s ROTC program.
129th Congress

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

October 3-5, 2014
Sheraton Framingham Hotel and Conference Center
1657 Worcester Road (Route 9)
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
(Exit 12 Massachusetts Turnpike)

Name_____________________________________________________ Spouse___________________________
Address_____________________________________________________________________________________
Phone_______________________________ Email__________________________________________________

Registration fee: $50 per person     $__________
Friday Dinner at Longfellow’s Wayside Inn: $55 per person $__________
Cocktails 6:15-7:30  Dinner 7:30-10:00 pm
Christa McAuliffe Space Education Center: $25 per person $__________
Guided Tour, Friday, 2:00-3:30 pm
Or
Framingham History Center Civil War Exhibit: $25 per person $__________
Docent-led tour. Friday, 2:30-5:00 pm (continuous)
Saturday Banquet at the Sheraton: $75 per person $__________
Cocktails 6:15-7:30  Dinner 7:30-10:00 pm
Bus Tour of Boston Civil War Sites: $25 per person $__________
Box Lunch provided. Saturday, 12:30-4:30 pm

Total $__________

Please make a copy of this form and send it with payment no later than Sept. 15. Make checks payable to Massachusetts Commandery, MOLLUS and send to:

David O. Whittenmore, Esq.
152 Wayside Inn Road
Marlborough, MA 01752
508-872-4331    508-481-0393

Please register by 9/1/2014 to help with our planning.

Hotel Accommodations

Rooms at the Congress Headquarters, the Sheraton Framingham Hotel and Conference Center, are available at a negotiated rate of $125 plus 11.7% room tax, per night. This rate is available for any night(s) Oct. 4-7 if registered by 9/1/2014. For reservations, call 508-879-7200.

Questions?
Contact Bob Shecter: 508-820-7789
bartscriv@verizon.net
Congress Banquet
The Congress Banquet, at the Framingham Sheraton Hotel and Conference Center-- our headquarters-- will feature a period color guard; the playing of John Philip Sousa’s “Loyal Legion March”; a presentation by noted mystery writer-historian William K. Martin, Jr., author of *The Lincoln Letter*, and a gift to all attendees of the MA MOLLUS commissioned book, “Our Forebears and Massachusetts in the Civil War” (MA MOLLUS, Spring 2014).

Congress Headquarters: the Sheraton Framingham Hotel and Conference Center. Rooms at a negotiated rate of $125 plus 11.7% room tax per night by 9/1/2014. For reservations, call 508-879-7200.

Congress Schedule
Friday
Registration in the Sheraton Framingham Lobby
12:00 Noon onward
Christa McAuliffe Space Education Center
2:00 pm to 3:30 pm
Or …
Framingham History Center Docent Led Tour
2:00 pm to 5:00 pm
Cocktail Reception at Longfellow’s Wayside Inn in Sudbury, MA 01776
6:15 pm to 7:30 pm
Dinner at the Wayside Inn
7:30 pm to 10:00 pm
Saturday
MOLLUS Business Meeting
8:00 am to 12:00 Noon
DOLLUS Business Meeting
8:00 am to 10:00 am
Saturday Afternoon
Bus Tour of Civil War Boston
12:30 pm to 4:30 pm (lunch served on bus)
Saturday Evening
Cocktail Reception at the Sheraton Framingham
6:15 pm to 7:30 pm
Banquet at the Sheraton Framingham
7:30 pm to 10:00 pm

Sunday
Self Guided Tours
Make the 2014 Congress a long weekend. Arrive a day or two early and/or stay a day or two later and visit one or more of Boston’s world class attractions:
- Freedom Trail (Revolution)
- African-American History Trail (Boston)
- Public Garden and Common (Boston)
- Museum of Fine Arts
- New England Aquarium
- Boston Symphony
- Arnold Arboretum
- Mount Auburn Cemetery
- Harvard Memorial Hall (Civil War)
- Historic Concord (30 Minutes)

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- Freedom Trail (Revolution)
- African-American History Trail (Boston)
- Public Garden and Common (Boston)
- Museum of Fine Arts
- New England Aquarium
- Boston Symphony
- Arnold Arboretum
- Mount Auburn Cemetery
- Harvard Memorial Hall (Civil War)
- Historic Concord (30 Minutes)
Lincoln Day Celebration 2014 in Hingham, MA
Co-sponsored by MA MOLLUS

The service was at the Old Ship Church, in Hingham.

Commander Stevens laid the wreath, on a bright, cold day.

MI Commandery
Army ROTC Cadet Recognized for Excellence
At the annual April 2014 Michigan State University United States Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps awards ceremony, Past Commander-in-Chief Keith Harrison presented Cadet ROTC Cadet Jonathon Geer the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Medal of Merit Award. Also presented to him was a copy of Union Blue.

WI Commandery
Original Companion James Theodore Reeve, Qualifying Ancestor for James S. Reeve II
Companion James Theodore Reeve was born at Walkill, Orange Co., New York, 26 Apr, 1834, and died at Appleton, Outagamie, Wis., 4 Nov 1906.

At about the age of 18, Dr. Reeve decided to become a physician, and, after the usual time spent in the study of medicine, graduated from Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and later from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Prior to entering the service in 1861, he was located as a physician at DePere, Wis.

When the Civil War broke out he drove with his wife from Green Bay to Madison, through 150 miles of unsettled country, and at the latter place enlisted and was appointed second assistant surgeon of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers on 18 Sep 1861. Promoted to Full Surgeon on 10 Nov 1862. While with the 10th Regt he served under General O. M. Mitchell in the movement which captured Huntsville, Ala., in April, 1862.

He was transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment and served throughout the war, his regiment participating in many severe engagements, notably the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Chickamauga. After the latter engagement he remained with the field hospital and was captured and taken to Libby prison for three months.

On being exchanged he returned to the service, marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and was present at the seizure of Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. He was promoted to the position of brigade surgeon and at the close of the war was acting division surgeon with the rank of major. This position he held until he was mustered out June 8, 1865.

Immediately after the war he settled in Appleton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in active practice and identified himself with everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. He practiced for forty-one years, carrying on a general practice in addition to being active for many years in matters of public health.

(Continued on page 19)
THE WILDERNESS
(excerpt from Frank Leslies ‘A Soldier in Our Civil War)

General Grant having been commissioned Lt. General on March 2nd, 1864, and placed in supreme command of the Federal Army, he gave over control of the West to General T. Sherman, and for himself reserved the special field of Virginia. He imagined that Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia could be overcome by the same means he had employed against Pemberton and Bragg, and he set himself the task to make the Army of the Potomac do that which he thought it never yet had done. At this time he openly gave his preference to hard blows over maneuvering. “Continuous hammering was his motto.

The Army of the Potomac was at and in the vicinity of Culpepper. The Army of Northern Virginia was at Orange. Grant had in theory favored moving on Richmond by way of the James River. The overland route he deemed too costly in time and men. But eventually he adopted a plan savoring of both. The Army of the Potomac, under Meade, and the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, was to take the overland route on the east of Richmond. Butler, with 30,000 men (the Army of the James), was to move up the James River. Sigel and Crook were to operate from the debouches of the Shenandoah. Meade had under his immediate command the Second Corps, under Hancock, the Fifth, under Warren, and the Sixth, under Sedgwick. These, with the Ninth, numbered 122,000 men, and 350 guns; headquarters at Culpepper Court House. Lee confronted this army with the corps of Longstreet, Hill and Ewell—in all, some 62,000 men, and over 200 guns.

Grant’s purpose was to turn Lee’s right. Two days sufficed to put 100,000 men across the Rapdan. Warren led, Sedgwick followed, over Germanna Ford. Hancock crossed at Ely’s Ford, further east. Burnside was to remain in camp a day later. Grant’s route was through the Wilderness, due south. Lee made no effort to dispute Grant’s crossing, but purposed to attack him while in these dreary woods.

Meeting with no opposition in crossing the river, Grant supposed that Lee had retreated to more favorable ground. He had no idea of fighting here, in the forest which had proved so nearly fatal to Hooker. On the night succeeding the passage of the Rapidan, both armies camped nearby each other, Grant unsuspicuous of the close presence of the enemy. Next day Ewell attacked Warren as he moved by the flank through the wood roads. Grant and Meade, at Old Wilderness Tavern, supposed this to be the attack of a simple rear-guard. Before Sedgwick could come up on Warren’s right, Ewell had, inflicted a loss of 3,000 men upon the Fifth Corps.

Grant being ready to accept battle here, Sedgwick was ordered to join Warren’s right, and Hancock was summoned from Chancellorsville. Oh his arrival he promptly attacked Hill. The Warren-Ewell and Hancock-Hill combats were isolated. Both Grant and Lee determined to attack on the morrow. Burnside was ordered up to take position between Warren and Hancock. Lee awaited the arrival of Longstreet, whom he wanted to place opposite Hancock’s right.

Grant ordered an attack along the whole line at 5 A.M. Lee determined to turn Grant’s left and throw him back upon the river. Hancock fell upon Hill at five
o’clock, and drove him over a mile down the Plank Road, when he stopped to re-arrange his troops. While thus pausing, Longstreet came upon the field and attacked him. Hancock, by the suddenness of this attack, was driven back to his old lines on the Brock Road. Here he rallied his men, and Longstreet being wounded, the violence of the Confederate attack subsided.

In the afternoon Lee again attacked Hancock; night once more supervened. Nothing had been decided. Grant lost 15,000 men. Lee’s loss was less by several thousand.

Beyond a cavalry fight by Sheridan against J.E.B. Stuart, there were no further operations on this ground. Both armies were exhausted. Neither had gained anything but respect for the other’s valor.

SPOTTSYLVANIA

General Grant’s determination to move southward from the Wilderness was formed early on Saturday, the 7th of May, intending to plant his army between General Lee and Richmond by a movement upon Spotsylvania Court House, fifteen miles southeast of the battlefield of the Wilderness. The infantry were not to march until nightfall, but the immense trains were withdrawn in the middle of the afternoon, and sent to Chancellorsville. This movement of the trains apprised the Confederates of Grant’s withdrawal, but not of his objective; and it was be a mere accident that Anderson’s Confederate corps marched toward Spotsylvania that night. Lee, seeing that Grant was moving off somewhere, but not knowing whether toward Fredericksburg or Spotsylvania, instructed Anderson, who had temporary command of Longstreet’s corps, to draw out his corps from the breastworks and camp it in readiness to move to Spotsylvania in the morning. Anderson, not finding a good place to bivouac (the woods being on fire), began the march that night, about ten o’clock.

The direct route to Spotsylvania Court House is by the Brock Road via Todd’s Tavern. On this road the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, was to take the advance, and by a rapid march seize Spotsylvania Court House. Hancock’s corps was to follow on the same line, while Sedgwick and Burnside were to move on an exterior route, by way of Chancellorsville. The route of Lee, in order to foil his antagonist’s design of planting himself between the Confederate army and Richmond, was by the road from Parker’s Store to Spotsylvania Court House, which runs parallel to the Brock Road, a few miles to the west. The distance in each case is nearly equal.

The vital interest of this movement centered in the march of Warren to seize Spotsylvania Court House. Warren’s corps advanced at 9 P.M. on the 7th. Reaching Todd’s Tavern, he was delayed for an hour and a half by the cavalry escort of General Meade blocking the way. On the 8th he was again detained by the cavalry division of General Merritt, who had been engaged in fighting and driving Stuart’s cavalry, whom Lee had sent to block the Brock Road, and who still barred further advance.

Merritt, after two hours’ of ineffectual effort, gave way to Warren, who advanced to clear his own path followed in column.

At 8 A.M. of the 8th the column emerged from the woods into a clearing, two miles north of Spotsylvania Court House. Anderson (Longstreet’s corps) had in the meantime arrived at the same place. Warren waited for Sedgwick to come up before making an attack. Before the latter arrived, night had fallen. As a consequence of all these incidents, Lee had managed to place himself across Grant’s path, and having drawn upon the Spotsylvania Ridge a bulwark of defense, he was able to hold the Army of the Potomac in check. The Army of the
Potomac on the following morning—Monday, May 9th—filed into line in front of Lee’s position; in order from the right, Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, Burnside. One of the first misfortunes on this fatal ground was the death of the gallant Sedgwick, the beloved chief of the Sixth Corps, who was shot while standing in the breastworks along his line, and almost instantly killed. General Horatio G. Wright succeeded to the command.

Hancock crossed the River Po in the hope of capturing a Confederate wagon-train, which was observed filing along the road leading into Spotsylvania, but on account of the darkness the attempt was unsuccessful. Next morning, the 10th, Hancock was ordered to withdraw two divisions from the south side of the Po to assist in an assault upon the enemy on Warren’s front. In obedience to this order, the divisions of John Gibbon and D.B. Birney were retired, Barlow’s division alone remaining, and as the Confederates showed a desire to attack, Hancock was instructed to withdraw also. The point against which the attack was designed to be made was a hill held by the Confederates in front of Warren’s line, known as Laurel Hill. The attack upon this position had already been essayed by both the Second and Fifth Corps, with most unpromising results; the first attack being made by the brigades of Webb and Carroll, of Givvon’s division, at 11 A.M., in which they suffered severe loss. At 3 P.M. the divisions of Crawford and Cutler, of Warren’s corps, had also made a preliminary attack; but they also failed, and were repulsed with heavy sacrifice.

When Hancock’s division joined the Fifth, an assault was made by both corps, at five o’clock; but it met with a repulse. Among the killed was General James C. Rice, of the Fifth Corps. On the left of Warren an assault by part of the Sixth corps met with more success. Colonel Emory Upton’s brigade in a vigorous charge carried the first line on entrenchments, capturing 9—prisoners and several guns; but being unsupported, the advantage could not be maintained; so after nightfall Upton withdrew, leaving the guns behind.

Thus far the attacks had been mainly directed against Lee’s left, so not it was resolved to make a sudden sally against his right center. Hancock’s corps was selected for this operation, which was to be supported by the rest of the army. The 11th of May was passed in preparing for this; after dark the Second Corps were moved to the place decided on for the assault. Hancock disposed his troops as follows: Barlow’s division in two lines of masses—Brooke’s and Miles’ brigades in the first line, Brown’s and Smythe’s brigades in the second line each regiment forming double column on the center; Birney formed in two deployed lines on Barlow’s front; Mott’s division supported Birney, and Gibbon’s division was held in reserve.

At half past four A.M., Thursday, May 12th, Hancock moved forward; Barlow’s division, formed on cleared ground, extending up to the Confederate lines, advanced at quick time for some distance; his heavy column without firing a shot marching over the Confederate pickets. When half-way toward the hostile line the men broke into a righting cheer, and on the double quick rolled like a resistless wave into the Confederate works, and in spite of a deserted resistance...
carried the line at all points.

Inside the entrenchments there ensued a hand to hand combat with the bayonet and clubbed muskets, which resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners, comprising the whole of Johnson’s division of Ewell’s corps, including Major General Edward Johnson and Brigadier General G. H. Stewart, 20 pieces of artillery, and 30 stands of colors. Flushed with success, the troops could not be restrained; they pushed the flying enemy through the forest toward Spotsylvania Court House. At some distance they came upon a fresh line of breastworks, where the Confederates had quickly rallied on their reserves, and, assuming the offensive, threw back their pursuers on the captured line. The Confederates, who had been reinforced by heavy masses, began an assault to retake the lost line; but at this moment the Sixth Corps reached the ground and relieved the Second Corps from the ??? to the right. Its arrival was timely, and the service performed by the Sixth Corps during the day was of the first importance.

At eight o’clock Burnside and Warren were ordered to make a general attack, and to relieve Hancock and Wright. The assault was made as directed, but made no impression. Seeing that nothing could be hoped for from this, two of Warren’s divisions (those of Cutler and Griffin) were detached and sent to aid the Second and Sixth Corps.

Lee seemed to be determined to retake at any cost the line wrested from him, and throughout the day made five heavy assaults, being repulsed each time. At midnight, after twenty hours of combat, Lee drew back his lines and re-formed them on his interior position; the loss on the Federal side being over 8,000 and on the Confederate side nearly as great.

During the succeeding week various movements were made from flank to flank in the hope of finding a spot where the lines could be broken; the Confederates extending their line to correspond with the shifting of the Army of the Potomac, and ever assault made was repulsed.

Grant continued to throw out toward the left in the hope of breaking in the Confederate right flank; so that, instead of occupying a line extending four or five miles to the northwest of Spotsylvania Court House, it had at the end of ten days assumed a position almost due east from that place, the left resting at Massaponax Church, a distance of four miles. After twelve days effort the carrying of the position was seen to be hopeless, and General Grant abandoned the attempt, and resolved by a flanking movement to dislodge Lee from a position seen to be unassailable. Preparations were begun on the 19th; but Lee, observing this, retarded its execution by a bold demonstration against the Federal right. Ewell crossed the NY River above the right flank, seized the Fredericksburg Road, and captured an ammunition train. Robert Ogden Tyler, in command of the heavy artillery of the Second Corps, promptly met this attack, and succeeded in driving the Confederates from the road and into the woods beyond. On the 20th the Federal Army, moving by the left, once more took up its march toward Richmond.

**YELLOW TAVERN**

General Philip H. Sheridan, with his cavalry, consisting of the divisions of Merritt, Wilson and Gregg, which cut loose from the Army of the Potomac on the 9th of
May, reached the crossing of the North Anna on the 10th, where he destroyed ten miles of the railroad-track, two locomotives, three trains of cars, and a million and a half of rations. He also recaptured 400 Federal prisoners on their way to captivity in Richmond.

The South Anna was crossed at Ground Squirrel Bridge. Capturing Ashland Station on the 11th, destroying large quantities of stores, Sheridan resumed his march toward Richmond. To meet this advance, Stuart had succeeded in placing himself between the assailants and the Confederate capital, and had massed all his available cavalry at Yellow Tavern, a few miles north of Richmond. Here Sheridan attacked him on the 11th, and gained possession of the Turnpike, driving Stuart back toward Ashland an across the North Fork of the Chickahominy. In this passage of arms between the ablest cavalry leaders of the rival armies, the dashing Confederate cavalry leader, J.E.B. Stuart was killed. Pursuing his advantage gained at Yellow Tavern, General Sheridan made a bold dash upon the outer defenses of Richmond. The first line was carried, Custer’s brigade capturing a section of artillery and over 100 prisoners. The second line being too strong to assail, and as the garrison rallied for the defense, Sheridan retired toward the Chickahominy. Crossing at Meadow Bridge, he drove the Confederates from his front, and repulsed an attack upon his rear by Confederate infantry from the city.

Destroying the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, Sheridan moved to Haxall’s Landing, which he reached on the 14th of May. Here he remained three days to refit, when he returned by way of Baltimore Store, White House and Hanover Court House, rejoining the Army of the Potomac the 25th of May, on the Pamunkey.
Little-known connection between Gettysburg, Puebla, was the focus of presentation at Seminary Ridge Museum “From Puebla to Gettysburg” event

The little-known connection between the Battle of Gettysburg and the Battle of Puebla was the focus of “From Puebla to Gettysburg: Cinco de Mayo and the Civil War,” an international community event was held Sunday, May 18, at the Gettysburg Seminary Ridge Museum. Local, national and international organizations partnered to produce the public free event, made possible through the generous support of M & T Bank. In honor of this event and International Museum Day, Seminary Ridge Museum admission was free of charge all day (cupola tours not included). (Last year 35,000 museums from 143 countries participated in the International Council of Museum’s International Museum Day.) The event honored the history of two key battles that changed the course of history for Mexico and the United States.

“Like the Battle of Gettysburg, the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, was a battle for freedom and almost immediately took on multiple meanings,” said Barbara Franco, president and executive director of the Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Foundation, which operates the museum. “We were intrigued to learn of the connection between the two events, and were excited to partner with so many organizations to help people understand the relationship between local and international culture and historic events.”

Activities for the event began at 1 p.m. with dance demonstrations, hands-on family activities and food and snacks. The main presentation was at 3 p.m., focusing on the connection between the Battle of Gettysburg and the Battle of Puebla and featuring Col. Eric Rojo (U.S. Army Ret.), a Vietnam and Cold War veteran who serves as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS). (The lecture was presented in both English and Spanish.) Dr. David Hayes Bautista also offered remarks about the history of the Cinco de Mayo celebration in the United States. He is Professor of Medicine and Director of the Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. He is the author El Cinco de Mayo: An American Tradition (UC Press). Event partners were the museum, the Lincoln Intermediate Unit, Manos Unidas, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), Vida Charter School and the YWCA Gettysburg and Adams County.
He was elected to MOLLUS as a First Class Member 6 Jun 1888, Insignia # 6367.

As the first secretary of the State Board of Health he did an enormous amount of pioneer work in organizing local boards of health and rousing the state to better sanitary laws and customs. He was the medical director of the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a devout member of the Congregational Church, and was for many years deacon and a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the founders of the city library and was secretary of its board. By nature he was unostentatious and retiring in the extreme, but his untiring industry and readiness to respond to any call upon him in matters of public welfare or civic duty led him to become identified with an extraordinary number of public activities which often overtaxed his strength, and many of which he continued during his last years, when overwork had strained his remarkable constitution beyond endurance.

Dr. Reeve was married November 27, 1857, to Laura Spofford. They had six children, of whom three were living at the time of his death: James S.; Katherine M., who resided with her mother; and Howard D., an apple grower of Spokane, Washington.

Dr. Reeve died November 4, 1906, of a complication of diseases, the foundation for which was doubtless laid during army service and aggravated by unremitting toil.

He and his wife are buried at Riverside Cemetery, in Appleton, Wis.

This is from the Wisconsin Commandery Journal and was published for the Winter 2014 Issue.
**NOTICE**  
The Spring Issue of  
_The Loyal Legion Journal_  
Will be published in  
September of 2014.  
**EDITORIAL DEADLINE IS**  
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