REMEMBERING MCPHERSON

Army of the Tennessee.
Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson
Born: Clyde, Ohio, 11.14.1828 ••• Died: Atlanta, Georgia, 7.22.1864

About this time 150 years ago, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson rode out in front of his lines near Atlanta, Georgia. He had recently learned that his college roommate, John Bell Hood, had taken command of the Confederates in front of him. Knowing Hood as he did, McPherson suspected his aggressive classmate was planning an attack on his left flank. The 35 year-old Ohioan was in the act of scouting around his left when, sure enough, a group of gray-clad skirmishers emerged from the trees. Rather than endure the indignity of capture, McPherson—ever the gentleman—removed his hat, bowed, then promptly spurred his horse in the other direction. The Rebels, naturally, took aim and fired at the fleeing general, dropping him to the ground with a fatal wound. Asked by a rebel about the dead man’s identity, the surviving aide responded, "It is General McPherson. You have just killed the best man in our army."

(Continued on page 12)
Commander-in-Chief’s Message

This will be the last Journal before the 129th Congress in Framingham, MA and I would like to encourage all of you to attend as our hosts have worked very hard to put together an eventful event. And please, get your registration forms in as soon as possible.

I did take part in the rededication ceremony of the Silent Sentry on May 25th in Philadelphia. My thanks go out to our PA companions who were so instrumental in insuring that this MOLLUS statue is once again on display for the public to view. On May 30th, the traditional Memorial Day, PC-in-C Burden stood in for me at the annual ceremonies at Arlington national Cemetery, where he was able to pass along greetings from MOLLUS.

During the last few months, I have been receiving comments from members who are, for whatever reasons, unable to attend our annual and midwinter meetings, that they would like to have some input. After some thinking, I have come up with an idea that I would like to try when we convene this fall in MA. I will email to each State Commander a copy of the meeting agenda which hopefully he can share with his members. Then if anyone wants to add an item to the agenda or even just wants to have their thoughts heard, they can send me an email, and I will make sure that your thoughts will be conveyed, and will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Commander-in-Chief
Waldron Kintzing Post II
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.
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
MEMORIAL HALL AND MUSEUM

GRAND OPENING

On September 26, 2013, a new museum dedicated to the men who saved the Union was opened in Michigan. Over 125 individuals attended the grand opening and perused a portion of an extensive GAR memorabilia collection that is on display in the actual meeting building where over 400 Eaton Rapids area Union Veterans met.

The two story brick building was built by the members of the GAR and served as its and the Woman’s Relief Corps’ meeting location from 1886 through 1924. The GAR Post was named for James B. Brainerd who enlisted at Fort Wayne in Detroit, Michigan on June 19, 1861 into Company H, 6th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry as a 1st Sergeant on August 20, 1861 and subsequently was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant. He died of disease on June 3, 1864 at New Orleans, Louisiana. The Eaton Rapids James B. Brainerd Post 111 was disbanded in 1929.

The GAR Museum with much of the GAR memorabilia from long-time GAR collector, Don Limpert, the Michigan Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW), and many others who have since provided Brainerd GAR Post 111 artifacts is located on the first floor of the building and the GAR Memorial Hall, Woman’s Relief Corps room and GAR, Allied Orders of the GAR, and, where available MOLLUS records is located on the second floor of the building. The Memorial Hall will be set up as it was when the members of GAR Post 111 met there.

The overall goal with the creation of the GAR Memorial Hall and Museum is to become the single largest and most extensive museum dedicated to the memory of the GAR in the state. Along these lines, the GAR Memorial Hall and Museum was just recently designated by the SUVCW Michigan Department as its repository for its GAR and SUVCW artifacts and records. Additional goals include:

◊ To preserve the memory of the GAR and the soldiers and sailors that saved the Union during the Civil War,
◊ Promote history education,
◊ Promote tourism in Eaton Rapids and Michigan, and
◊ To help advance economic development, historical, and cultural aspects of the area.

The Board of Directors of the GAR Memorial Hall and Museum are as follows:
Keith G. Harrison, President, Holt
Chris Allen, Vice President, Eaton Rapids
Deborah Malewski, Secretary, Eaton Rapids
James Kaiser, Treasurer, Washington

Scott Poyer, Eaton Rapids
Gary Gibson, Kalamazoo and
Don Limpert, Manchester.

The GAR Memorial Hall and Museum represents a piece of history that needs to be remembered and shared. Both the collection and the building are important. The GAR Memorial Hall and Museum represents, and will help tell the history of Eaton Rapids, the history of Michigan, and the history of the United States. The GAR Memorial Hall and Museum is open the first two Wednesdays of each month, patriotic holidays, and by appointment.

Memberships (Charter $100 and Annual $25) are available. Non-tax deductible donations also are accepted (we are currently waiting on our 501 (c) (3) letter of determination from the Internal Revenue Service). Donations and memberships may be sent to GAR Memorial Hall and Museum at 224 South Main, Eaton Rapids, Michigan 48827. More information on the GAR Memorial Hall and Museum may be found by going to its website located at http://garmuseum.com/.

Submitted by Keith Harrison
**Commandery News**

**CT Commandery**

On May 25th (Memorial Day weekend) several members of CT MOLLUS gathered at Hartford’s Cedar Hill Cemetery to place flags on the graves of Civil War officers. Seated on the Welles family monument is past CT Commander Bill Chase (L) and past National Commander-in-Chief Jerry Carroon (R). Also present but not in this photo was Lee Tryon, our Treasurer-in-Chief and me behind the camera.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy during the Lincoln and Johnson administrations, is buried here.

We are proud to continue the tradition started by Companion MG John A. Logan (#01947) of decorating Civil War soldiers graves during what we now call “Memorial Day” but which was in the past called “Decoration Day”.

Harry Colvocoresses, Commander
CT MOLLUS

**DC Commandery**

MOLLUS-DC Remembers the untimely passing of “the best man in our army.”

MOLLUS-DC gathered in the District on 22 July 2014 at 12:30pm to mark the 150th anniversary of the passing of Union Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson. The equestrian statue in McPherson Square was erected in October 1876 by veterans of the Army of the Tennessee. The event began and ended with an Air Force bagpiper, and included the playing of Taps later in the program. DC Commander Col. Robert D. Pollock, USAF (ret) presented remarks in turn with members of several other War veterans groups.

We then turned to Douglas Ullman, Jr., Digital Producer, and Project Director for the Atlanta Campaign Battle App™ Guides, from the Civil War Trust.
Rededication of the Silent Sentry
Laurel Hill Cemetery
May 25, 2014

Commander-in-Chief, Waldron Kintzing Post II, was a featured speaker at the rededication of the Silent Sentry statue on Memorial Day Weekend ceremonies at the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. The Silent Sentry, originally commissioned by the Soldiers Home of Philadelphia, was designed and sculpted by Henry Manger, an artist and immigrant and dedicated in 1883 to watch over the Soldiers Home’s Civil War veterans burial plot in Mount Moriah Cemetery. Following the closing of the Soldiers home, the care and upkeep of the burial plot was assigned to the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.

In the 1970’s the Sentry was stolen by thieves who tried to sell it to a Camden, NJ scrap dealer. The scrap dealer alerted police, and the Sentry, although damaged, was recovered. MOLLUS arranged with the Laran Bronze foundry in Chester, Pa to repair the statue and store it where it has remained until this past year. Mount Moriah Cemetery was in a state of disrepair and lacked the security necessary for its return.

In 1988 the original granite base of the statue was donated by MOLLUS to the Gettysburg National Park where it is used as the base for the memorial statue of General John Gibbon.

In 2011, companion Andy Waskie, A member of the Friends of Laurel Hill Cemetery, proposed that the Sentry be moved to the Laurel Hill Cemetery where it could again stand guard over the graves of Civil War Veterans. Under Andy’s leadership over $40,000 was raised to fund the building of a replica base and the mounting and upkeep of the Silent Sentry. It now stands guard over the GAR Civil War veterans burial plot where one of our own MOLLUS members is buried. Under the agreement with Laurel Hill Cemetery, MOLLUS retains ownership of the statue which is on permanent loan to the cemetery and under their care. Included in the care are flood lights which will illuminate the statue at night. MOLLUS Companions who were members of the Silent Sentry Project Committee were Joe Coleman, Gary Grove, Bob Lynch, Andy Waskie, Adam Flint and Jon Sirlin.

Other speakers at the rededication were Brigadier General Wilber E. Wolf III, Assistant Division Commander, PA National Guard; Richard W. Snowden, Great-Great Grandson of Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, keynote speaker at the 1883 original dedication of the Sentry; and Linda R. Duffy, local historian.
The Trustees of the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund are pleased to announce that the first gifts have been received, and the count is rising. The goal is to collect tax-deductible gifts and pledges to the Fund totaling $20,150 by the time of the Sesquicentennial Congress in Philadelphia in October 2015.

The Memorial Fund is a separate entity from the Commandery-in-Chief, and is vital to the mission of our Order. It pays the cost of publishing the Loyal Legion Historical Journal, one of our primary interfaces with the world. The Fund contributes to worthy outside organizations like the Lincoln Presidential Library, the Grant Monument Association, and the Civil War Trust — thereby helping to realize our worthy mutual goals. The Fund helps underwrite the Lincoln commemorations in Washington, DC and in Springfield every year, as well as other events.

In short, the Memorial Fund provides the means for the world to know that we are proud of our ancestors, officer and enlisted, who fought in defense of the Federal Union. Our support of the Fund shows will not stand idly by while others denigrate both their service, and the memory of their commander-in-chief, Abraham Lincoln. With the Fund’s help, we will fight those forces of discord and disunion, and educate our fellow citizens.

The Memorial Fund relies heavily on the tax-deductible gifts of supporters to remain a viable source of support to the mission of the Loyal Legion. Your gift or pledge, in whatever amount, is important.

Checks payable to “Loyal Legion Memorial Fund” can be sent to: The Memorial Fund, c/o PCinC Burden, 1815 Harvard Road, Richmond, VA 23226. Pledges of future gifts can be sent there as well. Or, you can make a secure online gift via PayPal at the Loyal Legion website: http://suvcw.org/mollus/2014capitalcampaign.htm.

We’ll update the progress of the Campaign for 2015 in future issues of the Journal. Join all of those who are securing the future of the Memorial Fund…and our Order!
Congress 2014
Registration

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

Saturday banquet at the Sheraton: $75 per person $________
Cocktails 6:15–7:30  Dinner 7:30–10:00 pm

Saturday Bus Tour of Boston Civil War sites: $25 per person $________
12:30–4:30 pm. Box lunch provided.

Guided tour of Christa McAuliffe Space Education Center: $25 per person $_______
or

Friday, 2:30–5:00 pm (continuous)
Docent-led tours of Framingham History Center Civil War Exhibit: $25 per person $_______

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

Please register by 9/1/14 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 9/1/14. For reservations, call 508-879-7200.

Questions?
Contact Bob Schecter: 508-820-7789; bartscriv@verizon.net
**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 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 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.
Companions planning to come to Congress 2014 in Framingham may wish to arrive a day or two earlier and/or stay a day or two later in order to take advantage of one or more of the numerous world-class venues in the Greater Boston area (all within an hour, some much less, from the Congress headquarters). These include:

- Garden in the Woods (New England Wildflower Society (Framingham)
- Duck Tours of historic Boston (including the Charles River)
- Adams ( Presidents) National Historical Park (Quincy)
- Memorial ( Civil War) Hall, Harvard University (Cambridge)
- John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum (Boston)
- African American History Trail (Boston)
- Faneuil Hall and the Boston Freedom Trail (Boston)
- Longfellow’s Wayside Inn (Full complex) (Sudbury)
- Mt. Auburn Cemetery (Cambridge)
- Charlestown Navy Yard (Boston)
- Concord Massachusetts (The Revolution; Louisa May Alcott House)
- Scottish Rite National Heritage Museum (Lexington)
- Boston Public Garden and Swan Boat rides
- Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)
- Boston Symphony and Symphony Hall (Boston)
- Institute of Contemporary Art (Boston)
- Museum of Science (Boston)
- New England Aquarium (Boston)
- Tower Hill Botanic Garden (Boylston)
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge)
- Natick Mall (15 minutes): Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, more)

The Museum of WW II
The 7,000 artifacts and memorabilia here form one of the greatest such collections in the world. (see: http://www.museumofworldwarii.com). Tours can be arranged for the afternoon of Oct. 2, 1:00–3:00 pm, the Thursday before the Congress, or Sunday, October 5, 11:00 am–1:00 pm, following the Congress. $25 per person. Let us know if and when you would like to visit the museum by contacting Bob Schecter at 508-820-7789 or bartscrv@verizon.net.
Gettysburg Soldier to Receive Medal of Honor

Aug 26, 2014 | by Richard Sisk of Military.com

Two soldiers who fought in Vietnam and a Union lieutenant who helped hold the line at the Battle of Gettysburg will receive the Medal of Honor next month, the White House announced Tuesday. President Obama on Sept. 15 will present the nation's highest award for valor to Army Command Sergeant Major Bennie G. Adkins and posthumously to Army Spec. 4 Donald P. Sloat for their conspicuous gallantry in Vietnam, the White House said in a statement.

At the same ceremony, the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor will also go to 1st Lt. Alonzo H. Cushing of Battery A, 4th Artillery, Artillery Brigade, 2nd Corps, Army of the Potomac for his actions at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. All three awards were the result of the lobbying of Congress by advocates on behalf of the recipients to waive the time limits normally in effect for awarding the MOH.

Last December, Congress attached an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act to "authorize and request the President to award the Medal of Honor to Bennie G. Adkins and Donald P. Sloat," both of Oklahoma. The Distinguished Service Crosses initially awarded to Adkins and Sloat will be officially upgraded to the Medal of Honor at the White House ceremony.

Similar action was taken on behalf of Cushing, a Wisconsin native, after a lobbying campaign that began in the 1980s with letters to then-Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisconsin, according to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

Cushing, then 22 and a West Point graduate, was at the key point called "the angle" in a stone wall facing the brunt of the charge by Confederate troops under Maj. Gen. George Pickett. The spot has come to be known as the "high-water mark of the Confederacy."

"During the advance, he was wounded in the stomach as well as in the right shoulder," the White House statement said of Cushing. "Refusing to evacuate to the rear despite his severe wounds, he directed the operation of his lone field piece continuing to fire in the face of the enemy."

"With the rebels within 100 yards of his position, Cushing was shot and killed during this heroic stand," the statement said.

DOLLUS members, you have received a copy of the proposed By-Laws & Constitution changes in the mail. Please take the time to review these proposed changes and forward any thoughts, objections, or additional suggestions you may have no later than October 1st. No response will be construed as a vote of approval, and these will be presented for the vote in Framingham, MA.

Thank you,
Lynne Bury, Jr. Vice President
10095 Wadsworth Rd.
Marshallville, OH  44645
330-855-4251
When the expected attack came, news of McPherson’s death had already reached his men on the battlefield. His name became a rallying cry for the Federals who repulsed Hood’s assault in the bloodiest battle of the Atlanta Campaign.

The Battle of Atlanta—the name given that battle fought 150 years ago today—is largely remembered for the death of McPherson. He was one of only two U.S. Army Commanders killed in battle and was the second highest ranking Union officer killed by the enemy. His death was mourned by many, most of whom lamented that the country would be deprived of his services.

However, as with so many names in history, McPherson is largely forgotten today, even by the hundreds of commuters who walk past this statue every day. I confess, that when I first moved to DC, I knew very little about the Civil War in the West and even less about McPherson. So, I couldn’t help but wonder why he, of all the Union Generals I knew, deserved a statue, a square, and a Metro station this close to the White House. What did he do to earn such high praise? Why should we remember McPherson?

During his brief life, McPherson certainly had some noteworthy accomplishments. He was first in his class at West Point—a class that, in addition to John Bell Hood, included Phil Sheridan, another member of the D.C. statue club. Like so many bright young cadets, McPherson accepted a coveted position in the Corps of Engineers, building and improving forts around the country, most notably one on a small island in San Francisco Bay called Alcatraz. When war broke out he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel by Henry Halleck and ordered to spy on Ulysses S. Grant, who Halleck thought was drinking again. Rather than lord his superiority in rank and intellect over the members of Grant’s volunteer staff, McPherson made an effort to work with Grant’s team and deferring to their judgment. This endeared him to Grant. In fact, Grant was so impressed that he lobbied for his promotion from Lieutenant Colonel to Brigadier General at the end of 1862. In 1863, McPherson led the Seventeenth Corps through the Vicksburg Campaign. Under McPherson’s guidance, these men performed well at Raymond, Champion Hill, and in the assaults on Vicksburg itself—so much so that Grant gave them the honor of being the first to enter the city, and made McPherson it’s Military Governor for the rest of 1863. The following year, when Grant became General-in-Chief and Sherman commander of all Union forces in the West, McPherson became head of Sherman’s Army of the Tennessee. This army that Grant commanded at Shiloh—the men Sherman called “the best soldiers on earth”—was entrusted to McPherson, who, in his own modesty, didn’t think himself equal to the task.

McPherson, of course, proved himself wrong in the Atlanta Campaign, where he and his troops were Sherman’s “go-to-forces” from the opening move to Resaca to the doorstep of the Gate City itself.

These facts, however, while important to historians, are not why we should remember McPherson.

There are 11 statues of Union Generals in Washington, DC. Of those, only one—Sherman’s—is closer to the White House than McPherson’s. One historian even imagined this statue allowed “President Grant to observe McPherson seemingly riding directly toward” his friend “into the White House.” Thus, if we imagine Grant standing on the north lawn of the White House looking toward us, he has Sherman at his right hand—behind the Treasury building—and his friend McPherson riding toward him.

It’s the friendship between these men that I want to talk a little bit about today.

In any endeavor, relationships determine the outcome. McPherson must have understood this. He had cultivated good relationships with his brother officers.
(Continued from page 12)

during the antebellum army; by 1864 his best friends were the two most powerful men in the Union army. These weren’t just professional acquaintances. Sherman, Grant, and McPherson weren’t merely friendly colleagues. These men respected one another, they trusted one another. In 1862 Grant said McPherson was more valuable to him than a division of fresh troops. And Sherman—who was no slouch in the intellect department—said that if he ever wanted to know something, he would ask McPherson. Thus, the hardships of war turned that respect and trust into a deep bond of affection.

That affection was most apparent 150 years ago today. When McPherson’s body was brought to the home of Augustus Hurt where Sherman was watching the Battle of Atlanta unfold, Sherman ordered his staff to tear the door off its hinges, lay McPherson’s body on it, and carry him into the parlor. And it is there that Sherman knelt over his friend and wept. Imagine it: Sherman, the total warrior, the man who said war was “all Hell,” weeping over the body of one of his soldiers, his friend James McPherson.

Grant was no less moved. Horace Porter of Grant’s staff remembered that the General was “visibly affected” by the news of his friend’s death, and “dwelt upon it in conversations for the next two or three days.” Remember, when Grant hears of McPherson’s death, he’s in the heart of the siege of Petersburg; the Battle of the Crater is just days away. And yet, Grant’s mind is still drawn to the death of his friend and protégé, James McPherson.

As so often happens when someone is struck down in their prime, it’s hard not to wonder what he might have accomplished had he lived a little longer. We can’t help but wonder if Sherman’s March to the Sea and the campaign through the Carolinas might not have been less destructive if the Army of the Tennessee were not out to avenge the death of their beloved Commander. At the very least, we can imagine that McPherson, who had been with that army since Shiloh, would have been more capable of restraining his violence and vandalism of his soldiers—more capable than Oliver Otis Howard at any rate. One historian also conjectured that McPherson, who was so close to Grant and Sherman, would have taken an active part in Reconstruction and that McPherson—whom Sherman said had no enemies—might not have been able to smooth that difficult transition from war to peace.

But the truth is we will never know. What we do know is that McPherson’s loss was keenly felt by two of the greatest generals of the Civil War. In his death, we see a human side to Grant and Sherman—two men in desperate need of humanization. The death of McPherson, reminds us that even giants like Grant and Sherman were not immune to feeling the sorrow of war. So, when you leave here today—the next time you take the blue or orange line, or walk past this statue, remember how Grant was “visibly affected,” remember that Sherman wept. But, most of all, remember McPherson.

Speech of Douglas Ullman, Jr.
22 July 2014

Editor Notes:
Please submit articles or activities and events pertaining to the end of the war and the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Companions: Please prepare a brief history of your Commandery and submit it to the Journal for 2015.

Thank you,
Robert E. Rock
Arthur Marks was born on January 22, 1838 in Durham, New York to Almeron Marks and Mary Phelps. He grew up in Durham until his father passed away in 1853. Arthur and his family moved to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In Pittsfield, Arthur was working as a clerk in a Dry Goods store in 1860. In 1862 he married Fanny Backus, daughter of Albert Backus and Fannie Fowler. Their marriage was blessed with 4 children. Arthur Marks enlisted in Company K, 34th Massachusetts Infantry as a Sergeant on July 17, 1862 and the 34th Massachusetts was mustered into Federal Service on July 31, 1862. The 34th Massachusetts, along with Sgt. Marks, started for Washington, DC on August 15, 1862. The regiment remained in that area until May 2, 1863. The 34th was sent to Upton Hill and remained there until June 2, 1863 when it returned to Washington, DC. The regiment remained in Washington, DC on Provost Duty until it was ordered to Fort Duncan on July 9, 1863. The first Battle that Marks and the 34th Massachusetts Infantry was in was the Battle of Berryville. The regiment took part in the almost disastrous expedition to Harrisburg from Dec 10-24, 1863. From there the 34th returned to Harper's Ferry. On January 14, 1864, Sgt. Marks was discharged for promotion. Captain Marks was mustered into Co. I, 22nd United States Colored Troops on January 29, 1864. Towards the end of the month the 22nd USCT was ordered to the front. It joined the Army of the James under General Benjamin Butler. The regiment camped near Yorktown, Virginia where it was drilled and disciplined. At the opening of the spring campaign it was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Corps. The regiment was first posted at Wilson's Wharf where it was detailed with constructing earthworks for the protection of supply routes. After their work was finished at Wilson's Wharf, they were sent to the vicinity of Fort Powhattan where it was employed in constructing works. In June of 1864 the 22nd USCT headed a charge on the Confederate entrenchments before Petersburg, and captured 6 Confederate guns and 2 Forts. The 22nd was commended for it's conduct both at the Division and Corps headquarters. The regiment remained at Petersburg until it was engaged at Deep Bottom and Dutch Gap in August of 1864. It appears Capt. Marks lost some equipment as he owed the Government 78 cents over it after those Battles. During the Battle of Chaffin's Farm the regiment delivered a daring charge on the enemy's strong works but was unfortunately repulsed. Starting in November of 1864, Marks was receiving an extra $10 a month for commanding Company I. On November 30, 1864, Captain Arthur Marks along with 5 other officers of the 22nd USCT wrote a letter to General Benjamin Butler admonishing Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo, who commanded the 22nd, for his conduct on the field of battle and in camp due to Colonel Kiddoo's abuse of alcohol. After Chaffin's Farm, the regiment went into the trenches before Richmond. When Richmond fell, the 22nd was one of the first regiments to enter Richmond. It rendered important service in extinguishing fires that raged in the city. When President Lincoln was assassinated, the regiment was selected to proceed to Washington, DC and participate in the obsequies of President Lincoln's funeral because of it's good discipline and good soldierly qualities. After this the regiment was moved to Texas by sea and did duty along the Rio Grande until the regiment, along with Capt. Marks, was mustered out. At the time Captain Arthur Marks was mustered out, he was owed 3 months pay and owed the Government $2 for certain things. After the war, Arthur Marks decided to move out west where he settled first in Oak Park, Illinois, then he moved to Iowa for a period of time. In the late 1870's he settled in Detroit, living on 66 Bagg Street. In Detroit, Arthur became an insurance salesman and did very well in the business. On March 6, 1889 Captain Arthur Marks was elected a Companion of the First Class in the Commandery of the State of Michigan, being assigned Insignia Number 6921. He appeared to have been an active Companion. He kept up his dues, and in 1902 he was elected Junior Vice Commander, a position he held until his death. Unfortunately, Arthur Marks passed away on January 23, 1903 at his residence at 400 Greenwood Avenue in Detroit from heart failure.

Submitted by Adam Gaines
This past June 15th marked the sesquicentennial of our first National Cemetery. Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, signed the official order establishing Arlington National Cemetery on that date in 1864. The 200 acre site had originally been proposed for a military cemetery by Union Army Quartermaster, Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. On May 13th, 1864, Private William Henry Christman, of Co G., 67th PA Volunteer Infantry Regiment, was the first soldier to be buried in what would become Arlington. He had enlisted on March 25, 1864 for a $60 bounty. He was soon hospitalized for the measles in Lincoln US Army General Hospital on Capitol Hill, where he died from peritonitis on May 11th having never seen combat. He lies in section 27, originally the Lee Rose Garden near the Lee-Custis Mansion.

In September, 1866, a large vault containing the remains of 2,111 soldiers was dedicated and is now known as the Civil War Unknowns Monument. Two years later, on May 30th, the first Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Services were held there. In 1873 Congress approved free white marble markers for each Veteran buried there. A year later, the Old Amphitheater was dedicated to be used for Union Army Veteran Reunions. On May 14th, 1883, Arlington became an official National Cemetery when the deed to the property was legally recorded. It ceased to be exclusively a Civil War burial ground in 1892, when the first Revolutionary War Veterans remains were transferred to that cemetery. Currently, the site consists of 624 acres, sees 7,000 annual interments of both Veterans and family members, and has 20 to 30 funerals daily. There are approximately 3 million tourists yearly. Plans are underway to take 27 acres from Fort Myer to provide additional space for 27,000 new burials.

Information provided by “VFW” magazine, May 2014 issue, Editor in Chief Richard K. Kolb
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Military Order of the Loyal Legion
Keith Harrison
4209 Santa Clara Drive
Holt, MI 48842

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**MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM**

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Emblem Medal (Hereditary Membership)*</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miniature Emblem Medal (Hereditary Membership)*</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large Emblem Medal (Associate Membership)*</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miniature Emblem Medal (Associate Membership)*</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emblem Medals 14-16K Gold (3-4 month delivery) On Request</td>
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<tr>
<td>Officer Neck Ribbon</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member Rosette (Provided to New Members)</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Rosette (Provided to New Members)</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorary Rosette (Provided to New Members)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necktie (All Silk)</td>
<td>$34.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bow Tie (All Silk)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blazer Patch</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Window Decal (Post Pd; no mailing charge)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Hereditary Membership (8 1/2&quot; x 11&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Hereditary Membership (17&quot; x 19&quot;)</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate of Associate Membership (8 1/2&quot; x 11&quot;)</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official MOLLUS Scarf (9 1/2&quot; x 72&quot;)</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Set of 9 MOLLUS Blazer Buttons</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROTC Medal with Ribbon Bar and Certificate</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Book: <em>Union Blue</em> by PCinC Robert G. Carroon</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Golf Shirts (No Smalls)</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS T-Shirts (S,M,L,XL,XXL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Cuff Links (Vermeil)</td>
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<td>MOLLUS Tie Tacks (Vermeil)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

Large Membership Certificates require additional information -forms available at MOLLUS.org

*Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)

Questions on supplies and orders should be sent to Joe Coleman at drjtc30@comcast.net

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NOTICE
The Winter Issue of *The Loyal Legion Journal*
Will be published in December of 2014.
**EDITORIAL DEADLINE IS November 15, 2014**
Please email all material to:
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MOLLUSJournal@aol.com

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*Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)