Eleven months ago I began the senior thesis phase of my degree studies at Quincy University. The entire world of history was at my fingertips when it came to choosing my topic of study for the next eighteen months. I swore two things when I started: I would not focus on an American topic of study, nor would I study the American Civil War. This seemed a bold assumption in January, 2013. The next thing I knew, it was May 1, and I had to choose a topic. Now or never. I chose American history. And I focused on the American Civil War. More specifically, I focused on New Orleans in 1862. To say that I love New Orleans and what the city culture embodies today is probably an understatement. In May, 2013, however, I knew this much about New Orleans in 1862: Benjamin F. Butler.

Right now your radar is probably tuned in. We all know the story, don’t we? Ben Butler was a political general, bungling field commander, and a thief who supervised the stealing of everything not nailed down in the areas of the country where he took charge. He is an easy man to dislike, or even hate if you want. His nicknames say it all: Beast. Old Lop-eye. American Hyena. Spoons. Thief. Crook. Murderer. Don’t let your pregnant wife see him! She will give birth to a cross-eyed baby! Or will she? After two years of study I am confident that I have read virtually every piece of text related to him ever printed, including all of his own papers and his bank accounts, and the conclusion I have arrived at is this: we need to take a fresh look at the man behind what have all come to know as “beast.”

The trouble with Ben Butler is that the truth about him has so rarely been published, his reputation often fills the gap in common knowledge, and this is where our story begins: myths. The first myth about General Butler was that he was a rampant criminal and war profiteer. I argue that is not the case. He did make a profit on commodities he shipped north out of New Orleans and Virginia, but he did so legally. No army regulations prevented him from doing so. Was he ethically clean in making war profits? Probably not, but he was legally clean. The other key element to proving the matter of his profiteering rests on proof that he actually did make money during the war, and unfortunately, no direct evidence exists. There is plenty of circumstantial evidence, but no real evidence.

The second myth: he was a political general with no experience. There is no question General Butler was a political general. He bought his first star with political favors. What must be considered, however, was exactly what that political favor was: he secured “blank check” loan guarantees from every solvent bank in Lowell, Massachusetts, and turned those guarantees over to the State of Massachusetts, allowing the governor to finance the initial war efforts of the state. I don’t know about you, but that strikes me as much more than the under-the-table cash payment of a common criminal. There is more to consider, however, as to
Commander-in-Chief’s Message

I would like to thank the Massachusetts Commandery for the wonderful job they did in hosting our very productive annual meeting in Framingham. One of the most important outcomes of this meeting was the granting by the Commander-in-Chief of a Charter to the State of Florida so that they could form a Commandery which, without any delay, is what they did. And now we will be looking forward to Commander Ward’s report at our Midwinter meeting in DC. Welcome Florida!! Also, due to the unfortunate resignation of one of the members of the Council-in-Chief, the Board of Officers elected Harold Colvocoresses, Commander of CT to fill the vacancy. And in addition to our usual business, an amendment was passed, changing the job description of the Audit Committee. During the Banquet on Saturday night, I had the honor of presenting several awards. There were two recipients of the Meritorious Service Award: Bruce Butgereit and Seward Osbourne; the US Grant Cup was awarded to the Kansas Commandery; the Dougherty-Thompson Cup was shared by the Pennsylvania and Virginia Commanderies and the Hayes Cup was awarded to Lowell Hammer. My congratulations to all. We had a very productive and enjoyable weekend – I thank all of those who attended. Now, on to DC meeting for which the information has already been posted on our website. Keep communicating with one another; keep recruiting (shake the family tree) and if possible, keep in mind our fund raising campaign.

Kinny

National Officers 2013-2014

Commander-in-Chief:
Waldron Kintzing Post II
675 Zena Highwoods Road, Kingston, NY 12401
845-679-6403 waldronpo@yahoo.com

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief:
Capt. James Alan Simmons
4304 Woodlake Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76135
simmons4261@sbcglobal.net

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief:
Col Eric Armando Rojo (DC)
4430 Tindall Street, NW Washington, DC 20016-2718
eric@er-x.com

Registrar-in-Chief:
Adam Polhemus Flint
396 Colebrookdale Rd. Boyertown, PA 19512
484-415-9227 adamplflnt@aol.com

Chancellor-in-Chief:
Joseph Thomas Coleman, Ed.D. (PA)
85 Beddington Lane Strasburg, PA 17579-1451
djtc30@comcast.net

Judge Advocate-in-Chief:
Gerald Fitzgerald Fisher, Esq. (NY), Chair
77 Seventh Avenue, Apt 16F New York, NY 10011
gerald_f_fisher@hotmail.com

Recorder-in-Chief:
Capt. John Kent Kane, II USCGR
101 Sleepy Hollow Lane, Yorktown, VA 23692
757-898-6953 jlk28ga@cox.net

Treasurer-in-Chief:
Lee Allan Tryon
4 Raven Circle, Avon, CT 06001-3317
860-676-9060 leectryon@comcast.net

Surgeon-in-Chief:
Dr. Daniel Henry Heller (IN)
201 East Desert Park Ln Phoenix, AZ 85020-4075

Chaplain-in-Chief:
Rev Robert G. Carroon, PCinC (CT)
24 Park Place #22A Hartford, CT 06106
jcarroon@aol.com

Editor-in-Chief:
Robert E. Rock, Elizabeth Rock Ass’t
68 W. Marion Street, Doylestown, OH 44230
330-212-9969 mollusjournal@aol.com

National Webmaster & Membership List Coordinator:
Keith Graham Harrison, PCinC (MI)
4209 Santa Clara Drive Holt, Michigan 48842-1868
517-694-9394 pcinc@prodigy.net

National Historian:
Rev Robert G. Carroon, PCinC
See Chaplain

Quartermaster:
Joseph T. Coleman, Ed.D.
85 Beddington Lane Strasburg, PA 17579

National Membership Contact:
Laurence Alan Converse (TX)
17105 Northavens Cove Pflugerville, TX 78660
converse_larry@yahoo.com

Printed by:
Davis Printing
Barberton, Ohio

National Legions 2013-2014

President:
Jim B. Baker
629 Countrywood Rd., Elizabethtown, PA 17022
814-738-4127

General Director:
Rev. Robert G. Carroon, PCinC
24 Park Place #22A
Hartford, CT 06106
jcarroon@aol.com

National Historian:
Rev. Robert G. Carroon, PCinC
See Chaplain

National Officers 2013-2014

Commander-in-Chief:
Waldron Kintzing Post II
675 Zena Highwoods Road, Kingston, NY 12401
845-679-6403 waldronpo@yahoo.com

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief:
Capt. James Alan Simmons
4304 Woodlake Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76135
simmons4261@sbcglobal.net

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief:
Col Eric Armando Rojo (DC)
4430 Tindall Street, NW Washington, DC 20016-2718
eric@er-x.com

Registrar-in-Chief:
Adam Polhemus Flint
396 Colebrookdale Rd. Boyertown, PA 19512
484-415-9227 adamplflnt@aol.com

Chancellor-in-Chief:
Joseph Thomas Coleman, Ed.D. (PA)
85 Beddington Lane Strasburg, PA 17579-1451
djtc30@comcast.net

Judge Advocate-in-Chief:
Gerald Fitzgerald Fisher, Esq. (NY), Chair
77 Seventh Avenue, Apt 16F New York, NY 10011
gerald_f_fisher@hotmail.com

Recorder-in-Chief:
Capt. John Kent Kane, II USCGR
101 Sleepy Hollow Lane, Yorktown, VA 23692
757-898-6953 jlk28ga@cox.net

Treasurer-in-Chief:
Lee Allan Tryon
4 Raven Circle, Avon, CT 06001-3317
860-676-9060 leectryon@comcast.net

Surgeon-in-Chief:
Dr. Daniel Henry Heller (IN)
201 East Desert Park Ln Phoenix, AZ 85020-4075

Chaplain-in-Chief:
Rev Robert G. Carroon, PCinC (CT)
24 Park Place #22A Hartford, CT 06106
jcarroon@aol.com

Editor-in-Chief:
Robert E. Rock, Elizabeth Rock Ass’t
68 W. Marion Street, Doylestown, OH 44230
330-212-9969 mollusjournal@aol.com

National Webmaster & Membership List Coordinator:
Keith Graham Harrison, PCinC (MI)
4209 Santa Clara Drive Holt, Michigan 48842-1868
517-694-9394 pcinc@prodigy.net

National Historian:
Rev Robert G. Carroon, PCinC
See Chaplain

Quartermaster:
Joseph T. Coleman, Ed.D.
85 Beddington Lane Strasburg, PA 17579

National Membership Contact:
Laurence Alan Converse (TX)
17105 Northavens Cove Pflugerville, TX 78660
converse_larry@yahoo.com

Printed by:
Davis Printing
Barberton, Ohio
WELCOME NEW COMPANIONS

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

Insignia | Date       | Commandery | Companion
----------|------------|------------|----------------------
Hereditary (6)
22641 | 30 Aug 2014 | CA | Fredrick Holmes Cron
22642 | 4 Sep 2014 | PA | Nathaniel Alexander White
22643 | 4 Sep 2014 | PA | Rushton Daniel White
22644 | 4 Sep 2014 | PA | Henry David Bethard
22645 | 19 Oct 2014 | MI | David Scott Smith*

* Change in status from Associate to Hereditary member

Associate (4)
A286 | 14 Sep 2014 | NY | Samuel Jackson David Collins
A287 | 16 Oct 2014 | MA | Jan Eric Frydman
A288 | 2 Nov 2014 | NY | Ronald Feuer Rosner

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 you 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.
special November “progressive” meeting has been called at Zellwood (see following article), St. Cloud, and Palm Beach. Reporter: J. Ward

On March 19, 1905, Companion Thomas Ellwood Zell, one of the founders of our Order, left this earthly life for his eternal reward. He was first buried in the town that took his name, Zellwood, Orange County, Florida; however later in that year Companion Zell was laid to rest back in his native state of Pennsylvania.

On November 8, 2014, the presence of the Loyal Legions was again felt in Orange County. The reason for this visit was not just to see the area and the museum that our illustrious companion helped develop out of the Florida wilderness, but to give support and recognition to several local authors who had written a pictorial history of the town. The program began at 11:00 AM on the 8th in the fellowship hall of the Zellwood United Methodist Church.

After meeting the local authors, Chaplain Companion Richardson gave a prayer and thanked the authors for their contributions so that future generations would never forget the sacrifices of establishing Zellwood. After the prayer, Companion Douglas Richardson gave a short history of Companion Zell, and the contributions that he made to preserve our Union and in founding our Order. Afterward, Florida Commander James Ward was introduced and thanked those assembled for inviting us and for their appreciation of the Loyal Legion to their community. After this event, some made a tour of the Zellwood United Methodist Church and the Zellwood museum that stands beside it. It was of great interest to enter the museum and see the library of Companion Zell. Not only did his library include topics of History and Nature, but of special note to me, Religion and Theology. One other highlight was the opportunity to hold and get a picture with an original Loyal Legion medal that resides at the museum. After the tour, and pictures of the companions with the medal, we met up again with the authors of the Zellwood History to take some pictures and were thanked for our attendance.

The companions that graciously attended were Commander James Ward, Senior Vice Commander Mike Urell, Jr Companions Alexander and Caleb Richardson, along with their father Chaplain Douglas Richardson. Also in attendance, but not pictured was Andrea Richardson, wife of Companion Douglas Richardson who herself is a proud descendant of a Union Officer from Ohio. A good time was had by all and we were pleased to represent the Order and give memory to a Companion who not only founded this community, but helped to found the Order we are all so proud to be a part of.

Loyally Submitted,
Rev. Douglas J. Richardson,
Chaplain, Florida Commandery
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

********************************

DC COMMANDERY

Companion Calvin Goddard Zon of the DC Commandery has released a new book, Divided We Fall: The Confederacy’s Collapse From Within, A State-by-State Account, which makes the case that opposition to the Confederacy among Southerners led to its downfall.

The book tells the story of Unionist guerrillas, spy networks in Richmond and other cities, secret peace societies, deserters and draft dodgers who joined the Union army, women-led food riots, eloquent propagandists and agitators, and more. It includes a list of historical markers and monuments that have been erected in several ex-Confederate states to honor Southern Unionist soldiers and civilian martyrs to the Union cause.

Winston Groom, author of Forrest Gump, Shiloh 1862, Vicksburg 1863,
and Shrouds of Glory: from Atlanta to Nashville, calls the book “a substantial contribution to Civil War history.” It is available on Amazon in paperback and eBook format.

Zon’s previous book, based on the writings of his great-grandfather, was The Good Fight That Didn’t End: Henry P. Goddard’s Accounts of Civil War and Peace, published by the University of South Carolina Press in 2008. It was featured in the Loyal Legion Historical Journal.

***************

**VIRGINIA COMMANDERY**

Virginia Companions were active on Veterans Day. Commander Robert Krasche represented the MOLLUS on Veterans Day at the opening of a major exhibit of the Virginia War Museum in Newport News, marking the anniversary of the start of World War I. The Museum also holds a vast collection of Union and Confederate Civil War artifacts, including the original uniform collection of the Company of Military Historians. Meanwhile, Mark Day (a proud Coast Guardsman) was a guest and speaker at the “Celebration of Veterans” event at Liberty High School in Bedford, Virginia.

Meeting on November 15 in Richmond, the Commandery elected new officers, headed by Commander Courtney Fleenor. The Commandery’s practice of giving to worthwhile preservation organizations continued this year with gifts to the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, and to the Taylor-Wilson Camp #10, S.U.V.C.W, to help with cemetery restoration in Lynchburg.

***************

**WISCONSIN COMMANDERY**

Several MOLLUS members from WI stayed after the SUVCW National Encampment that was held in Marietta, GA., to see the unveiling of the Wisconsin monument. This has been many years in the making but through donation efforts by many organizations and corporations, the unveiling became a reality on August 24, 2015. MOLLUS Associate Companions Kim J. Heltemes was there to place a wreath at the foot of the monument, along with Alan Petit.

We want your Commandery News to be here too!

*MOLLUS members that attended the National SUVCW Encampment Marietta, GA August, 2015*  
*Photo courtesy of the WI Commandery*
Butler’s military fitness. Butler came from a military family of several generations, and his lifetime ambition was to be a U.S. Army officer. Family poverty alone stopped him from being able to secure an appointment to West Point when he was old enough. He continued studying military history and law his entire life, and he joined the Massachusetts state militia. By the time the war broke out in 1861, Butler had been a practicing militia officer for 22 years, not just an armchair commentator on war.

The third rumor worth addressing is his nickname, or rather, his many nicknames, and here we find more reason to reconsider them. The nickname “beast” was first applied to him in May, 1862, by Confederate newspapers in New Orleans. Every single time we use this nickname when we describe him, we are perpetuating the Confederate view of General Butler, and that runs contrary to the tenets of MOLLUS. Union civilians, particularly women and radical Republicans, absolutely loved and endorsed Butler’s harsh measures to control the New Orleans population. Only his political opponents disliked them. His other nickname, “spoons,” is derived from his post-war political opponents, not from any source during the Civil War itself. The first use of this nickname is found in a play written in 1868 and sponsored by a New York democrat. Historian William Dana Orcutt chased down the rumor that Butler stole a set of silverware in 1917 and disproved the story as an intentional political ploy to tarnish Butler’s reputation, not reality. Despite 98 years passing since this correction, Butler is still called “spoons.”

Rumors aside, let us discuss his military record from 1861 to 1863. There is no question his command at Big Bethel in late 1861 was a disaster. This, however, was Butler’s only military failure. After receiving his first commission, Butler used passenger steamers to circumvent the secessionist mob in Baltimore and move his Massachusetts brigade into Washington, DC, stopping along the way to secure and remove the U.S.S. Constitution from the clutches of a secessionist mob in Annapolis who were prepared to put “Old Ironsides” to the torch. Butler then moved by rail to capture Baltimore and break the Maryland secession convention up. Moving his men into the city center by rail at night, Butler seized control of the city in less than eight hours with one regiment of men and one battery of artillery. General Winfield Scott had planned for the same operation to take 12,000 men and six months. Butler’s reward was a second star and relief from command.

Butler’s second command was Fort Monroe, Virginia, and another incident brought him into the national spotlight and earned him the ire of General Scott. The story of the three slaves he determined to keep in the face of their owner is legend. He called them “contraband,” and the nickname stuck and spread like wildfire. Although this move was probably calculated to produce headlines more than anything else, keeping the slaves and calling them contraband of war, was in fact a stroke of pure genius, both politically and militarily. Historian Kate Masur has argued this point extensively. According to Masur, General Butler, by declaring slaves contraband, won himself enormous political favor in the radical Republican camp. He also found the one loophole in the Fugitive Slave Act, thus narrowly avoiding confronting the delicate issue of slavery President Lincoln was trying desperately to avoid at the beginning of the war. By using one word, Butler managed to swing the gates of legal emancipation. Big Bethel, however, undid Butler’s glory at Fort Monroe, and he was relieved again and sent back to Massachusetts.

His second relief from command is a point of contention. Although there is no question it was directly related to the defeat at Big Bethel, there is more to the story. Butler arrived home in Boston two weeks later and began heavy recruiting of men for his next mission. If Butler did not know he was being assigned to the New Orleans expedition, why on earth was he recruiting a fresh brigade of men to command? The answer lies in his personal papers. Butler had several very close friends in the White House and wrote to those friends and to President Lincoln requesting the command of the New Orleans expedition. He was campaigning for the command before he arrived home! It is very likely Butler acted so as to be relieved from Fort Monroe on purpose in order to free himself up for a bigger, more glorious command. There was little alternative, according to Butler. Having commanded over the occupation of Baltimore, he was the only Union officer with experience in administering an occupation force, and President Lincoln knew it.

Now we have the stage set for the capture of New Orleans. To be perfectly clear, New Orleans was captured on April 27, 1862, by the U.S. Navy, not the Union Army. Captain David D. Porter designed the attack plan, and Captain David G. Farragut led the attack force past the river forts to capture the city. Butler and his 13,000-volunteer force was the “mop up” crew that followed the navy, and mop up they certainly did. The land operations around New Orleans provide all the evidence needed to reclaim Butler’s bad reputation from the War. Butler’s swift occupation of the city and the surrounding area show his keen administrative ability and absolute desire to crush the rebellion out of existence.

General Butler only needed fifteen days to deal a death-

(Continued on page 7)
blow to the Confederacy through New Orleans. By May 12, 1862, his men had extended along a front eighty miles long to the west of New Orleans. Although this may not seem significant, consider this: Within those eighty miles of control were two thirds of all operational railroads in the state of Louisiana. Both export facilities for cotton, sugar products, indigo, turpentine, rice, and military supplies. The union army seized four powder mills, three of four iron foundries and machine shops in the region, captured over 4,000 rebel soldiers and their officers, captured all defensive fortifications from Pass Christian, Mississippi to Thibodeaux, Louisiana and all of their cannon and ammunition. In addition, Butler’s men seized the Tift shipyard at New Orleans, one of only two facilities in the Confederacy capable of producing marine-grade steam engines for ironclads, and the families, property and bank accounts of Confederate Generals Twiggs, Beauregard and Bragg, Secretary of State Benjamin P. Judah and Ambassador John Slidell.

As if these high-profile cases weren’t enough, Butler followed them up with his infamous “woman order” on May 15, 1862, which caused a ripple of outrage across the south and almost electric energy and support in the north. With the passing of this order, General Butler took absolute control of New Orleans. Attacks on his troops came to an abrupt stop and the civilian population quieted down, allowing him to reduce his occupation force to only 3,000 men and officers. Despite the reduced manpower in the city, Butler kept busy. His administrative strike against the Confederacy was far from over. There was money to be had. The Confederacy could still be squeezed. Butler knew how to do it: he went on a money hunt. New Orleans was, after all, the wealthiest city in the entire south, had the highest population, and the most financial value to the Confederacy.

It is in money we see the true value New Orleans represented to the confederacy. Butler’s command over the city had a tremendous effect on the Confederate pocketbook, as follows:

Assets denied the Confederacy during occupation, based on 1860-1861 figures:

- Customs Revenues: $163,000.00 monthly.
- Postal Revenues: $554,000.00 annually.
- Property tax revenues on slaves in Orleans Parish: $165,000.00 annually.
- Property tax revenues on slaves in Plaquemines Parish: $482,100.00 annually.
- Property tax on real estate in New Orleans city limits: $553,244.00 annually.
- License fees for saloons and bordelloes in New Orleans: $8,000.00 monthly.
- Confederate government bank accounts seized in 1862: $368,307.15
- Southern Defense Fund bank accounts seized in 1862: $76,250.00
- Assessed value of slave trade in New Orleans markets: $2,250,000.00 annually.
- Assessed value of 150,000 contraband slaves taken by Union forces: $45,000,000.00
- Small arms captured by Union forces: 25,000
- Cannon captured by Union forces: 160
- Gunpowder captured by Union forces: 20 short tons
- White soldiers enlisted in U.S. Army from Louisiana: 5,100
- Black soldiers enlisted in U.S. Army from Louisiana: 9,000
- Prisoners of War taken in April, 1862 and after: 7,000

These staggering financial figures alone provide all the evidence needed to see New Orleans was the most valuable city in the Confederacy and its loss, as argued by historian Charles Dufour, was the death-knell of the Confederacy. Because the nature of the capture of New Orleans was so very bloodless, however, it escapes general study in Civil War historiography because it is overshadowed by other events in 1862: Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Antietam and others. The other reason the New Orleans campaign is largely ignored, I believe, is because of the stigma attached to war profiteering and making war on women.

There is no question General Butler, his brother and their associates made business out of captured New Orleans. They shipped, using US military vessels and their own, tens of thousands of bales of cotton, hogsheads of sugar and every other possible item they could sell, to New York and Boston. U.S. regulations, however, did not prohibit this action until the close of the war, making Butler’s actions, if unsavory, still legal. In the course of his occupation of New Orleans, reopening the ports of trade served a dual purpose. First, the reopened port infused New Orleans with U.S. cash and unplugged the collapse of economy the blockade had caused. Second, Butler also outlawed the use of...
Companions who attended the 129th MOLLUS Congress traveled from California, New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire, Arizona, Vermont, and Washington, DC. Early arrivals enjoyed a program at the Framingham History Center, where docent-reenactor Jennifer Toth guided them through the collection of Civil War memorabilia—including the coat and saddle of Framingham’s Gen. George Gordon. They then heard Libby Frank, in period dress, speaking a commentary written by Julia Ward Howe, author of the words of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, first sung in public at Framingham’s Plymouth Church, in 1862. Historic Longfellow’s Wayside Inn, restored in part by Henry Ford, was the site of a New England style dinner and the presentation of an award, accepted by his sons, honoring the late MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief and Massachusetts Commander Col. Lenahan O’Connell, who died earlier this year, age 100. On Saturday, following MOLLUS and DOLLUS business meetings—and the unveiling of the 1870 MOLLUS banner restored by Mass MOLLUS—Companions took a luxury bus tour of Boston Civil War sites, then returned for a banquet at the Sheraton Hotel and Conference Center. Called to dinner by John Philip Sousa’s “Loyal Legion March,” diners heard a chronicle of Lincoln’s approach to the problem of slavery by William Martin, author of The Lincoln Letter.
Schedule of Events for the

2015 LINCOLN BIRTHDAY ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON, DC
February 10th to 12th, 2015 at the SHERATON SUITES OLD TOWN ALEXANDRIA
801 N. Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

Tuesday, February 10, 2015
4:30pm - 6:30 Welcome and Registration - Sheraton Suites Hotel Lobby
6:30pm - 8:30 For those arriving early, we will meet in the lobby at 6:30 pm for a Dutch treat dinner in an Old Town restaurant.

Wednesday, February 11, 2015
Business Meeting of Commandery-in-Chief and DC MOLLUS & DOLLUS National Board Meeting
8:00am - 11:00 am MOLLUS Midwinter Meeting (Potomac Room)
10:00am - 11:00 am DOLLUS Membership Meeting (Board Room)
12:00pm - 1:30 pm Lunch at Chadwicks Old Town (by bus) $32.00
2:00pm - 4:30 pm Tour of the Civil War Sites via Motor Coach

Program - Military Order of the Loyal Legion Lincoln Birthday Dinner
6:45 pm - Reception (Cash Bar)
7:45 pm - Patriotic Opening - U.S. Armed Forces Color Guard
8:00 pm - Dinner served with wine for toasts.
Speaker: To be announced.
Attire: Black/White Tie, or Uniform with decorations and orders for Gentlemen; Evening wear for Ladies.
Cost: $68.00 per person
Reservations to be received no later than January 31. Payment MUST accompany reservation. Guests are welcome.

Thursday, February 12, 2015
The Lincoln Memorial Ceremony
11:45 am Music by a Military Service Band
12:00 pm The Ceremony Honoring President Abraham Lincoln’s 206th Birthday. Members of the Third Infantry Regiment (Old Guard) will provide the Joint Services Color Guard and Honor Guard. Presentation of the Frederick Talley Drum Hunt Award will be presented by Commander-in-Chief, MOLLUS to an honor student at the Severn School, Severna Park, MD.

Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee Luncheon
Sheraton Suites Old Town Alexandria, 801 N. Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, VA 22314
12:45 pm Cash Bar
1:30 pm Luncheon. Speaker to be announced.
When registering of the LBNCC Luncheon please keep in mind that this requires a separate check for payment.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS
Sheraton Suites Old Town Alexandria
801 N. Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314 Call: 1-888-627-7049 or 703-836-4700, ext. 6106
Reservations must be made by January 10
A block of 20 rooms has been reserved at the Sheraton Suites Old Town Alexandria under MOLLUS, “Military Order of the Loyal Legion”. Rooms available: 1 King Bed or 2 double beds (all are mini-suites) - $124 plus 14.5 tax per night. Hotel parking is free. Complimentary shuttle to National Airport and to King Street Metro. Room rates will be honored for three days before the meeting and three days afterwards (Feb. 7-15, 2015). (Reservation information on Page 10)
Lincoln Birthday Celebration Reservation Form

Please Complete and Mail not later than January 31, 2015 to:
Peter Dixon, 111 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314
Make check payable to: DC, MOLLUS (Payment MUST accompany all reservations)

Wednesday February 11th 2015
Registration $27.00 each includes motor coach and tour on Thursday February 11th, and van to/from Lincoln Memorial on February 12th. OR Van Transport on Feb. 12 only $10.00 OR No. _____ x $27.00 = $_______
No. _____ x $10.00 = $_______
Special Lunch at Chadwicks Old Town by bus No. _____ x $32.00 = $_______
Lincoln Birthday Banquet (Guests are Welcome) Sheraton Suites Old Town Alexandria ( ) Fish ( ) Steak No. _____ x $68.00 = $_______
TOTAL $_______

Name: ___________________________ Tel. # ____________________ Email ___________________________
Guests __________________________________________________________________________________

CUT HERE

RESERVATION FORM FOR LBNCC LUNCHEON
Thursday, 12 February 2015
Sheraton Suites Old Town Alexandria, 801 N. Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

Please return this form not later than February 5, 2015 to:
Peter Dixon, Chairman
111 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3803
703-549-7428

Make SEPARATE Check Payable to “LBNCC”. (Payment MUST accompany reservations)

Please make the following reservations for the LBNCC Luncheon at the Sheraton Suites, Thursday Feb. 12.

Luncheon is $40.00 per person. (Please list guests) No. ________x $40.00 = $_________ Choose: ( ) Fish ( ) Chicken

NAME: ___________________________ Tel. # ____________________ Email ___________________________

Guests: __________________________________________________________________________________
Remembrance Day 2014
William Cookman Shaw was born in Washington, IN on Apr. 1, 1844 to parents William Shaw and Martha Reisinger. Shaw was working as a telegraph operator in Russellville, KY at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Finding the political environment too hostile for a unionist in Russellville, Shaw quit his job and returned to his family's home in New Albany. There he joined Davis' Zouave, a 30-day independent militia company of the Indiana Legion, commanded by Hezekiah Brown. Shaw reached the rank of corporal while serving as a Zouave. During the month before the Thirty-eighth Indiana officially mustered into service, Shaw drilled the men of what would become Co. B while they camped at Camp Noble, and assisted members of other companies in learning the school of the soldier. For his work, Shaw was elected sergeant when he mustered in with the rest of Co. B on Sept. 18, 1861. In November 1863, Shaw returned to Indiana with several other members of the regiment for recruiting duty, which caused him to miss the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge around Chattanooga later that month. Those two were the only engagements that Shaw missed during his four-year service with the regiment. On Sept. 1, 1864, during the Battle of Jonesboro, GA, Shaw received word of his promotion to second lieutenant. Only three days later, Shaw was promoted to first lieutenant replacing Charles Van Dusen, who had been promoted to captain. When Captain Van Dusen was mustered out after his three-year term of service expired on October 1, 1864, Shaw succeeded him as captain of Co. B. William was only 20 years old at the time. At the Battle of Bentonville, he was slightly wounded in his sword arm. Captain Shaw march with his regiment in the Grand Review of the Armies. On June 8, 1865 Shaw was commissioned major, serving in that capacity for a little more than a month, before the regiment mustered out of service on July 15th, 1865. He was one of the youngest field officers in Sherman's Army when he became a major. After the war, Shaw returned to New Albany, where he worked as a retailer of hats & caps. He also worked later in life as a sewing agent, filing clerk, and handwriting expert. In June 1866, Shaw was elected Post Commander of Department of Indiana, G.A.R. Post No. 1, located in New Albany. This was the first G.A.R. post established in Indiana after the war and was organized by B. F. Stephenson. He was a Delegate at the First National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He relocated to Chicago, Illinois somewhere in the mid-1870’s where he became a Comrade of the George T. Thomas Post No. 5 in which he become Post Adjutant. In 1876, he joined the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. While Adjutant of the George T. Thomas Post, he compiled a book called Illustrated Roster of the Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic. William Shaw died July 7, 1922 in Chicago.

Submitted by Adam Gaines
Confederate currency, closed all insolvent banks and forced those who remained open to repay all debts to Northern creditors before they could resume business. In doing so he stabilized the city and prevented economic collapse at the war’s end.

The chief legacy General Butler struggles under and final point we must reconsider is the infamous “Woman Order” of May 15, 1862. General Order No. 28, its proper title, was a measure taken to stop the hostile acts of pro-Confederate civilians, particularly women. After Farragut had a chamber pot upended over his head while walking down the street, Butler had to act. People spitting on Union soldiers, tossing filth on them and other acts of defiance pushed soldiers closer and closer to returning fire, literally. Butler pondered over the verbiage of the order for two days and even sought consultation from his wife before publishing it. Having been sent a flower basket containing a death threat the day after the city was occupied, Mrs. Butler was in full agreement with her husband that something had to be done. His order, contrary to the argument made by historian Crystal Feimster, did not suborn rape and ruin. It was in fact another stroke of genius. In one paragraph, General Butler brought civil disobedience to an abrupt end without any physical action at all. Only one woman, the socialite Eugenia Levy-Phillips, was ever arrested formally for violating General Order No. 28.

General Butler was relieved of command yet again on December 12, 1862, by his old political rival General Nathan P. Banks. Butler moved north, was placed in command of the Army of the James, another command he despised, and was relieved permanently at the end of 1864. After the war he became a radical Republican, served in several elected offices, and along with his friend fellow political general John A. Logan, led the charge to impeach President Andrew Johnson. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, MOLLUS, a Freemason and a member of the Army of the James Association until his death in 1893.

Greg Carter is the current National Patriotic Instructor of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. His twin thesis papers on General Butler earned him Quincy University’s Owen J. Blum, OFM, Award for Outstanding New Scholarship in History, April, 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
The life and times of Perrin V. Fox stretched from far upstate New York, to the western Gold Rush, to the Civil War battlefields of the South. His is one of those compelling stories so common among Original Companions of the Loyal Legion.

Fox was born in 1821 in Antwerp, New York, the son of Connecticut native Bryan Fox and Hannah Shepherd of Vermont. In 1846, he married Louisa M. Newton and settled in Medina, New York. He trained as an architect and builder.

The California Gold Rush beckoned to the ambitious Fox, and he set sail from New York on 20 February 1852 aboard the “El Dorado”. The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University holds his original diary cataloged as "Voyage to California by Way of Panama." He portaged across the Isthmus of Panama before sailing on to San Francisco, arriving there on 15 April 1852.

Fox spent over a year digging gold with moderate success, but gained more prominence designing and constructing badly-needed buildings. He oversaw construction of a quartz-mill and other structures for the Agua Fria Quartz Mining Company. Most memorably, he designed the courthouse for Mariposa County. That building still stands, the oldest county courthouse in continuous use west of the Rockies. Before returning home in January 1856, he was one of a party of nine to spend a week in Yosemite Valley, the second group of white Americans to visit there.

When the Civil War came, Fox was living in Grand Rapids, Michigan with his wife Louisa Newton and son Philo. He and three other men went to Governor Austin Blair to urge the creation of an “engineers’ regiment” such as had been raised in New York and Illinois. The Governor agreed, and Fox mustered in on October 29, 1861 as Captain of Company “D”, 1st Michigan Engineers & Mechanics, under the command of Col. William P. Innes.

Over the next four years the men of the 1st Michigan Engineers made a sterling record for themselves, both as engineers and as combat soldiers. Captain Fox himself first saw action at Mill Springs, Ky. on January 19, 1862, and thereafter worked with the Regiment building railroad bridges and roads in Tennessee and Alabama. At the Battle of Stones River, on January 1, 1863, Fox and the Regiment improvised a defense of numerous supply wagons that turned away seven separate Confederate charges. When asked to give up, Col. Innes replied, “We don’t surrender much.”

After that fight, the 1st Michigan Engineers turned back to construction of bridges, blockhouse and buildings in Tennessee. On June 29, 1863, the unit began moving from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, building several massive train bridges along the way in just a handful of days. During the advance, Captain Fox commanded a detached battalion of the 1st, and oversaw the construction under fire of a pontoon bridge along the Tennessee River, a bridge which opened up the famed “cracker line”. He and the regiment spent late 1863 and early 1864 building a railroad line from Nashville to Chattanooga. In June 1864, Fox (by then a Lieutenant Colonel and soon to be transferred to the 1st U.S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers) marched with Gen. William T. Sherman towards Atlanta.

In November 1864, with enough men re-enlisted to maintain the organization, the 1st Michigan Engineers left Atlanta with Gen. Sherman on his “March to the Sea”. In early 1865, the regiment moved to the Carolinas, fought at Bentonville, and watched General Joseph Johnston surrender at Bennett Place on April 26, 1865. Fox was mustered out in Nashville in September 1865, having been brevetted Colonel the prior March for “faithful and meritorious service”.

Fox worked in Grand Rapids for many years after the War as an insurance agent. His son Philo had served alongside him in the 1st Michigan Engineers, reaching the rank of Sergeant Major. Both men were elected to membership in the MOLLUS (companions #03870 and #18577, respectively). The medal shown here bears both of those numbers. Philo died in 1893, and Perrin in Grand Rapids in 1910.

The Bancroft Library at the University of California holds three original letters Perrin Fox wrote to his wife during his time in the goldfields. Other letters written by Fox are held at various private and university libraries. The "Diary of Captain Perrin V. Fox, original volume dating 1 January 1862 to 10 January 1863" is held by the Ray Smith Manuscript Collection at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois.
“The Campaign for 2015” is underway!

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. Look for a letter before the end of this year, with details about how you can give by check or online.

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.
NOTICE
The Spring Issue of
The Loyal Legion Journal
Will be published in
March of 2015.
EDITORIAL DEADLINE IS
February 15, 2015
Please email all material to:
Robert E. Rock
MOLLUSJournal@aol.com

MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM
Please make sure you include the shipping cost associated with your purchase according to the new scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Emblem Medal (Hereditary or Associate)*</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Emblem Medal (Hereditary or Associate)*</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emblem Medals 14-16K Gold (3-4 month delivery) On Request</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereditary or Associate Ribbon (Large Medal)</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereditary or Associate Ribbon (Miniature Medal)</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer Neck Ribbon</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes (Hereditary, Associate or Honorary)</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer Rosette (Indicate State or National)</td>
<td>$23.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necktie or Bow Tie (All Silk)</td>
<td>$34.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blazer Patch</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Hereditary Membership (8 1/2” x 11”)</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Hereditary Membership (17” x 19”)</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Associate Membership (8 1/2” x 11”)</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official MOLLUS Scarf (9 1/2” x 72”)</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTC Medal with Ribbon Bar and Certificate</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book: Union Blue by PCinC Robert G. Carroon</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Golf Shirts (No Smallss)</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLLUS T-Shirts (S,M,L,XL,XXL)</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLLUS Cuff Links (Vermeil)</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Plated Challenge Coin</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping is now on a graduated scale if your Total Merchandise Cost is:

- Up to $10.00 = $5.00
- $10.01 to $50.00 = $8.00
- $50.01 to $100.00 = $10.00
- $100.01+ = $14.00

Total

Please be sure to visit MOLLUS.org for a complete list of merchandise available.

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