Hiram Francis Lyke

was born December 28, 1831 to David Lyke and Betsey Snyder at Columbia County, New York. The Lyke family moved to Vernon and later on Mukwonago, Wisconsin in the fall of 1845. In 1852, Hiram Lyke moved to California via an ox team. It took him 6 months to cross the Plains to get to California. For 8 years, he engaged in gold mining in Central and Northern California. From 1860 to 1862, he prospected and located land in Kansas and the Southwest. Wanting to serve his country, Lyke went to Milwaukee and joined the 28th Wisconsin Infantry as a Sgt. Shortly after his enlistment, he was promoted to 1st Sgt. After training, the regiment was sent down to Kentucky and was stationed for a while at Columbus and Hickman. After that, the regiment was sent to Union City, Tennessee. With Grant needing troops for the Yazoo Expedition, the regiment was sent to Mississippi.

While taking part in the Yazoo Expedition, 1st. Sgt. Lyke would see his first action at Fort Pemberton, Miss in March 24, 1863. After the Yazoo Expedition, the 28th was sent to Arkansas. Apparently, he had showed that he was a good NCO and deserved advancement as on June 30, 1863, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. His first action as an officer was the Battle of Helena on July 4, 1863. He appears to have proved himself to be a very capable officer as on August 11th, he was promoted to 1st. Lieutenant. From August 11th to Sept. 10th, the regiment took part in Steele's expedition against Little Rock. They were stationed at Little Rock until they were ordered to Pine Bluff for picket and guard duty. Lt. Lyke took part in this duty until March of 1864, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence under Gen. Powell Clayton. After this service, he was put in command of a military prison company at Pine Bluff. After this, he was made a Prevost Marshal and remained in Little Rock. He continued service until May 12, 1865, when he was compelled to resign due to ill health. After this, he spent the winter of 1865 and most of 1866 in Detroit and New York. At some point in late 1866, Lyke returned to Wisconsin where on Dec. 25, 1866, he married Miss Maggie Leroy. To this union was born one son, Frank. In 1867, they moved to Oconomowoc and he entered the furniture business. Unfortunately, Maggie passed away on July 11, 1870. The next year, Lyke remarried. He married Miss Lottie Mead on April 8, 1871. This union was blessed with 2 boys and 1 girl.

Over the next almost 25 years, Lyke became a very prominent citizen in Oconomowoc and was very respected in the community. In 1895, former Lt. Lyke wanted to be reunited with his fellow veteran officers, so he applied to join the Wisconsin Commandery and was elected a Companion of the First Class on Dec. 4, 1895, being assigned Insignia No. 11274. He became a very active member of the Commandery, attending meetings when health permitted him to do so and he even served a term on the Commandery Council. At some point, Lyke was compelled to retire due to heart disease and rheumatism. Unfortunately, on Nov. 17, 1908, Hiram F. Lyke passed away in Oconomowoc. In addition to MOLLUS, he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masons.

Submitted by Adam Gaines
Commander-in-Chief’s Message

Companions,

We just concluded a very successful and enjoyable Mid-Winter Business Meeting in Washington, DC, which included many great meals. We had the honor of holding our meeting in the chambers of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

We thank our esteemed Past Commander-in-Chief Scott Stucky for the tour and arrangements. Companion Stucky has been one of the five sitting Judges on that bench for a decade, and is soon to be the Chief Judge. The Lincoln Memorial Ceremony went flawless as usual, due to the hard work of the DC Commandery and especially Peter and Joan Dixon.

I personally invite each of you and your families, to attend the Lincoln Tomb Observance, April the 15th, in Springfield, Illinois. This is always another very moving and enjoyable experience.

Captain James Alan Simmons
61st Commander-in-Chief
MOLLUS

National Officers 2015-2017

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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.
Where Our Money Goes

MOLLUS Collection
Featured at Heritage Center

All MOLLUS companions have free access to the MOLLUS Collection now under the care and upkeep of the Abraham Lincoln Foundation of the Union League of Philadelphia through the Heritage Center of the Union League. Access to your ancestor’s original MOLLUS membership application or other files such as the minutes of past meetings is available at the Heritage Center. A ‘finding aid” for this collection is on the Heritage Center’s Web Site. To view the “finding aid” go to:

[www.ulheritagecenter.org](http://www.ulheritagecenter.org)

Move cursor to “Research and Exhibits”
Under “Research Collections”, click on “Archives and Art Catalog”
Enter “MOLLUS” into the “Search Box”

Or, on the MOLLUS PA Web Site,
[www.loyallegionpa.org](http://www.loyallegionpa.org)
click on “Events” and then “MOLLUS Collection”

Some cases, such as a request for an application, can be handled on line. In other cases, you may have to visit the Heritage Center.

For questions or requests you may contact the Abraham Lincoln Foundation Archivist and Collection Manager, Theresa Altieri, at [altierit@unionleague.org](mailto:altierit@unionleague.org) or call Theresa at 215-587-5568
2017 Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

All are invited to participate in the 61st Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the SUVCW and MOLLUS, commemorating the 152nd Anniversary of President Lincoln’s death. It will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, April 15, 2017.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is $98.00 for single/quad. A 10% dining discount at Lindsay’s Restaurant is included. Call 1-866-788-1860 for reservations and mention “Sons of Union Veterans”. Reserve your room by March 25, 2017. After this, the remaining blocked rooms will be released. Wreaths may be ordered from local Springfield florists. Instruct the florist to have the wreath delivered c/o the Lincoln Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, by 9 AM on Saturday, April 16th. Luncheon will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel at 12:30PM. The luncheon program is yet to be determined. Luncheon cost is $30 per person. For event info, go to the SUVCW web site (suvcw.org) or contact Robert Petrovic at rpetro7776@aol.com or 636-274-4567.

OBSERVANCE WREATH PRESENTATION
(please print clearly)

Organization name in full: ________________________________
Name & title of wreath bearer: ____________________________
e-mail address: ________________________________________
if no e-mail, home address: _______________________________
City, State, & Zip code: _________________________________

To insure being recognized in the program, this notice MUST be received no later than April 1st at the address shown below.

OBSERVANCE LUNCHEON

Please accept ____ luncheon reservation(s). Please list name, e-mail address, home address & phone number of person responsible for picking up tickets at the door. PLEASE PRINT.

Name: _______________________________________________
E-mail: _____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
City, State & Zip: ____________________________________

Abe's Ale Braised Short Rib______ Signature Chicken Pizzalotte_______ Vegetarian _______

Include remittance of $30.00 per person for each lunch reservation payable to National Organization SUVCW. Reservations must be made by April 1st and cancellations by the same date in order to receive refund. There will be no extra tickets sold at the door. Make a copy of this form for your records and send original with remittance to:

Robert M. Petrovic
6519 Cherokee Lane
Cedar Hill, MO 63016
P# 636-274-4567

For Military Parade Information, please contact:

Edward Krieser
Commander 4th Military Dist. SVR
597 Round Mountain Rd.
Walnut Shade, MO 65771
edjk@gmail.com
The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
132nd National Congress October 27-29, 2017
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

The 132nd Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Gettysburg, PA on Saturday, October 28th, 2017 for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. Headquarters will be at the Gettysburg Wyndham Hotel, 95 Presidential Circle, Gettysburg, PA 17325. (717)339-0020

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27th

4:00 to 6:00PM: Registration in the lobby of the Gettysburg Wyndham
6:00 to 9:00PM: Dinner at area Brew Pub, or on your own
9:00 PM: MOLLUS Suite for cocktails/camaraderie

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th

6:30 to 8:30AM: Continental Breakfast Included
8:30 to 12:00PM: National Congress Meeting
12:00 to 1:00PM: Lunch on your own
1:00 to 4:00PM: Tour of the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center with access to “behind the scenes” areas and MOLLUS artifacts stored at the Visitor Center. Transportation is on your own so you can determine the duration of tour, and visit the Park if desired.
6:00 to 7:00PM: Cocktail Hour (Cash Bar) at the Hotel
7:00 to 9:30PM: Formal Banquet (Black tie or military uniform with decorations). Our guest speaker is: Dr. James M. McPherson
George Henry Davis Professor Emeritus of American History, Princeton University
1989 Pulitzer Prize author of Battle Cry of Freedom
9:30 PM: MOLLUS Suite for cocktails/camaraderie

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29th

6:30 to 8:30AM: Breakfast On Your Own
9:00 to 11:00AM: Optional Battlefield Tour with guide
12:00PM: Hotel check-out and departure

HOTEL RESERVATIONS:
You must contact the Gettysburg Wyndham Hotel for your reservations. You can reserve one night (Saturday) or two nights (Friday & Saturday). The cost is $149.00, plus 11% tax per night. Contact them at 717-339-0020 and reference the MOLLUS event. Deadline for hotel reservations is September 26th (one month prior.) However, we would like your registration not later than September 1st.

SEND REGISTRATION FORM AND CHECK (MOLLUS—PA) TO THE FOLLOWING:
BRIAN W. MALONEY
1090 BRIDGETOWN PIKE
LANGHORNE, PA 19053-7233

QUESTIONS and POINT-OF-CONTACT:
BRIAN MALONEY, Senior Vice Commander—PA
bwmaloney@verizon.net
215-801-4986 (Text OK)
132nd MOLLUS NATIONAL CONGRESS
REGISTRATION FORM

This year we have adopted a “Prix Fixe” model for the weekend. The registration cost is $100 and includes registration, admission to the Visitor Center, Museum, Cyclorama, and the Banquet. The only optional event is the Sunday morning tour of the Military Park. Cost will be determined by the number interested. Please indicate if you are interested.

NAME:___________________________________________________________________
GUESTS:_________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
ADDRESS:________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
EMAIL:___________________________________________________________________
PHONE: ______________________________CIRCLE: T TO ACCEPT TEXT MSGS
REGISTRATION FEE: # IN PARTY_______  x $100.00 =     _________
(Check payee is MOLLUS—PA)

SELECT ONE ENTREE PER PERSON FOR THE BANQUET:

    CHICKEN BREAST_____  FLAT IRON STEAK_____  SALMON_____

CHECK HERE _______ IF INTERESTED IN OPTIONAL TOUR OF PARK ON SUNDAY MORNING

☐ MOLLUS
☐ DOLLUS
The Commandery met on the hallowed grounds of the Virginia War Memorial in Richmond on February 18. Companions enjoyed tours of the museum and several new exhibits, one featuring Civil War uniforms.

Companions Mark Day and Jeffry Burden (pictured), along with Jack Kane, represented the Virginia Commandery at the Order’s Winter Meeting on February 11 and Lincoln Memorial commemoration on February 12. Mark Day is also the current Sr. Vice CiC of the SUVCW.

On Saturday December 31, 2016, several PA Commandery members attended the annual observance of MG George G. Meade’s 201st birthday at Laurel Hill cemetery in Philadelphia. General Meade was inducted into MOLLUS as an original Companion posthumously in 2016. Companion Paul Lader stands as a honor guard from the 114th PA, Meade's personal guards. Pictured to his right is fellow reenactor Jeff Rodriguez. Past Commander Joe Coleman is shown assisting in the wreath laying being done by Recorder Gary Grove and Chancellor Ellis Adams. In the final photo (left to right) are Ellis Adams, Gary Grove, Paul Lader and Joe Coleman. (Photos by Kathy Coleman)

The Loyal Legion Memorial Fund is continuing its mission to underwrite commemorative events like the Lincoln Birthday gathering, support worthy outside organizations such as the Rutherford B. Hayes Library, and pay for publication of the Historical Journal.

The Memorial Fund’s “Campaign for 2015” ended over a year ago, and raised a record number of gifts, in record amounts, all in support of the Fund. But the need goes on, and we ask you to continue the momentum and make a 2017 tax-deductible gift that will allow the Fund to keep up its good work.

You can make the gift:

— online through the secure “Donate” link on the Loyal Legion website at http://suvcw.org/mollus/mollus.htm;

— by making a gift of appreciated securities (contact Treasurer Lee Tryon for details);

— by mailing a check payable to “Loyal Legion Memorial Fund” to:

Loyal Legion Fund
c/o Lee Tryon
4 Raven Circle
Avon, CT 06001

The Memorial Fund counts on the generosity of Companions, Dames and other friends to make sure it fulfills its mission. Thank you for your continued support!
The Battle of Shiloh Surprise In Tennessee

BY WILEY SWORD; HALLOWED GROUND MAGAZINE, FROM THE CIVIL WAR TRUST WEBSITE WWW.CIVILWAR.ORG

THE LAND WAS SOFT WITH SPRING. Tennessee was ablaze with bright sunshine, fragrant flowers, and verdant, spring green vegetation. In camp along the banks of the Tennessee River at Pittsburg Landing, 22 miles north of Corinth, Mississippi, the soldiers of Major General Ulysses S. Grant's Union Army of the Tennessee were lolling amid an idyllic setting during the first week in April 1862. Wrote one at-ease Illinois volunteer on Saturday, April 5th, "The weather here is almost as hot as August there [in Illinois] and the boys are enjoying themselves hugely, lying in the shade when off duty, barefoot, pant and shirtsleeves rolled up, collars unbuttoned and thrown open, thus presenting the most complete picture of laziness I ever saw. The timber is getting green as midsummer; the leaves are almost as thick as they will ever be, and wild flowers have gotten to be an old story."

Their campground was backwoods farmland, an uneven tableland with timbered ridges and steep ravines, interspersed by plots of cleared pasture and small but mellow orchards of peach and cherry. Across a rough triangular plot of land, about three miles across at the base and bordered by Snake, Owl, and Lick Creeks, five divisions of the Union army, about 40,000 men, were comfortably if temporarily encamped. It was to be merely an offensive base, from which the combined Union forces of Grant and the Army of the Ohio - under Major General Don Carlos Buell who was then en route from Nashville would advance upon the enemy rail center at Corinth, Mississippi.

Grant's friend and subordinate, Major General William Tecumseh Sherman was the nominal commander at the Pittsburg Landing camps, since he had originally recommended the site on March 16th. Sherman had moved his division two miles inland the following day to occupy ground near Shiloh Meeting House, a rustic one room, hewn-log church. While Grant remained nine miles downriver, at Savannah, Tennessee, awaiting Buell's arrival from Nashville, Sherman's men and the army's other divisions busied themselves amid the backwoods tableland, camping, cooking, and drilling. Despite occasional fire from the pickets in the adjacent woods, and a brief skirmish on April 4th in the outlying timber, Albert Sydney Johnston the Union army was at ease. Union Brigadier General William H. L. Wallace of Illinois had ridden out to Sherman's camp on the evening of April 5th and found "everything quiet and the general [Sherman] in fine spirits." Another Union soldier noted how the woods were filled with "Johnny-jump-ups," - wildflowers that carpeted the ground in a river of color, and at a camp in Prentiss's division a redbird appeared to serenade the idle soldiers from a black oak tree. It was a standing joke among the men that it was a Union cardinal who had enlisted in the regiment to sound reveille and retreat. Compared with what was to come, this scene could not have been more ironic or more tragic.

Poesed at that very moment on the brink of the outer Union camps were about 35,000 determined Confederates, eager to reverse the tide of war that had resulted in key Yankee victories at Forts Henry and Donelson and led to much lost Southern territory in Kentucky and Tennessee. The Confederates were led by General Albert Sidney Johnston, the former regular army brigadier who had been Jefferson Davis's choice for top commander in the West. Ironically, Johnston's senior subordinate, General P.G.T. Beauregard, had wanted to retreat to Corinth on April 5th, believing the enemy surely had been alerted by the noisy, delayed Confederate march over three days. Instead of being surprised, they would be found "entrenched to their eyes," he said. Beauregard was decidedly wrong.

Firing began about 5 a.m. on Sunday, April 6th, initiated ironically by a Union patrol sent by Colonel Everett Peabody from Prentiss's division, which discovered Confederate skirmishers in Fraley Field, on the outskirts of Sherman's camps. Because the Union army was not expecting a battle, especially amid their own camps, many soldiers were still preparing breakfast, or engaged in camp duties when the long roll sounded, urgently calling them to arms. The dire consequences of attempting to fashion an effective defensive line on the outskirts of each division camp when nothing of the sort had been planned or even envisioned, was quickly apparent. The massed ranks of Confederates appeared about 7 a.m., and shouting the eerie "Rebel Yell," they easily overran the outer Union camps, which were without entrenchments or even good cover for shelter, many having been set up in cleared fields.

By 11 a.m. the Confederate assault, made by three corps arrayed in succeeding lines, had driven back and effectively routed Prentiss's, Sherman's, and McClernand's divisions - nearly two thirds of the total Union strength on the ground. A succession of major fields - Fraley, Rea, and Spain - had been lost to the on charging Confederates, and further disaster seemed imminent. Meanwhile, Ulysses S. Grant, surprised to hear firing uprver from his headquarters at the Cherry mansion in Savannah, had belatedly rushed to the battlefield by steamboat, arriving about 9 a.m. Yet there was little he could do other than tell his commanders to hold on pending the arrival of reinforcements - Lew Wallace's division from five miles downriver near Crump's Landing, and, hopefully, Buell's advance troops, marching from the vicinity of Savannah. Clearly, Grant's Union army was in a desperate situation.

Yet the small, happenstance events at Shiloh that morning soon became the battle's turning points. With the Confederates having routed Prentiss's division from their outer camps along the Bark Road baseline (Lick Creek area) the way was essentially open for a push straight north to Pittsburg Landing. Yet the victorious Rebels were halted by Johnston's order about 9:30 a.m., and two of the four brigades then present with him were diverted to the extreme outer right flank. By chance that morning, Confederate Captain S. H. Lockett of Major General Braxton Bragg's staff, had been sent to the far right to scout in that direction.
Amusingly, he discovered Colonel David Stuart's Union brigade camp, which was beyond the deployed Confederate right flank. Fearful that the troops he mistakenly thought were a "division" would swing around and attack Johnston's flank, Captain Lockett sent an urgent message to the Confederate commander warning him of the threat. Yet Stuart's isolated brigade, only about 2,800 men, were of minimal danger. They had been posted there several weeks earlier merely to guard a bridge over Lick Creek. Alarmed by the sound of adjacent firing, they had formed in line of battle hoping to merely hold their ground. But because the pre-battle reconnaissance of the Union camps - Beauregard's responsibility - had not been effected, the Confederates had no prior knowledge of Stuart's location or existence. Johnston's plan was to roll back the Union far right flank, and Lockett's new information was deemed critical. While the two Confederate brigades under Brigadier Generals James R. Chalmers and John K. Jackson marched on a roundabout route to attack David Stuart's troops (which they easily drove back), Johnston waited for the 7,200 man-strong reserve corps under Major General John C. Breckinridge to come up.

The wait entailed more than two hours. Due to this extended delay, the routed Union troops from Prentiss's campaigns were able to rally and help in forming a major new defensive line in the center thickets, later known as the Hornets' Nest line. The two previously unengaged Union divisions under Generals Stephen A. Hurlbut, and William H.L. Wallace, had marched forth from their camping ground near Pittsburg Landing, and formed the essence of the critical Hornets' Nest line, connected by Prentiss's re-formed troops along a sunken road in the center. This new central line stretched about a half mile in a curving arc, and provided effective cover to drive off the piecemeal-style attacks ordered by Braxton Bragg. Four separate charges led by Colonel Randall Gibson's brigade were shattered, and the angry Bragg finally witnessed the concentration of 62 artillery pieces gathered by Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles, which bombarded the tenacious Union line.

Due to the heavy enemy resistance in the Hornets' Nest, and the inability of the Confederates to attack prior to the arrival of Breckinridge's reserve corps, it was not until about 2 p.m. that Sidney Johnston belatedly organized an assault on troops holding the extreme Union left flank of the extended Hornets' Nest line. These Union troops under Brigadier General John A. McArthur were posted just east of the Hamburg-Savannah road across from the peach orchard, and held a series of steep ravines, moderately timbered but with only thin undergrowth due to the grazing of livestock. This region was to prove one of the most important sectors of the battle. Here Johnston's grand charge conducted by four Confederate brigades succeeded in driving back McArthur following fierce fighting - yet at very heavy cost. About 2:15 p.m., Sidney Johnston, riding behind Brigadier General John S. Bowen's line east of the road, was struck from behind in the bend of his right leg by a nearly spent minie ball that tore open the popliteal artery. Within about twenty minutes, Johnston collapsed and soon died from a loss of blood, the victim of a stray bullet perhaps fired by his own men. Without a senior commander on the field aware of the existing tactical circumstances, the ardor of the Confederate attacks soon withered. P.G.T. Beauregard, who remained in the distant rear, was later notified that he was the new Confederate commander; he called a halt to the fighting as darkness approached.

Meanwhile, the Hurlbut-Prentiss-W.H.L. Wallace troops in the Hornets' Nest were outflanked on opposite sides with the collapse of McArthur's men and the areas protected by Sherman and McClernand. Unable to extricate themselves from the surrounding Confederates, 2,300 Union prisoners were taken in the collapse of the Hornets' Nest, including Ben Prentiss. General William H.L. Wallace was fatally shot in attempting to escape, and by 5 p.m. the Union army was on the brink of disaster, with thousands of frightened, fugitive Union soldiers crowded in despair along the riverbank at Pittsburg Landing.

**Battle of Shiloh -- Day Two**

U.S. Grant was amid the chaotic scene with his last line of defense. Here ponderous siege guns originally intended to pound the Confederates into submission at Corinth were now in makeshift array about the landing and thundering at the Rebels across deep Dill Branch Ravine. Grant suddenly saw the enemy retreating - moving back by Beauregard's order - and he remarked to a staff officer, "not beaten yet, by a damn sight." The following day he would order an attack, aided by Buell's troops even then being hastily shuttled by steamboats across the broad Tennessee. Also, Lew Wallace's troops, having taken the wrong road, finally arrived about dark, and would serve to bolster the offensive.

It occurred much as Grant had envisioned on Monday, April 7th. Beauregard's troops, who had largely withdrawn to the captured Union camps to rest and refit, were taken by surprise when Union columns, spearheaded by Buell's and Lew Wallace's men, assaulted them that morning. After fierce back-and-forth fighting over ground already much bloodied on April 6th, at 3 p.m. Beauregard ordered a retreat back to Corinth. After 5 p.m. the last of the withdrawing Rebel troops cleared the battlefield, and Grant, as exhausted as his men, was content to see them go without further fighting.

The Pearl Harbor of the Civil War was over, and with it came the realization that the war would go on until one cause or the other was completely overcome. There could be no turning back now; the gruesome commitment to the war had been written in blood. Shiloh had cost the lives of 3,500 Americans amid a total of 23,800 casualties. More than 111,000 men had fought at Shiloh, and the carnage amounted to the greatest devastation known on the American continent to that date. The Battle of Shiloh had set a new, bloody standard for the world to contemplate. Today the green but hallowed ground that endures for future generations to walk and study ensures that the sacrifices made by so many will forever be remembered.

*Wiley Sword is a retired businessman and an author, historian and collector. He is an expert on Civil War weaponry. Among his many books are: Shiloh: Bloody April and Embrace an Angry Wind, The Confederacy's Last Hurrah: Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville.*
**MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM**

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<td>$15.00</td>
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<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>
<tr>
<td>Shipping is now on a graduated scale if your Total Merchandise Cost is:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to $10.00 = $5.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10.01 to $50.00 = $8.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50.01 to $100.00 = $10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.01+ = $14.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping

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

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**NOTICE**

The Summer Issue of *The Loyal Legion Journal* will be published in June of 2017.

**EDITORIAL DEADLINE** is May 15, 2017

Please email all material to:

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MOLLUSJournal@aol.com

Send orders and payment to:

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

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Address____________________
___________________________
___________________________
City_______________________
State/Zip___________________
Insignia #_________________
(All orders must now include this)
Email_____________________
___________________________
___________________________
Insignia #_________________