



## Report on the 135th Annual Congress October 17, 2020

Joseph T. Coleman, Ed.D. - Commander-in-Chief

All in all, the Congress went very well considering our first ever totally virtual Congress. While we have offered participation the prior two years using the GoToMeeting platform, this was our first totally virtual congress. We are indebted to Gary and Mary Jo Grove and their company cyberDERM who allowed us the use of their Zoom account and corporate offices that served as our "broadcast center". We had almost 60 Companions participate which exceeded the participation levels for our most recent in-person Congresses. We were very happy with the response by the Commanderies for their written reports that were posted on Google Drive for all participants to access prior to the meeting. Nineteen out of twenty Commanderies provided written reports. The written reports submitted by elected and appointed officers as well as committees were also submitted in advance and were also posted on Google Drive.

Under old business, the potential use of DNA evidence to use in our application process was discussed in a report from the membership committee and briefly discussed during the meeting. The motion to accept the committee recommendations was tabled to allow for more consideration on the use of this information to support the traditional avenues of documentation.

The proposed changes to our Constitution and Bylaws as circulated was approved by unanimous vote of the Commanderies voting with one abstention. The changes provide additional time for consideration of future amendments and clarified the limits on associate membership within each Commandery that limits the number to one-third the number of hereditary Companions.

A major downside to conducting the meeting virtually was the inability to enjoy the camaraderie found at the Congress banquet. Nevertheless, the annual awards were still announced. The U.S. Grant Cup for the greatest percentage increase of new hereditary members went to Iowa. The Daugherty-Thompson Cup for the largest increase in the number of new hereditary Companions went to Pennsylvania. The Lincoln Medal of Merit for recruiting three new members went to Linn Malaznik of California.

The meeting adjourned in the hopes that we will all be able to come together in person for the 136th annual Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio on October 9, 2021. ✱

### IMPORTANT NOTICE:

#### FEBRUARY LINCOLN BIRTHDAY EVENT IN WASHINGTON DC

Planning is currently underway for a Lincoln Birthday ceremony on February 11-12, 2021. At this time there is nothing specific that can be communicated. For more information as it becomes available, please visit the MOLLUS website for the most current information and details.

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MESSAGE

Joseph T. Coleman, Ed.D.

Commander-In-Chief: 2020-2022



Once again, I extend best wishes to all Companions, Dames and their families in hopes that you are well and in good health during these days of continued challenges. The formal activities held in Gettysburg for Remembrance Day are yet another casualty of the pandemic and the observance of President Lincoln's 211th birthday on February 12 at the Lincoln Memorial seems to be in limbo at the moment. While the SUVCW has published the announcement for our SUVCW/MOLLUS co-sponsored Lincoln Death Day observance in Springfield, IL on April 17, 2021, only time will tell if we can participate in person at this most sacred site.

The annual 135th Congress conducted virtually on October 17 was largely viewed as a success. It was disappointing that we could not gather in typical fashion but we experienced a gratifying level of participation. Constitution and Bylaw amendments were approved and the discussion on DNA evidence to support application for hereditary membership prompted meaningful dialog and

the realization that additional study is needed. I am happy to report that our Internet and Public Relations committee is active and working on further utilization of today's technology to meet the needs of our Order and expand outreach.

In closing, I would like to announce our desire to recognize Companions who have achieved the status of 50-year membership. Our records are being studied to help identify these individual and appropriate recognition is being planned. If you fall into this distinguished category, please feel free to remind your state Commander and Registrar who have been alerted to this effort. ✱

Loyally,  
Joe Coleman

### Improving Our MOLLUS Communication

In today's rapidly moving society, current communication and important messaging is essential for the most efficient way to timely communicate both at the National and Commandery level, but also with each other as individuals and MOLLUS as a whole. With each new Companion we are requiring they provide us with their Email address. These Email addresses are maintained in a secure membership database. Email addresses will not be used in any manner except for official National C-I-C or Commandery level communication. Rest assured we will not become another Email "spammer." Please send your Email address to the National List Coordinator who will enter the Emails into the National Membership Data Base. National List Coordinator at: [pdmarcomm@aol.com](mailto:pdmarcomm@aol.com).

Thank you for your understanding and compliance. ✱

### Welcome New Members

#### HEREDITARY COMPANIONS:

**James Jefferson Long**, 22796, KS  
1LT William Green, Battery D, 1st MI Light Artillery  
**J Purkale**, 22797, MO  
MAJ Joseph Miller McLane, 114th IL Vol. Infantry  
**Glenn David Martin**, 22798, CA  
2LT John Vance Case, Co. H, 4th NJ Infantry  
**German Pierce Culver, Jr.** 22799, VA  
BVT LTCOL Burton Randal, Surgeon, USA

**Eric Gale Katz**, 22800, MI

CAPT Alson Greenfield, Co. A. 29th MI Infantry

**Ryman Odin Boyle**, 22801, OH

CAPT Stephen Bayard Wilson, USN, North Carolina

#### ASSOCIATE COMPANIONS:

**Richard William Denney**, A346, MI



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**Commander-In-Chief**  
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*The Loyal Legion Historical Journal* is a quarterly publication published by the Memorial Fund of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which was founded on April 15, 1865. Pertinent materials will be welcomed by members and the public. Articles and news should be submitted to Paul Davis at [pdmarcomm@aol.com](mailto:pdmarcomm@aol.com). Content must be formatted in Microsoft Word and submitted electronically. High resolution photographs and art work (300 DPI JPEG or TIFF files) at the finished size to be published should be submitted and accompanied by a description and/or caption.

Submission Deadlines:

Submission deadlines are the 15th of February, May, August and November.

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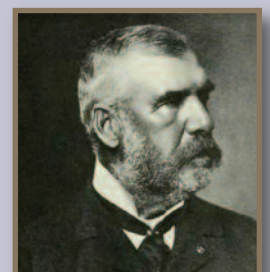
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## General Logan's Vision of the Military Education System for America

By COL Arthur N. Tulak, Insignia 22787,  
CA Commandery, USA, Ret., Ed.D.

As a legislator in both the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress after the Civil War, General John Arthur Logan, the 3rd Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Veteran Companion of MOLLUS, Insignia 01947, was actively engaged in the debates of his day on the peacetime military establishment. His research and recommendations are found in his book, *The Volunteer Soldier of America*, published after his death in 1887. Gen. Logan stated that it was his "intention to outline some suggestions concerning the military necessities of the national future" which would soon see the United States at war with Spain just six years after his passing (A. J. Logan, p. 92).

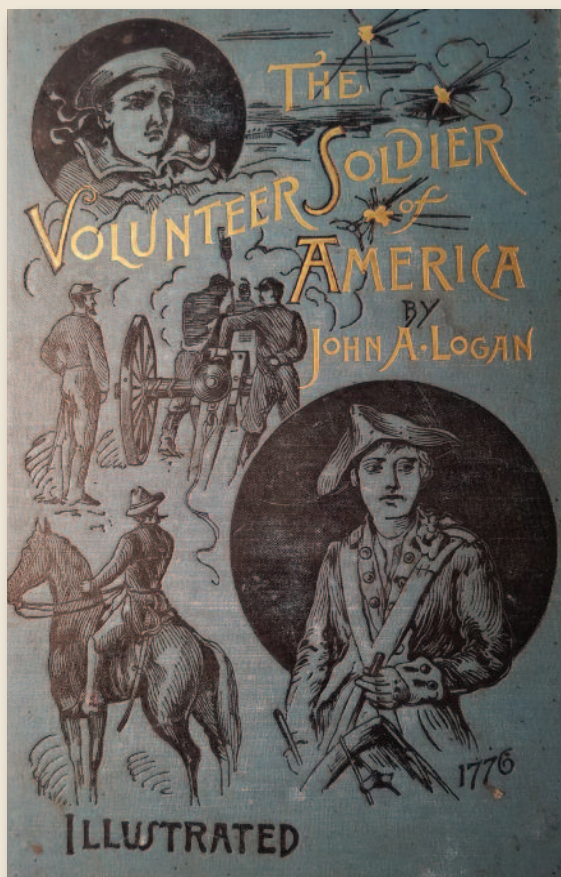
General Logan was opposed to an over-reliance on a standing army, and sought a system that would place greater emphasis on the role of the volunteer soldier and officer (C. L. Logan, p. 27). In this work General Logan flatly stated that the then "present system of military organization and instruction is wrong in that it is inadequate to meet the necessities of our modern republic, and is therefore short-sighted in conception and dangerous in its faultiness, and in that it represents a degree of a degree of injustice wholly foreign to the American character" (John A. Logan, p. 78).

General Logan provided as an exemplar of the volunteer soldier General Henry Knox of Revolutionary War fame. General Knox had recommended conscription of young men into the Militia of the United States (for which the official abbreviation would be M.U.S.), and the establishment of "annual military camps" (John A. Logan, p. 145). The M.U.S. would be the federal counterpart to "the militia organizations developed and maintained under the general laws of the various States" (John A. Logan, p. 480). The purpose of the camps was to train "the youth of eighteen and nineteen years shall be disciplined for thirty days successively in each year" as part of a 'public claim for military service' "as soon as the youth attain the age of manhood" (John A. Logan, p. 145). The M.U.S., if enacted, would have been the federal counterpart to "the militia organizations developed and maintained under the general laws of the various States" (John A. Logan, p. 480). General Logan lamented that General Knox's recommendations on strengthening the Militia of the United States were not fully enacted stating that it had "been met halfway," (John A. Logan, p. 156).

General Logan's recommendation to improve military readiness through a more diffused military education included a call for the "General Government [to] obligate itself to establish and maintain, at its own expense, a military department in every State university, upon a scale proportionate to the population of each particular state" (John A. Logan, p. 605). Among the topics of instruction would be "...military and civil engineering, ancient and modern history, infantry tactics, the use of the sword, as much of a knowledge of ordnance and of gunnery as it is practicable to teach in such an institution..." (John A. Logan, p. 605). This program was envisioned to serve as a preparatory school to the military academies. He also proposed that "the several States should remodel their public schools so as to include, as a part of the education given by them, the daily practice of gymnastics and the regular drill of the infantry soldier, under competent teachers" (John A. Logan, p. 606).

A significant milestone in realizing Gen. Logan's vision of a national military training camp system was achieved in 1913, with the opening of military training camps established by the Preparedness Movement, a group of influential pro-Allied Americans led by Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt. Known as the "Plattsburgh Camps" about 40,000 young men attended these summer training camps, while paying their own expenses. The Plattsburgh Camps, "were an attempt to inculcate some general military training into volunteers...their purpose was to establish a base of trained citizens who could be called upon in event of mobilization" (Kennedy). After World War I, the Army operated the Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC) from 1920 to 1940, through which an estimated 400,000 men received military training, and from which 5,000 Reserve Officer Commissions were awarded. General Logan's efforts to improve military training helped to shape policies that were implemented shortly before America's entry into the First World War, and resulted in the general system

of military education that enabled the United States to rapidly mobilize in the Second World War an Army of 5.4 million by the end of 1942 (CMH, p. 17).



Gen. Logan's call for a general military education system was already underway with the passage of the Morrill Act of 1862, which required military instruction to be part of the curriculum at all Land Grant Colleges and Universities. The act's requirement for military education was intended to prevent the Army's experience of a sharp shortage of trained officer leadership at the start of Civil War (Joe, 1988, p. 5). In 1891 the War Department approved the assignment of Regular Army officers to college campuses to carry out the instruction (Joe, 1988, p. 6). A major step forward in achieving national military education was later achieved with the passage of the National Defense Reorganization Act of 1916, which created the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which would in turn be followed by the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps. When the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established in 1916, it ensured a common curriculum for instruction of military science. Title 10, United States Code, Section 2031 required each of the Services to establish JROTC units, and required that these units be equitably distributed throughout the nation (CSA, 1986, p.1).

The ROTC Revitalization Act of 1964 increased the number of JROTC units authorized and required the Air Force, Navy and Marines to establish JROTC programs. By 1966 all services had activated their respective programs (CSA, 1986, p. 1). Today, ROTC is a college program offered at 273 Colleges and Universities, and JROTC is offered at 1,700 high schools across the United States and in Department of Defense Schools overseas (Army JROTC). Fulfilling General Logan's goal of diversifying the officer corps of the U.S. Military, ROTC

programs are producing nearly half of all the newly commissioned active duty officers from the three major commissioning sources (ROTC, Service Academies, and Officer Candidate School) (GAO, p. 4), and are distributed across all 50 states, and the territories of Guam and Puerto Rico (GAO, p. 7). Gen. Logan's 1886 vision is now fully achieved with the national presence of ROTC programs, and the global presence of JROTC units which are spread across the nation and are found overseas in Dept. of Defense Dependent Schools. Mission Accomplished! \*

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## Commandery Events & Activities

### Pennsylvania Commandery Places New Headstone For Colonel James Biddle



*Andy Waskie, A197, Pennsylvania Commandery, gave a tour at Laurel Hill Cemetery featuring the new headstone for Colonel James Biddle, A Staff Officer for General Gordon Meade.*



*Remembrance service for Commodore Albert L. Gihon.*

### Virginia Commandery Memorial Day Activities



*Virginia Companions including Tom Dempsey and Robert Crum helped organize various Memorial Day activities this year, including at the National Cemeteries in Salisbury, North Carolina (Left) and Fredericksburg, Virginia (Right). In May, Companion Crum was elected the Department Commander of the Department of North Carolina, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.*

### Massachusetts MOLLUS Commandery Supports Veterans Counseling Services

For several years now we have given financial support to this community organization. Edwards Church, UCC, provides office space for a therapist who treats Vets and their families and loved ones. The therapist is supported financially by Mass MOLLUS, the Metrowest Health Foundation and the Framingham Rotary Club among others. He sees perhaps 20 people a week and around 80 over the course of a year. Although a generalization is that these people suffer from PTSD, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, it is more appropriate to substitute the word "Syndrome" for "Disorder". War is violent. To win you have to kill people. Memories of friends killed or ravaged by combat often makes people feel remorse or self-blame.

The counseling service receives no dollar support from the Veterans Administration. Before 2018, they did provide some monies for heat and utilities, but nothing for the therapist. The therapist talked to our members in the Fall of 2018. Several people who were in therapy attended and told us how much they were being helped. It is astonishing that the VA does not support these community based operations for people who cannot travel long distances for therapy.

David O. Whittemore, 20661  
Commander, Massachusetts MOLLUS

# Lt. Col. Herbert Pelham Curtis, Insignia 02407

By Sean M. Heuvel, Ph.D., Insignia A336, VA Commandery



Herbert Pelham Curtis was born on 27 May 1830 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the scion of two distinguished colonial families – the Curtises of Massachusetts and the Pelhams of Virginia. Curtis' great-grandfather, Maj. Charles Pelham, had served as a Continental Army officer in the 2nd Virginia Regiment during the American Revolution and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Among Curtis' cousins were future Union Brevet Brigadier Generals James F. Curtis and Greely S. Curtis, as well as the legendary Confederate artilleryman, Maj. John Pelham. Curtis graduated from Harvard in 1851 and embarked upon a legal career prior to the Civil War. In December 1861, he was commissioned into the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry as a second lieutenant, joining his cousin, then-Maj. Greely S. Curtis, who would go on to command the regiment.

After serving in coastal South Carolina with the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry in spring 1862, Curtis was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant on 19 July 1862 and moved with the regiment to Virginia and later Maryland, where he saw action during the Antietam Campaign. After spending several months stationed near Fredericksburg, Curtis fought at the 17 June 1863 Battle of

Aldie, where his regiment sustained heavy casualties in that inconclusive engagement with Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Curtis and the rest of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry served as provost guard at army headquarters – tracking down stragglers and processing Confederate prisoners.

Later in July 1863, Curtis was appointed to the staff of Brig. Gen. Henry Washington Benham, who at the time commanded the engineer brigade for the Army of the Potomac. He finished this assignment in December 1863 and was then promoted to captain on 6 February 1864. A couple of months later, Curtis returned to his legal roots and joined the staff of Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt, who was Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. Prior to the war, General Holt served as Secretary of War under President James Buchanan and was instrumental in keeping his native Kentucky in the Union fold. He later served as the chief prosecutor in the Lincoln assassination trials.

Curtis was discharged from volunteer service on 26 June 1865 but joined the regular army a short time later with the rank of major to continue his service in the Judge Advocate General corps in Washington DC. He also married Anna Isabella White in 1865 and had several children with her. Curtis was awarded with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel in December of that year and served as a deputy judge advocate general in San Francisco from 1873 to 1879. In the 1880s, Curtis served as a professor of law at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and was an original MOLLUS companion through its New York Commandery. In his free time, he was also active in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry Association and dabbled in art. Curtis remained in the army until a short time before his death on 12 February 1892 in Saint Paul, Minnesota. One of his sons (Thomas Pelham Curtis) went on to become a track and field champion in the 1896 Olympics. Years later, Curtis' granddaughter (Clarissa Pelham Curtis) married the dashing Russian Prince Michael Cantacuzene, who was in turn a son of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's eldest grandchild – Julia Dent Grant – and her husband who was a Russian nobleman. With a rich family history and a noted legal mind, Lt. Col. H. Pelham Curtis had a distinguished army career in times of war and peace. ✱

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## Commodore Albert L. Gihon, Insignia 07462 NY, MD US Navy

By Anthony Waskie, Insignia A197, PA Commandery



Albert Leary Gihon was born in Philadelphia in 1833 to an extraordinary father and family. Albert was the first of three children born to John Hancock Gihon, MD and his mother, Mary Jane Leary Gihon.

Albert's father did not actively practice medicine. He was much more an adventurer. He was a newspaper editor and bookseller. He left his family and home to follow the California Gold Rush in 1849.

Albert L. Gihon was educated in Philadelphia and graduated from Central High School in 1850. He then attended and graduated from Princeton (1854) and medical school, graduating with his M.D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery. For a time, Gihon taught Chemistry and Toxicology at his 'Alma Mater' as professor at the age of 23 years.

In 1855, as was often the custom for young American physicians, Gihon entered the US Navy as 'assistant surgeon' and served on a few vessels, including the USS Union, and Levant on the East India Station.

While assigned to the sloop-of-war, 'Portsmouth' under (later) Admiral A.H. Foote and W. H. Macomb in 1856, Gihon and his ship were fired upon by the Chinese during the Second Opium War while attempting to sail past the forts guarding the Pearl River entrance to Canton. His ship was engaged in actions which resulted in the capture of these Chinese forts.

Later, Dr. Gihon was assigned to the brig Dolphin which saw duty in the Paraguay expedition that resulted in some 'gunboat' diplomacy during an armed incident. In 1859, Gihon transferred to the 'sloop-of-war' Preble and saw service on the Central America coast and at Panama. In 1860-61 Gihon was assigned to the Naval Hospital of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Gihon was assigned to the brig Perry which was sent to blockade duty on the Florida coast at Fernandina, as well as cruising the Southern Coast of the states in Rebellion. At this time, the Perry captured the Rebel privateer Savannah on May 1, 1861.

During the war years of 1862 – 1865, Gihon spent much of his service time on the USS St. Louis on the European Station, patrolling against Confederate commerce and raiders. While stationed on the St. Louis in 1862, Gihon studied 'ocean therapy' for sailors and presented, on occasion, papers on his research. from where the ship searched for the noted Rebel Raider CSS Sumter under the command of Raphael Semmes.

Surgeon Gihon returned to the US at the conclusion of the Civil War.

In the Post-Civil War era, Gihon was stationed at home and abroad. In 1869 Gihon was serving on the USS Idaho which was docked in Nagasaki, Japan when a terrible typhon struck and caused great destruction in the city, as well as among the ships of several nations berthed there. Gihon bravely provided medical care for his crew and aided British, French and Portuguese personnel as well. In gratitude for his exemplary and unselfish humanitarian care, Gihon was decorated by these nations, receiving among others the Military Order of Christ the King, a knighthood from the King of Portugal. By special act of Congress, Gihon was permitted to receive the decorations and display them.

In 1870, Gihon was stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Marine Rendezvous, serving on medical boards and practicing medicine. Thereafter he was transferred to Washington, D.C. and promoted medical inspector for the Navy. 1873 found Gihon ordered to duty on the flagship USS Wabash serving as 'surgeon-of-the-fleet' on the



European Station. Thereafter, Gihon was sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as head of the Medical Department from 1875-1880.

While at Annapolis, Gihon, at the request of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was tasked with the construction and design of a model of the newest Naval Hospital ship for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Gihon also designed a new model of an 'Ambulance Cot' that bore his name and was adopted for use by the Navy. In 1878, Gihon was appointed inspector of Navy recruits, recruiting stations and medical care. Gihon was commissioned Medical Director of the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and subsequently in charge of the Naval Hospitals in Washington, Mare Island, Ca., and Brooklyn, NY.

During this time in his service he devoted himself to writing of his travels and adventures and engaged in study and research into medical practices and disease. Earlier, he wrote and published 'Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene' which called for greater awareness of public health and improved sanitary conditions on shore and on-board vessels. He also recommended more advanced medical education for practitioners, the study of demographics and even climate to improve the health and fitness for safe living in the service. Gihon was also an outspoken critic of smoking tobacco.

Gihon represented the Medical Department of the Navy in many prominent medical, sanitary and climatological associations and societies. He delivered scientific and scholarly addresses at many international congresses and symposia. In addition to his medical positions and memberships, he was also a prominent member of the American Public Health Association for which he served as president in 1883.

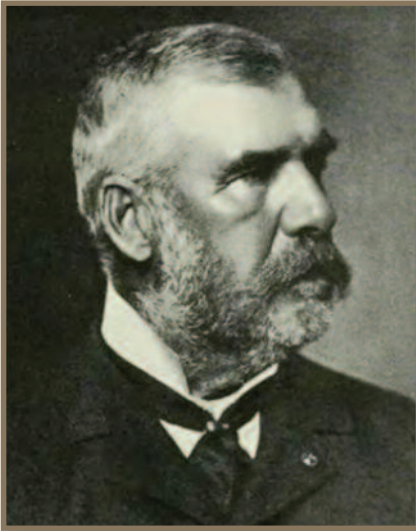
Dr. Gihon was the originator and driving force behind the effort to erect a monument to Dr. Benjamin Rush, Founding Father and Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution. The statue of Benjamin Rush, M.D. (1745-1813) is located at the grounds of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, across from the entrance to the old Observatory building in Washington. The larger-than-life, bronze statue honors the fellow Philadelphia physician and medical educator whom Dr. Gihon admired so greatly.

The medical profession honored Albert Gihon in 1885 with the presidency of the very progressive American Academy of Medicine. Gihon received a series of responsible assignments culminating in his promotion to the rank of Commodore, equivalent to an army Brigadier General. He was thereafter appointed Medical Director of the US Navy. In 1895, he was retired with honors. In 1901, while living in New York City, Gihon suffered a severe stroke that partially paralyzed him, from the effects of which he died on November 16, 1901. Gihon was buried in the Gihon family plot in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA. His grave lay unmarked until 2020, when a new VA grave marker was placed and dedicated. \*



## Stephen B. Packard, Insignia 04973, “Carpetbagger” Companion

By Jeffry Burden, Insignia 22116, VA Commandery



A Union officer who married a Southern belle — during the Civil War. A Republican who was elected Governor of Louisiana — but now is deemed never to have officially served. A “downeast Mainer” — who lived his happiest years on an Iowa farm. Companion Stephen Bennett Packard’s life truly was one of contradiction and surprise.

Packard was age 22 in November 1861 when he left his law studies in Maine to enlist as 1st Lieutenant of Company “G”, 12th Maine Infantry. He was promoted Captain of Company “B” in February 1863. The 12th Maine spent much of the War in Louisiana, and did good service at Port Hudson and elsewhere. The Colonel of the 12th Maine, George F. Shepley, was named military governor of Louisiana in 1862. With Shepley’s help, Packard became acquainted with a wide circle of civilians.

Two of those locals were Peter Steele, a wealthy businessman, and Steele’s beautiful and socially-prominent daughter Emma. Packard courted her, and despite his Yankee origin, they wed on December 31 1863. At the time, Packard was in charge of Federal court-martial duty in New Orleans. After further service with the 12th Maine, including at the battles of Third Winchester and Cedar Creek in Virginia, Packard was mustered out in November 1864.

Packard saw an opportunity to use his social and political contacts in post-War Louisiana. He and Emma moved back shortly after the War ended, and in 1869 President Grant appointed him U.S. Marshall in New Orleans. By that time he was fully involved in the byzantine Republican politics of Louisiana, as leader of a faction known as the “Customs House Ring”. In 1872 he managed the successful campaign of William Pitt Kellogg for Governor.

Four years later, Packard himself was the Republican nominee for governor. He campaigned throughout the state, though he was hated by many white citizens and faced constant threats. In an election marked by fraud and violence, Packard and his Democratic opponent Francis Nicholls (for whom the paramilitary “White League” conducted a terror campaign to intimidate freedmen and Republicans) both claimed victory. They set up rival offices and legislatures.

National politics eventually decided the deadlock. After the 1876 Presidential race, Louisiana’s Electoral College votes were disputed. Rutherford B. Hayes promised that he would recognize Nicholls as governor if the national Electoral Commission awarded those votes to him. They were so awarded, and in April 1877 Packard (who a few months before had narrowly avoided an assassin’s bullet) found himself out of office.

Packard left Louisiana, with one Democratic newspaper referring to him as a “whipped and wandering vagabond.” But President Hayes had not forgotten his fellow Republican, and in 1878 made Packard the American counsel in Liverpool, England. Packard moved there with Emma and their growing family.

Upon returning in 1885, they settled in Marshalltown, Iowa, where Packard established a large farm. He actively promoted agriculture in the region, served on the state Agriculture Board, and is even credited with introducing Hereford cattle to Iowa. And, as a proud veteran, he helped found the Iowa Commandery of the Loyal Legion in 1886 and became Companion #04973.

Emma died in 1907, and Packard eventually sold his farm and moved to Seattle. There the Yankee who wooed and won a Southern belle, and tried but failed to serve as a Reconstruction governor, died in 1922. ✱



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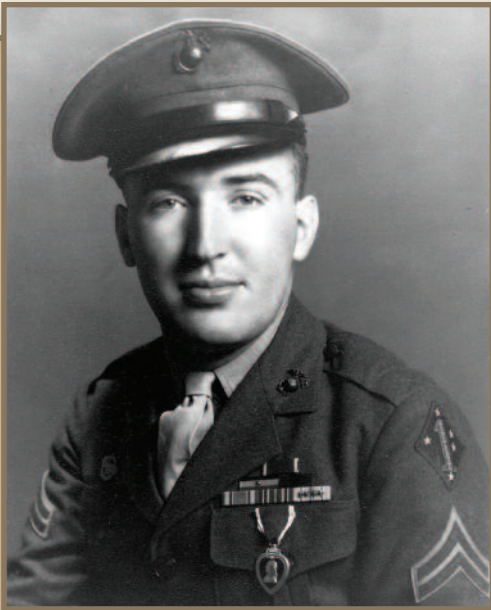


## The Loyal Legion Memorial Fund

In a challenging world, the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund continues strong in its philanthropic mission: to assist this Order in keeping green the memory of the brave men who fought in the service of our Republic, and of the ideals for which the Republic stands.

The envelope you find in this issue of the Historical Journal is a means to help you, help the Memorial Fund meet that mission. The Fund publishes this Journal, helps underwrite commemorative events, and supports the good works of many other historical and philanthropic organizations. It thrives in large part because of your generosity.

Please make your tax-deductible gift today: either by mail with a check, or by PayPal at the secure link found on the home page of our national website: <http://suvchw.org/mollus/mollus.htm>. The mission never ends. As always, the Trustees of Memorial Fund thank you for your generous support. ✱



### Loss of A Legend

Edwin "Ed" C. Bearss, 97, of Arlington County, Virginia passed on September 15, 2020. Many of you knew him and witnessed his contributions to our organization and to our understanding of the Civil War. Ed was an Honorary Companion of the Virginia Commandery; an Honorary Brother of the Sons of Union Veterans of The Civil War, and was associated with the Lincoln Cushing Camp in the Department of the Chesapeake.

Companion Bearss was the recipient of numerous awards in the fields of history and preservation. He wrote extensively, including a three-volume history of the Vicksburg Campaign, and was a regular guest on programs for the History Channel, A&E Networks and TLC, as well as appearing throughout Ken Burns' documentary The Civil War. On November 1, 1981, he was named Chief Historian of the National Park Service, a position he held until 1994. After his retirement in 1995, he received the title Chief Historian Emeritus, which he held until his passing. ✱





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