



# LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL



The Publication of The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

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WINTER 2006

## Captain Lee Nutting, Medal of Honor Hero

By William N. McDonald

**Captain Lee Nutting** (1837-1908) was one of five men from the 61st New York Infantry to receive the Medal of Honor in the Civil War, which he earned for bravery at Todd's Tavern on May 8, 1864 in Spotsylvania, Virginia. He was in charge of the color guard when he faced Confederate attacks from north and west before leading a counter charge. He was wounded and discharged two weeks later. A breast pocket Bible with the bullet hole that saved him from a fatal wound is said to be in family possession, although I have never seen it.

Captain Nutting and Lieutenant **Charles Fuller** were the two men who delivered dedication speeches for the regiment's Wheatfield Monument at Gettysburg on July 1, 1889. Nutting was host for many regimental reunions at his home in Brooklyn, New York. He joined MOLLUS and remained friends with **Nelson Miles**, former 61st New York commander. Miles was a Medal of Honor winner recipient for his bravery at

Chancelorsville. He was promoted to the rank of General of the Army and served as MOLLUS president until his death.

**Olive Nutting**, one of Captain Nutting's two daughters, married my grandfather, **Romeyn Berry** at Crescent Beach on September 21, 1908 at Nova Scotia, Canada. The wedding took place a little more than two months after Captain Nutting's death on July 9. He spent his final years with his oldest daughter **Grace Nutting**, a resident of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, and was buried at Brookside Cemetery, Bridgewater.

I decided to research my great grandfather a year ago. I knew little about him other than seeing a small red, white and blue rosette behind a glass enclosed frame, which hung in my parent's hallway while growing up. I was told it was his Medal of Honor lapel rosette. Last year I joined MOLLUS as a way remember him better. On receiving my rosette, I saw it was just like the one in the glass case, undoubtedly his MOLLUS rosette. I learned later that his Medal of Honor rosette was blue.

An Internet search revealed that a group of Canadian re-enactors called the *Maritime Civil War Living History Association*, representing the 20th Maine Regiment, was looking for graves of Civil War veterans buried in Canada. Captain Nutting is one of three Medal of Honor winners buried in Nova Scotia. The Medal of Honor Society found his grave and installed a plaque in a 1990 ceremony, but no family member was present.



Captain Lee Nutting (1837-1908)

I corresponded with regiment President **Terry Middleton** of Pisquamsis, New Brunswick, and learned that his group wanted to conduct graveside ceremonies for Civil War veterans in Nova Scotia, sometime during the summer of 2006. We agreed on a June 10th date for Captain Nutting. My cousin **Sally Sanford**, a professional singer, and I made the trip. Sally sang *Amazing Grace* at the end of a moving 45-minute ceremony, attended by about fifty people including twenty members of the 20th Maine re-enactors who shot a 10-gun salute. They planted a Grand Army of the Republic marker at his grave, signifying that he was finally relieved of duty. Members of the local Canadian Royal Legion Post provided a color guard and placed their own marker on Captain Nutting's grave.

It was a great experience to make this long weekend trip to honor a hitherto forgotten hero and relative. He has been well remembered by others, including MOLLUS, for which the family is grateful.



l. to r. William N. McDonald and Sally Sanford at Captain Nutting's grave

THE LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL is published by the MEMORIAL FUND of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which was founded April 15, 1865. Pertinent materials will be welcomed from Companions and others. Information should be submitted to the Editor, Marston Watson, 48 Southwind Circle, Richmond, CA 94804-7404. Information should be typed and photographs may be black and white or in color. Contributions may be made to the Memorial Fund through the National Headquarters.

### ***Commander-in-Chief's Message***

Two recent events have highlighted for me that Abraham Lincoln remains relevant not just to our Order but to the citizens of our great nation.

The first event was small. During our Annual Congress on October 21, I was walking out of the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum after the Lincoln Symposium and was talking with Michael Clyburn. Dr. Clyburn is the Vice President for Academic Affairs at Lincoln Memorial University, and I asked him how much the University actually taught about Lincoln. Dr. Clyburn explained that there are several required courses about President Lincoln and the Civil War, but in addition that many facets of their program are taught through the examples of Abraham Lincoln. Obviously for the students and faculty at LMU, Abraham Lincoln is an everyday presence in their lives. This "event", my conversation with Dr. Clyburn, was small, but the impact of the LMU educational philosophy on their students will have a long-term impact.

The second event was much larger. I went to Gettysburg on November 18th for the annual Remembrance Day commemoration of President Lincoln's address at the cemetery dedication in 1863. Members of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of Union Veterans gathered for a wreath laying during the morning, while similar events were being performed at many monuments across the Gettysburg battlefield. All of these events were designed to take a quiet moment to remember the events of those July days 143 years ago, and to reflect on President Lincoln's address four months after the battle. There was a parade in the afternoon down the main street of Gettysburg, with thousands of men and women portraying everyone from the recognizable generals to the ordinary soldier who ultimately performed the most extraordinary feats during the Civil War. In addition to those on parade, there were thousands more lining the street, with those in period uniforms and civilian dress as well as modern day spectators. The dedication of those who spend countless hours portraying life in the 1860s as well as the excitement of all those viewing this two-hour parade, highlighted the continuing interest in



*Commander-in-chief Benjamin C. Frick*

Abraham Lincoln and what he accomplished as our 16th President.

We, as descendants of men who formed an organization to honor President Lincoln, should be encouraged that efforts of many citizens continue to instill his wisdom and his belief in our united nation through both private and public events.

These two events are my introduction to the issue of membership. The total membership of our Order has been steady in recent years. In a time of declining membership for many hereditary and other volunteer organizations, we can take pride in this. However, we cannot rest on our past endeavors, but must continue to attract new and active members so that we may accomplish our objectives. Wear your rosette with pride, and tell people about the Loyal Legion. This is one of the easiest ways to find potential members, to honor our ancestors, and to continue the accomplishments of our Order.

Benjamin C. Frick  
Commander-in-Chief

#### **Upcoming National MOLLUS Events**

**February 10-12, 2007  
Annual Lincoln Birthday  
Program and  
Mid-Winter Meeting in  
Washington DC**

**April 14, 2007  
Fifty-First Annual Lincoln  
Tomb Ceremony  
Springfield, Illinois**

#### **MOLLUS Website**

The program, hotel and registration information regarding the Annual Lincoln Birthday Program and Mid-Winter Meeting in Washington DC on February 10-12, 2007 and the fifty-first Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, Illinois on April 14, 2007 are posted on the MOLLUS website at <http://suvvcw.org/mollus.htm>





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**Welcome New Companions**

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since July 2006. The Commander-in-Chief extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

**Jeffrey C. Burden, Chancellor-in-Chief**

Companions	Insignia No.	Commandery
<b>Hereditary Companions</b>		
Keith Joseph Zandy	22449	Michigan
Craig Hamilton Weaver	22450	New York
Donald Wilson Read	22451	Kansas
Brian Louis Ward	22452	Virginia
Donald LeRoy Carpenter	22453	R.I.
James Oakley Carson, III	22454	Virginia
Kenneth James Daniels	22455	Virginia
<b>Associate Companions</b>		
John Arthur Nelson, Jr.	A211	Ohio
The Rev. Dr. Dixon A. Barr	A212	Kentucky
Jeffrey Albanese	A213	New York
Brian Ross Owens	A214	Pennsylvania
John Shepherd Moscoe	A215	Virginia

**Hereditary Membership Program**

Our Hereditary Membership Program is in effect each fiscal year, October 1 through September 30. Here are the rules that apply to this program. Recruit a minimum of three (3) new Hereditary Companions and you will be rewarded with a Lincoln MOLLUS Certificate of Appreciation for meritorious service and a Lincoln Membership Medal of Honor presented by our current Commander-in-Chief. These two prestigious awards will be presented to you at our annual National Congress, the Lincoln Memorial Ceremony in Washington, D.C. or at the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, Illinois. If you are unable to attend one of these three major functions, arrangements may be made to mail the certificate and medal to your home. This program is the lifeblood of our historic Military Order and will ensure our noble existence for countless generations to come.

**Publisher**

Benjamin C. Frick  
*Commander-in-Chief*

**Editor-in-Chief**

Marston Watson

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Kathleen Todd Watson  
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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.

## Numbered with the Slain

by Clifton W. Potter, Jr., Ph.D., Virginia Senior Vice-Commander

When my wife Dorothy and I began working on our third history of Lynchburg, Virginia in 2003, we divided the chapters according to our particular interests. I decided to write the sections dealing with the Civil War and Reconstruction. It was particularly interesting to note that a prisoner of war camp existed on the outskirts of the city. However, there were varying views on how long it existed and how many men died there or in the hospitals that dotted Lynchburg. Lynchburg became a focal point for the treatment of the wounded from both sides, because it was one of the most important rail centers in the upper part of the South.

After our second history appeared in 1985, a very valuable resource was made available to researchers in 2003. W.D. Diuguid, the second oldest mortuary in the United States was founded in 1817, and its meticulous records date from 1820. The firm was reluctant to allow anyone to handle these fragile ledgers from the nineteenth century until these registers were microfilmed. Diuguid buried Union and Confederate soldiers who died in Lynchburg from 1861 until 1865. Their names, ranks, and regiments were carefully recorded as well as the exact location of their graves. These records were used to give my treatment of the decade from 1860 to 1870 a depth and accuracy not before possible. A publication on Lynchburg, a City Set on Seven Hills appeared in March 2004, but this was only the beginning.

Almost two hundred Union soldiers from over a hundred and fifty units were buried in the Old City Cemetery between 1861 and 1865, which had opened in 1806. A list of their names and units was made available. Research of these military records revealed a number of misspelled names, which have since been corrected. Some soldiers were listed as deserters, but proved to have been captured and died as prisoners. The last Union prisoner of war died in

a Lynchburg hospital on April 8, 1865. Over fifty Union soldiers were listed as unknown, but are slowly being identified.

The Union soldiers buried in the Old City Cemetery were moved in October, 1866 to Poplar Grove National Cemetery in Petersburg, Virginia.

However, not all of the fallen Union soldiers were moved.

Gen. **David Hunter** of the Union Army attempted to take Lynchburg in June, 1864, but met with stiff resistance from Confederate Gen. **Jubal A. Early**. The Union soldiers who died on June 17th and 18th were often buried where they fell, and they are still resting in Lynchburg in unmarked graves. One by one, they are being identified. In the case of several men of the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, their actual burial location has been found. Their remains will be appropriately marked in 2007 by the Taylor-Wilson Camp #10 SUVCW.

Most importantly, local Civil War heritage groups have offered their support since 2003, for a memorial listing the names and units of all of the Union soldiers who died in Lynchburg. The original number has grown to almost three hundred, with still many more to be researched. I am seeking the endorsement of the Lynchburg City Council for this project, which will provide opportunities to raise funds.

Why have I devoted three years to these men who died in the city where I have spent most of my life? If my birth had been in 1840 and instead of 1940, my uniform would have been blue and not gray. These soldiers have become "my boys." What an opportunity it would be to sit around the campfire waiting for the coffee to boil and talking of home with these brave men, who sacrificed their lives to save the Union. Many of them, whose names have been revealed, are the same age as the young men in my classroom. There is a sense of obligation to them and to their families to bring closure to their stories. The Civil War sites in the United States receive thousands of inquiries each year, with questions

dealing with the soldiers. If knowing the names of these soldiers can bring peace to a descendant of a hero, then every moment of my research is worth it.

## Fifty-first Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

By Keith G. Harrison, Vice Commander-in-Chief

The 51st Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), will be held on Saturday, April 14, 2007 at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. The ceremony will be held at 10:00 AM CDT followed by a luncheon at 12:00 noon.

The headquarters hotel for the annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony will be the **State House Inn** at 101 East Adams Street. The room rate is **\$86.99** (single or double) for those attending the ceremony, including a full breakfast buffet in this special room rate. Call **(217) 528-5100** to make your reservation and ask for a room with the above rate under Sons of Union Veterans. **Reservations should be made by March 7, 2007**, after which the remaining blocked rooms will be released and the room rate will revert to the regular price of \$103.99. Ground level parking at the hotel is free, with adequate parking near the lobby across First Street to the west of the hotel.

The luncheon following the Lincoln Ceremony will be held in **The Inn at 835** at 12:00 noon. The Inn is located at 835 South Second Street, which is about four blocks south of Adams Street. The State House Inn is located at East Adams and First Street. Second Street is about one-half blocks east of the State House Inn. The cost of the luncheon will be **\$23.00** a person. A reservation form is included in this journal. Organizations intending to place a wreath at the ceremony need to complete that portion of this form.

A second ceremony sponsored by the SUVCW commemorating the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic

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## The 121st MOLLUS Congress

By Gordon R. Bury, Past Commander-in-Chief

The 121st Congress was held at Harrogate, Tennessee in conjunction with the Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) Lincoln Symposium. The program entitled Now He Belongs to the Ages was a tremendous success. The University provided MOLLUS with meeting rooms, social events, banquet and sightseeing. They expanded the weekend activities to include six nationally renowned speakers who presented their works on our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln.

Arriving Companions, Dames and guests were greeted at the Holiday Inn on Friday afternoon by Rick and Lynn Bury, who provided snacks and libations for weary travelers, as well as packets containing information on the weekend schedules. As Commander-in-Chief **Benjamin C. Frick** and National DOLLUS President **Rosemary Schaeffer** settled into their rooms at the hotel, they found two lovely baskets of fruits, wine, and other assorted treats. Dr. **Nancy Moody** and her Staff at LMU provided one of the baskets, and the second one was a gift from the Congress host, Ohio Commandery.

The addition of a Friday evening reception at the LMU Student Center, combined with a banquet at Lincoln Memorial University, offered a great time for all to meet the Symposium speakers. These events provided companions, dames and guests with the opportunity to renew old. The keynote address given by Dr. **Barry Schwartz** topped Friday night's banquet. He demonstrated the positive impact that Lincoln had among Southerners, from the end of the Civil War through World War II. Friday's activities concluded with an open house at the Holiday Inn in the suite of the Ohio Commandery.

Saturday morning dawned foggy and cool, but cleared into a beautiful fall day. Companions and Dames had breakfast at the hotel before departing for the Symposium at the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum on the

campus of LMU. Dr. Moody gave the opening address in the Arnold Auditorium, followed by a presentation by Companion, The Honorable **Frank J. Williams**, Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, Chair of the Lincoln Forum and Program Moderator. He gave an update on the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, of which he is an active member.

It was especially meaningful for the Ohio Commandery members to see a bigger-than-life oil painting of Lincoln during the Lincoln Douglas Debates in Springfield, Ohio. This portrait from the Ohio Commander hangs on the wall behind the podium on the stage of the auditorium. Companion Williams introduced Dr. **Charles Hubbard**, outgoing and longtime Director of the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum. He is a renowned Lincoln historian, Honorary Companion and member of the Ohio Commandery. Dr. Hubbard gave a short address and announced his replacement, **Thomas Mackie**.

Four tremendous Lincoln scholars and presenters, all of whom are historians and authors, captured the audience's attention with insights into Lincoln and his life. Dr. **Elizabeth Leonard** talked on *It is Sad News: Abraham Lincoln's Death and its Meaning for Reconstruction*. Dr. **Paul Bergeron** presented *Lincoln's Lieutenants: Andrew Johnson*. Dr. **John David Smith's** talk on *Keeping Your Promises? African Americans, Contingency and Lincoln's America* was captivating. Dr. **Jason Phillips** spoke after lunch on *Father Abraham's Other Children: Unconquered Rebels and the Legacy of Abraham Lincoln, 1860-1910*.

Members of the Loyal Legion held their annual meeting in the Tex Turner Room of the Tex Turner Center, after our combined lunch. Commander-in-Chief Benjamin Frick presided. LMU President Moody, a DOLLUS member, offered her personal greetings and that of the University to Commander-in-Chief Frick and all the Companions present. She went on to say that everything was going so well that the University

would like to offer, along with the Ohio Commandery, the invitation to Commander-in-Chief Frick to return to LMU in 2012 for another Congress. The DOLLUS members held their meeting in the Board Room of the Museum, surrounded by many books and artifacts from the Ohio Commandery.

The Congress and Symposium came to a close on Saturday evening with a reception given by Dr. Moody and her husband Tom at their home on the LMU campus. Everyone present had a good time at this event. The Saturday night banquet included another wonderful meal which was prepared by the catering staff of LMU. The three annual award cups were presented by Commander-in-Chief Frick presented the annual award cups to three 2006 winners, for their success in recruiting new members. The Virginia Commandery with seven new members received the Daugherty-Thompson Cup. The Rhode Island Commandery with three new members received the Grant Cup, which was accepted by Chief Justice Williams on their behalf. He invited MOLLUS to hold their annual congress in Rhode Island in 2013. The Hayes Cup was presented to Companion **Murray Douglas Beckford** (#22402) of Wisconsin for recruiting two family members.

The newly appointed director of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Library and Museum at LMU, Thomas Mackie, gave a very informative history of the ties between LMU and the Loyal Legion since 1897. The College was founded that year by Companion General **O. O. Howard** and the Reverend **A. A. Myers** as a "living memorial" to Abraham Lincoln.

The Ohio Commandery held another open house at the Holiday Inn where Companions and DOLLUS members talked about the great weekend. They reminisced about the interesting presentations on Lincoln, the fantastic views of the Cumberland Gap, the great meals and the outstanding hospitality of the LMU staff. Old memories were revisited, the Loyal Legion March was

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## Remembrance Day Celebration

By Keith G. Harrison,  
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief

The 2006 Annual Remembrance Day was held on November 18 at the Gettysburg battlefield, in honor of the 143rd anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. This commemoration of Remembrance Day goes back to 1956 when the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW), in conjunction with the city of Gettysburg, began a celebration to help ensure that the purpose for and date of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address would not be forgotten. The program today includes decorating the graves of the Civil War soldiers who died and are buried at Gettysburg battlefield site.

A memorial service was held and MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief **Benjamin Frick** laid a wreath at the monument of the last Grand Army of the



*l. to r. James B. Pahl, Commander-in-Chief of Sons of Unions Veterans, Benjamin C. Frick, Commander-in-Chief MOLLUS, with his son Charles A. Frick, and Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Keith G. Harrison*

Republic Veteran, **Albert Woolson**. The National Organization and Pennsylvania Department of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic (SUVCW, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps and Auxiliary to the SUVCW and the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) participated in this moving event. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was read during this memorial service. This event was followed by a parade of over 2,000 participants, including the Sons of Veteran Reserve, the SUVCW military component and Civil War re-enactor units. The day ended with a military ball sponsored by the SUVCW's Sons of Veteran Reserve. Profits from the ball were donated to the National Park Service for monument restoration.

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*121st MOLLUS Congress from page 5*

played and refreshments topped the end of a long day and noteworthy day.

MOLLUS and DOLLUS members who stayed for the Sunday tour were treated to the vast collection of artifacts at the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum. The Ohio Commandery Hall was full of oil paintings including a portrait of Lincoln by T. Buchanan Reid. Senior Past Commander-in-Chief **Lenahan O'Connell** and his family were captured in a photograph, standing next to the bed in which President-Elect Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln slept on in Cincinnati on their way to the his Inauguration in 1861. Director Thomas Mackie led the group on a tour of the Museum with special comments and information focused on those items having a connection to and/or special meaning to the Loyal Legion. The group said their farewells about noon and departed for home following a spectacular Congress.

The Ohio Commandery would not have been able to host such a great Congress had it not been for the great efforts of LMU President Dr. Nancy Moody and her staff, most notably Vice President **Cynthia Whitt**, Program and Tourism Director **Carol Campbell** and countless others. We look forward to returning to LMU in 2012 for another Congress. Plans have already begun to make it a more personalized experience between the Loyal Legion and the LMU staff along with the student body.

## Of War and Remembrance

By John C. Rumm, Executive Director  
*The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia*

When the Civil War is remembered, more often than not it is remembered as a war of facts and figures: how much each side possessed in the way of materiel and human resources, how strategies were devised and tactics were drawn up, how troops were deployed, how battles were fought and won or lost, and so on. Amidst all the data, one fact looms larger than others: the toll of death. We are reminded that the casualty count of more than 620,000 men exceeded the total American losses in all conflicts from the Revolutionary War to Vietnam. Stark as it is, the figure is hard to grasp.

**Kent Gramm**, Professor of English at Wheaton College and Program Director of the Seminary Ridge Historical Preservation Foundation in Gettysburg, is the author of a number of books, including *Somebody's Darling: Essays on the Civil War* (2002), *November: Lincoln's Elegy at Gettysburg* (2001) and *Gettysburg: A Meditation on War and Values* (1994). Gramm offers this observation: "In today's terms, the Civil War cost about 6 million American deaths, or the equivalent of one 9/11 plus one thousand every day for four years." Yet, helpful as Gramm's perspective is, it still reduces the Civil War's awful death toll to a quantification—one that brings to mind the closing lines of a poem by e.e. cummings:

Q. how numb can an unworld get?

A. number.

Perhaps a more instructive approach is to start from the bottom up rather than the top down, focusing on just one of those 620,000 lost lives. Whoever this lone victim was, he was certainly a son, even if one or both parents had preceded him in death. More likely than not, he was a brother, a cousin, a grandson or a nephew. Very possibly he was a husband, a groom-to-be or a cherished sweetheart. He may have been a father himself. Certainly, to the

## **MAJOR GENERAL OLIVER OTIS HOWARD, USA**

(1830 Maine – 1909 Vermont)

*by Karl Frederick Schaeffer, Sr. Vice Commander-in-Chief of MOLLUS and Douglas Niermeyer, Past Commander-in-Chief of MOLLUS*

**Oliver Otis Howard** was born in Leeds, Maine, on November 8, 1830 the son of **Rowland Bailey Howard** and **Eliza Otis**. Frequently referred to as the “Christian General,” Howard was known for his steadfast abstinence from alcohol, tobacco and swearing, habits he avoided even as a student and a young soldier.

He attended North Yarmouth Academy, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850, then attended the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1854, fourth in his class of 46 cadets, as a brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. He served at the Watervliet Arsenal near Troy, New York, and was the temporary commander of the Kennebec Arsenal in Augusta, Maine. In 1857 he was transferred in Florida for the Seminole Wars. It was in Florida that he experienced a conversion to evangelical Christianity and considered resigning from the Army to become a minister. Howard returned to West Point in September 1857 to become an instructor of mathematics and the following year he was promoted to First Lieutenant. As the Civil War began with the surrender of Fort Sumter, thoughts of the Ministry were put aside and he decided to remain in the service of his country.

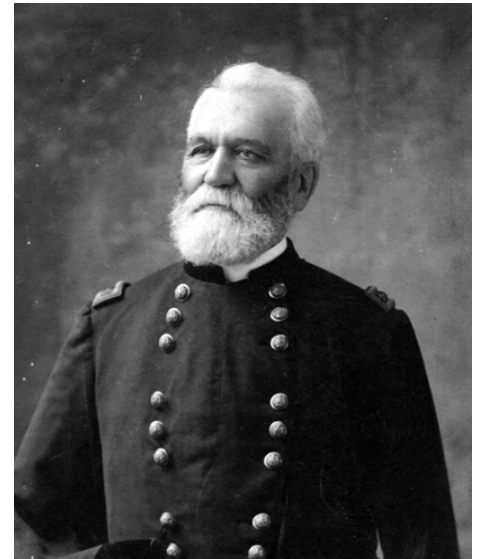
Howard was appointed Colonel of the 3rd Maine Infantry regiment and temporarily commanded a brigade at the First Battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to Brigadier General effective September 3, 1861, and given permanent command of his brigade. He then joined Major General George B. McClellan’s Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula Campaign.

On June 1, 1862, while commanding a Union brigade in the Fair Oaks, Howard was wounded twice in his right arm, which was subsequently amputated. (He was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1893 for his heroism at Fair Oaks.) General Philip Kearny, who had lost his

left arm, visited Howard and joked that they would be able to shop for gloves together. It was during his three month recuperation after the amputation of his arm that Howard enjoyed time away from duty he had for the duration of the War. This effort was a foreshadowing of the focused and busy life Howard would lead for the remainder of his seventy nine years. Howard recovered quickly enough to rejoin the army for the Battle of Antietam, in which he rose to division command in the II Corps. He was promoted to Major General in November 1862 and assumed command of the XI Corps the following April. In that role, he replaced Major General Franz Sigel. Since the corps was composed largely of German immigrants, many of whom spoke no English, the soldiers were resentful of their new leader and openly called for Sigel’s reinstatement.

At the Battle of Chancellorsville, Howard suffered the first of two significant military setbacks. On May 2, 1863, his corps was on the right flank of the Union line, northwest of the crossroads of Chancellorsville. Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson created an audacious plan in which Jackson’s entire corps would march secretly around the Union flank and attack it. Howard was warned by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, now commanding the Army of the Potomac, that his flank was “in the air”, not anchored by a natural obstacle, such as a river, and that Confederate forces might be on the move in his direction. Howard failed to heed the warning and Jackson struck before dark, routing the XI Corps and causing a serious disruption to the Union plan.

Monument to General Howard in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania At the Battle of Gettysburg, the XI Corps, still chastened by its humiliation in May, arrived on the field in the afternoon of July 1, 1863. Poor positioning of the defensive line by one of Howard’s subordinate division commanders, Brigadier General Francis Barlow, was exploited by the Confederate Corps of Lieutenant



**MAJOR GENERAL OLIVER OTIS HOWARD, USA**  
**(1830 Maine – 1909 Vermont)**  
**Founder and President of**  
**Howard University (1869-1874)**  
**Founder and President of**  
**Lincoln Memorial University**  
**(1895)**  
**Superintendent of the United**  
**States Military Academy at West**  
**Point (1881–1882)**  
**Insignia Number 3808,**  
**Original Member of the Vermont**  
**Commandery**  
**Military Order of the Loyal**  
**Legion of the United States**

General Richard S. Ewell and once again the XI Corps was routed, forcing it to retreat through the streets of Gettysburg, leaving many prisoners behind. On Cemetery Hill, south of town, Howard quarreled with Major General Winfield S. Hancock about who was in command of the defense. Hancock had been sent by Major General George G. Meade with written orders to take command, but Howard insisted that he was the ranking general present. Eventually he relented. He started circulating the story that his corps’ failure had actually been triggered by the collapse of Major General Abner Doubleday’s I Corps to the west, but this excuse was never

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*Major General Oliver Otis Howard from page 7*

accepted at the time or by history—the reverse was actually true—and the reputation of the XI Corps was ruined. Howard should get some credit for the eventual success at Gettysburg because he wisely stationed one of his divisions (Major General Adolph von Steinwehr) on Cemetery Hill as a reserve and critical backup defensive line. For the remainder of the three-day battle, the corps remained on the defensive around Cemetery Hill, withstanding assaults by Major General Jubal Early on July 2 and participating at the margin of the defense against Pickett's Charge on July 3.

In 1863, President Lincoln met with General Oliver Otis Howard in Washington, DC and asked him to create a University in the Appalachia, Cumberland Gap Region after the Civil War ended. The people in this area were very poor and President Lincoln wanted an equal opportunity institution, without regard to race, national origin, sex, age, or religion.

Howard and his corps were transferred to the Western Theater to become part of the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee. In the Battle of Chattanooga, the corps joined the impulsive assault that captured Missionary Ridge and forced the retreat of General Braxton Bragg. He eventually took command of the 11th Corps and then the 4th Corp in the Army of the Cumberland, with more than 80,000 men, and led the right wing of Major General William Tecumseh Sherman's famous March to the Sea, through Georgia and then the Carolinas.

As Sherman drew close to Atlanta, he received news that Major General James B. McPherson, Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, had been killed. In a controversial decision, Sherman gave the command to Howard, citing on Howard's sterling character and his outstanding administrative skills. Howard was good to the task, and his diligence paid off when he was named commander of the Army of the Tennessee on July 28, 1864, an appointment that

brought him the distinction of holding major commands in all three of the main field armies of the Union during the Civil War. Although Howard lacked tactical strengths, he brought other talents to the table that ensured he was able to achieve a distinguished career during his military life.

From May 1865 to July 1874, General Howard was commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. During his tenure with them he spent more than \$5 million on education, focusing his efforts on African American schools at all levels from elementary to teacher training. In 1869, he had a key role in the founding of Howard University in Washington, D.C. He was placed in command of the Department of the Columbia in 1874, went west to Oregon's Fort Vancouver, where he fought in the Indian Wars, particularly against the Nez Perce, with the resultant surrender of Chief Joseph. In Chief Joseph's famous 1879 Washington, D.C., speech, he claimed, "If General Howard had given me plenty of time to gather up my stock and treated Too-hool-hool-suit as a man should be treated, there would have been no war." Subsequently, Howard was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point from 1881–1882. He retired from the United States Army on November 8, 1894 with the rank of Major General, after more than forty years of continuous military service. Howard is also remembered for his work with Indian relations, notably with the Apache and New Perce nations. His humanitarian approach made him a respected negotiator, and he was successful in his work with Native Americans throughout the West.

His life after his retirement, however, was far from sedate. His appointment book documents a grueling speaking schedule as he traveled all over the United States, speaking on behalf of causes near to his heart. He was a tireless and creative philanthropist, and his surviving correspondence is a virtual who's who list of prominent

individuals with whom he communicated on behalf of the projects he represented.

### **Howard University (see <http://www.howard.edu/>)**

General Howard is also remembered for playing a role in founding Howard University, which was incorporated by Congress in 1867 initially for the training of African American ministers. The school is nonsectarian and is open to both sexes without regard to race. As commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, Howard was known for promoting the welfare and education of former slaves, freedmen, and war refugees. On November 20, 1866, ten members, including Howard, of various socially concerned groups of the time met in Washington, D.C., to discuss plans for a theological seminary to train colored ministers. Interest was sufficient, however, in creating an educational institute for areas other than the ministry. The result was the Howard Normal Institute for the Education of Preachers and Teachers. On January 8, 1867, the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the institution to Howard University. Howard served as president from 1869 to 1874.

### **Lincoln Memorial University (see homepage at <http://www.lmunet.edu/>)**

General Howard never forgot President Lincoln's request to organize a great University for the people in the Cumberland Gap area. The good General remembered his commitment to fulfill Lincoln's request and he joined the Revered A. A. Myers, a Congregationalist minister, who came to the Cumberland Gap area in the 1880s. In 1887, General Howard and the Revered A. A. Myers joined with M. F. Overtone, C. F. Eager, A. B. Cistercian, M. Arthur and Robert F. Patterson, a Confederate veteran, in forming Lincoln Memorial University in 1895. In commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday, the institution was chartered by the state of Tennessee on

February 12, 1887, as Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee.

The Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum at LMU houses one of the most diverse Lincoln and Civil War collections in the country. Exhibited are many rare items - the cane Lincoln carried that fateful night at Ford's Theatre, two life masks, the tea set he and Mary Todd used in their home in Springfield, and numerous other artifacts. Approximately 30,000 books, manuscripts, pamphlets, photographs, paintings and sculptures tell the story of President Lincoln and the Civil War period in America's history. A number of items on display are from the collections of the Ohio Commandery of MOLLUS.

On December 22, 1899 General Howard's son, Lieutenant Guy Howard, USA was killed at the Rio Grande River, Philippines in the Philippine War, and Howard was devastated. As a part of the healing process, Howard continued to throw himself completely into his last work, establishing a living memorial to Sixteenth President Abraham Lincoln. The school was created with a well-defined mission to help the poor youth of Appalachia, and Howard gave his full energy to raising the endowment for Lincoln Memorial University in the Cumberland Gap, a region which had largely remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Howard even served as the University's president from 1901 until 1903.

On October 26, 1909, Howard wrote a letter to then LMU President Dr. William L. Stooksbury, about plans to raise money for a medical school to be affiliated with the University. It would be his last correspondence. Howard suffered a stroke that afternoon and quietly died that evening. True to his self-sacrificial nature, as he fell ill, Howard climbed to the top floor of his home to take to his bed so as not to disturb his ailing wife resting on the lower floor. General Oliver Otis Howard was a great man who went about the work of his long, productive life, quietly

and modestly, but the impact he had on the people he served is still bearing fruit.

On February 14, 1855 in Portland, Maine he married his childhood sweetheart, Elizabeth Anne Waite, with whom he would have seven children: Guy Howard (1855-1899), Grace Ellen (Howard) Gray (1857-1949), James Waite Howard (1860-post1932), Chauncey Otis Howard (1863-post1932), John Howard (1867-1921), Harry Stinson Howard (1869-1960), and Bessie (Howard) Bancroft (1871-1920).

General Howard was elected an Original Companion of the Vermont Commandery of MOLLUS, Insignia No.3808 and was an active member the rest of his life. Four of his sons, Guy, James, John, and Harry, were also hereditary members of the Vermont Commandery of MOLLUS.

Oliver Howard died on October 26, 1909 in Burlington, Vermont, and is buried there in Lake View Cemetery. A bust of Howard designed by artist James E. Kelly is on display at Howard University. An impressive equestrian statue is on East Cemetery Hill on the Gettysburg Battlefield. A dormitory at Bowdoin College is named for Howard. The Oliver O. Howard Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic provided funds to help destitute former Union soldiers and to support worthy public causes. It contributed money and the design for the State Flag of Utah in 1922. Howard was the author of numerous books after the war, including Donald's School Days (1878), Nez Perce Joseph (1881), General Taylor (1892), Isabella of Castile (1894), Autobiography (1907), and My Life and Experiences among Our Hostile Indians (1907).

Sources:

- 1) Membership Records of MOLLUS
- 2) Who's Who in America, p.594.
- 3) Wikipedia: Oliver O. Howard (see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver\\_O.\\_Howard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_O._Howard))
- 4) Lincoln Memorial University: (see <http://www.lmunet.edu/>)
- 5) Howard University: (see <http://www.howard.edu/>)

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*Of War and Remembrance from page 6*

other men in his unit he was a comrade and a colleague; to some he may have been a buddy. He was either an officer or a subordinate. Beyond the confines of his unit, he had other identities. He was a white man or a black man; a native-born American or an immigrant; an employee, perhaps, or possibly an employer. He may have been someone in business for himself; a parishioner, a Republican or a Democrat. He may have been an alumnus or someone unschooled; a bon vivant or a recluse.

Whoever this casualty of war was, one fact is clear: one moment he was flesh and blood, fully human and alive, and a moment later, his life was at an end. Another "1" was added to a steadily mounting death toll.

Pulitzer-Prize-winning author **Bruce Catton** eloquently pondered what this all meant in his beautifully crafted essay, *There Was a Young Soldier*. It was published posthumously in *Reflections on the Civil War* (1981). Catton contrasted the trajectory of a bullet with that of the soldier whom it killed. Unlike the bullet's course which can be traced and quantified, "the trajectory of the man is infinitely complicated, unhurried, wandering down through the years with all sorts of twists, convolutions, false starts, unexpected dips and curves, and meaningless pauses. There is no pattern to it. It just goes until something stops it . . . and then it stops forever . . . or at least it vanishes to where we no longer can see it." In that regard, the soldier's trajectory is no different than anyone else's. As Catton writes, "There is no way on earth to know what the next sentence is going to tell us. The human trajectory is eternally incalculable, beginning in deepest mystery and going blind to a fate no one can predict."

Metaphysical as such musings are, they are made palpable by museum artifacts that speak to the essential mystery of life and death. The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of

*continued on page 10*

*Of War and Remembrance from page 9*

Philadelphia offers some remarkable examples. One of the more poignant artifacts is a pocket watch once owned by Brevet-Captain **John Oppell Foering**. Born in Philadelphia, Foering was not yet eighteen when he enlisted on July 6, 1861 as a private in Company D, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, only two days after President Abraham Lincoln called upon Americans to “go forward without fear, and with manly hearts.” He served through the entire war and was honorably mustered out on July 18, 1865. He was elected a Class I Companion of MOLLUS by the Pennsylvania Commandery on May 5, 1880, and assigned Insignia Number 2073. He was appointed Chancellor in Chief of the Commandery in 1903 and succeeded the late **John P. Nicholson** as Recorder-in-Chief in 1922.

Foering’s commander, **John W. Geary**, effusively praised his subordinate in an 1866 letter to Secretary of War **Edwin Stanton**: “*He was never absent from his command. He never missed an engagement. And was always distinguished for his valor and good conduct.*” Indeed, Foering’s MOLLUS application shows that he participated in nearly three dozen engagements: Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Berrysville, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge—the list goes on and on. Midway through it, one finds the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. It was there, on June 28, 1864, that Foering—now a First Sergeant—was fired at by a Confederate soldier. The bullet’s trajectory carried it towards his abdomen and almost certain death. But it instead struck the pocket watch Foering carried in his jacket, shattering its face and inner mechanism. Foering was wounded, but his life was spared. Where nearly 3,000 Union soldiers and 1,000 Confederate forces perished, John Foering’s name was not numbered among them.

John Foering lived to be ninety when he died on October 1, 1933, the last surviving member of his regiment. He

## A SALUTE TO NEW DAMES

We welcome the following new members of the Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States:

Dame	National No.	Society
Kathleen T. Watson (Mrs. Marston)	1794	Member-at-Large
Nancy P. Kirschner (Mrs. Lon I.)	1795	Ohio
Rachelle M. Campbell (Mrs. Tad D.)	1796	Member-at-Large
Lee T. Nelson (Mrs. Jack A.)	1797	Member-at-Large
Erika L. Andriano-Moore	1798	Member-at-Large
Jean M. Osborne (Mrs. Seward R.)	1799	Member-at-Large
Myranda L. Polhemus	1800	Member-at-Large

wore many identities throughout his long and distinguished career: devoted husband; beloved uncle and esteemed member not only of MOLLUS, but also of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 1 He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and chief grain inspector for the port of Philadelphia. He served in that capacity for 35 years and was regarded both locally and nationally not simply for his integrity, but for “being a regular encyclopedia on the subject of grain.”

John Foering carried his broken pocket watch with him ever since his very close call at Kennesaw Mountain. It was a treasured reminder of the fragility of human life. In that regard, he was very much like another Civil War veteran, **Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.**, who delivered an address on the meaning of Memorial Day on May 30, 1884. “*The generation that carried on the war has been set apart by its experience,*” Holmes declared. “*Through our great good fortune, in our youth our hearts were touched with fire. It was given to us to learn at the outset that life is a profound and passionate thing... Our dead brothers still live for us, and bid us think of life, not death—of life to which in their youth they lent the passion and glory of the spring.*”

In remembering the grim fact of the Civil War’s human cost, or that of any war for that matter, we should bear in mind, and cherish, the unique trajectory of each individual’s life.

*51st Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony from page 4*

(GAR) will be held at the grave site of Dr. **Benjamin Stephenson** in the Rose Hill Cemetery, Petersburg, Illinois. The cemetery is located on Illinois highway 123 on the east side of town. Take Illinois highways 29 and 123 or 97 to get to Petersburg from Springfield. MOLLUS Companions are invited to this second ceremony. Additional directions and information will be available at the hotel and luncheon. Please complete that portion of the reservation form if you anticipate attending this ceremony.

Please contact SUVCW Past Commander-in-Chief **Alan Loomis** at arlsucw@aol.com or (219) 464-1332, if you need additional information for the Lincoln Tomb or GAR ceremonies.



**Announcement Lincoln Birthday Activities  
Washington, DC - 11-12 February 2007**

**Lincoln Birthday Activities/Lunch  
Sunday, 11 February 2007 – Channel Inn  
650 Water Street SW, Washington, DC**

10:30 a.m. MOLLUS Board of Officers Meeting  
11:30 Social (cash bar)  
Noon Lunch  
MOLLUS/DOLLUS Members & Guests  
1:00 p.m. MOLLUS/DOLLUS Business Meeting  
(Channel Inn-2nd floor conference room)  
**Cost:** \$25/person

**Lincoln Birthday Dinner  
Sunday, 11 February 2007 – Army & Navy Club  
Farragut Square, 901 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW Wahington, DC**

7:00 p.m. Reception (cash bar)  
8:00 p.m. Patriotic Opening  
(U.S. Armed Forces Color Guard)  
8:15 p.m. Formal Dinner (with wine for toasts)  
**Place:** Army and Navy Club  
2nd Floor Ballroom  
(valet parking \$6)  
**Program:** James L. Swanson  
Attorney, Author, and Lincoln Scholar  
Member of the Advisory Committee, Abraham  
Lincoln Bicentennial Commission  
“MANHUNT: The 12 Day Chase for Lincoln’s Killer”

**Attire:** Black/White tie or uniform with  
decorations and orders for gentlemen  
Evening wear for ladies  
**Cost:** \$80/person

**The 85<sup>th</sup> Annual Lincoln Memorial Ceremony  
Monday, 12 February 2007**

11:15 a.m. Arrive at Lincoln Memorial  
11:45 a.m. Lincoln Ceremonies begin  
(wear warm clothing)

**Program: Honoring President Abraham Lincoln**  
Music prelude by a military service band  
Joint services color and honor guard  
(3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Old Guard)

**Gettysburg Address**  
Placing of wreaths

**Fred Drum Hunt Award**  
Presented by Benjamin C. Frick  
MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief

**RESERVATION: Lincoln Birthday Activities  
Sunday, 11 February 2007** (members & spouses only)  
Make check (by no later than 6 February 2007) payable to  
MOLLUS DC (payment must accompany reservation)  
Send to **George E. Walton, 7618 Winterberry Place, Bethesda,  
MD 2081**

Lunch (Channel Inn) No. \_\_\_\_ x \$25 = \$ \_\_\_\_  
Dinner (Army & Navy Club) No. \_\_\_\_ x \$80 = \$ \_\_\_\_  
Total \$ \_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Guest \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_



**RESERVATION: Lincoln Birthday Activities  
Monday 12 February 2007**  
Make check (by no later than 6 February 2007) payable to  
LBNCC  
Send to **Peter Arrott Dixon, 111 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA  
22314-3803** (Guests welcome)

Lunch (Channel Inn) No. \_\_\_\_ x \$25 = \$ \_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Guest \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_



**Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee  
Luncheon  
Monday, 12 February 2007 – Channel Inn  
650 Water Street SW, Washington, DC**

1:00 p.m. Social (cash bar)  
1:30 p.m. Lunch  
**Program:** Lt. General Daniel W. Christman, USA (Ret.)  
Sr. Vice President, International Division  
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

**Cost:** \$25/person  
**Guest Parking:** Three hours free in Channel Inn  
Underground Garage

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Please send all material to:  
**Marston Watson**  
*mwatson@royalancestry.org*  
 48 Southwind Circle  
 Richmond CA 94804-7404

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Emblem Medal ( <i>Associate Membership</i> )*	\$100.00	_____	_____
Miniature Emblem Medal ( <i>Associate Membership</i> )*	\$80.00	_____	_____
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Automobile or Plaque Emblem	\$10.00	_____	_____
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MOLLUS Post Cards (Pack of 10)	\$ 1.00	_____	_____
MOLLUS Information Cards (No Set Quantity)	No Charge	_____	Pay Shipping
Booklet: <i>Prominent MOLLUS Companions</i>	\$ 3.00	_____	_____
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 319 Old Airport Road,  
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\*Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)

Questions on supplies and orders should be sent to Adam P. Flint at [Adampflint@aol.com](mailto:Adampflint@aol.com)