



# LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL



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## The Monitor and Merrimac<sup>1</sup>

By Henry Reaney, Acting Master, United States Navy (Submitted by Keith Harrison, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief)

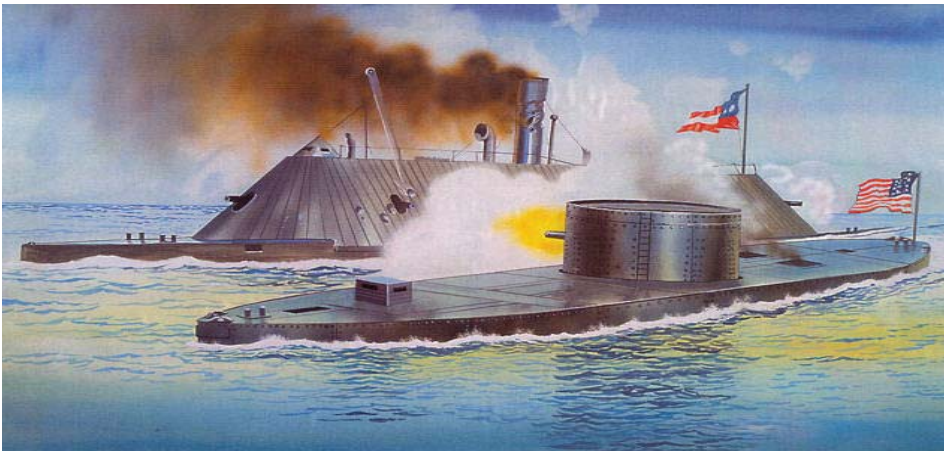
In accordance with the order of our distinguished and respected commander, I will endeavor to relate the action, as I saw it, between the United States vessels and the vessels of the Southern Confederacy, on March 8 and 9, 1862, in the waters of Hampton Roads, Virginia.

The vessels that took part in the engagement were the *Monitor* of two guns;<sup>2</sup> the steam frigates *Roanoke*<sup>3</sup> and *Minnesota*<sup>4</sup> of forty guns; the sailing

*Jamestown*,<sup>9</sup> *Patrick Henry*,<sup>10</sup> *Beaufort*,<sup>11</sup> *Raleigh*<sup>12</sup> and *Teazer*.<sup>13</sup> I was in charge of the gunboat *Zouave*, on duty as picket boat and tender, both the *Cumberland* and the *Congress* lying off Newport News. On the morning of the 8<sup>th</sup>, after coming in from picket, I took the mail and the people from said vessels to Fort Monroe. After the arrival of the mail steamer from Baltimore I returned to Newport News, delivered dispatches, etc., etc., to the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, after which we went to the wharf to lie until wanted.

### Impending Engagement

Just after dinner, about 12:30 p.m., the quartermaster on watch reported that the *Cumberland* had our signal flying



USS Monitor firing on CSS Merrimac

frigates *Congress*<sup>5</sup> and *St. Lawrence*<sup>6</sup> of fifty guns; the sailing sloop-of-war *Cumberland* of twenty-four guns;<sup>7</sup> the steam ferryboat *Whitehall* of four guns; and the tugs *Dragon* and *Zouave*, of two guns; all vessels of the United States, under the command of Captain John Marston, senior officer, present.

The Confederate vessels were the ironclad steam frigate *Merrimac* [later *CSS Virginia*]<sup>8</sup> and armed steamers

and that there was black smoke in the Elizabeth River. We let go from the wharf and ran alongside the *Cumberland*. The officer on deck ordered me to run down towards Pig Point and find out what was causing the black smoke near Craney Island.

After running about two miles towards Craney Island we made out a large vessel low in the water with sloping side, unlike anything we had ever seen before, belching

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## MOLLUS to Celebrate Lincoln's 200th Birthday February 11-12, 2009

Join your fellow MOLLUS and DOLLUS members in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday and Thursday, February 11-12 for the historic celebration of **Abraham Lincoln's** 200th birthday. The warm hospitality of good friends will more than offset a cold winter's day in our nation's capitol.



US Post Office unveiled Lincoln commemorative stamps on October 30, 2008. (USPS image)

The price is right at the Channel Inn with a special room rate of \$135 a night from February 9-13 (free underground parking)! Be sure to make your hotel reservations at (800) 368-5668 to get this exceptional rate. Inform the Inn that your MOLLUS confirmation number is 131619. Reserve early, as a block of only 20 rooms has been set aside for our members until January 9.

The MOLLUS Mid-Winter meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief takes place on Wednesday morning (10:00 a.m.) at the Channel Inn, followed by lunch at noon for companions, dames and spouses only. The two MOLLUS vans (included in your \$20 registration fee) will leave at 1:45 p.m. for a tour of the Lincoln Cottage at the Old Soldiers' Home (\$10 fee). President Abraham Lincoln and his family resided seasonally on the grounds of the Home

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## Commander-in-Chief's Message

Abraham Lincoln wrote a eulogy while journeying from Washington, D. C. and delivered it at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on November 19, 1863. This was five months after the vicious battle on July 1st and 2nd, 1863 at Gettysburg.



Kathy Watson

Karl F. Schaeffer, Commander-in-Chief

### July 1, 1863 - Wednesday - Battle of Gettysburg, First Day

At daybreak Confederates of **A. P. Hill's** corps moved forward along the Chambersburg-Gettysburg Pike, searching for Union forces near Gettysburg. About four miles west of the town, Southerners collided with **John Buford's** Federal cavalry pickets. The field had been chosen by underlings; the tempo steadily mounted. At 8 A.M. two Confederate brigades deployed across the Chambersburg Road, at first opposed by Buford's dismounted cavalry, and in midmorning by **John F. Reynolds'** infantry corps. Along Willoughby Run, McPherson's Ridge, Herr Ridge, they fought. The Federals held, but in midmorning Maj. Gen. Reynolds, one of the ablest Federal generals was killed at the edge of McPherson's Woods. By afternoon both armies flooded toward Gettysburg, and Confederates of Ewell's corp came in from the north. The Federal First Corps, now under **Abner Doubleday**, was hard pressed from west and north.

Two divisions of the Eleventh Federal Corps under **O. O. Howard** came through town and moved out north toward Oak Ridge. Early's men of Ewell's corps struck hard against Howard. The Federals withdrew in some confusion, through the town to Cemetery Hill, southeast of the village. The Federals west of Gettysburg, on Oak Ridge and McPherson's Ridge, in danger of being flanked, also pulled back toward Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge. Losses were heavy on both sides, but the Federals suffered more and victory on the first day went to the South. Confederates held the town when Lee himself arrived. Despite the commander's wish, Cemetery Hill was not attacked and an opportunity was lost. More Federals came in during the evening and night as the lines developed. The Federals stretched from Spangler's Spring and Culp's Hill on the north, along Cemetery Ridge, to the Little Round Top on the south. The Confederates established a long line from the town south along Seminary Ridge racing the Union army, Federal Gen. **Meade** arrived from Taneytown around midnight.

Indications at Vicksburg were that the siege could not endure much longer. For Pemberton's imprisoned army surrounded was the only alternative to starvation. Johnston's force lurking around the edges in Mississippi was unable to cope with constantly enlarging Federal besiegers under Grant. There was skirmishing near Edwards' Station on the edge of the Vicksburg encirclement. At Port Hudson, too, there appeared only one course.

In middle Tennessee the main part of Rosecrans' Tullahoma Campaign was ending; Federals occupied Tullahoma and Confederates under Bragg continued to withdraw toward

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*Monitor and Merrimac.....from page 1*

forth clouds of black smoke. We were somewhat astonished at the look of her, but in a few minutes we made out that she was flying the rebel flag, and immediately decided that the long-talked-of *Merrimac* had come at last. It did not take us long to go to quarters and open fire. We had a 30-pound Parrot rifle gun forward and a 24-pound Dahlgren Howitzer aft. We took deliberate



CSS Merrimac

aim, fired six shots at her without a reply.

About this time the *Cumberland* hoisted our recall signal and we ran to her. She wanted us to give her a pull, so that she could bring her broadside to bear on the *Merrimac* now within range. The *Congress* was also at quarters, and shore batteries at Newport News had opened fire. It was getting quite warm about this time; all our ships and shore batteries in full blaze and still no response from the enemy. We were astern



USS Cumberland

and close to the *Cumberland* and doing our best at the *Merrimac*, every one of our shot striking, but seemingly not disturbing her.

On she came until about a half a mile off; she let go one of her forward pivot guns, which knocked out most of the crew of the after pivot gun on the *Cumberland*; then passing close to the *Congress*, she poured a broadside into her, and came right on to the *Cumberland*. By this time the

engagement became general; the *Patrick Henry* and the *Jamestown*, from Richmond, and the three gunboats from Norfolk opened fire; the *Merrimac* had rammed the *Cumberland* and turned her attention to the *Congress*, which vessel had slipped her moorings, hoisted her jib and foretopsail.

It being calm, and finding her sails of no use, she hoisted my recall signal. We were in rather a tight place, being between the fire of the gunboats from Norfolk and *Patrick Henry* and *Jamestown* from Richmond, and our own batteries from shore, the shot from which was falling all around us. However, we had to leave the *Cumberland*, her flag still flying and her guns thundering, though it was plain to us that she would soon be at the bottom of the river, as the water was flowing into her forward gun-deck ports and her stern rising.

### Help on the Way

It seemed to me cruel to leave her, but I had to obey orders and go to the assistance of the *Congress*. We got alongside and made fast our bow-line through a scupper and our breast-line through a gun port. It took us some time to get our lines fast, owing to the horrible condition of affairs on the gun deck. She was on fire; the cries of the wounded were terrible. Anyhow, the tug's crew had to get on board to make



USS Congress

our lines fast, after which the officer in command, Lieutenant Smith, ordered me to go ahead with my helm hard a-starboard so as to get the *Congress* headed towards the Newport News shore.

When we had turned her head so as to get her into shoal water, the *Merrimac* got right astern of us and opened fire, pouring broadside after broadside that raked us fore and aft,

overthrowing several of the guns and killing a number of the crew. At this time, we on the *Zouave*, were in rather a bad plight; the blood was running from the *Congress* scuppers onto our deck like water on a wash-deck morning. The tallow cup on top of our cylinder head, the pilot-house and billet-head on the stem were shattered by shot. Our pilot, Mr. John Phillips, was stunned, our *Zouave* figurehead, a fixture on top of the pilot-house, carried away, and on its way over the bow knocked out two of our guns' crew.

It was about this time that the *Congress* grounded and her commander, Lieutenant **Joseph B. Smith**, was killed. The next officer in rank was Lieutenant Pendergrast, who immediately took command, and commenced getting the wounded on deck so as to put them in the boats to be taken on shore. The boatswain was busy getting slings ready and began getting the men into the small boats, when the gunboats from Norfolk ran close in and began pouring shell and shrapnel at us.

The spar-deck forward was crowded with the poor fellows who had dragged themselves up from the gun-deck. Some jumped overboard, but many were killed by the fire from the gunboats. The decks were literally reeking with slaughter. It was then that the white flag was hoisted, and firing ceased, and a rebel steamer was making for us. I asked Lieutenant Pendergrast if he wanted me any more. He told me to take care of myself as they had surrendered. We cut our lines, backed astern and commenced firing, which I think gave rise to the charge that the *Congress* fired after she had struck her colors.

As soon as I got headed for Hampton Roads I saw the *Minnesota* with my recall signal flying, she being aground in the North Channel. We headed for her, keeping as close to the beach on our side as possible; when about half way, and after passing all the enemy's vessels, we were struck by a shot which carried away our rudder post and one of the blades of the propeller wheel. Being then unable to use our rudder and heading directly for the enemy, we stopped and backed so as to get her head right, which we did, and with our large hawser out over our port quarter we kept her going in

the right direction until the gunboat *Whitehall* came to our assistance and towed us alongside the *Minnesota*, which at the time was engaged at long range with the *Merrimac* and rebel gunboats.

### The Fight Continues

The firing ceased at dark and we were anxious about the morrow. A little after six bells in the first watch the quartermaster of the watch woke me, saying that the *Monitor* was alongside. I got on deck and took a look at the cheese-box, as the sailors called her, turned in again and at daylight was ordered by Captain Van Brunt, commanding the *Minnesota*, to proceed to Fort Monroe with the *Zouave*, and after making her fast at the dock to report to the army quartermaster for a boat to take me to the Roanoke and to get from Captain Marston one hundred solid 10-inch shot for the forward pivot-gun of the *Minnesota*.

The quartermaster told me I could have a small sidewheel steamer, but that her crew were gone. I took an engineer and some of my own men from the *Zouave*, went alongside the *Roanoke*, delivered my message to Captain Marston, who had no 10-inch shot to spare, but gave me a message to the ordnance officer at Fort Monroe, who furnished the shot on our way back to the *Minnesota*. We saw the *Merrimac* and the gunboats standing towards her; they soon commenced firing and by the time we got alongside, the *Monitor* started towards the enemy which stopped the wooden vessels.

The *Merrimac* kept right on; when they got close together they both opened fire, passed one another, turned around and it seemed to me as if they came together, but it was only for a minute until the *Monitor* was astern of the *Merrimac*, raking her fore and aft. Returning, she ranged alongside of her again, both vessels firing as fast as they could. Presently they separated and the *Merrimac* turned her guns on the *Minnesota*, causing considerable damage on the berth-deck, set the ship on fire and a shell struck the gunboat *Dragon*, exploded her boiler and completely wrecked her, killing and wounding several men.

The shot from the *Minnesota* did not seem to make any impression on the *Merrimac* more than the pelting of

hailstone. By this time affairs on the frigate and vessels alongside of her were in a bad shape. Just then the *Monitor* got in position again and the *Merrimac* went for her, intending to finish her as she did the *Cumberland*, but Captain Worden was too quick for her; put his helm hard aport, receiving the blow of the ram on her star-board quarter, whence it glanced off without doing any injury. It was an anxious moment for the lookers-on, as we expected to see the *Monitor* go down.

As soon as the smoke cleared away there was our little cheese-box seemingly as well as ever, firing away at her big antagonist, who kept up a steady fire from her forward guns. It was a fierce duel between them without perceptible effect, although they were close together. It was now about 11 o'clock; the fight had been in progress about three or four hours, when to our dismay the *Monitor* turned towards Old Point. In the meantime things were in a bad state on the *Minnesota*. Every preparation was being made to abandon her and blow her up.

### Aftermath

All the killed and wounded were put on board the steamer which I got from the army quartermaster, also the paymaster, safe, etc. Just then the gunboat *Whitehall*, lying alongside of me was set on fire by shell, and as there was great danger of her blowing up, Captain Van Brunt ordered me to return to Fort Monroe and land the dead and wounded. Just as we cast off we saw the *Monitor* heading for the *Merrimac*, which had been slowly making her way towards the Elizabeth River, and to our great joy, saw the *Monitor* again open fire while the *Merrimac* kept on her way to Norfolk, and so ended the battle.

Before closing, I wish to say that if the fight had been between a foreign enemy and the United States, the crew of the *Cumberland* would have been immortalized in song and story.

[Endnotes added by Marston Watson, Editor-in-Chief.]

[Note: Rev. W. Henry I. Reaney, who had been chaplain at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was assigned in May, 1898 to Admiral Dewey's ship *Olympia*. Father Reaney immediately proceeded there and was with the Philippine squadron ever since.]

[Pictures courtesy Department of the Navy - Naval Historical Center, 805 Kidder Breese SE, Washington

Navy Yard, Washington DC 20374-5060]

- 1 Reaney, W. H. I. *The Monitor and Merrimac, War Papers Read Before the Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the United States* (November 7, 1897). Detroit, Michigan: James H. Stone & Company, 1898, Volume 2, 167-172.
- 2 The USS *Monitor* (1862) was the first ironclad warship commissioned by the United States Navy.
- 3 Second USS *Roanoke* was a steam frigate in the US Navy (converted later to an ironclad, which was launched on 13 Dec. 1855 and was in service until decommissioned on 29 June 1865. It saw limited service afterwards until struck from the list on 5 Aug. 1882.
- 4 The USS *Minnesota*, a sailing/steam frigate, was launched in 1855, decommissioned in 1860 but returned to service at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was scrapped in 1898.
- 5 The USS *Congress*, a 1,867-ton sailing frigate, was commissioned in May 1842 and served with distinction until destroyed by fire in 1862.
- 6 The USS *St. Lawrence* was a frigate in the United States Navy that was commissioned on 7 Aug. 1848. It was decommissioned four times before being prepared for action on 21 June 1861. It remained in service until sold on 31 Dec. 1875.
- 7 The first USS *Cumberland* was a 50-gun sailing frigate of the United States Navy, which was launched 24 May 1842. It was razed at the Charlestown Navy Yard in Boston between 1855 and 1857, following varied service, to make her a lighter ship with 24 Dahlgren smoothbore cannons.
- 8 The USS *Merrimack* (sometimes spelled without the "k") was a screw frigate of the United States Navy, best known as the hulk upon which CSS *Virginia* was built during the Civil War. It was launched at the Boston Navy Yard 15 June 1855 and was used for sea duty until it was decommissioned 16 Feb. 1860. It was burned and sunk on 20 Apr. 1860, following Virginia's secession from the Union, but was raised by the Confederates and rebuilt as an ironclad ram.
- 9 The CSS *Jamestown* was built at New York City in 1853 as a passenger steamer, and seized at Richmond, Virginia in 1861 for the Commonwealth of Virginia Navy. She was commissioned by the Confederate States Navy the following July, and renamed CSS *Thomas Jefferson* but was generally referred to as *Jamestown*, after Jamestown, Virginia.
- 10 The CSS *Patrick Henry* was built in New York City in 1853 as the civilian ship *Yorktown*, a brigantine-rigged side-wheel steamer. It was anchored in the James River when Virginia seceded from the Union on 17 Apr. 1861 and was seized by the Virginia Navy. The ship was converted into a gunboat and renamed *Patrick Henry* in honor of that Revolutionary War patriot.
- 11 The CSS *Beaufort*, originally called the *Caledonia*, was an iron hull gunboat built in 1854. She was renamed *Beaufort* by the Confederates and put in commission at Norfolk, Virginia on 9 July 1861. The ship was documented as the *Roanoke* on 31

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*Commander-in-Chief's Message.....from page 2*

Chattanooga. Skirmishing broke out near Bethpage Bridge, Elk River, and near Bobo's Cross Roads, not far from Tullahoma.

On the Peninsula secondary Federal movements from White House to the South Anna and Bottom's Bridge with a skirmish at Baltimore Cross Roads caused some apprehension in Richmond. Other Fighting occurred in Christiansburg, Kentucky, and Cabinet Creek, Indian Territory.

The Missouri State Convention (Union) adopted an ordinance declaring that slavery should cease in the state as of July 4, 1870. The Federal government signed a convention with Great Britain regarding war claims.

## July 2, 1863 Thursday - Battle of Gettysburg, Second Day

By late morning the lines had been drawn south of Gettysburg. The Federal army extended on Cemetery Ridge from beyond Culp's Hill down to Little Round Top; the Confederate army massed on the somewhat lower Seminary Ridge. The battleground lay between. It was a day of struggle, of death, then years of controversy. Lee ordered Longstreet's corps to attack the Federal left while Ewell's corps was to drive on Cemetery and Culp's hills. But there were delays. Longstreet opposed the plan; the Confederate troops were reshuffled. For the Federals Maj. Gen. **Daniel E. Sickles**, commanding the Third Corps, believed the Confederate line threatened his flank, so he moved forward without permission to the Peach Orchard, the Devil's Den, and along the Emmitsburg Road, forming an exposed salient. But an observant Federal officer, Maj. Gen. **G. K. Warren**, chief engineer for Meade, found the rocky crest of Little Round Top unoccupied by Federals and realized that if that eminence were gained by the enemy, the whole line might collapse.

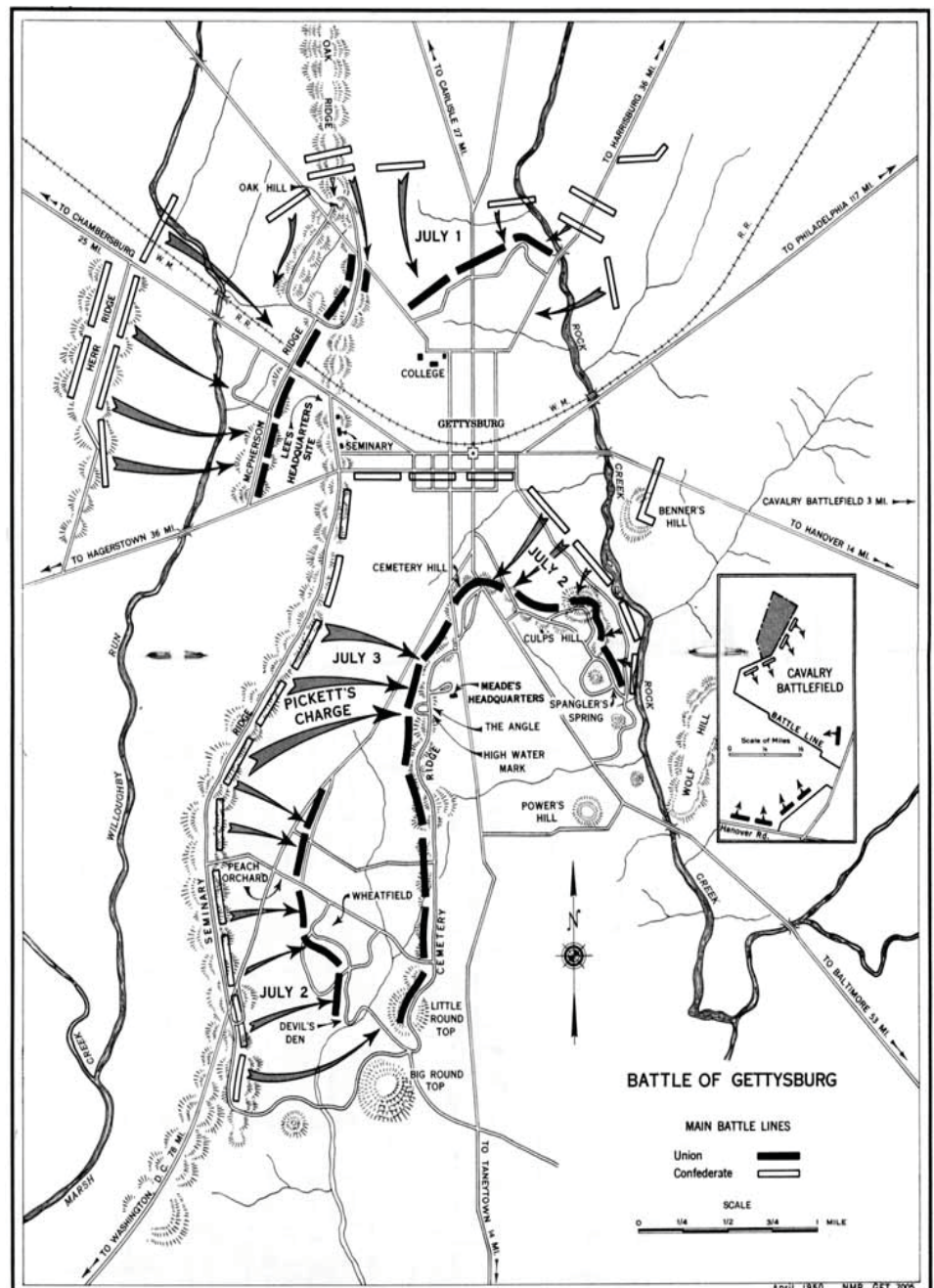
Warren gathered brigades and hurried to Little Round Top. The Confederates' attempted end run against Little Round Top and in the vale between it and Big Round Top almost succeeded. But after a bitter, heavy fight, the situation at the Round Tops stabilized and Federals held the position. Then Longstreet's entire line went into action against the Wheatfield and the Peach Orchard, along the Emmitsburg Road. Sickles exposed corps responded nobly but futilely, and after several hours' severe fighting the corps fell back to

Cemetery Ridge. Sickles suffered a serious leg wound, and the Confederates held the field at Devil's Den, Peach Orchard, and the lower slopes of the Round Tops. Yet the Federal line remained intact and unflanked.

To the north, on the Confederate left, Early's men of Ewell's corps charged gallantly at East Cemetery Hill in the dusk of evening. Early received no help and Federal reinforcements finally forced him off the hill about 10 P.M. On Culp's Hill a Confederate attack by Maj. Gen. **Edward Johnson's** division gained and held some of the lower works. The day was over and neither army had made any appreciable gain. The poorly

coordinated Confederate attack had failed; the Federals had held despite Sickles' costly move. The years would echo with the charges that Longstreet had been slow, that Sickles had erred in his advance, that Federals had failed to see the danger at Little Round Top. The Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, the Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, and the Round Tops bore testimony to the day's violence. On the edges of the battle there was skirmishing near Chambersburg and Hunterstown, Pennsylvania.

[Taken from *The Civil War Day by Day - An Almanac 1861-1865* by E. B. Long with Barbara Long]



## Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell

By Kathy Watson, DOLLUS

**F**rancis Edwin Brownell (July 18, 1840, Troy, Rensselaer, N. Y –March 15, 1894, Washington D.C.) was a soldier and recipient of the Medal of Honor for killing the murderer of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, colonel of the 11th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. This portrait of Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell hangs in the Army Navy Club, Washington DC, where MOLLUS holds an annual



Portrait of Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell, bequeathed to the Army Navy Club by Brownell, painted by S. Jerome Uhl (1842-1916).

banquet in honor of **Abraham Lincoln**.

Brownell enlisted in Company A, 11th New York Volunteer Infantry on April 20, 1861, having been drawn to the colors by the unit's commander, Colonel **Elmer Ellsworth**, and Ellsworth's passion for Zouave uniforms and drill. In May, Ellsworth's Zouaves were among the first Union volunteers to arrive in Washington, D.C. to guard it from anticipated Confederate incursions.

The original Zouaves were native North African troops serving in the French Army in the 1830s. They wore distinctive uniforms. The uniforms usually consisted of a fez and turban, very baggy pants, a vest, a short jacket that was cut away from the top with only one button or clasp at the throat and a sash. They also wore leggings. The uniforms were usually brightly colored and had much trim and/or

braid and many brass buttons on them.

By the end of the Civil War most Zouave uniforms had disappeared due to the Army not wanting to replace them. There were however units that maintained the Zouave uniforms throughout the war, and actually were given Zouave uniforms to recognize the bravery of the unit.

In the first days of the war, as the 11th entered Alexandria, Virginia on May 24, 1861, Col. Ellsworth took Brownell and several other men to capture the telegraph office. On the way there, one of Ellsworth's men spotted a Confederate flag atop the Marshall House inn. Ellsworth's group entered the inn and quickly cut down the flag, but they encountered the proprietor, **James Jackson**, as they descended the stairs. Jackson killed Ellsworth with a shotgun blast to the chest, and Brownell responded in kind by fatally shooting the innkeeper. Brownell's actions marked the first action in the American Civil War to merit the Medal of Honor award.

Brownell was soon after commissioned directly into regular service as a second lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant on October 24, 1861, and served in that rank until leaving the army on November 4, 1863. After the war, Brownell twice was denied his request for the award in recognition of his actions



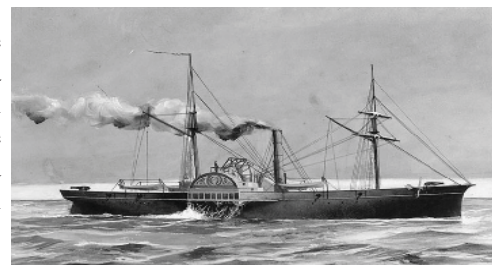
Pvt. Francis E. Brownell between 1861 and 1865 in his Zouave uniform from [www.oldpicture.com](http://www.oldpicture.com)

in killing Jackson. A third attempt with the assistance of his congressman was granted. Brownell finally was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1877, inscribed: "*The Congress to Sergt Frank E. Brownell, 11th N.Y. Vol Inf'y for gallantry in shooting the murderer of Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria, VA, May 24, 1861.*"

Following the war, Brownell lived in Washington, D.C. where he worked as a clerk with the Pension Office. He is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Saint Louis, Missouri.

[Sources: Wikipedia, Civil War Zouave History, William Winter's The Civil War in St. Louis]

### Monitor and Merrimac.....from page 5



CSS Patrick Henry

Oct. 1865 and converted later into a barge. Her ultimate fate is unknown.

- 12 The CSS *Raleigh* was built as an iron-hulled, propeller-driven towing steamer. She was taken over by North Carolina in May 1861, and transferred to the Confederate States the following July, as part of the James River Squadron. The *Raleigh*, renamed *Roanoke* near the end of the war, was destroyed by the Confederates on 4 April 1865 at the evacuation of Richmond, Virginia.
- 13 The CSS *Teazer* was built at Philadelphia, and purchased by the State of Virginia in 1861. She was assigned to the naval forces in the James River and continued to operate in Virginia waters until captured by the USS *Maratanza* at Haxall's on the James River on 4 July 1862. Later that summer, *Teazer* was taken into the United States Navy (renamed USS *Teaser*) and was assigned to the Potomac Flotilla. She was sold at public auction at Washington and re-documented as *York River* on 2 July 1865.

Never let your  
correspondence  
[emails] fall behind.

*Abraham Lincoln*

## The 123rd Congress and Annual Meeting

By Karl F. Schaeffer, Commander-in-Chief

The 123rd Congress and Annual Meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion were held on October 17-19, 2008 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania at the Wyndham Hotel. Companions, Dames and guests were greeted at the registration desk by Pennsylvania members **Robert Van Gulick** (Commander), **Joseph Coleman**, **Adam Flint** and **Robert Lynch**.

The traditional Friday night reception was held from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. in a suite on the 6th floor of the hotel. Saturday morning began with a sumptuous buffet breakfast for all. Afterwards, the MOLLUS companions met in meeting room A and the DOLLUS Dames held their business meeting in room B.

**Commander-in-Chief Schaeffer** called the 123rd Annual Meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion to order at 8:30 a.m. A roll call of officers and commanderies was taken after the opening formalities, followed by a very productive business meeting that was concluded by noon.

The Dames meeting came to order at

9:45 a.m. The members who attended were **Florence Stanley**, **Rosemary Schaeffer**, **Nancy Kane**, **Monie Upham**, **Jean Bishop**, **Joan Alleman**, **Veronica Victor** and guests **Joan Flint** and **Joan Dixon**. After a prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance, the Principals and Objects of the Order were read. The minutes of the September 22, 2007 meeting and Treasurer's report were read and approved. A memorial service was performed at the conclusion of the meeting.

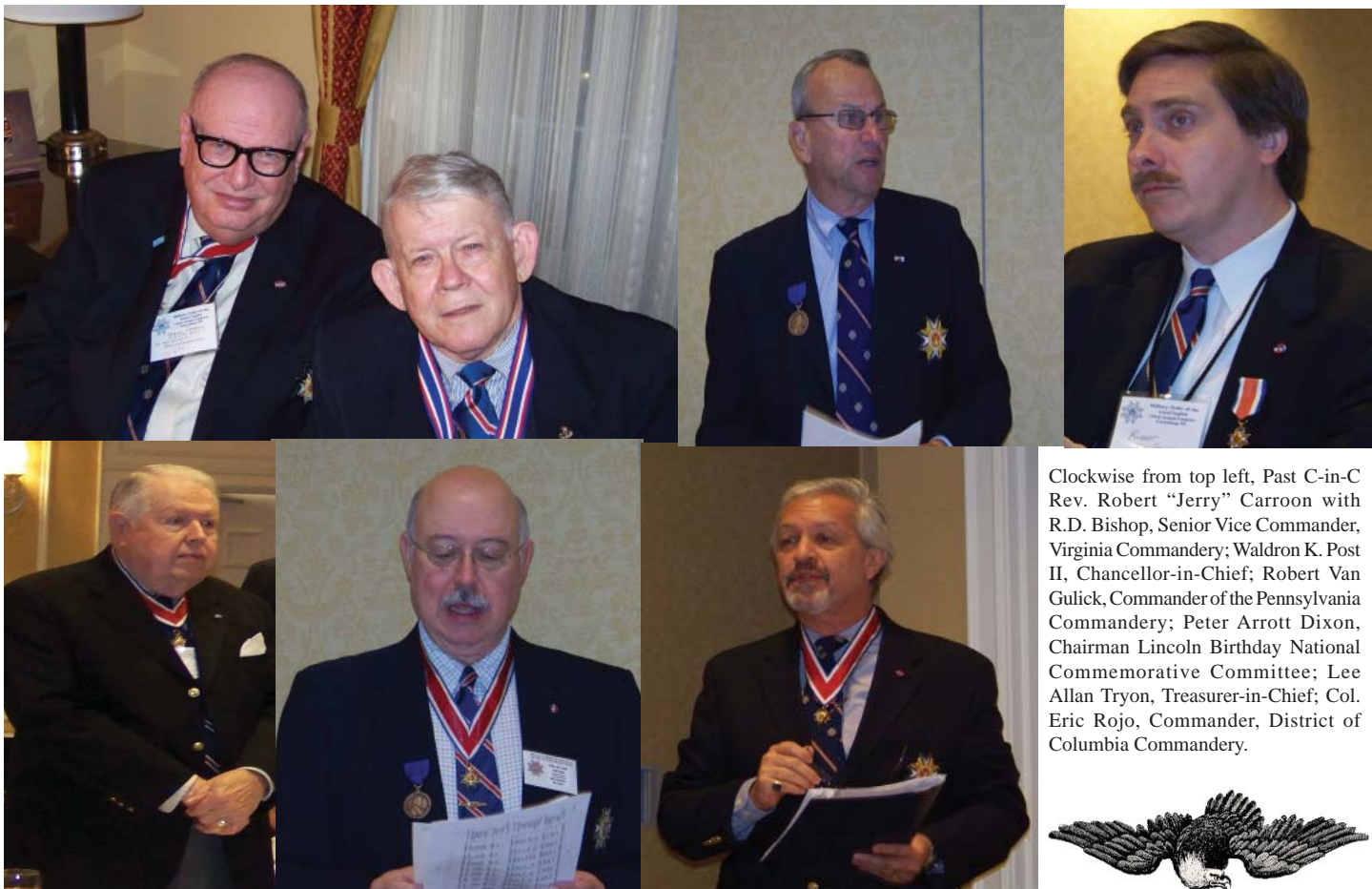
A joint luncheon took place at noon at General Pickett's Buffet, which is a family dining and down home cooking. Members and guests enjoyed a VIP tour, from 1:30 to 3:00 p.m., of the new and impressive Museum and Visitor Center at the Gettysburg National Military Park.

Many members and guests participated in the wreath laying ceremony, at 4:15 p.m., at the plaque of the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Corps, 1st Division. This plaque, located at the corner of de Trobriand and Sickles Avenue, was erected in memory of the brigade and **Philip Regis de Trobriand**, Brigadier General and Brevet Major General of the United States Volunteers, as well as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army. He was an original

Companion of MOLLUS (Insignia No. 11194). Chancellor-in-Chief **Waldron Kintzing Post II**, 2nd great-grandson of General Trobriand, and **Connor Kintzing Killane**, a junior member of the New York Commandery and grandson of Companion Post, presented the wreath at the ceremony.

Companions, Dames and guests were dressed in their formal attire for the Commander-in-Chief reception and sumptuous banquet. The conviviality and spirited exchanges which traditionally prevail at this event were evident. Glasses were raised during dinner in toasts to the President of the United States, President **Abraham Lincoln**, The Armed Forces of the United States, The Loyal Legion, The Dames of the Loyal Legion, and departed Comrades.

Commander-in-Chief Schaeffer presented three annual award cups to the 2008 winners for their success in recruiting new members. The Virginia Commandery received the Daugherty-Thompson Cup. The United States Grant Cup was awarded to the Rhode Island Commandery and the Rutherford B. Hayes Cup was awarded to Companion **Sigmund Reckline** of the Virginia Commandery. Companions **Gregg Mierka** and Sigmund Reckline of the



Clockwise from top left, Past C-in-C Rev. Robert "Jerry" Carroon with R.D. Bishop, Senior Vice Commander, Virginia Commandery; Waldron K. Post II, Chancellor-in-Chief; Robert Van Gulick, Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery; Peter Arrott Dixon, Chairman Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee; Lee Allan Tryon, Treasurer-in-Chief; Col. Eric Rojo, Commander, District of Columbia Commandery.



Virginia Commandery received the Lincoln Membership Medal of Honor and the Lincoln MOLLUS Certificate of Appreciation. Dr. **John A. Latschar**, Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Military Park, gave the keynote address after the award ceremony on “*The Meaning of Gettysburg*”.

Sunday morning arrived with bright sunshine and blue skies as Companions and Dames prepared to make their way homeward. They exchanged farewells and expressed their hopes that everyone would come together in February 2009 at the Lincoln Bicentennial Birthday events in Washington, D. C., as well as next year’s National Congress in Ft. Knox, Kentucky.



MOLLUS members, family, and guests attending the wreath laying ceremony at the plaque of the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Corps, 1st Division.



Clockwise from top left, Connor Kintzing Killane (junior member of the New York Commandery) with Commander-in-Chief Karl F. Schaeffer; Capt. John Kent Kane, Recorder-in-Chief with his wife, Nancy Kane DOLLUS National Recorder; Robert Van Gulick, Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery with Joseph Coleman also of the Pennsylvania Commandery; Dr. John A. Latschar, Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Military Park; Commander-in Chief Karl F. Schaeffer with his wife Rosemary, DOLLUS President; Keith G. Harrison Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.



*MOLLUS to Celebrate.....from page 1*

to escape the heat and political pressures of Washington, as did President **James Buchanan** before him. The historic Lincoln Cottage, built in the Gothic revival style, was constructed from 1842 to 1843 as the home of **George Washington Riggs**, who went on to establish the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D.C. Lincoln lived in the cottage from June to November (1862-1864).

The highlight of this 87th Lincoln Birthday event is a festive banquet to be held as usual at the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C. The appropriate dress for this occasion is black or white tie, or uniform with decorations and orders for gentlemen and evening wear for ladies. The two MOLLUS vans will be available to transport members and guests from the Channel Inn to the Club.

The historic event and bicentennial birthday celebration is the Lincoln Memorial Ceremony on Thursday, February 12. The celebration begins promptly at 8:00 a.m. with a musical prelude by the Military Service band. Members of the Third Infantry Regiment (Old Guard) will provide the Joint Services Color Guard. The Rev. **Daniel P. Coughlin**, Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, will give the invocation. The Honorable **Frank J. Williams**, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, will recite the Gettysburg Address. A number of dignitaries, along with hereditary and patriotic societies, will participate in the laying of memorial wreaths.

The MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief, **Karl Schaeffer**, will present the Frederick Talley Drum Hunt Award to an honor

student at the Severn School, which is located in Severna Park, Maryland. Wreaths will be placed by or for the President, the Diplomatic Corps, Secretary of the Interior, Mayor of the District of Columbia, the LBNCC and Civil War related societies. The program is arranged and sponsored by the Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee, the National Park Service and the Military District of Washington. All are invited to a tented breakfast on the Memorial grounds after the Ceremony. MOLLUS will provide van service to and from the Lincoln Memorial and the Channel Inn, which is included in your registration fee.

The related costs for this special birthday celebration include the MOLLUS lunch at the Channel Inn (\$25) and MOLLUS formal dinner (\$85) at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday, February 11 and lunch (\$25) on Thursday, February 12 at the Channel Inn for all members and guests, following the Lincoln Memorial ceremonies. The sponsoring organization for the Thursday ceremonies and lunch is the Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee (LBNCC), which is chaired by Past Commander **Peter Arrott Dixon** of the DC Commandery.

The MOLLUS/DOLLUS registration fee of \$20 covers the expenses incurred by the DC Commandery, including the vans to transport members and guests to and from the Lincoln Memorial events and the Channel Inn, as well as the Cottage tour and banquet at the Army and Navy Club. Please contact Companion Dixon at (703) 549-7428 if you want further information.

Abraham Lincoln, once postmaster, then a President, would have appreciated the four commemorative stamps to be released by the U.S. Post Office Feb 9-12, 2009.



Images courtesy US Post Office



123rd Congress and Annual Meeting photos were provided by R. D. Bishop, Senior Vice Commander, Virginia Commandery.



Clockwise from top left: Pennsylvania Commandery members Robert Lynch and John Coleman; Peter Arrott Dixon and wife Joan Dixon; Robert Lynch and his wife Kathy sitting with Amy Van Gulick, Robert Van Gulick's wife.

## Announcement Lincoln Birthday Activities Washington, DC - 11-12 February 2009

**Lincoln Birthday Activities/Lunch  
Wednesday, 11 February 2009 – Channel Inn  
650 Water Street SW, Washington, DC**

10:00 a.m. MOLLUS Mid-Winter Meeting  
 11:30 a.m. Social (cash bar)  
 Noon Lunch  
 MOLLUS/DOLLUS members & spouses only  
 1:00 p.m. MOLLUS/DOLLUS Membership Meeting  
 (Channel Inn)  
 1:45 p.m. Board vans for tour of the Lincoln Cottage at the Old  
 Soldiers' Home  
 Cost: \$25/person for lunch and \$10/person for the tour

**Lincoln Birthday Dinner  
Wednesday, 11 February 2009 – Army & Navy Club  
Farragut Square, 901 17th Street, NW  
Washington, DC**

7:00 p.m. Reception (cash bar)  
 8:00 p.m. Opening Ceremonies  
 (United States Armed Forces Color Guard)  
 8:15 p.m. Formal Dinner (with wine for toasts)  
  
 Place: Army and Navy Club Ballroom (2nd floor)  
 (valet parking \$7)  
 Speaker: To be announced  
 Attire: Black/white tie or uniform with decorations and orders for  
 gentlemen. Formal evening wear for ladies  
 Cost: \$85/person

**The 87th Annual Lincoln Memorial Ceremony  
Thursday, 12 February 2009**

07:00 a.m. Board vans at the Channel Inn  
 08:00 a.m. Lincoln Ceremonies begin  
 (bring warm clothing)  
 09:00 a.m. Tent breakfast on Memorial grounds  
 10:00 a.m. Return to vans for Channel Inn  
  
 Program: Ceremony Honoring President Abraham Lincoln  
 Music prelude by a military service band  
 Joint services color and honor guard  
 (3rd Regiment, Old Guard)  
  
 Gettysburg Address  
 Hon. Frank J. Williams, Chief Justice  
 Rhode Island Supreme Court  
 Placing of wreaths  
  
 Frederick Talley Drum Hunt Award  
 Presented by Karl F. Schaeffer  
 MOLLUS Commander-in-Chief

**Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative  
Committee Luncheon  
Thursday, 12 February 2009 – Channel Inn  
650 Water Street SW, Washington, DC**  
 12:00 noon. Social (cash bar)  
 12:30 p.m. Lunch  
 Speaker: To be announced  
 Cost: \$25/person  
 Guest Parking: Three hours free in Channel Inn Underground  
 Garage



RESERVATION: Lincoln 200th Birthday Activities  
 Wednesday, 11 February 2009  
 Make check (by no later than 5 February 2009) payable to  
 MOLLUS DC  
 Send to Col. Robert D. Pollock, 3504 Wilson Street, Fairfax, VA  
 22030

Registration (MOLLUS/DOLLUS)	No. ____ x \$20 = \$ ____
Lincoln Cottage Tour	No. ____ x \$10 = \$ ____
Lunch (Channel Inn)	No. ____ x \$25 = \$ ____
Dinner (Army & Navy Club)	No. ____ x \$85 = \$ ____
Total	\$ ____

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tel. (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_



Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee Lunch  
 Thursday, 12 February 2009 – Channel Inn  
 Make check (by no later than 5 February 2009) payable to  
 LBNCC  
 Send to Peter Arnott Dixon, 111 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA  
 22314-3803

Lunch (Channel Inn)	No. ____ x \$25 = \$ ____
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### NOTICE

The Winter Issue of  
*The Loyal Legion  
 Journal*  
 will be published in  
 January 2009

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Please send all material to:  
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 Douglassville, PA 19518-1628  
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Miniature Emblem Medal ( <i>Hereditary Membership</i> )*	\$85.00	_____	_____
Large Emblem Medal ( <i>Associate Membership</i> )*	\$160.00	_____	_____
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Blazer Patch	\$15.00	_____	_____
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MOLLUS Note Cards (Pack of 25)	\$ 6.00	_____	_____
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