



LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL



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SUMMER 2012

BATTLE OF SHILOH OR PITTSBURG LANDING. Occupation of Corinth, Miss.

*Continuing our selections from Frank Leslies
"The Soldier in Our Civil War"*

Immediately after the surrender of Fort Donelson General Grant was assigned by General Halleck to the command of the new West Tennessee District, "limits not defined," and set about actively making preparations for the capture of Corinth, which was a point of great strategic value, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Charleston and Memphis railways.

Grant's plans were being extensively and rapidly carried out, when, to the great astonishment of all around him, he was ordered, on the 4th of March, 1862, to turn over his forces to General Charles Ferguson Smith, and to await further instructions at Fort Henry. No reason being assigned for this sudden outranking, General Grant immediately courted an inquiry and asked, meanwhile, to be at once fully relieved from duty. This was not done, however, for Halleck looked into the groundless charges, mainly of neglect, which a jealous fellow-officer had raised, and satisfying himself that nothing

attached to Grant but what was highly commendable, the latter was once more placed in chief command of the district on the 14th of the same month.

Grant set about more vigorously than ever to complete his original plans, and to make up for the delays forcibly incurred, and at the commencement of

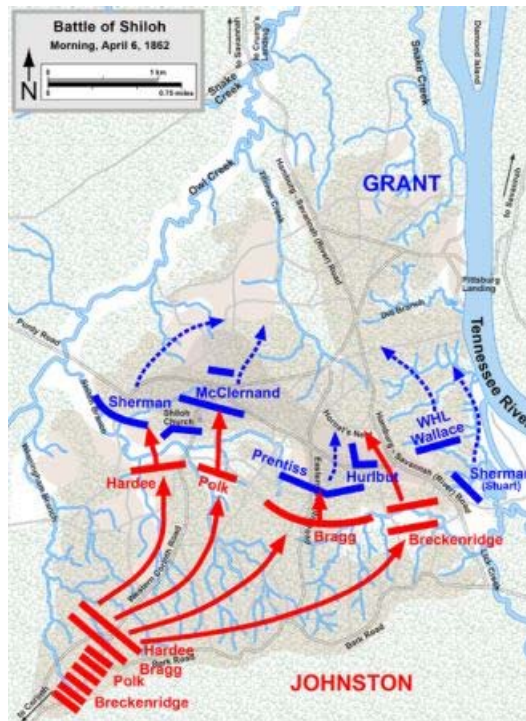
April his army, as well as the two unarmored gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, had arrived at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river. The latter place was a little over twenty miles to the northeast of Corinth, where lay the forces commanded by general Albert Sidney Johnston, and which had just been strengthened by those brought from Island No 10.

General Beauregard had generously declined the offer made him by General Johnston to turn over to him the command of the united [Confederate] forces, having, he said, come to the West to assist Johnston, and not to supersede him.

Grant's army, which represented a total of nearly 45,000 men, lay at Pittsburg

Landing awaiting the arrival of the forces under General Buell, which had left Nashville on the 28th of March and Columbia on the 2nd of April. His intention was to march at once upon Corinth with Buell's reinforcements, and, pending their early arrival, he did

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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, Robert Rock, 68 W. Marion St. Doylestown, OH 44230. 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

This has been an eventful Spring. The Loyal Legion is busy making its presence known around the country, and even outside our borders.

I direct your attention to the article beginning on page 8 in this issue, about the journey of a number of Companions and others to represent the U.S. -- and the Loyal Legion -- in the Sesquicentennial commemoration of the Battle of Puebla, Mexico. The Mexican victory there over the French imperialists on May 5, 1862 materially aided the Union war effort, and cemented a warm relationship between Benito Juarez and Abraham Lincoln. I will just say here: we were part of an extraordinary event.



The Military Order of the Stars and Bars is, in most respects, the analogous organization to the MOLLUS on the Confederate side. At the invitation of the MOS&B leadership, I and several other MOLLUS leaders met with their General Executive Council in Memphis in March. Their desire, as ours, is to work cooperatively as much as possible to advance our common goals of commemoration and remembrance. No such meeting has ever taken place before, to our knowledge, and we believe we have set the basis for future joint efforts and understanding. Together, the two organizations can achieve more. We look forward to that.

The Lincoln Death Day event in Springfield on April 14 was slightly soggy, but a large crowd still honored Lincoln that day. The event is co-sponsored by the Legion and by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. I was honored to lay the MOLLUS wreath that day in Mr. Lincoln's memory.

I will continue to travel to Commandery meetings whenever and wherever possible. If there is an extra chair that you'd like me to fill, just let me know.

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WELCOME NEW COMPANIONS

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since the Spring 2012 issue of the Journal. Commander-in-Chief **Jeffry Burden** extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

Insignia Number//Date//Commandery//Companion
Hereditary (6)

22575	2/1/2012	IL	Kenneth Lee Sherman
22576	2/6/2012	NY	Ryan Bradford Weddle
(Change from Associate)			
22577	2/16/2012	PA	Gary Lee Grove
22578	2/16/2012	VA	Bensley Hammond Longstreet Field
22579	2/16/2012	VA	David Daniel McConaughy
22581	5/11/2012	CA	Timothy Paul Reese
Junior Life Hereditary (1)			
22582	5/19/2012	NY	John Putnam Weddle
Associate (6)			
A258	2/17/2012	WI	Alan Orville Petit
A259	2/16/2012	PA	Blair Kennerly Thron, Jr.
A260	3/16/2012	VA	Brian Lewis Kerns
A261	3/16/2012	VA	Scott Robert Kerns
A262	3/16/2012	VA	Michael Scott Kerns
A263	3/21/2012	OH	Ken L. Freshley
Honorary Posthumous (1)			
22580	4/23/2012	DC	Mario Riestra-Venegas

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.

MOLLUS WEBSITE
Loyal Legion Historical Journal is now online!
<http://www.suvcw.org/mollus/mollus.htm>

Remembering "MOLLUS" In Your Will

After you provide for your family and other matters, would you consider including a memorial gift in you will to our hallowed Order? Your gift to the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund, which is tax deductible, would be used to support the preservation of battlefields, monuments and programs that serve to memorialize the Civil War. In this way you would be perpetuating the memory of your Civil War ancestors and fellow companions.

COMMANDERY NEWS

Pennsylvania Commandery

During the past year, the Pennsylvania Commandery held three major events. We hosted the 2011 Congress in October. We held our Gettysburg Address Commemorative Dinner in November which was held at a Paoli, PA restaurant.

In February, we held our traditional Lincoln's Birthday Dinner at the famed Merion Golf Club, host of the 2013 U.S. Open. Our speaker this time was Gregory J. W. Urwin, Professor of History, Temple University. His topic was "Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind: Abraham Lincoln as a War President." You may have seen him on a variety of History Channel documentaries adding comments along the way.

The Pennsylvania Commandery awarded 15 ROTC medals at 12 colleges this year. Jr. Vice Commander Tee Adams has dramatically increased the number of these awards in recent years.



We are involved in the relocating of the "Silent Sentry," a statue that used to mark a MOLLUS plot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. In the 1980's the statue was vandalized and removed to a foundry for repair. Its granite base was removed and used for the John Gibbon monument in Gettysburg. Mount Moriah Cemetery has been extremely neglected for years and

it is over grown with weeds, trees, etc. Companion Drew Techner is working to have the Veteran's Administration care for the plot.

We are in discussions considering the idea of leasing our Silent Sentry to be placed at Laurel Hill Cemetery to mark a GAR plot, a cemetery under perpetual care and located in a more secure part of the city.

Recorder James Loudon is involved in a project to recover the gravestones of several MOLLUS members. In 1956 a Philadelphia cemetery was condemned and removed for the immediate expansion of Temple University. During the time of the exhumation of the graves the unclaimed tombstones were dumped into the Delaware River to protect the foundation of the Betsy Ross Bridge that was soon to be built there. About 50 of these tombstones are clearly visible today on the Philadelphia shoreline of the river, several of which we have identified as MOLLUS members. Since then there have been no indications that any political figure or city agency has come forward to remedy the situation which is the focus and goal of the Pennsylvania Commandery.

Several members set up a recruiting / information table at a PA Civil War reenactment. The weather was cold and windy which limited spectator attendance.

We just completed a "Sales" card our members can take in their pockets or kits. Then when someone asks, they can pull one out and hand them more information to take home. The card directs them to our website, and talks about the membership options.

The Pennsylvania Commandery is focused on a sense of vitality for the present and preparation for the future. The essence of

survival, which is the most important goal for all organizations in our changing times, is to recognize important elements and retain them and be willing to change those elements which are less important. This we in the Pennsylvania Commandery are attempting to do.

Ohio Commandery

The spring meeting of the Ohio Commandery was held at Jakes Restaurant in Wooster, OH. Members enjoyed lunch, held their meeting and viewed the film "The Great Locomotive Chase." The Ohio Commandery wishes to invite any interested Companions to their Fall Meeting to be held on September 22nd at the National Cemetery in Rittman, OH.

Wisconsin Commandery

As part of an effort to expand cooperation between MOLLUS and the SUVCW some joint efforts have been undertaken. The Wisconsin Commandery has several members who are also part of the SUVCW. The presentation of ROTC badges has been one of the joint activities in the past.



The Northwest Battalion of ROTC comprised of companies from UW-Eau Clair, UW-Stout and UW- River Falls held it's Sixth

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Annual Military Ball on 18 February and awarded the MOLLUS Medal to Jon Griffith, UW-River Falls and the SUVCW Medal to Tim Nelson, UW-Stout.

The medals were presented by Paul Johnson, SVC of the Wis. Commandery and member of Old Abe Camp 8, S.U.V.C.W.

The MOLLUS recipient, Jon Griffith, is a Math major. He's a sophomore, from Spooner, WI, and a 4-year scholarship winner. He'll be going to the Ukraine, Russia, this summer through the Cultural Understanding & Language Proficiency (CULP) program. The Sons recipient, Tim Nelson majors in Business



Administration, and comes from Augusta, WI. He's a superb runner who won the 2011 WIAC) Cross Country Athlete of the Year. Tim also ran as our ROTC Homecoming King candidate and came in second place. The Homecoming theme this year was "Peace, Love, and Stout" and Tim dressed up in a long blond wig (with headband) and a really great outfit!

Geno-A-Rama

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society held its annual 2 day event "Gene-a-Rama" April 28 and 29th and the KI Convention Center in Downtown Green Bay. MOLLUS and the SUVCW appeared as joint Exhibitors. Figuring that a group of genealogist could be a prime target for membership, representatives of both groups appeared with WiFi

equipped laptops, brochures, relevant handouts and "how can we help you smiles"

Those manning the computers actually were able to find a few relatives for people who did not believe they had any. The booth was adjacent to the Sons the American Revolution. On Sunday the SAR and the SUVCW did gain a member when a Marine Corps Veteran mom came through with her Marine son, who is headed to Afghanistan, to make sure he had all of his paper work correct and ready to send in before deployment.

Manning the booth on Saturday was WI MOLLUS Commander Vince Barker and SVC Paul Johnson along with MOLLUS Assoc. member Alan Petit. On Sunday SVC Johnson and MOLLUS member Alan Petit returned with two other SUVCW members. Both the WI Commandery and Camp 8 are looking for future collaborative projects and an effort will be made to extend invitation to include the whole WI Department of the SUVCW.



MI Commandery

**PCinC Harrison
Recognized by Hereditary
Society Community**

On April 11, 2012, Immediate Past Commander-in-Chief Keith G. Harrison was honored with his

induction into the Hereditary Society Community of the United States of America (HSC) at its Annual Dinner and Awards Ceremony in



Washington DC. The recognition was in reference to his many years of dedicated leadership and service to the hereditary community with special emphasis on his work in both the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. He was presented with a beautiful plaque by the HSC.



Virginia Commandery

The Virginia Commandery awarded five ROTC Medals of Merit to cadets at three Army ROTC battalions in the Commonwealth. Emily Sikorski, of Mary Baldwin College's "Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership" (VWIL) received the award on March 30 from Companion Edmund Potter. In April, Cadets Aleca R. Blaisdell-Black of the College of William & Mary, and Derrick O. Adams of Christopher Newport University, received medals and certificates. Their two schools comprise the "Revolutionary Guards Battalion". And, from the "Spider

Battalion” based at the University of Richmond, freshman Joshua R. Gaskill of Hampden-Sydney College and sophomore Clyde E. Richards III of Virginia Commonwealth University received their honors at the Battalion’s



award ceremony on March 30, at Fort Lee near Petersburg.

Photo is of Cadet Gaskill

Commander Richard Bishop helped organize a memorial service and grave marking for Col. Clinton Cilley, a Medal of Honor recipient, at Cilley’s Hickory, N.C. gravesite. Cilley served in



Photo shows VA Commander Bishop (left) and CinC Burden (rear) with young descendants of Col. Cilley

the 2nd Minnesota Infantry, and received the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions at the Battle of Chickamauga. Members of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Cilley was a member, placed an SAR medallion on his grave marker. Cilley became a lawyer and judge in Hickory

after the War.

MO Commandery

General William T. Sherman's Birthday Ceremony, Sunday February 26th at Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis, MO.

The grand procession started at the main gate by a signal of the cannon. In all just over 100 participants and



guests in attendance including six MO MOLLUS members and one DOLLUS. Various Civil War units participated including MO MOLLUS, the SUVCW Camps: Sherman, Grant, and Wilhelmi Camps SUVCW, the 4th Military District SVR, Co. M, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Turner Brigade which includes men of the 17th and 34th. CSA 9th Sharpshooters (who have also been a part of this observance since the beginning in 1979). Prayers, wreaths, speaker, artillery salute, rifle salutes, and taps were all part of the program. The sponsor was the William T. Sherman, Billy Yank, Camp #65, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War with Camp but ironically the following in the program are all also MO MOLLUS members.

MC: Joseph Difani, Jr.
 Prayer: Joseph Difani, Sr.
 Program: Jack Grothe
 Singing: Joseph Difani, Jr.,



Taps: Jack Grothe, and Douglas Niermeyer Dan Jackson

The program included a the life of William T. Sherman and of Past MO CDR Charles Funck who was a backbone helping manage these Ceremony's from 1979 until his death in 2011. A post fellowship was held at Cristo's Restaurant afterwards.

With the passing of Charles Funck we have a new Commander:

Todd Jason Wilkinson,
 MO Commander of MOLLUS
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 (417) 890-5653 (home)
 carthagelightguard@yahoo.com

Massachusetts Commandery

In February we had another successful “Lincoln Day” in Hingham, MA. I presented the wreath Honoring our 16th President and Recorder Welch provided some of his original artifacts for our display table, which was well attended.

On April 9th, I represented MOLLUS at the “kickoff” event of the Massachusetts CW Sesquicentennial Commission. Governor Deval Patrick spoke briefly and read the Gettysburg Address. Several activities were announced such as:

Renovation of some monu-

(Continued on page 7)

ments and plaques.

A “Treasures in your Attic” program, encouraging people to bring out their artifacts and allow them to be displayed at public places such as libraries and town halls.

An October symposium which will involve educators from Harvard and Boston University, among others.

On September 22nd, there will be a reenactment of Abraham Lincoln’s 1848 speech given in Boston’s Tremont Temple. The original event was part of a nine city tour of Massachusetts cities, stumping for Zachary Taylor for President. It will feature the nationally known Lincoln living historian, Mr. James Getty of Gettysburg, PA.

Bayard Lincoln continues to prove that he has earned the MOLLUS Meritorious Service Medal, for all the work he does to prepare for the annual ROTC awards at MIT, Northeastern, and Amherst. This year, Brendan O’Connell assisted with presentations.

We received a letter from the Pennsylvania Commandery, requesting that Massachusetts relinquish 2015 as our hosting year for the National Congress. The long history of commemorating such events as the upcoming 150th anniversary of the founding of MOLLUS was cited. After careful consideration at our annual meeting held on May 5th, our Board of Officers agreed that 2014 would be an equally valid year for Massachusetts to host, and the Pennsylvania Commandery has been so notified.

Also at our annual meeting, companions elected to our Board of Officers for 1 year terms were:



- Commander – Frederick A. Stevens, Jr.
- Vice-Commander – Bradford H. Blaser
- Treasurer – David O. Whittemore
- Recorder – Edward F. Welch
- For 3-year terms:**
- Councilor – Bayard R. Lincoln
- Councilor – Joel A. Rodgers
- Councilor – Brendan H. O’Connell

Creation of the website
www.ma.org

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Remember: Sesquicentennial programs and commemorations are all around us now. There’s never been a better time to take part in city, county and state events. Get involved, wear your Legion insignia with pride, and let us know what you are doing. And, make plans to attend the MOLLUS Congress in Rhode Island in October. It’s shaping up to be a stellar meeting.

Loyally,
Jeffry C. Burden
Commander-in-Chief

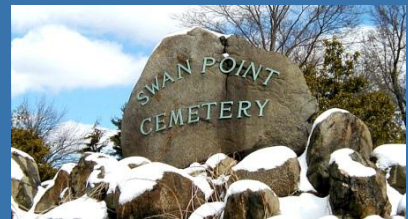


SITES TO BE VISITED DURING 2012 CONVENTION IN RI.

SWAN POINT CEMETERY

<http://swanpointcemetery.com/>

Established in 1846, Swan Point Cemetery is a tranquil, meticulously maintained, 200-acre garden cemetery located in the northeast corner of Providence, Rhode Island. Listed on



the National Register of Historic Places, Swan Point is a nonsectarian cemetery and welcomes people of all races and religions.

NEWPORT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

<http://www.usnwc.edu/About/History.aspx>

October 6, 1884, Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler signed General Order 325, which began by simply stating: "A college is hereby established for an advanced course of professional study for naval officers, to be known as the Naval War College." The order went on to assign "the principal building on Coaster's Harbor Island, Newport, R.I."—the Newport Asylum for the Poor, built in 1820—to its use and "Commodore Stephen B. Luce . . . to duty as president of the college." Such were the humble beginnings of what is now the oldest continuing institution of its kind in the world.



MOLLUS Attends Cinco de Mayo Celebration

Submitted by Commander Jeffry Burden

The United States was proudly represented during the Sesquicentennial observance of the Battle of Puebla -- the "Cinco de Mayo" battle -- in Mexico in May 5, 2012. And it was a contingent organized and led by Loyal Legion members that represented us so ably.



Companion Eric Rojo of the District of Columbia Commandery worked for many months, with the able assistance of his daughter Cristina, to arrange funding from the government of the state of Puebla (in which is located the city of Puebla), and to manage the logistics of a Loyal Legion contingent to travel there. There, our many activities culminated at the main national observance of the Battle anniversary: a parade before Presidente Felipe Calderon and hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic citizens. They celebrated a stunning Mexican victory over the French Army not only delayed Napoleon III's imperial ambitions, but also delayed any substantial French assistance to the Confederate government for a year or more. That outcome is believed to have had a significant impact on the course of our Civil War.

Besides Companion Rojo, I was joined on this trip by Senior Vice CinC Kinny Post, Junior Vice CinC Jim Simmons, PCinC Keith Harrison, and Companions Lee Stone, Peter Dixon and his wife Joan, Linn Malaznik and his wife Maria, Adam Gaines, and Will Tisch; SUVCW members Gene Mortorff, Tom Helmantoler, Mace Gjerman, and Jamin Gjerman; 4th Texas re-enactor unit members John Fross and Tony Cobb; and famed Lincoln impersonator Michael Krebs. Most of this group formed the marching contingent on May 5.

The threat of ash from an erupting volcano on May 3 forced our arrival to change from Puebla's airport to Mexico City. Once through customs, the weary group found the charter bus that delivered us to Puebla in the early morning of May 4. Turn-around was swift, as the Legion hosted a formal welcome breakfast just a few hours later. Chief among our guests were Congressman Mario Riestra, and Alejandro Montiel-Bonilla, representing the State of Puebla Education Secretary. Companion Rojo presented a series of special gifts, including busts of Lincoln, to mark the events of the weekend.

A walking tour of the streets of Puebla followed, the stuccoed walls of her buildings often covered in shades of orange, red, green, and even light blues and yellows. The city was founded in 1531 as a new Spanish settlement -- not on the foundations of an older Aztec city -- and the street and architecture reflect a strong and consistent Continental sense. Stops included the Puebla State Congress; a busy civic artists' colony; the Rosary Chapel in the Church of Santo Domingo (the Chapel largely decorated with gold leaf!); the Palafox Library (oldest in the Americas with its original location, shelving and furniture); and the Museum Jose Luis Bello y Zetina, a home-turned-museum which provided a glimpse of upper class life in Puebla in the mid-20th century. A well-earned lunch at "Que Chula es Puebla" featured "chiles en nogada" -- green poblano chiles stuffed with meat and dried fruits, covered in white walnut sauce, topped with red pomegranate seeds. It was delicious -- and patriotically red, white and green.

All of this time, we became more acquainted with

(Continued on page 9)



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Carlos Villar and Hessa Fernandez, who for all three days in Puebla acted as guides and mentors for the visitors while providing logistical support for Eric. Their help was invaluable, and we are proud and pleased to call them friends.

Puebla State Education Secretary Luis Maldonado, an Honorary Companion of the Order and the man who had helped make the trip possible, unavoidably missed the breakfast on Friday the 4th but was able to join us for a brief meeting late that afternoon. We had the chance to show our appreciation, and exchange gifts. As he made the rounds of all guests, he made it clear he wished to be addressed as “Companion Maldonado”!

After freshening up, we made our way through tight security to the Cathedral of Puebla for a gala concert. We, along with President Calderon and a host of other dignitaries, listened to selections from Beethoven, Debussy, and Mexican composer Jose Pablo Moncyo Garcia, topped with Tchaikovsky’s “1812 Overture” (written to commemorate another French defeat.) The bells of the Cathedral pealed as the Overture reached its dramatic finish. It was an absolutely stirring sight and sound.

The evening was still young, and we again found ourselves in the company of the President, this time at a gala dinner in the city convention center. Music, song, dancers, and the rousing words of General Zaragoza, the victor of Puebla, filled the night. An eight-course meal enthralled us, washed down finally with servings of sorbet and mixcal (a distillate of the agave plant, and very potent.)

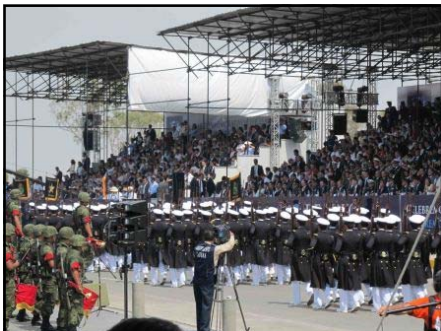


The following morning, we pushed through huge crowds to either take seats in a grandstand near the two forts that were the principal battleground on Maya 5, 1862; or to line up to march. To watch the parade, as the MOLLUS officers did, was to see a representative display of Mexican military pride: her elite troops, her young army and navy cadets, and her various other military components, including a heavy dose of rolling and flying firepower. That portion of the parade was followed by floats and costumed participants telling the story of Mexico, from the earliest days of settlement into the 20th Century,

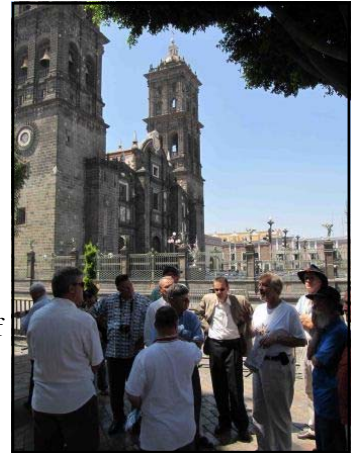
with a heavy emphasis on the French Intervention of the 1860s.

As for the marchers’ experience? I’ll draw from the “after action reports” of SUVCW National Secretary and MOLLUS applicant Eugene Mortorff, and also PCinC Harrison, to tell that part of the story:

“We were near the back of the parade, but that was planned, as the content of the parade reflected the turn of events leading to and following the actual battle. Our part dealt with President Lincoln’s relationship with Mexican President Juarez. They helped us by delaying and keeping the French from assisting the Confederates in our Civil War. We, in turn, sent them arms, money and soldiers to help them remove the French and reclaim their Country.



Our section of the parade was composed of about 150 teens dressed as paperboys announcing the results of the battle and the significance of the battle to the Confederacy, the Union, and President Lincoln. That was followed by about 20 middle school girls carrying banners with pictures of ‘Lincoln and Juarez’. Following the kids were Abraham Lincoln (portrayed by Michael Krebs) and Will Tisch and Gene Mortorff serving as guards for the President. This was followed PCinC Keith leading the 7-man color guard composed of Linn Malaznik, Lee Stone, Tom Helmantoler, Mace Gjerman, Jamin Gjerman, John Fross and Tony Cobb.



(Continued on page 19)



2012 Rhode Island MOLLUS-DOLLUS 127th Congress Events Itinerary



October 18, 2012, Thursday, *A Special Treat for Early Attendees in Honor of the Order's First Ever Visit to Rhode Island*
Early Registration MOLLUS/DOLLUS: Begins on Thursday for early arrivals and will continue through Saturday morning in a designated area on the 1st floor lobby area of the hotel. Welcome to Rhode Island tokens and tourism info will be given to all those registered.

***** *The Rhody Excursion:*** For early arrivals at **2 pm** a *special afternoon bus trip to Rhode Island's historic Swan Point Cemetery* in Providence is planned, where most of the notable RI Civil War Veterans are buried, cemetery tour provided by Companion John T. Duchesneau. The bus will also take visitors to see the *Civil War displays at the RI State House* and the *Civil War monuments* (the Soldiers & Sailors Monument, the General Burnside Monument & the Col. Henry Harrison Young Monument) in Providence Kennedy Square.

October 19, 2012, Friday, *Registration tote-bags include RI tourist info, a commemorative wine, RI pin & name tag with ribbon*

I. *Normal Registration MOLLUS/DOLLUS:* The Main Registration will be in the Hotel Lobby: **10 am to 2 pm**

II. *MOLLUS wreath laying ceremony at the General George Sears Greene Cemetery* at **2 pm**, followed by a gathering at **Warwick City Hall** to see the Greene Civil War Display, to be greeted by members of the Warwick City Council, with a short lecture by RI Civil War author Less Rolston. Returning to the hotel to refresh at 5 pm.

III. *Evening Welcome to Rhode Island Cocktail & Hors d'oeuvres Reception at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, 7 pm.* The Commander-in-Chief will be presented several *Rhode Island Government Proclamations* on behalf of the Governor, the US Senate, the US Congress, both Houses of the RI General Assembly (the Speaker of the House & State Senate Deputy Majority Leader) as well as the Mayors of Warwick, Cranston, Providence and Newport. RI MOLLUS will present the Commander-in-Chief a current US Flag flown over the Civil War period Fort Adams Museum in Newport to thank MOLLUS for visiting the Ocean State for the first time ever.

October 20, 2012, Saturday *Morning Breakfast: 7 am* Hotel Restaurants *Optional Choice*

IV. *Morning Meeting Sessions:* Two spacious rooms with breakfast pastry and coffee are reserved for MOLLUS & DOLLUS at the hotel for meetings from **8 am to 1 pm**. There are 2 eateries on premises and we have preliminary arrangements to dine in one of the facilities for lunch. Guests not attending the trip to Newport may dine in the hotel for lunch and are responsible for own lunch costs. **V. *A bus trip to the Newport Naval War College*** is scheduled to depart at **1:30 pm** and will return to the hotel by shuttle by about 4:30 pm. Included with the excursion a boxed lunch with refreshments will be served aboard the bus so attendees may eat lunch on the trip to Newport.

V. *Pre-banquet cocktail at hour* at the hotel starts at **6:30pm**

VI. *MOLLUS/DOLLUS Banquet, 7 pm* DINNER in the Grand Banquet Room, Present the Colors/Invocation;

Keynote Speaker: At 8 pm Chief Justice Retired, Frank J. Williams as State Chairman, will speak about the RI Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration Commission and RI in the Civil War.

CnC & MOLLUS Awards **9 pm**; Benediction & Retire Colors **10:30 pm**

October 21, 2012, Sunday

VII. *Farewell Breakfast:* 8:30 am scheduled at the hotel. At 9 am the Providence Brigade Band will perform a short Civil War Period concert and give a brief lecture about collecting period instruments and impart the knowledge about period music.

VIII. *Governor Sprague Mansion Museum:* An optional tour and lecture for those interested and intending to take a later flight or departure home. For those interested to see perhaps Rhode Island's greatest Civil War icon and home of two Governors, a bus will take attendees from the hotel to the Mansion. Guest Lecturer, officer of the RI Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration Commission, Founder of the RI Civil War Roundtable and Civil War Author/Historian Mark Dunkelman.

NOTE All reservations must be arranged directly through the hotel, i.e. length of stay and exact room needs. All fees are the lowest available anywhere else in the State: \$119 standard room rate (rate available 3 days prior and 3 days after) with a cut off reservation date of September 18, 2012. Check in time: 3pm; checkout time: 11am. The Crowne Plaza Hotel is located 2.32 miles from TF Green Airport and also provides free shuttle service to and from the airport only. The airport also connects with airport Amtrak train services; cabs are available for those wanting extra transportation services if the hotel shuttle is not immediately available up guest arrival. Anyone wishing to take the train directly into Providence will have to take their own cab to/from the hotel. Hotel rooms are blocked Tuesday October 16th through Tuesday October 23rd for the 19th through 21st Congress.

2012 REGISTRATION FORM**127th NATIONAL CONGRESS CROWNE PLAZA HOTEL, WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND**

Registration Includes a special-complimentary MOLLUS Congress/Sesquicentennial Commemoration limited edition bottle of Rhode Island wine with your event gift bag of Rhode Island visitation material.

Congress Registration FEE: \$55.00; See Schedule For Details

NAME: _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

October 18, 2012, Thursday

(Optional, for Early Arrivals) a RI Civil War Sesquicentennial State House & Swan Point Historic Cemetery Tour
TOUR BUS FEE Per Person \$10.00; Total Amount _____ Total Number of Attendees: _____

October 19, 2012, Friday, Official Commencement of Congress

Trip to the General Greene Cemetery, CnC Wreath Laying Ceremony & Visitation to Greene Display at Warwick City Hall
TOUR BUS FEE Per Person \$5.00; Total Number of Attendees: _____

Evening Welcome Reception At The Crowne Plaza Hotel:

FEE Per Person \$15.00; Total Number of Attendees: _____

October 20, 2012, Saturday

Morning MOLLUS & DOLLUS Business Meetings: 8 am to 1 pm

Afternoon Bus Trip To The Newport Naval War College & Boxed Lunch: All Transportation, Food & Tour

TOUR BUS FEE Per Person \$40.00; Total Number of Attendees: _____

Banquet & Award Ceremonies: FEE Per Person \$65.00; Number of Attendees: _____ Total Amount \$ _____

DINNER Preferences: ___ Prime Rib ___ Chicken Marsala ___ Scrod

October 21, 2012, Sunday, Closing Day of Congress

Farewell Breakfast: with a mini-concert & lecture by the Providence Brigade (Civil War) Band

FEE Per Person \$25.00; Total Number of Attendees: _____

(For Those Staying An Extra Day or Evening Departures):

Optional Afternoon Trip to Governor Sprague Mansion Cranston

TOUR BUS FEE Per Person \$15.00; Total Number of Attendees: _____

Deadline For Advanced Crowne Plaza Hotel Room Reservations: September 18, 2012

Crowne Plaza Hotel Room Rate: Rate for attendees registering prior to reservation deadline, **\$119 per night** plus tax. Hotel contacts are: The Front Desk to book reservations or Michelle Sartrys, Sales Group Director, for more information. The Crowne Plaza Hotel is located at 801 Greenwich Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886, (401) 732-6000. Rooms are blocked Thursday through Sunday only. **Check in time: 3pm; checkout time: 11am.** The Crowne Plaza Hotel is located 2.32 miles from TF Green Airport and also provides free shuttle service to and from the airport only. The airport also connects to the Warwick Amtrak train station. Taxi-cabs are available for those wanting other transportation services to and from the airport and train station in Warwick. Anyone wishing to take the train directly into Providence will have to take their own cab to/from the hotel. The \$119 room rate is also available to MOLLUS/DOLLUS attendees 3 days prior and 3 days after the booked event for those wanting to come to Rhode Island early and stay late provided reservations are made **prior to September 18, 2012.**

***NOTE:** We cannot guarantee room availability at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Warwick after the stated Room Reservation Deadline. If you call the hotel after the room reservation deadline and no rooms are available at the Crowne Plaza there are several other hotels near the Crowne Plaza and airport. Please try to Pre-Register for the Congress and make your room reservations before the deadline. If you plan to arrive early or stay after the Congress (the 18th-21st) you need to contact the Crowne Plaza early for extended room bookings.

***Except Hotel-- All MOLLUS Payments: Please Make All Checks Payable to RI MOLLUS,** C/O Gregg or Mary Mierka, Governor Sprague Mansion, 1351 Cranston St. Cranston, RI 02920, (401) 944-9226 RIBatteryA@verizon.net

(Continued from page 1)

not deem it necessary to construct any earthworks or other temporary means of defense.

Upon learning of the intended junction of the two armies, however, General Beauregard decided to move immediately from Corinth, and not only prevent their union, but, if possible, to first attack and defeat Grant's force, and then to likewise successfully engage Buell's army, which, it was thought, could not reach the ground before the 7th of April.

Orders were accordingly given at one o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, under the supposition that the entire Confederate force could be in the vicinity of Shiloh Church very early on the 5th, when the battle would be opened. But the delays incident to the movement of an army of nearly 40,000 men, coupled with difficulties arising from a very heavy rainstorm on the 4th, prevented the concentration of the advancing forces at the intended point until late on the afternoon of the following day. On the same evening, Buell's army of nearly 23,000 men had, by steady marching through bad roads, succeeded in reaching Savannah, only eight miles away on the opposite side of the river. There his



Albert Sidney Johnston

army encamped, for no suitable transports were yet in readiness to convey it across.

The Confederate army was now opposing Grant's forces, and under General Albert Sydney Johnston, with General P.G.T. Beauregard second in command. Several regiments joined the army on the march to Corinth, increasing the effective force present on the field to 40,335. Colonel Hill's Tennessee regiment joined

during the engagement on Sunday.

At about three o'clock on Sunday morning, April 6th, the Confederate army moved forward very quietly in three lines of battle, General Hardee's being in the lead, across the Corinth Road, while Polk's forces were deployed on his left toward Owl Creek, and Bragg's division stood on his right opposite Ridge Road, with Breckinridge's reserves extending behind Bragg's right wing toward Lick Creek. At about five o'clock all was in readiness for the attack. General Hardee's pickets drove in those of General Prentiss, and a few minutes later the active Confederate line followed. Almost simultaneously the Confederate brigades of Anderson and Pond attacked the left of Sherman's division, posted a little beyond the Shiloh Church, and fell upon

Prentiss's force, which lay below, and almost in a line with Sherman's, across the Ridge Road.

The attack proved a complete surprise, although the Federals should have been warned of the danger threatening them by an injudicious reconnaissance which some of the cavalry of Bragg's division had previously made in force, and during which they had captured one officer and several men.

The Confederate onslaught was so fiercely made, that Colonel Hildebrandt's brigade, largely composed of raw troops, fled back in dismay. The First and the



SHILOH BATTLESITE, WHERE THE BATTLE OF SHILOH COMMENCED, APRIL 6th, 1862.
From a sketch by H. S. Galt.

Fourth Brigades, under Colonels McDowell and Buckland, which had just about completed a new line, were likewise rapidly forced back, with the loss of a battery, upon McClelland's division. The latter lay in the rear of Prentiss's force, and had been called up to assist Sherman on the left, while Hurlbut was asked to come to the aid of Prentiss.

By seven o'clock the whole of Sherman's line and McClelland's left were engaged. With the aid of Taylor's Chicago Battery of heavy guns, which deployed with admirable execution, the troops now held their ground well, encouraged as they were by General Sherman himself, who was seen exposed in the very thickest of the fight, although he had been shot through the hand very early in the action.

Two hours later, Hardee's full column and part of Bragg's force had emerged from the woods opposite Sherman's extreme left, and engaged the latter while Polk was moving toward Sherman's rear. The Federal columns had been hurriedly reorganized by General Grant, who had joined Sherman without delay upon hearing the sound of battle. Grant had sent orders to General Lewis Wallace to come up from Crump's Landing, and a new line had been formed upon a ridge in advance of Snake Creek, where the Confederates were ably held in check, but the remainder of Bragg's division had in the meantime thrown nearly its whole weight upon Prentiss's First Brigade under Colonel

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)

Peabody, threatening to overcome it, and make an opening to the river.

Hurlbut had, at the first attack, sent only his second Brigade, under Colonel Veatch; but these not proving sufficient, the First and the Third Brigades, under Colonels Williams and Lauman, had followed, too late, however, to do much, if any, good, nor did Prentiss's Second Brigade or General McArthur's brigade of W.H.L. Wallace's division help matters. McArthur had been sent to help Stuart's brigade of Sherman's division, which had injudiciously been placed beyond a large intervening gap on the Hamburg Road, and was then in danger of being cut off. Mistaking the road, however, he had, like Colonel Miller, come upon a large force of Confederates, which had compelled both brigades to fall back.

An overwhelming force had, meanwhile, been opposed to Prentiss's First Brigade, which had become entirely separated from the rest, and had to fight its way unaided. With his few regiments, Prentiss maintained his ground for several hours, fighting steadily all the while, until his rear being gained by the Confederates, the force was completely surrounded, and he was compelled to surrender.

Colonel Everett Peabody was killed early in the action. He had gone forward with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, and by the steadiness, with which they met the Confederate fire, had prevented what might well have proved a total surprise to the Federals.

After the division of Prentiss's force, Stuart's brigade was compelled to fall back from ridge to ridge until almost entirely out of the field, the main attack of the successful Confederates being, however, directed against the remainder of McClernand's forces, then well stationed along the Corinth and Pittsburg Landing roads.

Fresh Confederate regiments were so ably directed at this point, that McClernand soon had to give way to the superior numbers, and by eleven o'clock his army was on a line with that of General Hurlbut.

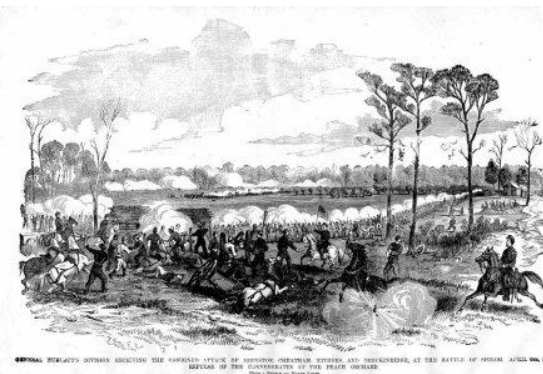
At noon, the Confederates held possession of the camps which McClernand, Prentiss, Sherman, and Stuart, had occupied in the morning, and in addition to the capture already mentioned, had taken many prisoners, nearly half of both McAllister's and Schwartz's artillery, besides several of Dresser's cannons, some caissons, and a large number of horses.

There remained almost intact, and within reach, but two divisions, those of General Hurlbut and W.H.L. Wallace, which, with the remnants of Prentiss's army, covered the depots of stores and ammunition, as well as the transports. Wallace had closed up the gap on

Hurlbut's left, and was strongly stationed with the batteries of Richardson, Stone and Webber, under major Canvender.

The object of the Confederates was to turn the left of the Federals, and to drive them down to the river after capturing their base at the Landing. Opposite Hurlbut stood Johnston, with the divisions of Generals Cheatham, Withers and Breckinridge. These were hurled against the Federal line, and the battle commenced anew, raging fiercely all the afternoon. The chief objective appeared to be Hurlbut's artillery, which, admirably located and served, was doing great damage.

An assault was made upon the latter, but was repulsed with great loss. The attack was renewed again and again, but unavailingly, as the Federals were unflinching. For a long while they maintained a successful resistance, and with the signal aid afforded them by Mann's Ohio Battery of light guns, especially while deployed at the Peach Orchard, they held their



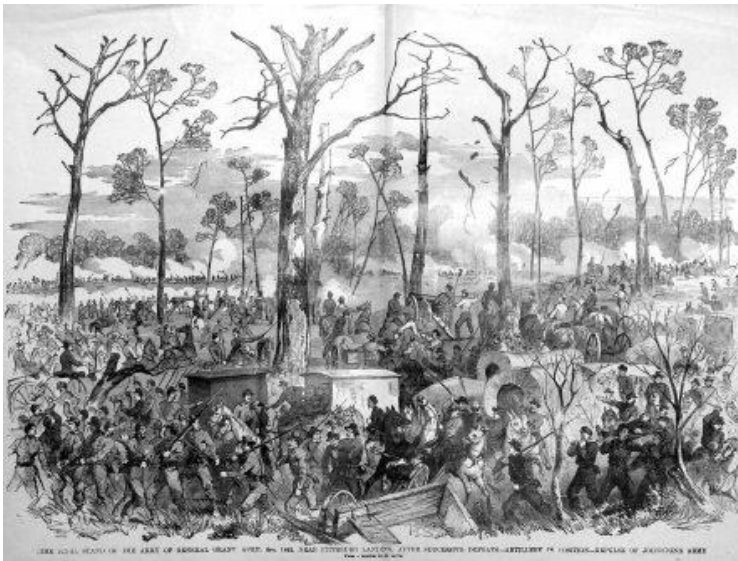
ground doggedly. Superior numbers of Confederates, which had forced back the right of the line, soon commenced an attack upon their flanks, however, and after battling through burning woods and across several heavy ridges, pressed them further toward the river. Here the remnants of McClernand's and of Sherman's armies soon had to follow them.

By five o'clock the Federals, after their persistent fighting across all the ridges and roads, and losing nearly 4,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, were huddled together in a confused mass upon a plateau near the high banks of the Landing, as well as under the banks along the river close by the transports.

For a while all efforts to reform the troops proved unavailing. There was no time to lose, however, as the Confederates could not but soon follow up the advantages gained. A stand must be made at all cost, pending the arrival of some of Buell's forces, of which the vanguard was already in sight. The remnants of the

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13) army were finally crowded inside a semi-circle, hurriedly formed, with some heavy artillery that had been parked at the Landing, as well as with the guns that had been brought in from the field, and under the direction of Colonel J. D. Webster, Grant's chief of staff, the guns were mounted upon a line of earthworks thrown up while the Confederates were



completing arrangements for a final assault. These guns had scarcely been placed in position when the Confederates again appeared in force, and opened a vigorous fire upon the Federals, which the latter promptly met.

Just then the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, under command of Lieutenant William Gwin, were afforded the opportunity they had been all day looking for. They, too, responded to the Confederate fire, and by unexpectedly hurling their eight-inch shell and sixty-four pound shot up the hill, created dismay throughout the ranks in which they were rapidly falling.

Toward evening the head of Nelson's Fourth Division of Buell's army came upon the scene. It had hurried along the overflowed roads on the opposite side of the river, and after dropping the artillery, which they found they could not drag along quickly enough, the men were ferried across in time to aid the well nigh disconcerted Federals.

As Ammen's brigade rushed quickly to the front, new life seemed to spring through the huddled troops. The Confederates attempted time and time again to assault the Federal position across the wooded ravine that now separated them, and had once nearly succeeded in turning the Federal right, but with the aid of Ammen's three regiments they were beaten back, retiring altogether at about nine o'clock, when the fire ceased.

Lewis Wallace, whom Grant had ordered in the morning to come up from Crump's Landing and form on the right, reached the Landing at nightfall, and was then severely censured for his apparent failure to carry out orders. He explained, however, that after leaving

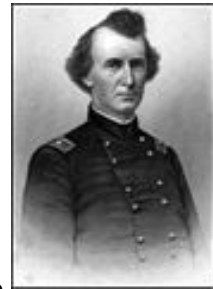
two of his regiments at Crump's Landing, he had put his entire division in motion immediately upon receiving Grant's order, the roar of battle quickening his steps toward what he believed was the nearest point to the right of the Federal army.

After marching about six miles, Captain John A. Rawlins, Grant's adjutant-general, had overtaken him, and stated that, by reason

of the successful advance of the Confederates, the Federal right had become the Confederate rear, in the direction of which he was advancing. He had then retraced his steps, crossed Snake Creek by the river road, and reached the Landing without loss of time.

The night closed with the Confederates occupying the former Federal camps, upon which the gunboats kept a running fire till the next morning. The Confederate losses had been very great, indeed, the most important being that of their commander-in-chief. General A. S. Johnston had been killed during the afternoon, while almost recklessly exposing himself while directing the movements of his troops. The chief command had then devolved upon General Beauregard, whose headquarters were established at the Shiloh Church.

On the Federal side, General W.H.L. Wallace had been mortally wounded, while endeavoring to stem the advance of Generals Polk and Hardee's forces upon his own and those of General Sherman, his place being taken by Colonel J. M. Tuttle who had previously headed to First Brigade.



W.H.L. Wallace

Monday, April 7th, found the contending armies established upon new lines, arranged with great difficulty during the dark and very stormy night that had followed the previous day's battle.

The incessant firing of the gunboats had compelled the Confederates to abandon fully one-half the ground

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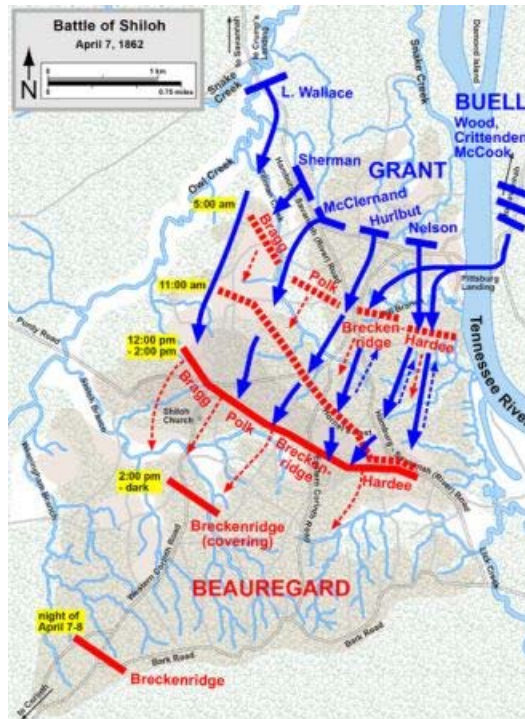
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they had previously gained, and they were now stationed a little in advance of the camps originally occupied by Sherman, McClelland and Prentiss. General Hardee held the right of the line with his own division, having on the extreme right of the latter both Chalmers's and Jackson's brigades belonging to Withers's division, and next to these came Breckinridge's and Polk's forces, the last named being reduced by Clark's division, which, with the remainder of Bragg's troops, occupied the extreme left.

The remainder of Buell's forces had been arriving by land and water during the entire night, and at break of day the Federals had the Fourth Brigade of McCook's division, and the comparatively fresh divisions of Generals Nelson and Crittenden of Buell's army, as well as Lewis Wallace's division of Grant's army, in position for a renewal of the conflict. The Fifth and Sixth Brigades of McCook's division could not be brought up until about eight o'clock in the morning. The First Division of Buell's army, commanded by General George H. Thomas, was too far in the rear to take part in Monday's engagement, and but one brigade, Colonel G.D. Wagner's of General T.J. Wood's division, arrived in time to participate actively in the pursuit of the Confederates at the close of the action.

The Federal line was almost perpendicular to the river, and extended from the Hamburg and Purdy Road to near Owl Creek. Buell held the extreme left of the advance, while the forces of Nelson, Crittenden and McCook were extended, in the order of names, toward the corps of Lewis Wallace, which occupied the extreme right. Between the forces of Buell and of Wallace lay the remnants of the divisions engaged in the first day's battle, McClelland being in the centre, and having Sherman and Hurlbut respectively on his right and left.

At about half-past five o'clock, Nelson's division moved forward through the open woods and fields, and was quickly followed by Crittenden's division and Rousseau's Fourth Brigade. Nelson soon came upon some of Forrest's cavalry pickets, which he drove in,



and shortly after stood face to face with Chalmers's brigade, part of Gladden's and of Jackson's brigades, and several independent Tennessee and Alabama regiments, well supported by artillery. These assailed Nelson, and finally compelled him to fall back until his force came up with the advance of Crittenden's troops. Then the whole line assumed the offensive, with the support of Mendenhall's and Bartlett's batteries, and in turn compelled the retirement of the Confederates, with the temporary loss of a battery, captured by the brigade under Colonel Hazen.

The Confederates were quickly reinforced, however, and by eight o'clock were engaging the two Federal

divisions, as well as Rousseau's brigade, which had just reached the ground on Crittenden's right, accompanied by General Buell himself. Cheatham's division was ordered up from Shiloh Church and thrown on Breckinridge's line, and the contest soon raged fiercely on both sides. The Confederate attack became so severe that Hazen's force was completely thrown across the open field into the woods on Crittenden's left, and subjected to a cross fire of artillery which caused a heavy loss. Ammen's brigade, posted on Nelson's left, was meanwhile heavily pressed by superior numbers, and was in imminent danger of being turned, when Terrell's battery of twenty-four pound howitzers, which belonged to McCook's division, and had just arrived from Savannah, came dashing along, and with Ammen's aid, silenced the Confederate pieces.

The Federal success was only assured, however, when Boyle's brigade came on Nelson's left, and, aided by a concentric fire from Terrell's, Mendenhall's, and Bartlett's batteries, drove the Confederates beyond their second and third batteries, capturing several of the guns.

While all this was going on, McCook had been strengthened by his Fifth Brigade, under Colonel Kirk, and by part of the Sixth, led by Colonel Gibson. These had been quickly ferried across from Savannah, and placed on Rousseau's right and rear, and were supported by Colonel August Willich's Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, as well as two regiments belonging

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

to Hurlbut's division. Rousseau had, from the first, taken an advanced position, repulsed a heavy Confederate charge, and in turn attacked the enemy, which he had forced back, capturing one of its batteries.

The giving way of the Confederate right allowed Rousseau to push along more freely until he met the troops that had been withdrawn from Nelson's front, and were being massed in McClernand's camp of the previous day. There an obstinate contest took place; but the camp was at last yielded to Rousseau's troops, who, in addition, captured one of the batteries which the Confederates had taken on Sunday, and from whose fire Rousseau had suffered greatly.

The direction, which Rousseau had been compelled to take, left a gap between the forces of McCook and Crittenden, which the Confederates were about entering for the purpose of turning McCook's left. Seeing this, Colonel Willich's regiment was ordered up, and resorting mainly to a bayonet charge, prevented the movement. Willich was followed by Kirk's brigade, which entered the position held by Rousseau while the latter retired for a fresh supply of ammunition. The Confederates in the meantime renewed their efforts to separate McCook from Crittenden, and fell on separate McCook from Crittenden, and fell on Gibson's brigade so heavily, that the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment, occupying the left of the line, had to change its front twice in order to prevent the turning of the position.

It was close on two o'clock when Rousseau's brigade was ready to reoccupy the front. It was then supported by McClernand on the right, and by the two regiments of Hurlbut's brigade on the left. This force, aided by the fire from both McAllister's and Wood's remaining batteries, moved steadily on, meeting with comparatively little resistance until it neared the thick woods, when a general advance was ordered, and the Federals overcame the last decided stand made by the Confederates. These Beauregard commanded in person, with the assistance of Generals Polk, Bragg and Breckinridge.

On the extreme Federal right, Wallace had begun the attack before sunrise by shelling, with Thurber's and Thompson's batteries, the Confederate position, situated in a deep, wooded ravine opposite. He had soon silenced one of the enemy's guns, and followed up the first attack by



Lewis Wallace

an advance upon the Confederate left, commanded by General Bragg, whose position on the hill he shortly after occupied.

There he remained, waiting for Sherman's division to come up, and by changing his front, made an attempt to turn the Confederate left, in expectation that Sherman would quickly close up the intervening gap. But the Confederates were too quick for him, and made a counter move, endangering his right. The Federal batteries, ably served, checked this, however, and, aided notably by part of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, succeeded also in driving back a detachment of cavalry which attempted to capture Thurber's six gun battery. Colonel Smith's First Brigade had also, meanwhile, repelled an attack made by a strong infantry force supported by Watson's powerful Louisiana Battery.

When Sherman finally came up, both divisions advanced steadily, not meeting with any marked resistance until close by Shiloh Church, where they encountered such a fierce infantry and artillery fire, that Sherman's force was compelled to fall back rapidly. This left Wallace's flank exposed. Upon it a squadron of Confederate cavalry immediately advanced, but it was met and promptly driven back by the Twenty-third Indiana and the First Nebraska Regiments. Before Sherman's lines could be reformed, Wallace's left had again been seriously endangered by the obstinate attacks made upon it; but the arrival of McGinnis's Eleventh Indiana, Wood's Seventy-eighth Ohio, and part of McClernand's force, afforded timely aid, and enabled Wallace to hold his ground until a brilliant dash, made by Colonel Willich's regiment, which McCook had sent forward, compelled the Confederates to give way.

When Sherman's force again advanced, it moved abreast of Rousseau's brigade, thus completing an unbroken Federal line which, with Wallace's force ahead in the wood, pressed steadily forward, until the enemy was found retreating in all directions, and the Federals came to a stand not far from Shiloh Church.

The Confederates had been ordered to withdraw from the field, when Beauregard saw that further resistance was useless without additional reinforcements. He had sent couriers to hurry forward



William Tecumseh Sherman

(Continued on page 18)

Charles Edward Funck, III (1936-2011)

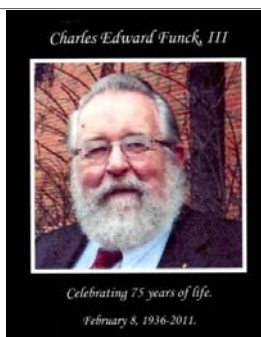
Commander of the Missouri Commandery of MOLLUS (2009-2011)

Charles Edward Funck III, was born on the 8th of February 1936, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were Charles Edward Funck and Louise Henrietta (nee Schmidt) Funck. He attended Withrow High School in Cincinnati, and graduated on the 15th of June 1954. He was accepted into Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, IN, which he attended for 2 years, majoring in engineering and business (1954-1956).

Charles entered the United States Marine Corps in 1956 and served until the 26th of August 1962, when he received an honorable discharge. He served in the Third Marine Division, Okinawa, and the Philippines; was in the Third Air Wing El Toro, California; and the USS Anderson and USS Breckenridge. While in the service, he was a dispersing clerk and attended atomic biological chemical warfare school.

When Charlie was around 13 years old (1949), he started working for his dad and his dad's partner in Aaronson-Funck Commission Merchants (wholesale fruits and vegetables) on Plum Street in downtown Cincinnati, OH. Charlie was bigger than his dad, so he could do most of the labor work--he was a dock worker and later a truck driver. During the summer, Charlie would caddy at Kenwood Country Club where he would get \$1.25 per bag, plus a 5-10 cent tip. He would then ride his bike to the hobby shop to get a model H-O Railroad Car and take it home to put together. After the USMC, Charlie worked at American Packing House in personnel and payroll; Atwel, Vogel, and Sterling Insurance as an auditor and safety inspector; and National Life and Accident Co., selling life insurance policies. Charlie was hired at FORD Motor Company, Hazelwood, MO, in 1966 and retired 01 April 1977 after 31 years. He worked on the assembly line, retiring as Quality Assist.

Among Charlie's many hobbies and interests was singing praises to God with the Choral Singers at Chapel of the Cross Lutheran Church and volunteering or participating in other church related activities. He was also a family man and loved to vacation with



his children or go to their many activities. His life also showed a love for his country and therefore serving in the United States Marine Corps was top in that field. He loved to travel and see the wonderful world which God had created for us to enjoy. He loved to read, whether it be about history, or cars, trains, boats, and he enjoyed visiting museums which displayed these vehicles. He enjoyed making and creating a Model RR layout, building cars, or houses, etc. for such layout. He liked to know the history of his family life and therefore working on genealogy became an obsession. And while researching genealogy, he discovered a photo of his Great Grandfather, Charles Edward Funck (Charlie's namesake), along with his Great Grand Uncle, Ernst Julius Funck, a druggist, who enlisted into the Civil War and became an Assistant Surgeon in Co. F & S, 43rd Regiment of IL. Thus his interest in the Civil War began. In order to honor his Civil War veteran he joined the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW)...and all other Civil War organizations it would entail--Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), where he was the Commander of the Missouri Commandery for several years. He was the duly elected Commander, Co. C., 34th Illinois Vol. Infantry, Rock River Rifles, of the Sons of Veteran Reserve (SVR), with a rank of 1st Lieutenant; and a private in Co. M, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, SVR in the Turner Brigade Unit. He was a charter member of the Victor Vifquain SUVCW Camp #1, Nebraska; Charter member of the SUVCW Department of Nebraska; and a member of the Colonel Friedrich K. Hecker SUVCW Camp #443, Belleville, Illinois. He was a representative to the Inter-Veterans Memorial Day Committee, where he was in charge of the casket duty; he was a Life Member of the Marine Corps League (South Side Detachment); and was a member of the American Legion Post No. 206.

Charlie is married to Ruth Marie (nee Temme) Funck, Past National President of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865 (DUVCW). They have three adult children, three grandchildren, and one great grandchild. They have also taken under their wing three other adult (children) and four other grandchildren.

Charles Edward Funck, III, passed away on the 19th of December 2011.

"Sleep Well, Brother Funck, You are relieved of your duties."

Harold J. Spelman 1923-2012

Harold J. Spelman was born on August 12, 1923 in Chicago. He passed away on March 5, 2012 at his West Chicago home. Resident of West Chicago. Harold was a 32nd Degree Mason- Scottish Rite and Amity Lodge. He was a licensed Ship Pilot and permanent deacon in the Episcopal Church. Harold retired as a prominent attorney in West Chicago. Beloved husband of Margaret and the late Joanne. Loving father of Penelope (Thomas) Moniz and William (Sharon) Spelman. Beloved son of the late Helen and William. Proud grandfather of James (Jennifer) Spelman, Natalie Spelman, Thomas (Nicole) Moniz and Melissa (Adam) Parchim. Great grandfather of Taylor, Joseph and Jack. Per Harold's request, services were private. Arrangements by DuPage Cremations, Ltd. and Memorial Chapel 800-588-1132.

Condolences may be left at:

<http://www.tributes.com/show/Harold-J.-Spelman-93321200>

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

Dame	No.	Society
Mrs. Sigmund J. Reckline, Jr.	1819	Ohio
(Marilyn L. Von Der Molen)		
Mrs. Peter A. Dixon	1820-H	Ohio
(Joan Wilson)		
Clarissa Irene Reckline	1821	Ohio
Elizabeth Delia Rhinier	1822	
		Member-at-Large
Mary Kate Anna Coleman	1823	
		Member-at-Large

Rosemary Schaeffer
National Registrar

(Continued from page 16)

Van Dorn's army of nearly 20,000 men, with which he had contemplated renewing the attack.

Failing, however, to ascertain its exact whereabouts at that time, he had asked Colonel Chisholm to superintend the clearing the roads, and leaving Colonel Thomas Jordan, adjutant-general of the army, to protect the retreat, he had caused the retirement of his forces, which was begun at about half-past two, and continued in perfect order and precision, in the direction of Corinth.

Beauregard's reserve of nearly 12,000 men, in charge of Breckinridge, was posted on a commanding ridge, and remained there for nearly half an hour awaiting attack. It is said that, in the expectation of a vigorous pursuit, Beauregard had told Breckinridge: "this retreat must not be a rout! You hold the enemy back, if it requires the loss of your last man," and the reply was "Your orders shall be executed to the letter."

Breckinridge's forces were not attacked at their first stand, and were therefore withdrawn, and at last encamped some two miles from the battlefield, where they remained for the night, having been finally pursued, in the cold, drizzly rain and hail, only as far as the bluffs of Lick Creek by the advance of General Wood's division, which had just reached the battleground.

At four o'clock firing had entirely ceased. The reported losses in the two days' battle were 1,673 killed, 7,495 wounded, and 3,022 missing, a total of 12,190, on the side of the Federals; and 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing, a total of 10,699 on the side of the Confederates.



P.G.T. Beauregard



Shiloh Church at Shiloh National Military Park, 2006. The original church building did not survive the battle. The present-day structure is a reconstruction

erected in 2003 on the historical site by the Tennessee Sons of Confederate Veterans organization.

The photos and color maps contained in this article come from Wikipedia.com. Original drawings are from Frank Leslie's "The Soldier in Our Civil War".

(Continued from page 9)

“To say that we were overwhelmed is an understatement. There were easily a MILLION spectators there. The parade was two miles in length with one very steep climb. We were very well received by a very enthusiastic crowd. Every time we stopped during the parade (which was very frequent) and even a couple of times when we were still marching, we would have people come out of the crowd to have their picture taken with us. This included young kids, teenagers, parents bringing their children out, and even parents bringing their parents out just to have the picture taken. In addition to the pictures, several people came out of the crowd to hug and/or kiss us.



We represented the United States well as we marched by



presenting honors to the Mexican President, his cabinet, the Mexican military, and all other the dignitaries. All of us were absolutely exhausted after the parade as we made it back to our staging area”.

Following the parade, we attempted to attend a Battle of Puebla reenactment but were thwarted by dense traffic. So, Plan B: off to the “Casa de Talavera Celia”, where we ate dinner inside one of Puebla’s three authentic producers of “Talavera” pottery, perhaps Puebla’s proudest export. Toasts were made in celebration of our hosts and of the fine appearance of the Legion contingent in the parade.

Storms blew in and ended hopes of fireworks and a

nighttime tram tour, but we still enjoyed farewell mixal tasting and socializing at El Mural de los Poblanos, one of the highlight establishments of a thriving dining and entertainment scene in Puebla.

Before departure on Sunday, some who had their flights re-arranged were able to participate in a final event. As PCinC Harrison reports:

“Due to the fact that our flight being canceled, we had time to go to Puebla City Hall for a ceremony especially for us and a presentation from the Mayor and City Council



of Puebla. We each were provided with a beautiful certificates as ‘Visitante Distinguida En el marco de los festejos por el 150 Aniversario de la Batalla del 5 del Mayo en Puebla.’ There must have been at least 200 pictures taken.

Some return trips stretched into Monday the 7th, but all returned safely. I can proudly report that we represented our homeland with dignity and honor. We look forward to the fruits of the special friendships we have formed, both as individuals and as Companions of this Order”.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
 Keith Harrison
 4209 Santa Clara Drive
 Holt, MI 48842

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Booklet: <i>Prominent MOLLUS Companions</i>	\$3.00	_____	_____
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 Questions on supplies and orders should be sent to Joe Coleman at drjtc30@comcast.net.