



LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL



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

VOL. 72 No. 1

We Mourn a Father Slain

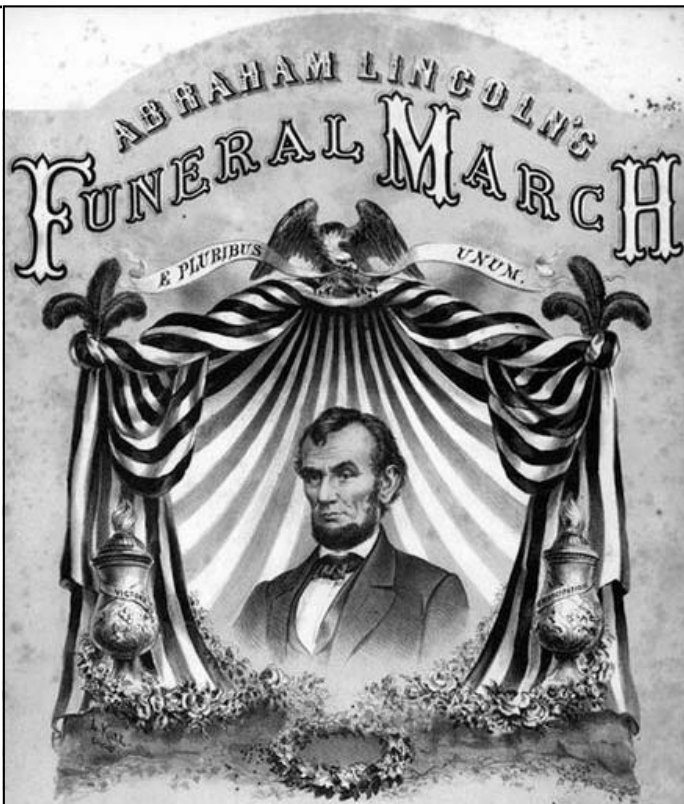
Spring 2015

Death of Abraham Lincoln, April 15-26, 1865

An excerpt from the Diary of Mary Henry, daughter of the first Smithsonian Secretary Joseph Henry. Thanks to the Smithsonian Institution for allowing the sharing of this diary excerpt under personal and educational use.

[April] 15th. We were awakened this morning by an announcement which almost made our hearts stand still with consternation. The President was shot last night in the Theater. When the morning paper was issued he was still alive although little or no hopes were entertained of his recovery but now the tolling bells tell us he has ceased to breathe. He is dead. Mr. De Bust has just told Hannah he died at ½ 7 o'clock. Deeply must the country mourn this death for although uncouth & ungainly he was true hearted, magnanimous and kind and in the present crisis ready to follow the such a course with the defeated belligerents as would win them back to their allegiance to the Government and subdue the rebellion in

their hearts as well as subjugate their aims. The South has lost in him a good & judicious friend. His successor Johnson heartily desires the death of the leaders of the rebellion & is in every way ultra in his views. I have not given the particulars of the disaster. It was announced in the yesterday's papers that the President with Gen Grant would be at Ford's Theater in the evening and a large crowd collected there in consequence. Gen Grant however left the city before night for N.Y. Mrs. Lincoln had not been well & the President went to the place of amusement with reluctance, not wishing to disappoint the audience. He



was received with more than usual applause. About 9½ o'clock a shot was heard which was at first supposed to be from the stage and a man leaped from the President's box upon the stage crying, "Sic semper Tyrannis" "I have done it." and making his way to the door mounted a horse & rode off. The shrieks of Madame Lincoln first announced to the petrified audience the catastrophe which had taken place. The President was found to be in a state of insensibility, shot twice through the head. He was immediately conveyed to a house opposite the theatre followed by Mrs. L. escorted by her friends in an almost frantic condition.

At the same time of the accident an attempt was also made upon the life of Sec. Seward. The assassin entered the house upon the plea that he had brought a prescription of Dr. Verde the physician of the Sec. He pushed passed the servant into the room of the sick man & after disabling the attendants inflicted several sabre wounds in his neck & then made his escape. Sec. Stanton it is said was warned of the danger and guarded himself against it. The rain is falling heavily and the bells still toll their melancholy tale.

7 P.M. The sad day of excitement is over. The President's body has been embalmed and lies in state at the White

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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. If submitted electronically please use .doc or .rtf for text and .jpg for photos. Contributions may be made to the Memorial Fund through the National Headquarters.

Commander-in-Chief's Message

Once again the D.C. Commandery did an outstanding job in hosting our Mid-Winter meeting. Everyone was very pleased with the accommodations as they were most comfortable.



The meeting went well and the usual business was conducted with two highpoints. Medal of Honor winner First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing was unanimously elected (posthumously) by the Commandery-in-Chief to be a member of our order and a Meritorious Medal was awarded to Robert J. Wolz for his work within the order. I recommend that you all look through the minutes of the meeting which will soon be posted on our website.

After the meeting a wonderful tour was arranged for us through the streets of "Old Town Alexandria" (many photos of which appeared on our face book page) followed by the banquet.



During the ceremony I laid the MOLLUS wreath and presented the Frederick Talley Drum Award to Kate Reed, a very deserving young lady from the Severn School. Those in attendance were treated with a moving reading of the Gettysburg Address by Johnnetta Cole, Ph.D.



In other matters I attended the ceremonies at Gettysburg during the Remembrance Day activities, laying a wreath and marching in the parade. As some of you may have noticed, I and a small contingent of MOLLUS members were joined by 3 DOLLUS members, and I marched side by side with DOLLUS President Lynne Bury, a tradition I hope that can continue in future years. I would like to add here that I would also like to see many more

(Continued on page 18)

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WELCOME NEW COMPANIONS

The following Companions have joined the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since the Winter 2014 issue of the Journal. Commander-in-Chief Waldron Kintzing extends congratulations and a warm welcome to each one.

Insignia	Date	Commandery	Companion
Hereditary (6)			
22646	1 Dec 2014	VA	Michael G. McGowan
22647	8 Dec 2014	WI	Christopher W. Moberg
22648	8 Dec 2014	PA	Robert Canning Allen, Ph.D
22650	5 Jan 2015	WI	Kim Joseph Heltemes *
22651	25 Jan 2015	FL	Robb Aley Allan
22652	1 Feb 2015	NY	Richard Gaynor McCarrick
Honorary (1)			
22649	23 Dec 2014	NY	Harold Holzer

Hereditary Member Recruitment

New membership represents the future of our Order. In recognition of that fact, the Commandery-in-Chief honors those Companions who recruit three or more hereditary Companions during a membership year (October 1-September 30) with the award of the Lincoln Medal. Companions who qualify for the Medal may receive the award at either the Annual Congress, the Mid-Winter meeting in Washington, or the Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield. Please contact the Commander-in-Chief, or Membership Committee Chairman James Simmons, for more details.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people. But while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one; but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity. -- Abraham Lincoln November 8, 1864

MOLLUS WEBSITE

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

Remembering "MOLLUS" In Your Will

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

Commandery News

NY Commandery

The New York Commandery conducted regular business meetings in November and December 2014 during the holiday season, including a Veterans Day luncheon at the Union League Club on Park Avenue.

Ringin in January 2015, members, potential applicants and guests held a cordial luncheon at the Harvard Club of New York in midtown Manhattan to discuss planning and events for the coming year. In the Harvard Club's private art collection we were able to view the portrait of Lt Colonel Wilder Dwight, 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers, killed in action at Antietam.



Lieutenant Colonel Wilder Dwight, by Eastman Johnson. Harvard Club of New York Collection

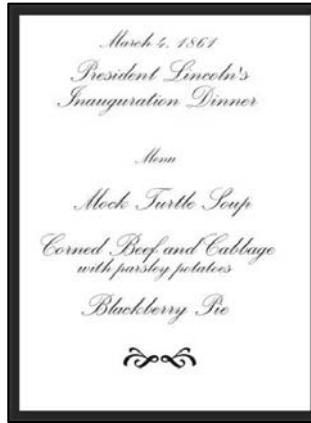
ROTC Partnerships: The New York Commandery has held meetings with the Commanding Officer of the Naval ROTC (NROTC) program at Rutgers University, whose NROTC program covers several area colleges within the scope of the Greater-New York Metropolitan area, including Princeton University where we've had a long standing Army ROTC relationship. We look forward to future recognition of NROTC Midshipmen who emulate the objectives of our Order.

In early February, the New York Commandery held a Lincoln Dinner in conjunction with the Down Town Association, a private members club in the Financial



District of Lower Manhattan founded in 1859. The club chef recreated Lincoln's 1861 inaugural dinner, a simple and modest menu befitting Lincoln

consisting of mock turtle soup, corned beef with parsley potatoes and finished with blackberry pie and coffee. Our speaker for the evening



was Harold Holzer who was elected an honorary companion of the New York Commandery, see separate article on Companion Holzer. He spoke on the significance of the sesquicentennial of the end of the Civil War and Lincoln assassination. New York Commandery Members Present Harold Holzer his Honorary Membership Certificate at the Down



Town Association. (left to right, Dr. Richard McCarrick, New York Commander Gerald F. Fisher, CinC Waldron K. Post, Harold Holzer, Ryan B. Weddle, Brian Ross Owens. *****

VA Commandery

Commandery members John Hall and Jeffry Burden joined about a hundred other volunteers, including

Connecticut Commandery member Don Reid, in a clean-up day February 7th at Hampton, Virginia's Oakland Cemetery. The cemetery, founded in 1861, is being reclaimed for a long period of neglect. It is the resting place of at least 22 Union veterans. Other clean-up days are planned through the spring and summer.



WI Commandery

While the numbers at the Dec 12 meeting were low, the enthusiasm for the Kenosha Civil War Museum took a turn upward as the members toured the exhibits. Most impressive is the video Cyclorama – based on the concept of the post war cyclorama's that can be seen at many battle fields, This version uses modern technology to convey the war. The Museum's exhibits are

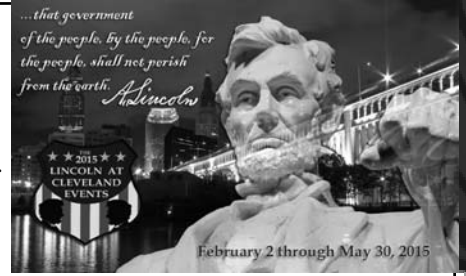


set from about 1858 to about 1868 and are conveyed in a series of tableaux of the town of Fairview (there's such a town in each of the states commemorated in the exhibit). Both traditional static displays are expertly mixed with interactive ones that portray an abolitionist exhibit and a very interesting train trip. It was the view of the group that the Kenosha Civil War Museum is a "must" designation for those attending the 2018 National Convention in Wisconsin.

OH Commandery

Lincoln at Cleveland 2015

The 'Lincoln at Cleveland 2015' exhibit will be at the Cleveland Public Library beginning on February 2, 2015 and running until May 30, 2015. This exhibit is free to the public and is open during regular library hours of 10am to 6pm, Monday - Saturday.



Saturday February 28, 2015 6:30pm to 8:30pm
Old Stone Church Sanctuary Concert by the 73rd Ohio Regimental Band. Doors open at 6pm. Come hear Civil War Era music performed on instruments of the period.

Thursday, March 19, 2015 4:30pm
Case Western Reserve University The CWRU's History Associates will present "When Hollywood Meets History: Spielberg's Lincoln" which will include a showing of Stephen Spielberg's "Lincoln" and a historical discussion with Professor Peter Shulman. RSVP to Emily Sparks 216-368-2625 or emily.sparks@case.edu

Saturday, March 28, 2015 11:00am to 4:00pm
Cleveland Public Library Civil War Living History to include stations regarding soldier's life, women's roles and a scavenger hunt. Held in conjunction with the 29th OVI Co G Living History Association and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Wednesday April 15, 2015 Noon
Soldiers and Sailors Monument Wreath laying ceremony to honor Abraham Lincoln and remember the day of his death.

Friday April 17, 2015 7:00pm to 9:00pm
Old Stone Church Sanctuary 'United States Colored Troops Reaction to the Death of Lincoln' by Dr. Leone Hudson Associate Professor at Kent State University.

Sunday April 26, 2015 11:00am to 3:00pm
Cleveland City Hall Mall C Solemn Processional to recreate and memorialize the original funeral procession for President Lincoln.

Sunday April 26, 2015 3:30 pm to 5:00pm
Old Stone Church Sanctuary Ecumenical Church Service to remember and pay respects to the late President Abraham Lincoln. Followed by a cookie reception. Doors open at 3:00pm.

Sunday April 26, 2015 6:00 pm to 8:00pm
Old Stone Church Sanctuary Presentation by the Hon. Frank Williams on "Lincoln, Gettysburg and the Civil War at 150". Sponsored by the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable. Doors open at 3:00pm

Tuesday April 28, 2015 12 Noon
Soldiers and Sailors Monument Historic Marker Dedication & Unveiling to commemorate Lincoln's second visit to the City of Cleveland, Ohio and to recognize the tribute that Cleveland made.

Saturday May 30, 2015 12 Noon
Soldiers and Sailors Monument Traditional Memorial Day Observance

Saturday May 30, 2015 3:30pm to 5:00pm
Cleveland Public Library 'Civil War Illustrations' by Jesse Wilder

Lincoln at Cleveland 2015 Procession Registration

Join us in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln on April 26, 2015. The culmination of Lincoln at Cleveland 2015 will be an April 26th solemn Funeral Procession, representative of the original line of march, through Cleveland. Representing the outpouring of grief demonstrated by the citizens of northern Ohio as the President passed thru our city on his final journey home, the Procession will conclude at the Old Stone Church with an Ecumenical Memorial Service. The Procession and Service will be free and open to the public. Participants in the Funeral Procession must pre-register.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Please indicate your unit or organization here: _____

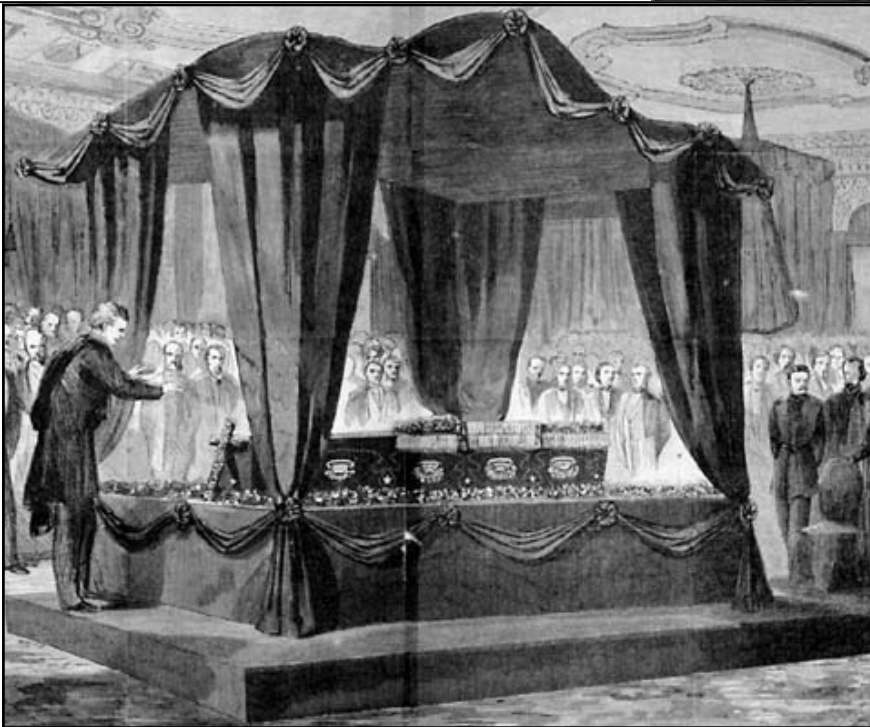
Indicate your registration level here: Ribbon only \$5.00 or Medal and ribbon \$15.00

Please make all checks payable and remit to: OHIO MOLLUS 68 West Marion Street Doylestown, OH 44230

If you have questions please contact us 330-855-4251 or Email at OhioMollus@aol.com

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House while the frantic grief of Mrs. Lincoln has settled into an apathetic dejection from which it is impossible to arouse her. The President remained unconscious to the last. The members of the Cabinet, Mrs. & Miss Kinney and Miss Harris surrounded his bed. Dr. Gurley was present & afterwards escorted the bereaved widow to her home. At the request of Mrs. Lincoln, he communicated the mournful intelligence to poor little Tad who was wandering from group to group of the sorrowing attendants endeavoring vainly to find out what was the matter. His cries when he heard that he was Fatherless were exceedingly touching. He has been the most constant companion of the President. Johnson has received the oath of office and seems impressed with the dignity and responsibility of his new office. The assassins have not yet been arrested but the evidence is conclusive that Booth a miserable actor and worthless vagrant, a Son of the



great tragedian, committed the deed. That is the murder of the President--the stabbing of Mr. Seward was probably done by an accomplice. Mr. Seward is in a critical position and has not been informed of the death of the President or of the danger of his son, who was so much injured by the assassin that very little hope is entertained of his life. The feeling of resentment at the South as instigating in all probability the murder is deep and I fear will entirely replace the feeling of kindness before entertained for the insurgents. The Southerners if they have countenanced the dreadful deed have fatally mistaken the interest of their cause.

[April] 17th. The sorrow for the President's death is deep and universal as we went to church yesterday we found all the houses draped in black. In front of the studio of Mr. Baumgrass, a large portrait of Mr. Lincoln was suspended surrounded with the marks of mourning. The church was so thronged with stranger we with difficulty made our way into the building and after standing for some time were provided with seats in the aisle. The pulpit and gallery was dressed in black and the Presidents pew was closed and clothed with the same emblem. The Dr. in a short introductory address alluded to the terrible calamity which had befallen the Nation and spoke in terms of true affection of the personal qualities of our beloved chief Magistrate. The Assassins have not yet been found. The feeling against the South is exceedingly bitter. Mr. Seward's wounds are not as serious as was at first supposed and he will probably recover. He was informed last night of the death of the President and of the critical condition of his son still remains in a state of insensibility. The funeral ceremonies are expected to take place on Wednesday.

[April] 18th. Have just returned from the Kennedys where I passed the night. I went to see Dr. & Mrs. Gurley yesterday afternoon. The Dr. said he had been called to go to the President about 4 o'clock in the morning. He found him in the house opposite the theatre lying insensible upon a bed with the life blood dripping from the wound in his head upon the clothes on the floor beneath. The several members of the Cabinet & other persons were standing around the deepest sorrow depicted upon their countenances. The Dr. went to the bed side but for a while was too much overcome with his feelings to perform the religious services required of him. He went to Mrs. Lincoln and found her in an almost frantic condition. The President died about 7½ o'clock. Dr. Gurley returned to his bed side a few moments before his decease. He made his way through the sorrowing & silent spectators & found him slowly drawing his breath at long intervals lying as before perfectly motionless. A faint hardly perceptible motion in his throat and all was over. So still was the room that the ticking of the President's watch was distinctly heard. After a solemn & impressive prayer, Dr. Gurley went to break the sad intelligence to Mrs.

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Lincoln who was in the parlor below. She cried out "Oh why did you not tell me he was dying?" Robert Lincoln showed great self possession & calmness and did all in his power to comfort his sorrow stricken Mother. Dr. Gurley went with her to the White House. Some of her expressions are exceedingly painful.

To day remains of the good kind man are deposited in the East Room and from an early hour the streets have been thronged with people going to take their last view of him. Sally & Annie Kennedy asked me to go with them but I thought I would rather remember him as I saw him last at the Capitol at the inauguration. Carry and I are going out again soon, we feel too restless to remain at home. Father writes that the feeling of resentment against the Southerners in New York is bitter in the extreme. One man for an expression indicating want of sympathy in the general sorrow was thrown over the railing of a ferry boat & instantly crushed by the wheels. We expect Father to night. He heard the news shortly after his arrival in New York on Friday night.

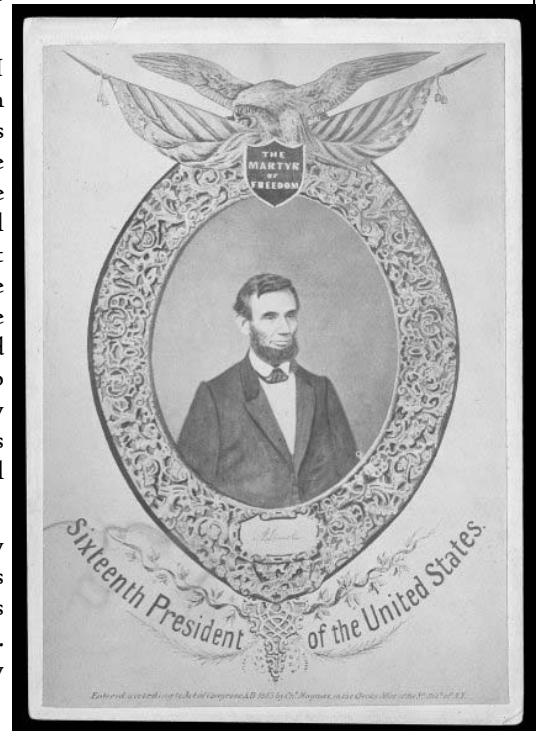
Capt. Alexander was here this morning. He says he has no doubt that Booth is concealed in Baltimore. It will be very difficult to catch him being an actor he is accustomed to assume all disguises. The Capt. is firmly convinced that the assassination and attempted murder of Mr. Seward was a plot to destroy the amicable relations springing up between the North and the South through the humane policy of Mr. Lincoln and by substituting a sterner administration and harsher measures against the rebels with increased bitter feeling to unite the South for further resistance. Seward was Mr. Lincoln's chief supporter in his lenient measures.

The city is in such a state of excitement that the slightest unusual circumstance attracts a crowd immediately. Yesterday afternoon while I was making a call a number of carriages passed the window where I was seated some empty, some filled driving furiously and the street was soon filled with people running eagerly towards N.Y. Ave. not a one of them knowing what was the matter. In a few moments a crowd extending over several squares had collected. After some time it was discovered that two negro women fighting has caused the disturbance. Traces of the assassin have been found and several supposed accomplices in the plot arrested but great fears are entertained that the murderers will escape. A sense of insecurity pervades the community and guards have been placed around the houses of the most prominent citizens.

[April] 19th Wed[nesday]. To day was the funeral of our good kind President. The ceremonies of the White House were conducted by Dr. Gurley, Dr. Hall, Bishop Simpson and one other clergyman whose name I have forgotten, in the East Room. The catafalque was erected in the centre of the apartment graduated semi circular platforms were arranged around this for the accommodation of the invited attendants. The various delegations had each their place assigned.

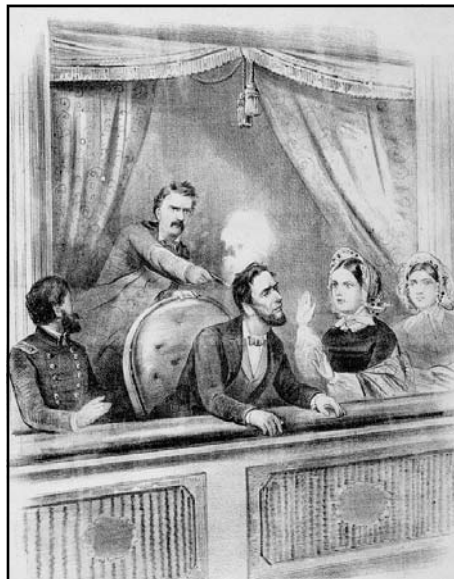
Father was invited to take part with the officers of the Smith. Inst. and I went with him to the Treasury building where he obtained for me a position upon one of the porticos to witness the procession. Only four or five ladies were admitted into the East Room. It was a beautiful day and as the people collected at the corners of the streets, at the windows & upon the roof of the houses, it was difficult to realize we were not preparing for some gala festival instead of the last sad honours to the well beloved dead. The procession left the White House about 2 P.M. We were notified that it had started by the distant booming of guns & the tolling of bells. The sad sweet strains of the funeral march heralded its approach and soon the military escort appeared marching slowly with bent heads & guns reversed. The sad pageant was two hours in passing. The funeral car was heavily draped with black plainly showing the coffin which was adorned with beautiful flowers. The remains were placed in the Capitol & will be open to the view of the public until Friday morning. They are to be conveyed to Springfield.

[April] 26th. The remains of President Lincoln left the city yester Friday morning. Dr. Gurley has joined the company who escort them. The papers this morning contain a description of the manner in which the cortege has been received. Mrs. Lincoln is quite ill and poor little Tad quite inconsolable. Mercy tempered with a great deal [of] severity is appropiated to be the policy of the new President in dealing with the rebels.



THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE Fourteenth of April is a dark day in our country's calendar. On that day four years ago the national flag was for the first time lowered at the bidding of traitors. Upon that day, after a desperate conflict with treason for four long, weary years—a conflict in which the nation had so far triumphed that she breathed again in the joyous prospect of coming peace—her chosen leader was stricken down by the foul hand of the cowardly assassin. Exultation that had known no bounds was exchanged for boundless grief. The record upon which had been inscribed all sorts of violence possible to the most malignant treason that ever sought to poison a nation's heart had been almost written full. But not quite full. Murder had run out its category of possible degrees against helpless loyalists in the South, against women and children whose houses had been burned down over their heads, and against our unfortunate prisoners, who had been tortured and literally starved to death. But there still remained one victim for its last rude stroke—one victim for whom, it was whispered in rebel journals South and North, there was still reserved the dagger of a BRUTUS. Beaten on every field of recognized warfare, treason outdid its very self, and killed our President. The man who lent himself to traitors for this vile purpose was JOHN WILKES BOOTH, who sold himself, it may be, partly for the pieces of silver, but chiefly for the infamous notoriety attaching to such an act. There was an ancient villain who deliberately purposed to perpetuate the memory of his name among men by an act of awful sacrilege—a sacrilege so striking as never to be forgotten—and he burned the temple of the Ephesian Diana. EROSTRATUS gained his end, and has been remembered



accordingly. A memory far more detestable is in store for JOHN WILKES BOOTH, who dared, by the commission of an infinitely greater sacrilege, to bring a whole people to tears. BOOTH came upon his errand at about 10 o'clock. He left his horse in charge at the rear of the theatre, and made his way to the President's box. This box is a double one, in the second tier at the left of the stage. When occupied by the Presidential party the separating partition is removed, and the two boxes are thus thrown into one. According to Major RATHBONE'S statement, the assassin must have made his preparations in the most deliberate manner beforehand. Of this fact there are at least four proofs, as we shall see: Stealthily approaching the dark passageway leading to the box, BOOTH, after having effected an entrance, closed the hall door, and then, taking a piece of board which he had prepared for the occasion, placed one end of it in an indentation excavated in the wall, about four feet from the floor, and the other against the molding of the door-panel a few

inches higher. He thus made it impossible for anyone to enter from without; and securing himself against intrusion in that direction, he proceeded to the doors of the box. There were two of those. Here also the villain had carefully provided before hand the means by which he might, unnoticed himself, observe the position of the parties inside. With a gimlet, or small bit, he had bored a hole in the door-panel, which he afterward reamed out with his knife, so as to leave it a little larger than a buck-shot on the inside, while on the other side it was sufficiently large to give his eye a wide range. To secure against the doors being locked (they both had spring-locks), he had loosened the screws with which the bolt-hasps were fastened. In regard to the next stage of BOOTH'S movements there is some degree of uncertainty. He had been noticed as he passed through the dress-circle by a Mr. FERGUSON, who was sitting on the opposite side of the theatre. This man knew BOOTH, and recognized him. He had been talking with him a short time before. FERGUSON states that when BOOTH reached the door of the corridor leading from the dress-circle to the boxes he halted, "took off his hat, and, holding it in his left hand, leaned against the wall behind him." After remaining thus for the space of half a minute, "he stepped down one step, put his hand on the door of the little corridor leading to the box, bent his knee against it," when the door opened and BOOTH entered. After his entrance to the corridor he was of course invisible to FERGUSON, and, before the fatal shot, was probably seen by no one but the sentry at the door of the corridor. The latter he is said to have passed on the plea that the

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President had sent for him. What passed before the shot is only conjecturable. He made his observations, doubtless, through the aperture in the door provided for that purpose. And here we come upon another proof of a deliberately-prepared plan. The very seats in the box had been arranged to suit his purpose, either by himself or, as is more likely, by some attaché of the theatre in complicity with him. The President sat in the left-hand corner of the box, nearest the audience, in an easy armchair. Next to him, on the right, sat Mrs. LINCOLN, Some distance to the right of both Miss HARRIS was seated, with Major RATHBONE at her left and a little in the rear of Mrs. LINCOLN. BOOTH rapidly surveyed the situation. The play had reached the second scene of the third act. Mrs. LINCOLN, intent on the play, was leaning forward, with one hand resting on her husband's knee. The President was leaning upon one hand, and with the other was adjusting a portion of the drapery, his face wearing a pleasant smile as it was partially turned to the audience. As to the act of assassination, there are two conflicting statements. According to one, BOOTH fired through the door at the left, which was closed. But this seems to have been unnecessary; and it is far more probable that he entered rapidly through the door at the right, and the next moment fired. The ball entered just behind the President's left ear, and though not producing instantaneous death completely obliterated all consciousness.

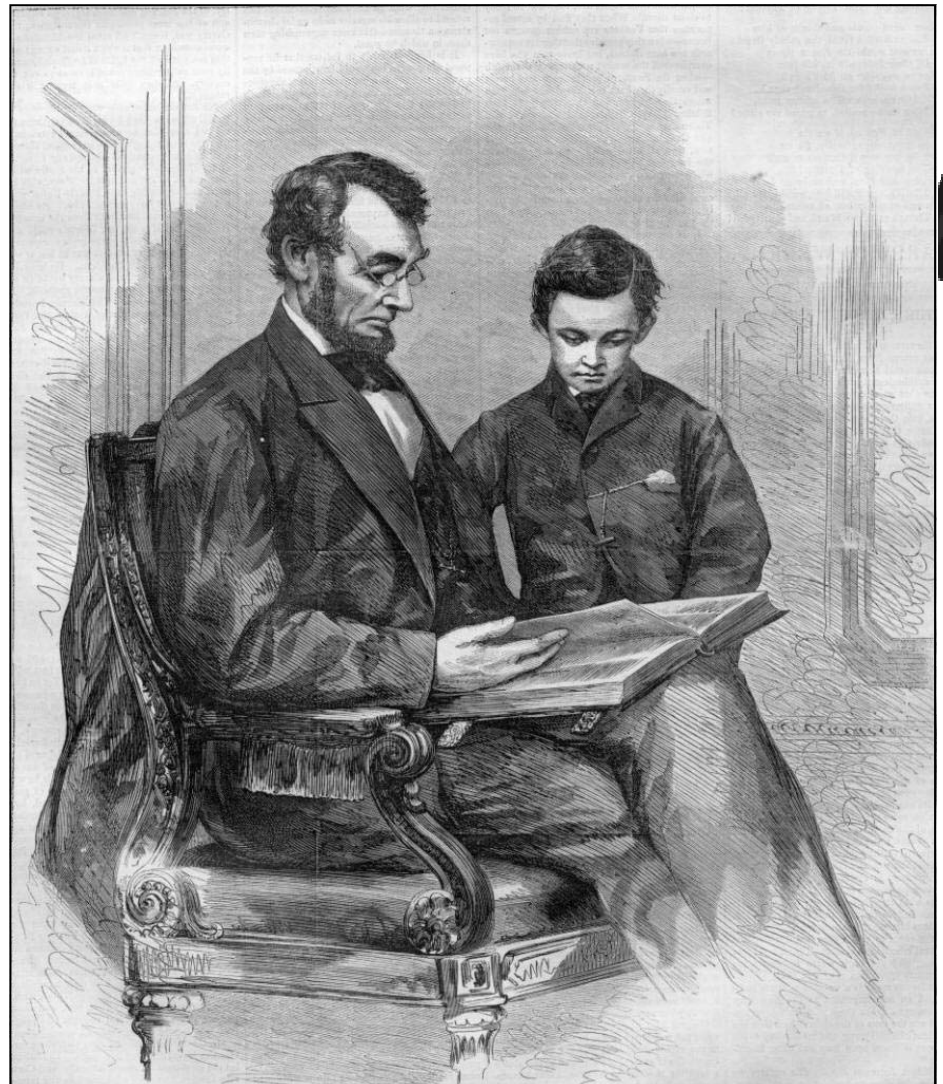
Major RATHBONE hearing the report, saw the assassin about six feet distant from the President, and encountered him; but BOOTH shook off his grasp. The latter had dropped his weapon—an ordinary pocket-pistol—and had drawn a long glittering knife, with which he inflicted a wound upon the Major; and then, resting his left

hand upon the railing, vaulted over easily to the stage, eight or nine feet below. As he passed between the folds of the flag decorating the box, his spur, which he wore on the right heel, caught the drapery and brought it down. He crouched as he fell, falling upon one knee, but quickly gained an up-right position, and staggered in a theatrical manner across the stage, brandishing his knife, and shouting, "Sic semper tyrannis!" He made his exit by the "tormentor" on the opposite side of the stage, passing MISS KEENE as he went out. The villain succeeded in making his escape without arrest. In this he was probably

assisted by accomplices and by MOSBY'S guerillas.

The President was immediately removed to the house of Mr. PETERSON, opposite the theatre, where he died at twenty-two minutes past seven the next morning, never having recovered his consciousness since the fatal shot. In his last hours he was attended by his wife and his son ROBERT, and prominent members of his Cabinet. His death has plunged the nation into deepest mourning, but his spirit still animates the people for whom he died.

Harper's Weekly, April 29th, 1865



First Formal Meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

On May 31, 1865, the very first formal meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States occurred at Congress Hall, located at 6th & Chestnut Streets, in Philadelphia; since the Lincoln assassination in April, there had been a number of informal meetings among the Order's founders and early members regarding the purpose, principles and constitution of the new Loyal Legion. This culminated in the first official meeting in Congress Hall, during which MOLLUS was formally constituted with the admission of its first 25 members, along with the issuance of the first insignia numbers.

On Saturday, May 30, 2015, the 150th anniversary of the founding of MOLLUS will be observed by the Order's current members, and their guests, at this same location, which is now part of the Independence Hall historic site. The National Park Service has kindly permitted MOLLUS to commemorate this important historical event in the building where it actually occurred. Appropriate remarks will be given, and the names of those first inductees will be read.

The commencement time is 5:00 p.m. sharp, and the observances are expected to last approximately one hour; the National Park Service has requested that participants refrain from arriving prior to 5:00 p.m., as this could interfere with public access and Park Service duties. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that participants plan their arrival carefully. On-street parking is generally not available in the immediate area, but there are parking garages nearby.

After the Congress Hall commemoration, all participants are invited to dinner at the Philadelphia City Tavern, located approximately four blocks away, at 138 South 2nd Street, for libations, food, and fellowship. If you plan to attend, please contact Pennsylvania Commander Joe Coleman at drjtc30@comcast.net no later than May 1, so that proper planning can be undertaken. Please note that Congress Hall has a capacity limit of 100 people, so participation in the 150th anniversary commemoration will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

Proposed Amendment 60 Day Notice

To the Commandery in Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, The Commandery of the State of Ohio, MOLLUS wishes to offer the following proposed Amendment to Article V, Section 5, Subsection b of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,

which currently reads:

b. Associate Companions shall pay the same dues and assessments as Hereditary Companions. Commanderies may provide for Life Membership for Associate Companions on the same basis as that provided for Hereditary Companions. Associate Companions may vote and serve on committees, but no Associate Companion shall be eligible for election to office in a Commandery or the Commandery-in-Chief.

be amended to read:

b. Associate Companions shall pay the same dues and assessments as Hereditary Companions. Commanderies may provide for Life Membership for Associate Companions on the same basis as that provided for Hereditary Companions. Associate Companions may vote, serve on committees and be elected to Commandery offices, but no Associate Companion shall be eligible for election to office in the Commandery-in-Chief.

Respectfully submitted by the Commandery of the State of Ohio.
Gordon R. Bury, Past Commander-in-Chief, Recorder, Commandery of the State of Ohio
10095 Wadsworth Road Marshallville, Ohio 44645 phone (330)-855-4251

ANNUAL LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONY

All are invited to participate in the 59th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the SUVCW and MOLLUS, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's death. It will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois at 10 AM on Saturday, April 11, 2015.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is \$94.99 for single/quad. A 10% dining discount at Lindsay's Restaurant is included. Call 1-866-788-1860 for reservations and mention "Sons of Union Veterans". Reserve your room by March 20, 2015. After this, the remaining block of rooms will be released.

Wreaths may be ordered from local Springfield florists. Instruct the florist to have the wreath delivered c/o the Lincoln Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, by 9 AM on Saturday, April 11, 2015.

Luncheon will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel at 12:30 PM. The luncheon program will feature a talk by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on "Spring 1865: A New Birth of Freedom." Luncheon cost is \$29 per person.

For event info, go to the SUVCW web site (www.suvcw.org)
or contact Robert Petrovic at: rpetro7776@aol.com or 636-274-4567.

OBSERVANCE WREATH PRESENTATION

(please print clearly)

Organization Name in Full: _____

Name & Title of Wreath Bearer: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Home Address (if no e-mail): _____

City, State, & ZIP Code: _____

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

OBSERVANCE LUNCHEON

Please accept ____ luncheon reservation(s).

Please list name, e-mail address, home address & phone number of person responsible for picking up tickets at the door.

Name: _____ E-mail: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

City, State & ZIP Code: _____

London Broil w/Red Wine Demi-glace _____ Tuscan Garlic Chicken _____ Vegetarian _____

Include remittance of \$29.00 per person for each lunch reservation payable to National Organization SUVCW.

Reservations must be made by April 1st and cancellations by the same date in order to receive refund.

There will be no extra tickets sold at the door. Make a copy of this form for your records and send original with remittance.

MILITARY PARADE INFORMATION

Name of unit: _____

No. of people attending: _____ Contact person: _____

E-mail: _____

This will insure each unit receives a streamer for their flag and all participants receive ribbons.

SEND TO:

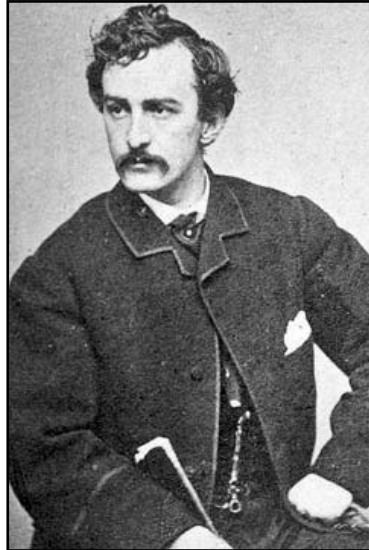
ROBERT M. PETROVIC PDC, 6519 CHEROKEE LANE, CEDAR HILL, MO 63016-2527 PHONE: 636-274-4567

"My dream is of a place and a time where America will once again be seen as the last best hope of earth." -- Abraham Lincoln

Booth to be Exhumed

Descendants of John Wilkes Booth have agreed to exhume his brother's body for DNA testing in an attempt to determine whether the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln escaped capture and eluded justice, as the family has been told.

"I'm absolutely in favor of exhuming Edwin," Joanne Hulme, a Booth family historian, told *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. "Let's have the truth and put this thing to rest."



The descendants of John Wilkes Booth hope to answer the question of whether he escaped after assassinating President Abraham Lincoln in 1865.

Booth, an actor from Maryland, shot and killed Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1865. Most believe he was tracked down 10 days later and shot inside a tobacco barn in rural Virginia by Union soldiers and buried in an unmarked grave in Baltimore's Green Mount Cemetery.

That, however, is not the story that has been passed down in the Booth family. According to family members, Booth escaped capture and lived for 38 more years.

That story was also made popular in the 1907 book "The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth," written by Finis L. Bates. In the book, Bates suggested a Booth look-alike was mistakenly killed at the farm. Booth then assumed the name John St. Helen and committed suicide in 1903 in Enid, Okla.

In an effort to end the speculation, Hulme and her family want to compare DNA from Booth's brother, Edwin, to that of a bone specimen at the National Museum of Health and Medicine in Washington. The bone is from the man who was gunned down inside the barn.

Before an exhumation of Edwin Booth in a cemetery in Cambridge, Mass., the family wants to get permission from the museum to obtain the DNA sample from the bone specimen. A panel of judges will make the final decision.

Helen Soden Brady Memorial Scholarship Fund

- Only a DOLLUS member can nominate a person (male or female) to receive said scholarship. It should be stated the relationship of the applicant to the DOLLUS member, who is writing the request for this scholarship.
- Each letter must state the name, address and age of the applicant.
- Please list the college or university where the applicant will attend, the year in school, the course of study, and the year the applicant is expected to graduate.
- List any other activities and or awards received in school--also the applicant's Grade Point Average.
- List any activity in community service and any work experience.
- This letter of recommendation by a DOLLUS member is to be sent to the Chr. of the Helen Soden Brady Memorial Scholarship Fund and received by this Chr. by June 1st. If more than one person is recommended for this scholarship, the interest monies will be divided among those peoples recommended.

Ruth Marie Funck, Chairman
60 Harneywold Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63136-2402

"America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves." -- Abraham Lincoln

2nd Inauguration Speech

AT this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less



occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the

nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. 2

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He

now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

"If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all of the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." -- Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln--Pickett

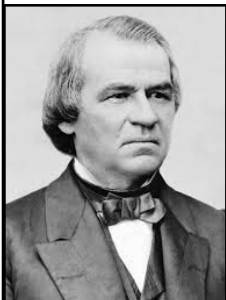
Submitted by Jeffrey Burden

President Lincoln's triumphant visit to Richmond, Virginia in April 1865 is well documented. But the President had another, almost-forgotten Richmond connection that plays a part in a great post-war myth, linking the sixteenth President and a famous Confederate General.

In Richmond's historic Shockoe Hill Cemetery, just a few feet from the gravesides of Chief Justice John Marshall and Union spymaster



Elizabeth Van Lew, is the Johnston family plot. Interred there is one Andrew Johnston. He grew up in Richmond as a schoolmate and friend of Edgar Allan Poe. As an adult, he sought his fortune in the far-western town of Quincy, Illinois. There he became a respected lawyer and newspaper editor, and found his political identity as a Whig. All three distinctions brought him within the orbit of Abraham Lincoln of Springfield.



Both were associated with the Illinois legislature: Lincoln as a representative, Johnston as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1839, Lincoln supported Johnston's bid for Clerk of

the General Assembly. Johnston, like Lincoln, was active in his adopted hometown, serving as city treasurer and city attorney. Undoubtedly, the two had the chance for many pleasant conversations.

Also, both men dabbled in poetry, and shared their own poetry with each other. Johnston was responsible for publishing two poems of Lincoln's: "My Childhood home I See Again" in his newspaper, the Quincy Whig, and "The Bear Hunt" in a Richmond paper. Fragments of an 1846 letter written from Johnston to Lincoln, discussing a poem Lincoln had sent, were found stuffed behind a wall in Lincoln's Springfield home in 1987. In 2013, after years of guessing, Johnston was determined to be letter's author.



The story takes an even odder turn here; but first, a little background. After the Civil War, Confederate Gen. George E. Pickett's widow, LaSalle Pickett, wrote books and papers stating that Pickett and Lincoln were close friends, stemming from when Lincoln arranged for Pickett's appointment to West Point in 1842; so close, she wrote, that Pickett would not allow anyone to speak ill of Lincoln in his presence. In fact, she wrote, Lincoln stopped in to see her and her infant child in Richmond during Lincoln's brief stop there in April 1865.



Those stories, are, to put it politely, "bunk", as are many others that La Salle told about her late husband in the post-war years. There is, however, a kernel of truth here. A teenaged Pickett did move to Springfield in 1842, ostensibly to study law. He also knew that a West Point appointment would be easier to get from Illinois than from Virginia, especially with the influence that a locally prominent uncle of his--Andrew Johnston of Quincy--could bring to bear.

Johnston, the brother of Pickett's mother Mary Johnston Pickett, came through in spades. He enlisted the help of his friend and Congressman John Stuart



Todd, who arranged for the appointment. Todd's law partner from 1837 to 1841? Abraham Lincoln. While there is no evidence that Lincoln had a significant role in Pickett's appointment to the Point, or that they had a relationship in later years, it is certainly possible the two may have met in 1842, and that Lincoln may have provided some quiet encouragement.

Today, Andrew Johnston rests near George Pickett's parents and his first wife, Sally Minge Pickett. George and LaSalle are interred in somewhat grander surroundings at Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery. The story of the Lincoln-Pickett connection, however, lives on.

"You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong." -- Abraham Lincoln

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL TRAIN



Friday, April 21

The train of dark-garlanded cars departed Washington's Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot at 8:00 A.M. Stops were made at Annapolis Junction and Relay Station. The train arrived in Baltimore, 38 miles away, at 10:00 A.M. where Mr. Lincoln's coffin was borne to the Merchant's Exchange Building and opened to the view of approximately 10,000 people in three hours. The train departed at 3:00 P.M. from the Howard Street Station destined for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, arriving there shortly after 8:00 P.M. It was a 58-mile trip. The coffin was then carried by hearse to the state House of Representatives, placed in a catafalque, and opened for public viewing at 9:30 P.M.

Saturday, April 22

At 10:00 A.M. 40,000 people lined Harrisburg's streets to watch the hearse carry the coffin back to the depot. At 11:15 A.M. the train departed Harrisburg for the 106-mile journey over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia where it arrived at the Broad Street Station at 4:30 P.M. A hearse took Mr. Lincoln's coffin through Philadelphia's jam-packed streets to Independence Hall. There the coffin was placed in the East Wing where the Declaration of

Independence had been signed. Viewing that evening was by invitation only.

The Lincoln Special at the Harrisburg station and its arrival in West Philadelphia

Sunday, April 23

Long lines of the general public began forming by 5:00 A.M. At its greatest, the double line was three miles long and wound from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. Philadelphia officials estimated 300,000 people passed by Mr. Lincoln's open coffin. The wait was up to five hours. So many people wanted to view Mr. Lincoln's body that police had difficulty maintaining order in the lines; some people had their clothing ripped, others fainted, one broke her arm.

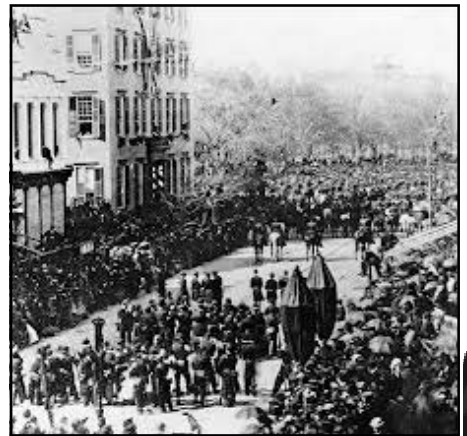
Monday, April 24

The Lincoln Special departed Philadelphia from Kensington Station at 4:00 A.M. headed for New York which was an 86-mile trip. While in New Jersey, the train passed through Trenton, Dean's Pond, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth, and Newark. The train arrived in an immense train station at Jersey City at 10:00 A.M., but the huge clock inside the station had been frozen at 7:20, the approximate time of Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Lincoln's coffin was removed from the railroad car and taken across the Hudson River by ferry. It was then borne to City Hall where it was carried up the circular staircase under the rotunda. The coffin was then placed in a black velvet

dais. The public was admitted after 1:00 P.M. At one point more than 500,000 people waited in line to view Mr. Lincoln. On this day a photograph of Mr. Lincoln in death was taken.

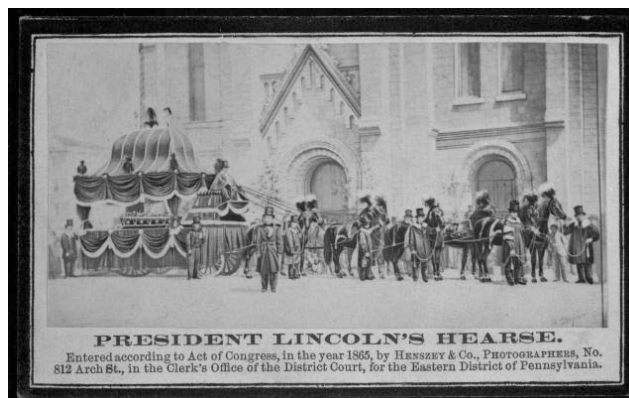
Tuesday, April 25

At about 2:00 P.M. Mr. Lincoln's coffin was placed on a magnificent 14-foot long funeral car. It was drawn by 16 horses wearing long blankets. A funeral procession began that went up

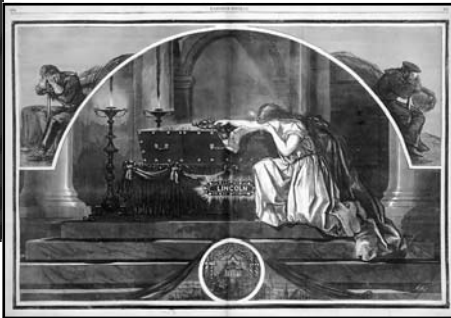


Broadway to Fourteenth Street, over to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth to Thirty-fourth Street, and across Thirty-fourth to Ninth Avenue to the Hudson River Railway Depot. 75,000 ordinary citizens marched in the huge procession through New York's jam-packed streets. Windows along the route rented for up to \$100 a person. When the procession neared Union Square, it passed Theodore Roosevelt's grandfather's home where the 6 1/2 year old future president was viewing the proceedings from a second story window. Shortly after 4:00 P.M. the funeral train was on its way again - this time headed for Albany (141 miles away). During this leg of the journey the train was pulled by a locomotive named the Union, and the pilot engine was named the Constitution. Large crowds of spectators gathered as the train passed through Manhattanville, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington,

(Continued on page 16)



(Continued from page 15)



Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's Landing (opposite West Point), Cold Spring, Fishkill, New Hamburg, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Staatsburg, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Germantown, Hudson, Stockport, Coxsackie, Stuyvesant, Schodack, and Castleton. The train arrived in Rensselaer at 10:55 P.M., and from there the casket was ferried across the Hudson River to Albany. Throngs of people watched as the coffin was moved to the State House for public viewing. Throughout the night the local citizenry passed by to pay their last respects to the slain president. Young Teddy Roosevelt watches the procession

Wednesday, April 26

At noon a special grand procession got underway in Albany with Mr. Lincoln's coffin resting in a specially built catafalque. On this day Mr. Lincoln was drawn by six white horses. At 4:00 P.M. in the afternoon the funeral train departed Albany headed for Buffalo and a 298-mile trip via the New York Central Railroad. Great crowds gathered as the Lincoln Special passed through Schenectady, Canajoharie, St. Johnsville, Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Rochester, and others.

Thursday, April 27

The train arrived in Buffalo at 7:00 A.M., and the coffin was transported to St. James Hall in a magnificent catafalque drawn by 6 white horses dressed in black. In an orderly manner,

100,000 people passed by the coffin during the day. The mourners included ex-President Millard Fillmore and future President Grover Cleveland. There was no formal funeral procession in Buffalo as that city had staged a complete mock funeral on April 19 not knowing at that time it was to be a stop on the train's itinerary. At 10:00 P.M. the train left Buffalo for Cleveland, a journey of 183 miles.

Friday, April 28

At 1:00 A.M. the train made a brief stop at Westfield, New York, where five young women brought a cross of flowers to Mr. Lincoln's coffin. At 7:00 A.M. the train arrived at Euclid Street Station in Cleveland. The coffin was transported by hearse to Cleveland's Public Park and



placed in a pagoda in Monument Square; only in Cleveland was the public viewing done outdoors. Thus the others cities' problems of cramped quarters and thousands left in line were avoided in Cleveland. In 15 hours, 150,000 were able to pass by the coffin. At midnight the Lincoln Special departed Euclid Street Station in Cleveland destined for Columbus via the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railway (a 135-mile trip).

Saturday, April 29

The train arrived in Columbus at 7:30 A.M. The coffin was carried in a 17-foot long hearse to the State Capitol building. Upon arrival, 8 members of the Veteran Guard carried the coffin into the rotunda on their shoulders. The catafalque in Columbus was different from all the rest on the trip in that it was without columns and canopies; it was just a low moss and

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

SPECIAL TIME SCHEDULE

FOR THE TRAIN CONVEYING THE
REMAINS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S., AND ESCORT
 FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., TO SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Cleveland to Columbus, Saturday, April 29th, 1865.

Leave Cleveland.....	12.00	Midnight.
Berea.....	12.43	A. M.
Olmsted.....	12.51	"
Columbia.....	1.03	"
Grafton.....	1.33	"
La Grange.....	1.37	"
Wellington.....	2.00	"
Rochester.....	2.17	"
New London.....	2.33	"
Greenwich.....	2.59	"
Shiloh.....	3.19	"
Shelby.....	3.39	"
Crestline.....	4.07	"
Galion.....	4.23	"
Iberia.....	4.41	"
Gilead.....	5.03	"
Cardington.....	5.20	"
Ashley.....	5.43	"
Eden.....	5.55	"
Berlin.....	6.19	"
Lewis Centre.....	6.32	"
Orange.....	6.47	"
Worthington.....	6.56	"
Arrive Columbus.....	7.30	A. M.

This Train will have exclusive right to the Road against all other Trains & this Locomotive will be run ten minutes in advance of the above table time.

E. S. FLINT, Superintendent.

flower covered dais. Again, thousands and thousands of people viewed the fallen president. At 8:00 P.M. the train departed Columbus headed for Indianapolis (187 miles away). The train passed through Urbana, Piqua (10,000 people gathered there at midnight) and others.

Sunday, April 30

In Indiana the train went through Richmond (while the church bells rang tumultuously), Centreville, Germantown, Cambridge, Knightstown, Charlotteville, and others. It arrived in Indianapolis at 7:00 A.M. The coffin was carried to the Indiana State House in a hearse topped by a silver-gilt eagle. Although rain had been almost an everyday occurrence on the journey, it



(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

was so heavy in Indianapolis that the giant procession was canceled and the entire day devoted to viewing. Because of the rain, Governor Oliver P. Morton failed to give his oration. Streetcars in Indianapolis bore slogans of mourning: Car #10 said, "Sorrow for the Dead; Justice for the Living; Punishment for Traitors." Car #13 said, "Fear Not, Abraham; I Am Thy Shield; Thy Reward Shall Be Exceedingly Great." Car #20 said, "Thou Art Gone and Friend and Foe Alike Appreciate Thee Now." Late in the evening the Lincoln Special departed Indianapolis destined for Chicago, a journey of 210 miles.

Monday, May 1

During the night the train passed through Whitestown (100 people gathered around a single bonfire at 1:00 A.M.), Lebanon, Thorntown, Colfax, Clarksville, Lafayette, and others. On the way to Chicago the train stopped at Michigan City, Indiana, where an impromptu funeral was held during the morning. The train arrived in Chicago at 11:00 A.M. and did not go the full distance to the Union Depot. It stopped on a trestle that carried the tracks out into Lake Michigan for some distance. Chicago's procession for Mr. Lincoln rivaled New York's in size and grandeur. The route went down Michigan Avenue, then Lake Street, and then Clark to Court House Square. The coffin was opened for public viewing at the Cook County Court House on Clark Street at 6:00 P.M. and lasted through the night and all the next day.

Tuesday, May 2

Throughout the day, at the rate of 7,000



people per hour, mourners passed by Mr. Lincoln's coffin. The body's discoloration, noticeable in New York, had reached the extent of distressing the viewers. At 8:00 P.M. the hearse carried the coffin to the depot of the St. Louis and Alton Railroad. The Lincoln Special was now destined for its final stop: Springfield, 184 miles away. During the trip the train passed through Fort Wayne Junction, Bridgeport, Summit, Joy's, Lemont, Lockport, Joliet (estimates varied but up to 12,000 persons may have been gathered there at midnight), Elwood, Hampton, Wilmington, Stewart's Grove, Braceville, Gardner, Dwight, Odell, Cayuga, Pontiac, Ocoya, Chenoa, Lexington, Towanda, Bloomington, Shirley, Funk's Grove, Mclean, Atlanta, Lawn Dale, Lincoln, Broadwell, Elkhart, Williamsville, Sherman Station, and Sangamon.

Wednesday, May 3

Mr. Lincoln's hometown was reached the next morning, and the train pulled into the Chicago and Alton depot on Jefferson Street. Mr. Lincoln would lie in state in the State House's Hall of Representatives (the same room in which he gave his famous "House Divided" speech). Mr. Lincoln's face had become further discolored, and Thomas Lynch, an undertaker, using rouge chalk and amber restored the face to near normal color. Shortly after 10:00 A.M. the doors were opened to the long line of mourners. Additionally, hundreds of people gathered around Mr. Lincoln's home where his horse, Old Bob, now 16 years old, and his dog, Fido, had been brought back for the day.

Thursday, May 4

The day of Mr. Lincoln's Springfield funeral was a scorcher. At 10:00 A.M. the doors to the State House were closed, and Mr. Lincoln's body was prepared for burial by the undertaker and embalmer. The coffin was carried to an elegant hearse (finished in gold, silver, and crystal) lent to Springfield by the city of St. Louis. The procession was led by

Major-General Joseph Hooker and followed a zigzag route from the State House, past Mr. Lincoln's home, past the Governor's Mansion, and onto the country



road leading to Oak Ridge Cemetery. The hearse was followed immediately by Old Bob wearing a mourning blanket. Mr. Lincoln's only two blood relatives in attendance that day were his son, Robert, and his cousin, John Hanks. Mrs. Lincoln was still in mourning in the White House. The procession was the largest spectacle the Midwest had ever seen. Upon arrival at the cemetery, the coffin was laid upon the marble slab inside the tomb. Willie's little coffin was also placed inside the tomb. The funeral oration was given by Bishop Matthew Simpson who had been chosen over every other minister in the United States for this sad occasion. Simpson gave an extremely eloquent address. When Simpson was finished, Dr. Phineas Densmore Gurley read the benediction. The crowd then watched as the gates of iron and the heavy wooden doors of the tomb were closed and locked. It was over at last.



Schedule of Funeral Train was compiled by R.J. Norton for educational, research and historical purposes. For a plethora of historical Lincoln Death tidbits, please visit his website: www.rogerjnorton.com Images from Google.com

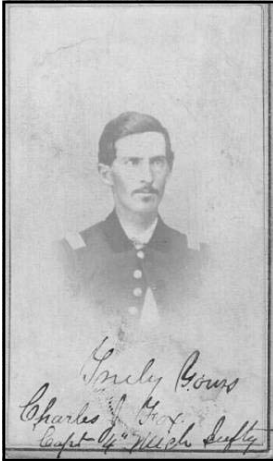
Captain Charles J. Fox*Submitted by Adam Gaines*

Head
Quarters Co.
G, 4th MI
Infantry
In Camp 5
miles from
Huntsville,
Alabama

February 17,
1865

Dear Mother,
I received
your letter of
the 8th (No.
18) and was
glad to hear that you received the
picture I sent you. I hope it suits you.
We have just got through with
inspection. The inspecting officer said
we were the best looking regiment in
the brigade and I think we are. We can
beat the Third [Wisconsin] Regiment all
to pieces on camp and the men look
better.

I suppose Father is at home by this
time. I hope he is. I suppose he must of
been very tired riding on the cars so
far. I can sleep as well as I could in a
bed when we move on the cars. We take
our blankets into a freight car and make
up our beds and when night comes we
lay down and go to sleep. I suppose you
would think it rather hard if you should
see a regiment crowded into box cars as
thick as they could stand. That is the
way we have to ride down here.
Charley Rice is in my tent. You ought to
of seen him today with his knapsack on.
It was the first time he ever had one on.
He makes a very good-looking soldier.
I received the \$15 you sent me. We
expect to be paid off in a day or two
now. I hope we shall for the men are all
out of money. I suppose Lt. [Stephen]
Henry² has been to see you. I hope he
has and give Willie & Fredd the gun. I
would of sent them both one but I could
not get but one. The bugle has just
sounded and I have got to get ready for



dress parade so I will finish this in the
morning.

Feb. 18th. I have just received a letter
from you and one from Father dated
12th. I am glad to hear that father got
the pork he sent to the New Yorkers. It
would have been a heavy loss if they had
lost it.

The Colonel of the Third [Wisconsin]
has got his wife here. He has got a log
house built and they live in it. We have
lots of visitors that come up from
Huntsville to see our regiment on
parade.

I am glad that Dan Pierce has sent you a
check. We expect to be paid off in a day
or two. If we do, you can keep the money
and I will pay Col. Atkinson and C. Rice.
It will save me sending it home.

Today is Sunday. We have preaching
here at 2 P.M. I am going down to the
Third [Wisconsin] this morning. Maj.
[Jairus W.] Hall is on duty too as
Brigade Officer of the Day. I and Capt.
[George H.] Henderson are all alone
now that Lt. [Stephen] Henry is gone.
We fare better now than we did when he
was here.

I am glad to hear that you have got good
sleighting. I wish I was there to have one
ride but I would rather spend the winter
down here. Today it is as warm as
summer. The men are playing ball in
their shirt sleeves. I suppose it is cold
enough to freeze anyone in Pontiac.
They can say what they like about
Michigan but give me this state to live
in.

I will have to close hoping this will find
you all well. Give my love to all. So good
bye.

From your son, — C. J. F.

This letter was written by Captain Fox,
4th Michigan Infantry. He was an
Original Companion of the California
Commandery being Insignia No. 15581.

**“I destroy my enemies
when I make them my
friends.” -- Abraham Lincoln**

(Continued from page 2)

MOLLUS members taking part in
this ceremony--we definitely
appeared to be under
represented.

On February 4th at the
Downtown Club in NYC, I was
honored to be able to welcome
Harold Holzer as an Honorary
Member of MOLLUS and to
present him with a certificate of
membership.

My future schedule seems
to be very busy as I will be in
Springfield, IL on April 11th
taking part in the ceremonies for
the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's
death, and then I will be moving
on to be the invited key note
speaker at Grant's Tomb on
April 26th. At the end of May, I
will be involved in the
reenactment of the first meeting
of MOLLUS at Congress Hall,
Philadelphia, PA.

PC-in-C Jeff Burden's
fundraising campaign is moving
along at a good clip, so please, if
you have not done so already,
help it move along at a faster
pace.

And lastly, the PA
Commandery is putting its final
plans together in what promises
to be a fantastic celebration of
our 150 anniversary--make plans
to be there or you will miss out
on a very historical event.

Loyally,
Waldron Kintzing Post II
Commander-in-Chief

**Lincoln Scholar Harold Holzer Elected as
Honorary Companion in New York:**



On February 4, 2015 the New York Commandery presented Harold Holzer honorary membership status as a Companion of the Loyal Legion. At a Lincoln Dinner held in Lower Manhattan at the Down Town Association, Holzer was presented his certificate and credentials in a private ceremony.

Harold Holzer is Chairman of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Foundation, official successor organization of the U. S. Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, which he co-chaired for nine years, appointed by President Bill Clinton. Holzer is the author, co-author, or editor of 47 books on Lincoln and the Civil War era. His latest is *Lincoln and the Power of the Press: The War for Public Opinion* (Simon & Schuster, 2014).

Holzer has also written more than 500 articles, published 15 monographs, and contributed chapters and prefaces to 50 additional volumes. He has won many awards for his writing, including a second-place Lincoln Prize in 2005 for Lincoln at Cooper Union, and prizes from the Freedom Foundation, the Manuscript Society of America, and the Illinois State Historical Society, lifetime achievement awards from the Lincoln Groups of New York, Washington, Peekskill, and Detroit, and honorary degrees from nine colleges and universities. In 2008 Holzer was awarded the National Humanities Medal by President George W. Bush. Now Harold proudly adds Companion of the Loyal Legion to his curriculum vitae. Few have done more in recent memory to honor the memory and promote the ideals of President Lincoln, one of the principal objectives of our Order.

“Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power.” -- Abraham Lincoln

The Loyal Legion Memorial Fund is steadily moving toward its fundraising goal in the Campaign for 2015!



We are grouping our generous donors into giving levels:

Union Society	\$2,000 +
Lincoln Society	\$1,000 - \$1,999
Grant Society	\$ 500 - \$999
Farragut Society	\$ 200 - \$499
Cushing Society	\$ 1 - \$199

Here are the Companions and Friends whose gifts and pledges, received through February 15, 2015, have helped make a difference so far:

Union Society

Gerald A. Fisher / Steve Koltos

Lincoln Society

Benjamin Frick / Linn Malaznik

Grant Society

Robert G. Carroon

Farragut Society

Michael T. Bates / Jeffrey C. Burden / Bensley Longstreet Field / Thomas N. McCarter / John W. Myers III / Angelo Sedacca / Scott W. Stucky / Howard Lincoln

Cushing Society

David R. Allee / Robert C. Allen / Robert J. Bateman / Joseph Coleman / Larry Converse / Blanche Curfman (*in memory of David R. Curfman, M.D.*) / Robert Fagan / Rufus S. Frost / Lowell V. Hammer / Keith G. Harrison / Harold F. Hattier / Gerald A. Hoeltge / Peter Kane / Paul Kinyon / Paul Lader / Richard D. Lucore / James H. Lyon / John L. MacConnell / Paul B. Parvis / Waldron K. Post / James S. Reeve / Robert D. Robinson / H. Mitchell / Schmidt / Donald E. Smith / Frederick A. Stevens / Wayne C. Temple / Thomas D. Thiessen / Thomas L. Vince / Walter Weart / Stephen Wise / Robert Wolz

Remember: our goal is to raise \$20,150 in gifts and pledges by the time of the Annual Congress in October 2015. This is our opportunity to help make the Memorial Fund thrive — and thereby to support all of our Order's worthy historical and philanthropic goals! Give securely online at www.mollus.org, or by check payable to "Loyal Legion Memorial Fund" and mailed to: Memorial Fund, c/o Jeffrey Burden, 1815 Harvard RD, Richmond, VA 23226.

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 Keith Harrison
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 Holt, MI 48842

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 MOLLUSJournal@aol.com

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Please make sure you include the shipping cost associated with your purchase according to the new scale.

ITEM	PRICE	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
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Miniature Emblem Medal (<i>Hereditary or Associate</i>)*	\$85.00	_____	_____
Emblem Medals 14-16K Gold (<i>3-4 month delivery</i>)	On Request	_____	_____
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Hereditary or Associate Ribbon (<i>Miniature Medal</i>)	\$20.00	_____	_____
Officer Neck Ribbon	\$20.00	_____	_____
Rosettes (<i>Hereditary, Associate or Honorary</i>)	\$9.00	_____	_____
Officer Rosette (<i>Indicate State or National</i>)	\$23.50	_____	_____
Necktie or Bow Tie (<i>All Silk</i>)	\$34.00	_____	_____
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ROTC Medal with Ribbon Bar and Certificate	\$35.00	_____	_____
Book: <i>Union Blue</i> by PCinC Robert G. Carroon	\$25.00	_____	_____
MOLLUS Golf Shirts (<i>No Smalls</i>)	\$25.00	_____	_____
MOLLUS T-Shirts (<i>S,M,L,XL,XXL</i>)	\$15.00	_____	_____
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	\$100.01+ = \$14.00		
		Total	_____

Please be sure to visit MOLLUS.org for a complete list of merchandise available.
 Large Membership Certificates require additional information -forms available at MOLLUS.org
 *Vermeil (Gold on Sterling Silver)
 Questions on supplies and orders should be sent to Joe Coleman at drjtc30@comcast.net