The Order’s Special Committee on History and Preservation is continuing to locate more archives of MOLLUS State Commanderies in our effort to compile a complete inventory of the archives and historic records of all State Commanderies, whether active or defunct.

Continued p. 15

MOLLUS Congress Meets in Richmond October 12-15
See Registration Form on Page 9

150th Anniversary of First Memorial Day at Arlington National Cemetery

As it is customary, the Loyal Legion, represented by Past Commander-in-Chief Jeffry Burden, was present with the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War to commemorate Memorial Day at Arlington National Cemetery. Decoration or Memorial Day was borne out of the Civil War and the desire to honor all our dead. It was officially proclaimed on 5 May 1868 by General John Logan, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his General Order No. 11, and was first observed on 30 May 1868, when flowers were placed on the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery.

Continued p. 4

Wreaths placed by the Loyal Legion and other organizations on May 30 at the Civil War Unknowns Memorial.

MOLLUS Pursues a New Generation of Members

Recruiting Millenials requires a new approach to membership. The New Generation Committee is developing events and programs that appeal to young people.

The Committee on the Next Generation is pleased to report five new Millenial companions recruited and processed! As always, the key is putting the prospective member in contact with the right people to assist in proving their relationship and processing their application in a timely manner. Frustratingly, several

Continued p. 4

More State Commandery Archives Located

Archives for four additional Commanderies have been located. However, records held at the Army War College in Carlisle are still not available to researchers.

The Order’s Special Committee on History and Preservation is continuing to locate more archives of MOLLUS State Commanderies in our effort to compile a complete inventory of the archives and historic records of all State Commanderies, whether active or defunct.

Continued p. 15

Commanders-In-Chief MOLLUS Wants Your Opinion

Look for Loyal Legion membership survey delivered by USPS.

In an effort to better understand the needs of Loyal Legion Commanderies and members, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Joe Coleman has developed a survey that will be mailed this summer to every Commander-in-Chief. One of our primary objectives is to increase the

Continued p. 3
It is my pleasure to report that Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief Rob Pollock, DOLLUS President Ellen Higgins, our ever-present flag bearer Lynn Malasnik, and many other companions and dames joined me in participating in the Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield. It was my honor to represent the Loyal Legion and to share the podium with Companion and SVVCW Commander Mark Day. Being my first opportunity to visit the Tomb and the city, this was an emotional and personal pilgrimage for me. First and foremost being able to visit the magnificent monument to our beloved president, and be as close to him as all who visit can be; and having the privilege of giving our keynote address. On the personal side, my officer ancestor, Capt. Thomas O’Connor, Commander Company A 10th Illinois Cavalry joined his unit in Springfield. On both counts I can check these items off from my “bucket list.”

Paraphrasing from my remarks: As we gather here to honor President Lincoln, new internal forces of disruption and dissent, similar to those who slayed him, are making every effort to once again destroy the fiber of our nation and our freedoms. Under the guise of political correctness, pretending to be offended by everything our forbearers have done, they act with impunity in their effort to change, destroy, and de-face our history. Their misguided concept is focused in condemning those who fought and the forebears who led, our valiant Civil War heroes, Loyal Legion Companions, and a promoter of equal rights. They have gone after Confederate monuments, and those representing Christopher Columbus, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington, among others. Not satisfied, now, there is a group in California that has voted to destroy a statue of President McKinley, a Civil War hero, Loyal Legion Companion, and a promoter of equal rights.

Moreover, their accusations are not supported by facts. This is a fight we must take up along with all Allied Orders. We need to keep our message alive in every corner of our nation to ensure that equality for all Americans became real. To this end, we must be reminded of Edmund Burke’s admonition: “The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”

— Colonel Eric A. Rojo

Welcome
Hereditary Companions
Wesley Francis Sainz #22724 VA, Capt. William Deetz, Co H, 7th NY Vol Inf.
Clay Thomas Hoffman #22727 CA, Capt. Mormon Fisher, Co M 10th IN Vol Cav.
Kerry Lee Langdon #22728 OH, Maj. John C. Eversole, 14th KY Vol Cav.
Andrew Philip Lawson #22730 PA, Capt. Francis Schelling, Co E, 41st PA Vol Inf., 12th PA Res.
John Steven Moore #22732 VA, Capt. Levi Hurst, Co D 6th TN Vol Cav.

Associate Companion
James Marshall Floyd, Jr. #A312 IN

The Loyal Legion Historical Journal is a quarterly publication published by the Memorial Fund of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which was founded April 15, 1865. Pertinent materials will be welcomed by members and the public. Articles and news should be submitted to Shawn Beyer, Editor (shawnbeyer@verizon.net). Content must be formatted in MS Word and submitted electronically. High resolution photographs and artwork should be submitted in JPG format and be accompanied by a description or caption.

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

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LOYAL LEGION
HISTORICAL JOURNAL
VOL 75, NO. 2
Commander-in-Chief
Col. Eric Armando Rojo
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief
Joseph Thomas Coleman, Ed.D.
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief
Col. Robert D. Pollock
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Gerald Fitzgerald Fisher, Esq.
Chaplain-in-Chief
Kevin Lee Martin
Surgeon-in-Chief
Dr. Daniel Henry Heller
Council-in-Chief

Survey
Continued from p. 1

growth and relevance of the Order and your responses to this short and straight-forward questionnaire will help us to improve communications, recruitment, and retention throughout MOLLUS. Your input and prompt response is very important. With your cooperation, results will be shared during the 2018 MOLLUS Congress in October. Any questions or suggestions should be directed to Companion Coleman (drjt36@comcast.net).
Loyal Legion Memorial Fund Supports Lincoln Death Day Observance

One of the events that the Loyal Legion Memorial Fund helps to underwrite is the annual Lincoln Death Day observance, held every year in Springfield, Illinois in April.

The Loyal Legion and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) cooperate to organize the event. It attracts of large crowd of dignitaries, uniformed reenactment and ceremonial personnel, and visitors to the Lincoln family tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

A 2011 Memorandum of Understanding between the Loyal Legion and the SUVCW outlining each organization’s obligations and participation in the event can be found on the MOLLUS website. Event planning is overseen by a committee composed of five members of each organization.

The observance is a solemn and fitting honor to the life and legacy of Mr. Lincoln.

Your attendance is welcome.

Nomination Forms for Distinguished Service Awards Available Online

Each year, the Loyal Legion considers two awards for distinguished service by Companions—the Meritorious Service Medal and the Rutherford B. Hayes Cup. The awards are presented at the Annual Congress.

The Meritorious Service Medal is awarded for significant achievements or accomplishments by a Companion in an area of interest to the Loyal Legion, usually (though not necessarily) in his role as a member. The Rutherford B. Hayes Cup and Medal recognizes a Companion for conspicuously outstanding achievement over a period of time that has advanced the mission of the Loyal Legion and reflects great honor on the Order. Both awards are given for work on the Commandery level and/or the national level (although the Hayes Cup recipients typically display some national leadership).

Detailed instructions and nomination forms are available on the MOLLUS website.

The Loyal Legion Meritorious Service Medal (left) and the Rutherford B. Hayes Medal.

Millenials Targeted for Membership

Continued from p. 1 of these prospective members chose to join more active commanderies outside the states where they reside, due to not receiving prompt replies from their local commanderies. Remember, our first impression on prospective members is very important.

Additionally, the Committee has been brainstorming creative ideas to “spruce up” the program for this year’s National Congress and Remembrance Day, and will be reaching out to all Millenial companions to invite them to join in a Millenial mixer as part of the Congress. (Stand by for more on these initiatives in the next Journal).

FUNDING HISTORY’S FUTURE

LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL / SUMMER 2018

DAMES OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

President’s Message

I am pleased to have the long and cold winter behind me and I am looking forward to a summer filled with warm weather as I travel around the United States in honor of our Civil War Veterans.

My spring travels began in April when I attended the annual Lincoln Death Day Ceremonies at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. I was honored to place our traditional Magnolia Wreath at our late President’s Tomb in the traditional Memory Ceremony on the anniversary of his death.

As I write this letter, it was just a few short weeks ago that I was able to attend many Memorial Day events representing DOLLUS. I began my tributes at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the burial site of General George Meade. I, along with members of the Commandery of Pennsylvania, placed a wreath at the Silent Sentry Monument. This Sentry overlooks the graves of many Civil War Veterans who are interred at Laurel Hill.

Next, I was off to Washington, D.C. for Memorial Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery. I was pleased to be part of a small group of National Officers, who were privileged to attend as President Donald Trump placed his wreath at the Tomb. After a traditional speech by President Trump in the Amphitheater, each of the many Veteran Service Organizations, placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, I, along with member Caren Cleaveland, honored the unknown dead in a solemn wreath laying ceremony.

Memorial Day activities ended with the annual ceremony and wreath laying on traditional Memorial Day, May 30, at the Tomb of the Unknown Civil War Soldiers. I represented DOLLUS with pride as I honored the memory of our Civil War soldiers who did not make it home to their families.

I am looking forward to our Annual National Assembly meeting that will be held in conjunction with the National Congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. MOLLUS is busy making plans for an enjoyable weekend in Richmond, Virginia. I invite you all to attend the meeting and look forward to meeting with those of you I have come to know over the years and to making new friends with those attending for the first time.

Please visit our website www.dollus.org for information on upcoming events and meetings. Information and registration forms for the National Assembly will be posted soon. In addition, officer contact information can be found on the site as well.

See you in Richmond!

—Ellen M. Higgins, National President

SquirrelOCON@aol.com

LOYAL LEGION HISTORICAL JOURNAL / SUMMER 2018
Pennsylvania and New York Commanderies Attend Memorial Event Honoring Brevet Colonel Myer Asch

Colonel Myer Asch was only one of over 10,000 Jewish Americans who fought in the Civil War. Like so many others in the country at the time, his life was affected and changed by the start of the Civil War. Myer Asch left his studies in Europe to come home to Philadelphia, the place of his birth, and help defend the Union with the 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

Asch died on February 16, 1890 and for years his burial place had been a mystery. His death certificate stated he was buried in Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. It was only through the assistance of Steve Stein of the Jewish Genealogy Society of New York that Myer Asch’s grave site in Beth Olam Cemetery in Queens was finally located.

On April 22, 2018, with the quest to find the grave of Myer Asch complete, Asch was honored at a special memorial ceremony at his grave site in Beth Olam Cemetery in Queens, New York.

The grave side ceremony included the unveiling of a Civil War veteran’s marker for members of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Meade Post #1 in Philadelphia. (Colonel Asch was also a member of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Union League.)

After a brief greeting and introduction by Zachary Edinger, Sexton of Congregation Shearith Israel, sponsor of the event, a brief biography and eulogy of Colonel Asch was delivered by Bruce Form, who was dressed in period military attire as Captain Myer Asch. Mr. Form is a living historian who has been portraying Captain Myer Asch. Mr. Form is a living historian who has been portraying Captain Myer Asch. Mr. Form is a living historian who has been portraying Captain Myer Asch. Mr. Form is a living historian who has been portraying Captain Myer Asch.

E. Lee Civil War Round Table of Central New Jersey, Jay Jorgensen, spoke on the importance of veterans’ organizations, especially the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Myer Asch (#11) was a member of both the Philadelphia and New York Commanderies of the Loyal Legion.

The ceremony also included an honor guard that consisted of living historians representing the 39th New York “Garibaldi Guards” Infantry Regiment, Sons of Union Veterans, MOLLUS of Philadelphia, and members of the Veterans Corps of the Artillery of the State of New York. The National Anthem was sung by Major Lou DiLeo of the 11th New York Regiment of Sons of Union Veterans.

Sexton Zachary Edinger led the Sephardic Hebrew Memorial Prayer, HaShahbah, to end the formal ceremony which was followed by Taps, played by Major DiLeo.

The Memorial Program for Colonel Myer Asch was jointly designed by Sexton Zachary Edinger of Congregation Shearith Israel, The Spanish & Portuguese Synagogue in New York City, who were the sponsors of the event, and Bruce Form, President of Officers for The Union Living History Organization centered in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

On Veterans Day weekend, Past Wisconsin Commandery Commander BG Vince Barker was finally able to visit the grave of his MOLLUS ancestor, 1st Lieutenant Samuel Sidenbender, 9th Indiana Vol. Infantry and 11th Indiana Cavalry, who is buried in Paris, Illinois. First Lieutenant Sidenbender was a successful farmer in Paris after the war and was a long time member, along with his brother Henry, of the town’s Driscoll GAR Post. It was a great thrill for Companion Barker to finally visit his ancestor’s grave and pay his proper respects.

New York Commandery Enjoys Busy Spring Schedule

On May 3, the Commandery held its annual general meeting election of officers at the Coffee House Club in Manhattan, We were happy to host several guests, including the former Battalion Commander of the 1/69th Infantry, the same unit as 69th New York of the Irish Brigade of Army of the Potomac fame. We also heard from our Commandery Historian William B. Styrle, who spoke on his research pertaining to artist James Kelly and his interactions with U.S. Grant from his stellar book on the artist, “Generals in Bronze.”

On April 18, Cadets Matthew Y. Chu of the College of William & Mary, and Clara Jacobsen of Christopher Newport University, members of the “Revolutionary Guard Battalion” were presented their awards at Christopher Newport. Past Virginia Commander Companion Robert Krasche organized the Order’s participation in that ceremony.

Virginia Commandery Awards ROTC Medals

Cadets from three Army ROTC battalions received Medals of Merit from the Virginia Commandery. Cadets Merrithew Sale of Hampden-Sydney College, and Daniel Devine of the University of Richmond (shown right), members of the “Spider Battalion,” received their medals, certificates and copies of Union Blue from Past Commander-in-Chief Jeffery Burden in a ceremony at the University of Richmond on April 10.

Cadet Maria Torres-Trujillo of Catawba, North Carolina, a member of the Virginia Women’s Institute for Leadership ship at Mary Baldwin College, received her award on April 28 from Companion Edmund Potter.

On April 18, Cadets Matthew Y. Chu of the College of William & Mary, and Clara Jacobsen of Christopher Newport University, members of the “Revolutionary Guard Battalion” were presented their awards at Christopher Newport. Past Virginia Commander Companion Robert Krasche organized the Order’s participation in that ceremony.

Members of the Loyal Legion (NY) and Military Order of Foreign Wars (NT) attending the Lincoln Birthday Dinner in February.
Join us in richly-historical Richmond for the Loyal Legion’s Annual National Congress. Tour Civil War battlefields, explore Richmond’s world-class museums, and attend a memorial ceremony at the grave of Union spymaster Elizabeth Van Lew. Conduct the business of the Order and join Companions in a weekend of fun and fellowship!

**PROGRAM**

**Friday, October 12**
- 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. — Special Battlefield Tour
  - Seven Days Campaign sites
- 3:00 - 6:00 p.m. — Registration — Richmond Omni lobby
- 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. — Dinner — On your own
- 9:00 - 12:00 p.m. — Cocktail Reception — Commander-in-Chief’s Suite

**Saturday, October 13**
- 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. — MOLLUS meeting
- 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. — DOLLUS meeting
- 12:00 - 1:30 p.m. — Lunch — On your own
- 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. — Wreath-laying at the grave of Patriot and Spymaster Elizabeth Van Lew, in honor of her 200th birthday; tour of local monuments and the Richmond National Battlefield Park Medical Museum
- 6:00 - 7:00 p.m. — Cocktail Reception (cash bar)
- 7:00 - 9:30 p.m. — Banquet and Speaker
- 9:30 - 12:00 p.m. — After-Dinner Party — Commander-in-Chief’s suite

**Register Now**

133rd MOLLUS National Congress—Registration Form

- MOLLUS/DOLLUS Congress Registration Fee
  - No.____ $_______
- Required for all Companions, Dames and Guests ($55/adult; $35 under 18)

**Friday, October 12**
- 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. — Special Battlefield Tour
  - No.____ FREE
- Meet in lobby of Omni Richmond Hotel

**Saturday, October 13**
- 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. — Van Lew Memorial and Museum Tour
  - No.____ FREE
- 6:30 - 9:30 p.m. — Reception & Banquet ($65/person)
  - No.____ $_______
- Omni Richmond Hotel
- Black or White Tie or military uniform with decorations

Banquet Entree choices:
- Grilled Beef Tenderloin & Chicken Breast
- Herb Seared Salmon

TOTAL $_______

**ATTENDEE INFORMATION**

Name:_____________________________________________ Commandery:_____________
Phone:____________________________ email:___________________________________

Guest(s):_____________________________________________________________________

Special needs/requests:________________________________________________________

**Payment — Deadline September 1**
Make check payable to “VA Commandery - MOLLUS” and send a copy of this form by September 1 to: Jeffry Burden, 905 N. 37th Street, Richmond VA 23223.

**Hotel Information—Reserve Early!**
A block of rooms has been reserved at The Omni Richmond Hotel—our official conference headquarters—for Loyal Legion Members and guests. The special rate is $149/night plus tax on the nights of October 12 and 13. Call 1-800-843-6664 before September 14 and request the “Military Order of the Loyal Legion Congress” rate.

Several other hotels are within a short walking distance of the Omni, among them The Berkeley Hotel (804-780-1300), The Commonwealth (804-343-7300), and Hampton Inn & Suites Downtown (804-643-5400).

**Questions?**
Contact Past Commander-In-Chief Jeffry Burden by email (richburd6165@yahoo.com) or phone (804) 426-1355.
Clara Barton
Angel of the Battlefield

Kevin Patti, National Park Service

The Civil War was the transformative event of Clara Barton’s life. Already 39 when it began, the war started her on a track of service that she stayed on for nearly 50 years. After the war she went on to establish the American Red Cross at age 59 and led it for 23 years before dying at 90 in her Glen Echo, Maryland home.

Service through Public Education

At 17, Clara Barton began her life of public service as a school teacher near her family home in Worcester County, Massachusetts. During the next 12 years, she taught in many Massachusetts schools, but by the age of 29, she wanted to break away from her familiar surroundings and further her own education. She studied for a year at a college in New York where she made a good friend named Mary Norton. After college she moved with Mary to New Jersey. In Bordentown, New Jersey, Clara Barton saw a need for public education. Children were roaming the streets during the day as their families could not afford the subscription schools that were available in New Jersey as they did not have a free, public school system. With the support of local officials, Clara Barton started a free school and it quickly succeeded. Hundreds of students attended the next year. The community was very pleased with the confederacy picked up change trains. Baltimoreans who sympathized with the confederacy picked up paving stones and threw them at the soldiers. Rickett told to sit in the audience and watch Congress debate. Clara Barton closely followed events unfurl as the nation entered into the Civil War.

Mason was a forward-thinking government leader who was willing to hire her to be a clerk at the Patent Office. This made Clara Mason a forward-thinking government leader who was willing to hire her to be a clerk at the Patent Office. This made Clara Barton one of the few women to work for the Federal Government.

While living in Washington before the war, she would occasionally go to the Capitol to sit in the audience and watch Congress debate. Clara Barton closely followed events unfurl as the nation entered into the Civil War.

Days after the attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina the war was started; President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion in the South. Among the first troops to make their way to Washington in answer to Lincoln’s call was the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. Many of the men of the Sixth Massachusetts were from Worcester County like Clara. They traveled by train and had to transfer in many places as they headed south. In Baltimore, they had to walk through the city streets to change trains. Baltimoreans who sympathized with the confederacy picked up paving stones and threw them at the soldiers. Rickett told to sit in the audience and watch Congress debate. Clara Barton closely followed events unfurl as the nation entered into the Civil War.

Civil War and a New Calling to Serve

News of the riots came over the wires into Washington. The army in Washington was not well organized or equipped to meet the needs of the soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts who were hurt and had lost their things. Clara Barton met the men, saw what they needed, and worked to help them. She found that she knew about 40 of the men; many had been students of hers. They wrote home and urged their families to send things to Clara. She received supplies in Washington, D.C. and gave them to the soldiers. She worked to form alliances with women’s groups in Massachusetts and New Jersey who could continue to send her supplies.

At the very beginning of the war, before the Christian Commission or Sanitary Commission was formed, Clara Barton was accepting and distributing supplies from a public who was eager to help the troops.

In the first months of the war she stocked supplied, first in her apartment and then in warehouses. She gave food and supplies to anyone who needed it and at some of the forts. Soon after the battle of First Manassas, she worked with the wounded that were brought back to Washington. Early in 1862, Clara Barton learned that her father was dying in Massachusetts. She went home to see him for a last time. She confided that she wanted to continue to help the troops and that she thought she could be most useful on the battlefield.

The next day she prepared food for the wounded. She gave food and supplies to anyone who needed it and at some of the forts. Soon after the battle of First Manassas, she worked with the wounded that were brought back to Washington. Early in 1862, Clara Barton learned that her father was dying in Massachusetts. She went home to see him for a last time. She confided that she wanted to continue to help the troops and that she thought she could be most useful on the battlefield.

However, she had doubts and wasn’t sure she would be accepted and respected by the soldiers. Stephen Barton encouraged his daughter to serve. He said: “I know soldiers and they will respect you and your errand.” With her nerve bolstered, all she needed now was transportation and a pass to go to the field. She took her request to the quartermaster’s office in Washington and spoke to Major Daniel Rucker. He said of the battlefield: “That’s no place for a lady. There’s going to be a battle. Have you got a brother or father?” Clara Barton said: “No, I have no one there. I have some things I want to take to the soldiers, but I need a wagon and a pass to get them there.” Clara told him that she had three warehouse full of supplies and somehow convinced him that she was up to the task. Rucker gave her a pass to the front lines.

Supportive superiors at the Patent Office accepted an arrangement Miss Barton had made with a substitute worker. Miss Barton would take a half salary in her absence from work while the substitute worker worked for half salary.

Shocking Battlefield Conditions

She had her first experience tending to battlefield casualties after the Battle of Cedar Mountain. She spent two days and nights tending the wounded. Support measures were lacking, there was not a trained ambulance corps to move the wounded off the field, and the hospitals were improvised. There she met Dr. James Dunn, a surgeon who would meet again on different fields.

Following the battle of Second Manassas Clara Barton arrived at Fairfax Station field hospital on the Poffenberger Farm and treated nearly 200 wounded soldiers who had been students of hers. They wrote home and urged their families to send things. Clara Barton met the men, saw what they needed, and worked to help them. She found that she knew about 40 of the men; many had been students of hers. They wrote home and urged their families to send things to Clara. She received supplies in Washington, D.C. and gave them to the soldiers. She worked to form alliances with women’s groups in Massachusetts and New Jersey who could continue to send her supplies.

On September 17 at about noon, she arrived at a cornfield outside Sharpsburg, Maryland. The Battle of Antietam had been raging since before dawn. She went to the field hospital on the Poffenberger Farm and found Dr. Dunn standing in the yard. Clara Barton’s supplies were desperately needed as the surgeon’s supplies were depleted—the medical staff was bandaging wounds with corn husks! That day she prepared food and fed long lines of wounded soldiers as they waited for treatment. She took a piece of sharpened out of a man’s face with a pen knife, at his insistence. The battle raged and Clara continued to work. At one point while helping a wounded soldier, a bullet went through the sleeve of her dress and killed the man. She went on to help the next man.

As night fell the surgeons were in despair, they could not operate without light and they were down to their last candles. Clara Barton had brought four boxes of candle lanterns, the work continued into the night.

In the morning, as many as half of the men she had treated were dead. A frustrated Dr. Dunn wrote his wife after the battle, “If we had followed up our victory the next day there would have been no southern army for we would have killed or captured the whole of them. Why this was allowed, McClellan only knows.” Dr. Dunn also wrote to his wife: “In my feeble estimation, Letter dated January 7, 1863 written by Clara Barton to Senator Henry Wilson asking for help in procuring medical supplies.
would go on to serve as Vice President in President Grant’s administration.

In mid-January 1863, Major Rucker wanted Clara to go out again. She went back to the Fredericksburg area. This time Dorothea Dix’s nurses were there and she found it difficult to fit in and be of service. Dorothea Dix was the Superintendent of Army Nurses and she did not welcome outside nurses like Clara Barton. Dorothea Dix, the U.S. Sanitary Commission, and the Christian Commissions got better at what they did as the war progressed, and it became more and more difficult for Clara Barton to work freely. She relied on supportive individuals in key positions such as Major Rucker and Senator Wilson.

This growing problem led to Clara Barton’s older brother, David, being nominated for a quatermaster position by Senator Wilson. Clara thought her brother would be able to supply her, allowing her to work more freely. David Barton was accepted and assigned to Port Royal, South Carolina near Hilton Head. Clara followed him in April 1863 and stayed until December. She was far from Dorothea Dix now and there were plans for a siege on Charleston, South Carolina. As it turned out, Clara Barton found herself entering into an idle period as they waited for action.

During that period of inactivity at Hilton Head, Clara befriended the Civil Rights activist, author, and orator Frances Dana Gage. Mrs. Gage who was from Ohio near the Kentucky border had grown up helping runaway slaves as they crossed into Ohio. She had been imprisoned at the Confederate prison and was ill. Her home had been burned.

In May 1864, she heard rumors of fighting at Spotsylvania Court House in Virginia. It was said that it might be the great battle that could decide the war. On May 10, reports came that wounded from Spotsylvania were being sent to Fredericksburg. She received a pass from Major Rucker after some trouble. There were 30 to 40 surgeons for 7,000 to 8,000 wounded with thousands more on the way. They were poorly supplied and the railroad was destroyed. Rain poured as wagons filled with supplies were stranded on the roads leading into Fredericksburg. Miss Barton once again went to Senator Wilson to report the unreasonable suffering due to the broken lines of transportation. As a result, Quartermaster Montgomery Meigs ordered the railroad repaired to speed the evacuation of the wounded.

Clara now wanted to join Benjamin Butler’s forces outside Richmond and Petersburg. She took a letter of introduction written by Senator Wilson. Butler liked her immediately—they were both from Massachusetts and they both had independent streaks. Clara Barton was assigned to work at the Flying Hospital at Point of Rocks, Virginia. She was in charge of nursing and diet for one section of the hospital. With soldier nurses and former slave women as assistants, she saw to the care of up to 1,600 patients at one time. Clara described her work in a letter: “I have cooked 10 dozen eggs, made cracker toast, corn starch blanc mange, milk punch, arrow root, washed faces and hands, put ice on their wounds received in the cruel assault upon Wagner, as hour after hour they lay in an agony of want, at the back of the growing bandage, not a murmur, scarcely a groan but ever that patient upturning of the great dark eyes, to your face in utter silence, which kept one constantly wondering if they knew all they had done, and were doing? And whenever I met one who was giving his life out with his blood, I could not forbear hastening to tell him lest he die in ignorance of the truth, that he was the soldier of freedom he had sought to be, and that the world as well as heaven would so record it and among them all.”

After the siege on Fort Wagner, Mrs. Gage and David Barton left South Carolina. Clara was invited to work at a hospital by a surgeon who wanted her to lend a woman’s touch to the job of communicating with soldiers’ loved ones. She went to work there only to later find that Dorothea Dix’s nurses would come and take over that hospital too.

There were other problems arising. On December 10, her arrangement at the patent office ended. She had 63,182 inquiries. On 7th Street in Washington, D.C. closed in 1868; she had received 63,182 inquiries. Her workers had written 41,855 letters and provided information on 22,000 men.

Clara Barton was a volunteer, one who pushed against the limited roles women played in society to serve soldiers amid the dangers of the Civil War. Her powerful example made a positive impact on the nation’s progress towards equal rights. Miss Barton’s Civil War work also brought progress to the issue of the proper identification and treatment of the missing and wounded. After the civil war Clara Barton went on to create things that serve our society today, such as the American Red Cross, the first aid kit, and emergency preparedness. The Civil War started her on that track of service.
Civil War Horses
Jerry Zillion, District of Columbia Commandery

Horses were the greatest strategic advantage for both the North and the South during the Civil War. The number of horses and mules accounted for at the beginning of the War was 3.5 million in the North (including border states), and 1.7 million in the South. To purchase and maintain horses for war came at a considerable expense. Typically, the price for an average horse in 1860 was $150 (about $4,298 in today’s dollars). Each required 30 pounds of fodder per day and seven to ten gallons of water. It was estimated that 400 wagon loads per day were needed to carry the hay and grain for an army on the move. Major General William T. Sherman understood the strategic importance of horses during wartime and instructed his troops on their care, “Every opportunity at a halt during a march should be taken advantage of to cut grass, wheat, or oats, and extraordinary care be taken of the horses upon which everything depends.”

With limited train transportation, horses and mules were vital to carry out the strategic plans of the military. Supplies, soldiers, artillery batteries, horses, fodder, cavalry, and wagons to carry the disabled and wounded were all part of war plans and were dependent on horses and mules. Horses were the vehicle used to move the army, to pursue the enemy, to communicate on the battlefield, and to provide logistics. These animals were sent to a training camp to prepare them for battlefield conditions. They were taught a variety of commands and were trained to endure rifle blasts, cannon fire, explosions, and the general excitement brought on by combat conditions. Horses were far more courageous than men; mules tended to be skittish and unreliable during battle.

Artillery Horses
Requirements for artillery horses were outlined by General John Gibbon in his article, A Cavalry Officer’s Diary: “The art for artillery service should be 15 to 16 hands high [5.33 feet at the shoulder].” Horses needed to be strong, yet agile enough to support the cannon. The body of the horse should be well rounded; limbs solid with strong shanks, and feet in good condition. These qualities should unite as much as possible, the qualities of the saddle horse; should trot and gallop equally, have even gait and not be skittish.”

Typically, six horses were used to pull the howitzer cannon, each with ammunition, blacksmith tools, fodder, and occasionally the cannoners. Ammunition alone weighed 700 pounds, just a three-day supply of fodder for a single team added another 540 pounds to the load. Artillery harnessed horses were a prime target for riflemen. However, these horses could endure a great deal of punishment. When hit, they would continue to carry out their duty until they were disabled or suffered enough to be killed. In the early part of the war, more horses were killed in battle than men, but even more losses of these work animals resulted from disease or exhaustion.

Famous Horses of Famous Generals
During the Civil War, horses were as famous (and as brave) as the men who rode them. Riders and horses developed a close bond from the long hours spent together eating, sleeping, and riding into battle. When they heard the rumble of a distant fight, some veteran war horses would become excited and begin snorting and pawing the ground with their front hooves, preparing to enter battle carrying the fearless officers who cared for them. War horses and their battle adventures made exciting stories and were often covered by newspaper correspondents.

General Phillip Sheridan’s favorite horse, Rienzi, was a gift to Sheridan before a raid on Rienzi, Mississippi. Rienzi stood 16 hands tall and was jet black. In three years, Sheridan rode the horse through 45 engagements including 19 pitched battles and two cavalry raids. Rienzi was renamed Winchester by Sheridan after a victory near Winchester, Virginia. Sheridan marveled at his horse’s courage under fire and praised him often. The old war horse was mowned after he died in 1878, and Winchester can be seen today standing in the Hall of Armed Forces History at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History.

General George Meade’s favorite horse was Old Baldy. Old Baldy was wounded seven times in combat and displayed great courage. Yet he outlived the general by 10 years, and even participated in the general’s funeral as the riderless horse.

Charlemagne was General Chamberlain’s favorite horse and they spent the entire war together, including the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse and the victory parade in Washington D.C. In fact, Chamberlain led the parade riding Charlemagne. The reliable Morgan was shot from beneath Chamberlain three times and carried many battle scars. No one had a greater fondness for horses than did President Lincoln. His horse, which he left in Springfield, Illinois, was Old Bob, not to be confused with General Burnside’s horse of the same name. Lincoln was astride his new horse, Old Abe, as he rode to the White House from his summer cottage in northeast Washington. When an assassin’s bullet whizzed by Lincoln’s ear, Old Abe bolted and carried Lincoln to the White House in a dead run, losing Lincoln’s $8 plug hat in the mayhem.

General Grant was a skilled horseman. He had several horses during the war including Rondy (his first horse in battle), Egypt, Fox, and Jack. However, Grant’s favorite horse was Cincinnati, a Kentucky thoroughbred sired by Lexington, the fastest four-miler in the country. He was a massive horse, measuring between 17 and 18 hands. Grant thought Cincinnati was the “finest horse he had ever seen” and found the horse to be gentle and quiet until he was ridden in battle during which he would become a spirited and enthusiastic warrior. Grant rode Cincinnati to the surrender at Appomattox and often appears in photographs and statues astride his famous horse.

The Civil War demanded the massive mobilization of animals for the ability to perform work. Millions of horses and mules participated in the war as agents of war, work, and companionship. They powered the war’s supply lines, forms of attack, and army transportation. Horses were the greatest strategic advantage during the War, and many were as brave and famous as the men who rode them. The Civil War Horses and their battle adventures made exciting stories and were often covered by newspaper correspondents.

General Grant with Cincinnati.

Sources:
Deborah Grace, “The Horse in the Civil War,” http://www.eullybattery.org/Newsletter/Jul00/deborah_grace.htm

Four “Lost” Commandery Archives Found
The search for our archives has been greatly assisted by the library staff at Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee. Since our last report (see Spring 2018 issue, p. 1), we have located the following additional archival collections:

Maine Commandery (founded 1866):
Most of the Maine Commandery records are being maintained at the Union League in Philadelphia. The records are organized and available to researchers. There are additional records at the Maine Historical Society in Portland. These include a photograph collection and a collection of 66 memorials which had belonged to Major David Parsons, an Original Companion and medical doctor, who served in the 19th Maine Regiment.

Iowa Commandery (founded 1868):
The Iowa State Historical Library in Des Moines has some of the Commandery’s archives, but we have not yet been able to determine exactly what is in their collection. The library has 16 containers, which is described as including correspondence dating from 1866 to 1917, plus financial records, and miscellaneous, records, clippings, programs, etc. The State Library’s Research Center in Iowa City has a history of the Iowa Commandery and a membership list. Some other Iowa records are held at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. A representative of the Iowa Commandery will visit these libraries to determine the precise contents of their MOLLUS collections.

Vermont Commandery (founded 1891):
Most of the original records of the Vermont Commandery are located in the University of Vermont’s Special Collections in Burlington. This collection includes correspondence, membership records and other record books and ledgers, photographs, and memorabilia. The library has produced a detailed finding aid to assist researchers. The U.S. Army War College library has some minutes and financial records of the Vermont Commandery that have not been processed and made available to the public, as well as a couple of membership rosters which are available.

Tennessee Commandery (1866-1880):
Some correspondence is held at the Union League in Philadelphia. Any other records for this short-lived commandery may be at the Army War College in the unprocessed collection from the Commandery-in-Chief.

We believe that we have now located most of the original records of those Commanderies which were established before 1960. There are still some gaps and we will need everyone’s help to determine what records are still out there of which we are not aware.

The biggest gap in our knowledge is the large volume of Commandery-in-Chief and D.C. Commandery records held at the Army War College which are still unprocessed and uncataloged. Once we have located all the records, the next phase of our project will be to have them digitized so that they can be made available to Companions and researchers. This is a long-term project, but one which will be of great importance for future generations researching the Civil War and the legacy of our original Companions.

Many rosters and membership lists for the historic State Commanderies (those established between 1865 and 1900) have already been digitized and can be found online. The Special Committee will be happy to assist any Companion or family members looking for these materials.
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**Shipping based on total merchandise cost:**
- Up to $10 = $5
- $11 to $50 = $8
- $51 to $100 = $10
- $101 or more = $14

**TOTAL** $_____

*Vermeil (gold on sterling silver)