

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847

Military Society of the Mexican War



THE TEOCALI

WINTER 2015



MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

During the Mexican – American War, the U.S. military suffered 14,944 casualties, of whom 1,773 were killed in action and another 13,271 died of sickness. Another 4,152 were wounded or injured. At the time, there was no feasible way to expeditiously transport the dead back home to their families for burial. Due to environmental conditions, it was necessary to bury the dead quickly in proximity to where they died. They were buried in mass graves near battlefields or individually in remote areas where they later died of their wounds. The exceptions to this were officers from wealthy families who could afford to have their loved ones shipped home for burial. Often, when the U.S. Army was garrisoned in various communities during the war, casualties were buried adjacent to Mexican cemeteries. They were not, however, buried within the bounds of Mexican cemeteries, as those were essentially Catholic and most American soldiers were Protestant. Unfortunately, most of those American soldiers who were buried in Mexico remain unidentified and their burial sites remain untended. There is one very notable exception to this – the Mexico City National Cemetery.



Mexico City National Cemetery

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Over the past several months, it has been my goal to update the membership database, which has not been done for many years. I recently sent out a contact information questionnaire, which all of you should have received. In the midst of this project, I discovered that over 12 percent of our membership was deceased! The health of our society depends on a robust membership of individuals who are willing and desirous of participation in the activities of the Aztec Club. It also depends on a steady influx of new members who can carry on from those who have passed on. This means that we must continually recruit new members, and recruiting comes primarily from within the organization. Most members of the Aztec Club became members through their interest in genealogy and in the history of this nation. It is likely, therefore, that most members are also members of other hereditary societies. I challenge each and every one of you to identify your friends and associates from other organizations who might be eligible for membership in the Aztec Club. If you know of an individual who is of the caliber expected of this Club, I urge you to consider recommending such individuals for membership. We are not seeking those who I refer to as "certificate collectors" but rather those who truly have a love for history and are desirous of active participation in this organization. If each of you can identify just one candidate, it will help to rebuild and reaffirm the vitality of this prestigious organization.

Cheers,

Richard M. Wright, Jr.

Richard M. Wright, Jr.
President, Aztec Club of 1847

OFFICERS

President -	Richard M. Wright, Jr.
Vice President -	Carlo Capomazza di Campolattaro
Secretary -	Nicholas D. Ward, Esq.
Registrar -	John R. Harman, Jr.
Treasurer -	Max E. Maxwell
Executive Committee -	LTC Larry K. Casey
Executive Committee -	Rev. Barry C. Howard
Executive Committee -	Col. Robert D. Pollock

RECENT PAST-PRESIDENTS

Mr. Max Edward Maxwell	2011 - 2014
Mr. John Mauk Hilliard	2009 - 2011
Judge William W. Huss (deceased)	2007 - 2008
Judge Raymond Lawrence Drake	2004 - 2006
Mr. Richard Hoag Breithaupt, Jr.	1995 - 2003
Hon. Richard Bender Abell	1993 - 1995
CDR Conway Lansdowne Hunt, USN (Ret)	1992 - 1993
CAPT Thomas Jefferson Turpin, USN (Ret)	1990 - 1992
Mr. Nicholas Donnell Ward, Esq.	1978 - 1980



FOUNDED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMY
13 OCTOBER 1847
MEXICO CITY

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On 28 September 1850, the United States Congress approved “the purchase of a cemetery near the city of Mexico, and the interment therein of the remains of the officers and soldiers who fell in battle or otherwise died in or near the city of Mexico.” Congress then appropriated \$3000 for the purchase of two acres of land located in Mexico City. A further \$1,734 was appropriated on 21 July 1852 for the preparation of the cemetery. In 1853, the remains of 750 soldiers, mostly those killed during August and September 1847 during battles at or near Mexico City, were re-interred at the cemetery. The cemetery was then referred to as the American Protestant Cemetery.

In 1873, the cemetery was declared a national cemetery and was transferred to the authority of the War Department, which was tasked to operate and maintain the cemetery. It was renamed the “Mexico City National Cemetery”. In 1947, it was transferred once again from the War Department to the American Battle Monuments Commission, where it remains today. It is one of twenty-four such cemeteries operated and maintained by the Commission.



Memorial to the 750 U.S. Soldiers Buried at Mexico City



Vaults Containing the Remains of 750 U.S. Soldiers

The cemetery remained open for burials of Americans who died in Mexico City. Between 1851 and 1924, a total of 813 civilians were buried there. This number includes many Mexican-American War veterans, as well as those who served during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It also includes some who served with the U.S. diplomatic service. The cemetery was closed for

burials in 1924. In 1976, the cemetery was reduced in size from two acres to one acre to accommodate the construction of a highway around Mexico City. Crypts were built at the east and west walls of the cemetery in which the remains of the 813 civilians buried there were re-interred. The remains of the 750 military personnel were re-interred in two vaults built at the center of the south end of the cemetery.

WEAPONS OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

There were several pistols that were standard issue during the Mexican War. The most common of these was the 1842 Aston/Johnson smoothbore .54 caliber percussion pistol. It was manufactured by Henry Aston and Ira N. Johnson at their factory at Middlefield, CT. It used the same .54 caliber ball ammunition as the 1841 Mississippi Rifle manufactured by Eli Whitney and issued to Colonel Jefferson Davis' 1st Mississippi Regiment during the Mexican War.

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1842 ASTON/JOHNSON PISTOL

Although the Aston/Johnson was more closely identified as a cavalry pistol, it was essentially a standard issue pistol and replaced older but similar flintlock pistols. It was issued to infantry, cavalry, dragoons, artillery and the U.S. Navy. They were issued in pairs to cavalry troops and holstered on saddles. The intent was to give cavalymen two extra shots after firing their muskets when closing with the enemy. The effective range of this pistol was about 50 feet. The pistol was made with a sturdy brass ball on the butt of the handle grip, which could be used as a club to strike the enemy after its round had been discharged. The 1842 Aston/Johnson was the last single-shot, smoothbore pistol to be issued to the U.S. military. It was a transitional weapon and was soon replaced by multi-shot, rifled pistols.

In early 1847, Captain Samuel Hamilton Walker, a Texas Ranger serving with the U.S. Mounted Rifles during the Mexican War, approached Samuel Colt, founder of Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, CT (now the Colt's Manufacturing Company), to produce a powerful .44-.45 caliber, multi-shot pistol patterned after the .36 caliber, five-shot, single-action Colt Patterson pistol he had used as a Texas Ranger. The result was the Colt Walker .44 caliber, single-action, six-shot, black powder percussion revolver.



1847 COLT WALKER REVOLVER

The Colt Walker was the most powerful black powder pistol ever manufactured. It was produced in limited numbers, with 1,000 being manufactured for military use. They were issued primarily to the U.S. Mounted Rifles, in which Captain Walker served. He was issued the first two Colt Walkers produced and carried them during the Battle of Huamantia during the Mexican War. He was killed, however, by a shotgun blast from a balcony on 9 October 1847 while leading his troops during that battle.

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The Colt Walker holds 60 grains of black powder in each chamber, which is nearly twice that of typical revolvers of the period. The barrel measured 9 inches in length, and the pistol weighed 4 ½ pounds unloaded. It fired a .44 caliber either round or conical ball, and was effective up to about 100 yards. Lieutenant John Salmon Ford, a medical officer with the Texas Mounted Rifles, who obtained two of the revolvers, observed at the Battle of Vera Cruz in March 1847, "the revolver would carry as far and strike with the same or greater force than the .54 caliber Mississippi Rifle".

The Colt Walker was not without problems, however. Nearly 300 of the revolvers were returned to the manufacturer due to ruptured cylinders. These failures were a result of primitive metallurgy, powder spilling across the mouths of the cylinders and soldiers inadvertently loading conical bullets backward in the cylinders. Soldiers learned to put lard into the mouths of the cylinders after loading to prevent sparks from igniting all the chambers simultaneously. Colt Manufacturing also recommended reducing the design load of 60 grains of black powder to 50 grains. There was also a problem with the loading lever catch, which allowed the loading lever to drop during recoil from firing, thus locking the action. This prevented fast follow-up shots. The field remedy was to affix rawhide loops around both the barrel and loading lever to prevent the loading lever from dropping.

The problems encountered by the Colt Walker were quickly remedied with the design of an improved series of revolvers referred to as the Colt Dragoon revolvers. Inspired by the Colt Walker, the Dragoons were produced after the Mexican War between 1848 and 1860. It featured a shorter barrel of 7 ½ inches, shorter chambers, designed for a lighter load of gunpowder to prevent ruptured cylinders, and a stronger loading lever catch. Though short-lived as a service weapon, the Colt Walker was nevertheless an evolutionary weapon that saw an effective debut during the Mexican-American War.

CAPTAIN JAMES WENDELL GILLESPIE
COMPANY H, 1ST TENNESSEE MOUNTED INFANTRY
By Gerald I. Jack, Member by 1st Cousin

CAPTAIN JAMES WENDELL GILLESPIE commanded Company H, 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry during the Mexican War. He was born in Rhea County, TN, on Aug 9, 1819, and was the ninth of 11 children of Colonel George and Anne Neilson Gillespie. The Gillespie family was a wealthy and influential family who owned 1,000 acres of land, which they called "Euchee Old Fields." This farm was in the northern end of Rhea County, and was described as "fine farmland."

James Gillespie was described as "intelligent, well educated, tall, brave in battle and careful of his men in battle." He was also a physician, having studied in Nashville, and practiced medicine for a number of years in Washington, Rhea County, TN. In addition, he lived on what was known as an "excellent farm" on the Tennessee River in Washington and was a merchant and livestock trader there.

James W. Gillespie organized Company H in June 1846, which served in the Mexican War as part of the First Regiment of Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry. This regiment marched from Memphis to Little Rock, then to Matamoros, Mexico, and on to Tampico. He was captain of this company and was cited for bravery at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, fought on 12 April 1847 between the forces of General Winfield Scott and the Mexican Army commander, General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna.

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James was discharged a month later in May 1847. Following the Mexican War, James Gillespie was a member of the Tennessee Legislature and represented Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Marion and Meigs counties in the Tennessee Senate from 1849 to 1853, and then represented Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton counties in the Tennessee General assembly from 1859 to 1861. He had been a Union supporter until President Lincoln called for troops to use force against the states withdrawing from the union. Gillespie then changed sides and supported the South. After that, Governor Isham G. Harris, Tennessee Governor from 1857 to 1862, appointed him as Inspector General on his staff.



Battle of Cerro Gordo
By Carl Nebel

In October 1861, he resigned from Governor Harris' staff and was appointed by the governor to organize Confederate regiments in East Tennessee. Gillespie was elected Colonel of the 43rd Tennessee Infantry. This regiment was organized in November 1861, and served in guard duty until it was reorganized in May 1862. Next, the unit was at Charleston, SC, and was then sent to Humphrey Marshall's Brigade in Virginia. Afterward, it joined General Braxton Bragg's Kentucky campaign and later was sent to Vicksburg, MS, where the regiment saw hard service.



COLONEL JAMES W. GILLESPIE.

In May 1863, the regiment went to Port Gibson to resist General Grant's forward march. The Forty-Third was engaged at Piedmont, Winchester, Monocacy, Cedar Creek, Fisherville, White Post, Kernstown, Darksville, and Martinsburg. The Forty-Third returned to East Tennessee in the Fall of 1864, fought at Morristown and then raided Russellville. In the spring of 1865, the unit served as escort for President Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, but then was paroled in May 1865. Gillespie was wounded twice during his military career and returned to his home in Washington, TN, after the war. He died there in Oct 1873. He was buried in the Mynatt Cemetery in Old Washington, Rhea County, TN. In 1857, James Wendell Gillespie married Nancy Brazelton (1829-1887), the

daughter of General William and Martha Gillespie Brazelton. Their marriage resulted in two children: William and Kitty. Both children lived in New Market, TN, after their parents died and were unmarried.

FROM THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA....

Much of the history of the Mexican War details the campaigns of the U.S. Army. However, the United States Marine Corps draws much of its tradition and heritage from the bravery shown by a small contingent of Marines during the Battle of Chapultepec on 12-13 September 1847. This battle was the last major engagement between American and Mexican forces and resulted in the capture of Mexico City.

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In early September 1847, American forces under the command of General Winfield Scott were approaching the last major stronghold of Mexican forces, led by General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna. Having captured Veracruz in March of 1847, General Scott had moved his army toward Mexico City. En route, he routed the Mexican army at Cerro Gordo in April and defeated them again at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. On 8 September 1847, as he approached Mexico City, General Scott attacked Molino del Ray on the outskirts of the city, where the Mexicans had a foundry for making cannons. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, with 780 Americans killed and 2,200 Mexicans killed. With the fall of Molino del Ray, Mexico City lay before the American army.



The Castle of Chapultepec

The City of Mexico was guarded by the heavily armed fortress or castle of Chapultepec, which sits atop a 200-foot hill overlooking the city. Mexican forces at Chapultepec were under the command of General Nicholas Bravo. General Scott determined it was necessary to capture this castle before he could enter Mexico City. General Scott gathered his war council and proposed attacking from the west, but most of his council, including Major Robert E. Lee,

opposed. Following a spirited speech by Lieutenant P.G.T. Beauregard in favor, the council was swayed. It was determined that the American forces would attack from the west and from the southeast.

Two storming parties were formed. General Gideon Pillow's division, along with 256 men under Captain Samuel MacKenzie would advance up the hill from the west. General John Quitman's division, along with men under the command of Captain Silas Casey would advance up the Tacubaya road from the southeast. A division under the command of General David Twiggs and a brigade commanded by Brigadier General Bennett Riley remained on the right flank. The assault on Chapultepec was preceded by a day of artillery bombardment on 12 September 1847.

Among the assault forces attacking from the west was a contingent of 120 U.S. Marines, led by Captain George Terrett, 1st Lieutenants John Simms and Charles Henderson. They were joined by an Army company commanded by Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant. Once the Americans reached the walls of the castle, fierce hand to hand fighting erupted. The Americans hoisted scaling ladders against the walls and stormed the fortress. First over the wall was Army Lieutenant George Pickett. Their objective was to take the San Cosme Gate leading into the castle.



U.S. Marines Storming Chapultepec

Simms and Henderson stormed the gate but found it too heavily defended. 1st Lieutenant Jabez Rich took a contingent of his men and attacked the gate from a different direction. Henderson, wounded in the leg, then again attacked from the front, and by nightfall, the objective was seized. This allowed General Quitman and his forces to enter the castle the next morning and from there assault the city.

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The Marines were given the honor of hoisting the American flag over the castle. During the assault, 90% of the officers and noncommissioned officers who fought were killed. It is in commemoration of the sacrifice and heroism displayed during this battle that the opening line of the Marine Corps' Hymn begins with, "From the Halls of Montezuma". Also in memory of those Marines killed and wounded at Chapultepec was the addition to their dress blue uniforms of a scarlet stripe down the side. It is referred to as a "blood stripe" and commemorates Marine blood shed that day. It is still worn today on the dress blue uniforms of officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States Marine Corps.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR SKETCHES STILL AVAILABLE

As previously reported in the Spring 2014 issue, the Aztec Club commissioned the renowned historian, author and painter Gary Zaboly to draw two pen and ink sketches depicting scenes of the Mexican-American War for the book, *"On the Prairie At Palo Alto"*, published in 1997, which gives an outstanding in-depth analysis of the Battle of Palo Alto, fought on 8 May 1846. The first scene is entitled, *"A Company C 'Flying Artillery' Fieldpiece In Action"*, and the second, *"U.S. Artillery Battalion in Square Formation, Under Attack By Mexican Lancers"*.

The two scenes have been reproduced in a limited number of 250 and are still available to members of the Aztec Club of 1847, though stocks are dwindling. They are numbered from #1 to #250.



**A Company C 'Flying Artillery'
Fieldpiece In Action**



**U.S. Artillery Battalion
in Square Formation**

These numbered prints may be ordered for \$65.00 for the pair from:

Mr. Carlo Capomazza di Campolattaro
Vice-President, Aztec Club of 1847

NECROLOGY – It is with sincere regret that we acknowledge the passing of the following members in 2014:

Oliver Page Snyder	16 Jan 2014	Robert Warren Storm	17 Aug 2014
James Robert Elliott, Jr.	18 May 2014	Walker Young Ronaldson, Jr.	19 Aug 2014
Charles Twiggs Myers	14 June 2014	Daniel Jackson Renfroe	1 Nov 2014
Brig. General John C. Fell	13 Aug 2014		

NEW MEMBERS – The Aztec Club of 1847 is pleased to welcome the following members elected since the Summer 2014 issue of the *TEOCALI*, listed with their propositi:

Matthew S. Bowdish	24 Nov 2014	Propositus: CAPT George Wright, USA, 8th US Infantry
Harry S. Hardin, III	24 Nov 2015	Propositus: COL Jefferson Davis, 1st MS Rifles (President, CSA)
CWO/5 Kenneth D. Roach, USA (Ret)	24 Nov 2015	Propositus: 2 nd Lt. Rudolphus Schoonover, 3rd US Dragoons

DID YOU KNOW.....?? - There are five, and only five, hereditary societies today whose membership medals, by an Act of Congress, may be worn with military decorations. The society must be a military society originally consisting of men who served in the armed forces during specified armed conflicts. These include: the Society of the Cincinnati; the Military Society of the War of 1812; the Aztec Club of 1847; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. The U.S. Code which grants this authorization originally dates from 25 Sep 1890 and has been modified periodically since.

The law is delineated in 10 U.S.C. United States Code, Title 10 - ARMED FORCES Subtitle A - General Military Law, PART II – PERSONNEL CHAPTER 57 - DECORATIONS AND AWARDS, Sec. 1123 – “Right to Wear Badges of Military Societies”, and states,

“(a) A member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who is a member of a military society originally composed of men who served in an armed force of the United States during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Chinese Relief Expedition of 1900 may wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive badges adopted by that society.

(b) A member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who is a member of the Army and Navy Union of the United States may wear, on public occasions of ceremony, the distinctive badges adopted by that society.”

The U.S. Coast Guard is included in the “armed forces”, as during periods of conflict, that service has fallen under the Department of the Navy. When worn, such medals would be worn following any military awards or decorations.

UPCOMING EVENTS -

- **ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET:** 12 April 2015, Belle Haven Country Club, Alexandria, VA, in conjunction with the Order of Indian Wars of the United States (OIWUS); white-tie preferred, full mess-dress uniform encouraged, if entitled; black-tie optional. Note: This is a change from what was announced in the previous issue of the *TEOCALI*.

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- **2015 HEREDITARY SOCIETY MEETINGS:** The Hereditary Society Community has announced the following schedule of society meetings to be held during Heritage Week(s), which begins 1 April 2015 and continues through 20 April 2015 (B – Breakfast; L – Luncheon; T – Tea; D – Dinner). Further details will be promulgated by individual societies.

4/1-2/15		Continental Society Daughters of Indian Wars, Army Navy Club
4/3-4/15		National Society United States Daughters of 1812, Mayflower Hotel
4/5-8/15		National Society Daughters of American Colonists, Mayflower Hotel
4/6/15		National Society Women Descendants Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Holiday Inn Central
4/7-11/15		National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, Mayflower Hotel
4/7/15	L	Hereditary Society of Daughters of the Founding Fathers of America, Mayflower Hotel
4/7/15	T	Order of the First Families of New Hampshire, Army Navy Club
4/7/15	T	Order of the First Families of Maine, Army Navy Club
4/8/15	T	Descendants of Sheriffs and Constables of Colonial and Antebellum America, Mayflower Hotel
4/8/15	T	Order of the Founders of North America, Mayflower Hotel
4/9/15	L	Sons and Daughters of Virginia Founding Fathers, Army Navy Club
4/9/15	T	Guild of Colonial Artisans & Tradesmen 1607-1782, Army Navy Club
4/9-10/15		National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Mayflower Hotel
4/9-10/15		National Society Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Mayflower Hotel
4/10/15	B	National Society of New England Women, University Club
4/10/15	B	Presidential Families of America, Army Navy Club
4/10/15	D	Sons and Daughters of the Colonial and Antebellum Bench and Bar 1565-1861, Army Navy Club
4/10/15	D	National Society Sons and Daughters of Antebellum Planters 1607-1861, Army Navy Club
4/10/15	T	National Society Descendants of Early Quakers, Army Navy Club
4/10-11/15		National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars, Mayflower Hotel
4/11-12/15		National Society Dames of the Court of Honor, Doubletree Hotel Hilton
4/11/15	B	Associated Daughters of Early American Witches, Mayflower Hotel
4/11/15	T	Society of Descendants of Lady Godiva, Army Navy Club
4/12-13/15		Order of Descendants of Colonial Cavaliers, Ritz Carlton, Pentagon City
4/12/15	L	Order of the Descendants of the Justiciars, Army Navy Club
4/12/15	L	Hereditary Order of the Descendants of Loyalists and Patriots of the American Revolution, Army Navy Club
4/12/15	L	National Order of the Blue and Gray, Army Navy Club
4/12/15	T	Hereditary Order of the Families of the Presidents and First Ladies of America, The Willard Hotel
4/12/15	D	Hereditary Society of Teachers, Old Ebbitt Grill
4/12/15	D	Order of Indian Wars of the United States, Belle Haven Country Club
4/12/15	D	Aztec Club of 1847, Belle Haven Country Club
4/13/15	L	National Society Sons & Daughters of the Pilgrims, Mayflower Hotel
4/13/15	T	Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, Ritz Carlton, Pentagon City
4/14/15	B	National Guild of Saint Margaret of Scotland, Army Navy Club
4/14/15	L	Order of the Norman Conquest, Army Navy Club
4/14/15	L	Order of American Cousins of Present and Future Sovereigns of Great Britain, Holy Land of America
4/14/15	L	Descendants of Fossars, Holy Land of America
4/14/15	D	One Hundred Living Descendants of Blood Royal, Sulgrave Club

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- 4/15/15 B Dutch Colonial Society, Army Navy Club
- 4/15/15 L Order of the Merovingian Dynasty, City Tavern Club
- 4/15/15 D The Hereditary Society Community of the United States of America, TBD
- 4/16/15 B Baronial Order of Magna Charta, Cosmos Club
- 4/16/15 B Military Order of the Crusades, Cosmos Club
- 4/16/15 L National Gavel Society, Cosmos Club
- 4/16/15 L Jamestowne Society, Cosmos Club
- 4/16/15 D Order of the Crown of Charlemagne in the United States of America, Metropolitan Club
- 4/17/15 L Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Sulgrave Club
- 4/17/15 D Order of the Crown in America, TBD
- 4/18/15 B Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Fairfax Hotel
- 4/18/15 L National Society Americans of Royal Descent, Chevy Chase Club
- 4/18/15 L National Huguenot Society, TBD
- 4/18/15 T Order of Descendants of Colonial Physicians and Chirurgiens, Mayflower Hotel
- 4/18/15 D Ancient Heraldic and Chivalric Order of Albion, Private Residence
- 4/18/15 D National Society Magna Charta Dames & Barons, University Club
- 4/18/15 D National Society of Sons of the American Colonists, University Club
- 4/18/15 D Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, University Club
- 4/18/15 D Order of the First Families of Virginia 1607-1624/25, Army Navy Club
- 4/19/15 B Winthrop Society, Army Navy Club
- 4/19/15 L National Society Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Army Navy Club
- 4/19/15 L Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Army Navy Club
- 4/19/15 L Order of Three Crusades 1096-1192, Army Navy Club
- 4/20/15 L National Society Sons of Colonial New England, Army Navy Club

IN SEARCH OF MISSING MEMBERS – After the last mailing of “*The Teocali*” this past summer, a number were returned “Undeliverable” or with “Insufficient Address”. Following is a list of Aztec Club members for whom we do not have a valid or confirmed address. If any reader knows the whereabouts of any of our “missing” members, it would be greatly appreciated if you would contact Richard M. Wright, President, with updated contact information.

Garrison, James Gardner – Houston, TX
 Gillespie, John Douglas, Rev. – Gainesville, FL
 Harkrider, David Garrison, Dr. – Concord, MA
 Hayward, Philip Cary – Leonardtown, MD
 Henderson, Fraser Cummins – Chevy Chase, MD
 Hereford, Danny Joe – Mountain Home, ID

Huss, Matthew Louis – North Hollywood, CA
 McCall, Andrew James – Walnut Creek, CA
 Parker, Peyton Bradford – Bethesda, MD
 Price, Roy Francis – Seattle, WA
 Snyder, Bryan, III – Austin, TX
 Wagner, Lawrence A. – Winston-Salem, NC

2015 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY – A new and updated Membership Directory is currently being published and will be disseminated shortly. This will be the first updated Directory since 1996. Mailings went out in mid-October 2014 requesting updated contact information to all known members, then numbering 224 on the most recent roster. It was discovered that 38 members were deceased. Four other individuals have resigned, and we recently gained three new members, which now puts our current membership at 185 plus five Sub-Alterns. Contact information was confirmed and updated in this new Directory for all members except those listed above. In their case, either their last known address or that found in current public records was listed.

THE TEOCALI

INSIGNIA AVAILABLE

FULL SIZE MEDAL

Bronze, w/ Gold Filled	\$150.00
Silver, w/ Gold Filled	\$245.00
10K Gold	\$315.00

MINIATURE MEDAL

Bronze, w/ Gold Filled	\$120.00
10K Gold	\$130.00

Prices are effective as of May 2014 but are subject to change. The following sales taxes apply: FL – 6%, NJ – 7%, and PA – 6%, and add \$8.00 for shipping. Medals are special order items and require written authorization from the Club. Contact the President for an Authorization Chit.

AVAILABLE FROM THE TREASURER

Blazer Patch	TBD
Rosette Lapel Pin	TBD
Tie (Four-in-Hand)	TBD
Tie (Bow)	TBD
Cummerbund	TBD

SHORT FORM APPLICATION:

Application for membership by a brother, son, grandson or nephew of a current member is easy using the Club's Short Form. As the lineage and qualifying service is based upon the current member's approved papers, completion of one side of one page is all it takes, along with a copy of one's birth certificate.

Members can help preserve and pass on the traditions and fellowship of the Aztec Club by encouraging their closest relatives to join. The Short Form, either hard copy or electronic, may be obtained by contacting the Registrar.

ARTICLE SUBMISSION – Members are strongly encouraged to submit articles for publication in future issues of "*The Teocali*". Articles of a historical nature or of Propositi are particularly welcome. Please send to President Dick Wright.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

PRESIDENT: Richard M. Wright, Jr.

TREASURER: Max E. Maxwell

VICE-PRESIDENT: Carlo Capomazza di Campolattaro

REGISTRAR: John R. Harman, Jr.

SECRETARY: Nicholas D. Ward, Esq.