

Commander-in-Chief's Message

Objectives of the Order

Companions and Dames of the Loyal Legion. I am happy that many Dames and Companions of the Order participated in events to honor the 200th anniversary of Companion Ulysses S. Grant's birth. I have seen the facebook postings from MOLLUS sponsored events in Ohio, New York, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Congratulations – Well Done! I look forward learning more through the Commanderies' reports at our 2022 Congress in Lansing, MI October 14-16, 2022 (see separate article in this Journal).

Article 3 of our Order's Constitution lays out the Objects of the MOLLUS. These are the purpose of our institution and our reason for being. The Objects are as follows:

“The objects of this Order shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain National Honor, Union and Independence.”

Our Objects should be our “north-star” and focus of our actions as an institution. At last month's Board of Officers' meeting we discussed having specific ways to take those Objects to develop specific objectives for 2022-2023.



The five objectives are:

1. Conducting and participating in programs to honor President Lincoln and events memorializing the Civil War and the men and women who were active during the war;
2. Publishing a quarterly historical journal, The Loyal Legion Historical Journal, maintaining an information presence on the internet;
3. Erecting, restoring, and maintaining plaques and monuments commemorating events and personalities of the Civil War and supporting efforts to preserve and document Civil War sites and battlefields;
4. Continuing presentations of ROTC awards to further the studies of military, naval and aerospace science; and
5. Growing the Order's membership and participation in patriotic events.

Going forward, I hope that our sponsored activities will support one or more of these objectives.

McLane Tilton LT COL USMC, Insignia 12927, CA

by Paul Davis, 22554, MI

We recently had a new hereditary member, join the Military Order Of The Loyal Legion of the United States. William McLane Parker Beaudrias Insignia 22840 is a descendant of McLane Tilton. When I saw the name appear on our Membership Roster, and further saw who William's ancestor was, I was immediately surprised and equally happy. McLane Tilton joined the Marine Corps at an early age, served during the Civil War and later in his career attained the rank of LTCOL, USMC.

As a collector of Civil War Marine Corps memorabilia, I recalled that I might have a CDV of McLane Tilton in my collection. Upon inspection I located the images pictured here. Of interest is the back mark on one of the CDV's which reads: D. Bachrach, Photographer, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD. The inscription on the bottom portion of the CDV states Tilton was a Captain at the time.

The Shoulder Knots worn on each shoulder were the indication of Marine Officer status during the Civil War. The Marine Corps Eagle, Globe and Anchor insignia commonly worn today was not worn in 1868. McLane Tilton served in the Marine Corps post-Civil War and attained the rank of LTCOL. He was a member of the California Commandery.



The second CDV (left) has an R.W. Addis, Photographer, 308 PENNA.AVENUE, Washington, DC. back mark.

The larger photo (right) shows McLane Tilton at his desk with CAPT James Young in his office in the old Marine Barracks and is dated 1896.

Semper Fi McLane, and welcome aboard William. ✱



Welcome New Members

HEREDITARY COMPANIONS

Josiah David Lenferna dela Motte, 22848, CA
1LT Thomas Shin, Co. D, 13th Missouri Cavalry
Blair Kennerly Thron Jr., 22849, PA
Surgeon William Righter Longshore, 147th PA Vol. Infantry
Kent Maurice Melcher, 22850, MI
1LT Ezekiel Kohler Schwartz, Co. B, 115th Illinois Vol. Infantry
James Benjamin Hobbins, 22851, CA
Bvt. MAJGEN, John White Geary, 2nd PA Highlanders
Todd Paul Davis, 22852, MI
1LT Napoleon Beaubien, Co. E, 53rd Illinois Infantry
Conor Evan Dougherty, 22853, MI
1LT Napoleon Beaubien, Co. E, 53rd Illinois Infantry
David Patrick Ermine, 22854, PA
CAPT. Thomas V. Wilson, Co. L,
10th Regiment, Illinois Vol. Cavalry

Edward Augustine Ermine, 22855, PA
CAPT. Thomas V. Wilson, Co. L,
10th Regiment, Illinois Vol. Cavalry
George Thomas Ermine, 22856, PA
CAPT. Thomas V. Wilson, Co. L,
10th Regiment, Illinois Vol. Cavalry
James Andrew Ermine, 22857, PA
CAPT. Thomas V. Wilson, Co. L,
10th Regiment, Illinois Vol. Cavalry
John Francis Ermine, 22858, PA
CAPT. Thomas V. Wilson, Co. L,
10th Regiment, Illinois Vol. Cavalry

ASSOCIATE COMPANIONS

Gary Chandler Spencer, A361, VA



LOYAL LEGION
HISTORICAL JOURNAL

VOL. 79, NO. 2

Commander-in-Chief

Col. Robert D. Pollock, USAF Retired (OH)

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Junior Commander-in-Chief

Paul T. Davis (MI)

Recorder-in-Chief

Gary L. Grove, Ph.D.(PA)

Treasurer-in-Chief

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Linn W. Malaznik (CA)

Judge Advocate-in-Chief

Gerald Fitzgerald Fisher, Esq.(NY)

Chaplain-in-Chief

The Rev. Canon Robert Girard Caroon, Ph.D.(CT)

Surgeon-in-Chief

Dr. Daniel Henry Heller, MD (IN)

Council-in-Chief

Harold L. Colvocoresses, Jr. (CT)
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William F. Forbes (PA)
John D. Moore (DC)
Robert J. Wolz (OH)
Council-in-Chief (Vacant)

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 on April 15, 1865. Pertinent materials will be welcomed by members and the public. Articles and news should be submitted to Paul Davis at pdmarcomm@aol.com. Content must be formatted in Microsoft Word and submitted electronically. High resolution photographs and art work (300 DPI JPEG or TIFF files) at the finished size to be published should be submitted and accompanied by a description and/or caption.

Submission Deadlines:

Submission deadlines are NO LATER THAN February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1.

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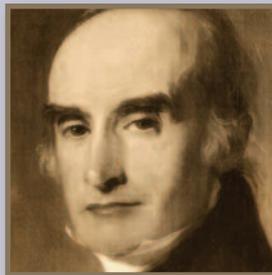
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7



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10





ROTC Awards



Christopher Newport University

Cadet Nathan Zimmerman with Virginia Companion
Michael McGurk (USA, Ret.).



Virginia Women's Institute: Mary Baldwin University

Cadet Laureley Allison-Williams, with PCinC Jeffrey Burden



Michigan State University, Spartan Battalion

Cadet Daniel Jackson



The Military College Of Vermont: Norwich University

Cadet Antonia Adipetro, with Colonel William E. Passalacqua

The Military College of Vermont is a private military academy in Northfield, Vermont. It was founded by Captain Alden Partridge on August 6, 1819. Captain Partridge was a former Superintendent of West Point. The Military College of Vermont is recognized as the birthplace of the ROTC program.

Eastern Michigan University

Cadet Georgia Soto

University Of Michigan, Wolverine Battalion

Midshipman Tyler Harman

Army Cadet Ethan Lacy

Air Force Cadet Marla Muter

Commandery News

Wisconsin Commandry 2022 - 2023 officers



Commander: "Chip" Murray Douglass Beckford
SVC: Vince Boyd Barker
JVC: Thomas Pelham Curtis
Recorder: Kim Joseph Heltemes
Treasurer: James Spofford Reeve II
Chaplain: Dean Joseph Collins
Judge Advocate: Hon. Michael Patrick Sullivan
Surgeon: Terry Garner
Counselor: Michael Scott Brooks



200th Birthday Commemoration event on April 30, 2022 for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant held at City Point, Virginia on the site of General Grant's original headquarters. Grant (Erik Curren) and Sean Hewel.



Color Guard Lincoln Tomb Ceremony Springfield, Illinois. Ed Dowd, Linn Malaznik MOLLUS, Lloyd Lamphere SR., Paul Davis, MOLLUS Commanding, and Richard Denney, MOLLUS.



Sean Hewel and SUVCW C-I-C Mike Paquette at City Point



MOLLUS C-I-C Rob Pollack Placing Wreath at Lincoln Tomb

Commandery News (cont.)



On September 22, 2021, members of the Missouri Commandery and national officers met in an online call to discuss the Commandery and elect new officers. Elected were Sumner Hunnewell (Commander), Daniel Jackson (Senior Vice Commander), Dale Crandell (Treasurer), and Gary Scheel (Recorder). Randal Burd was later appointed Junior Vice Commander.

At the Philadelphia MOLLUS national meeting, Commander Hunnewell received a 1906 MOLLUS Register. The Register was used to create spreadsheet of 427 first, second, and third class members of the Missouri Commandery. With this list member Doug Richardson and officers Burd, Crandell, Hunnewell,

Jackson and Scheel have identified the gravesites of nearly 300 members thus far. This spreadsheet will be a present and future asset for members planning events around the state.

Aiding to identify other members outside of the 1906 Register, Commander Hunnewell negotiated a price for a full set of MOLLUS circulars from its inception in 1885 until 1922. It is hoped that these three volumes can be scanned, placed online, and then donated to one of the state's libraries or historical societies. (The same bookseller, Katterskill Books, has similar collections for sale from the Commanderies of District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.)

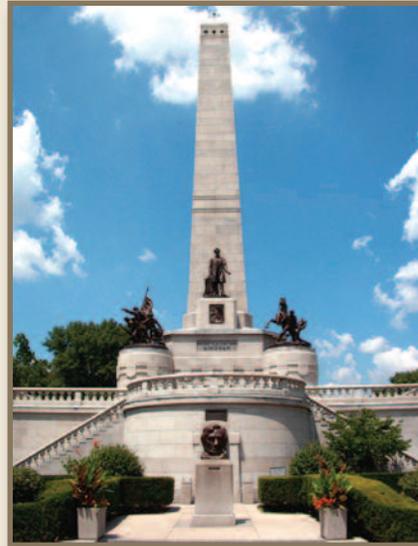
The Cornelia Green chapter of the D. A. R. invited members of the Commandery to their 58th George Washington's Birthday Commemoration on February 21. As a part of the ceremonies, attendees were directed to a set of three Revolutionary War cannons. They were purchased by the Missouri Commandery at auction in 1897 and placed in Lafayette Square in St. Louis. Since 2022 is the 125th anniversary of their placement, the Commandery will recreate the dedication ceremonies on the afternoon of Sunday, October 30. All are invited. *



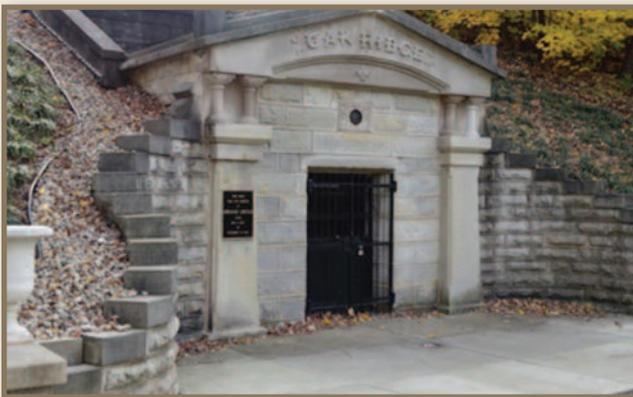
Lincoln Tomb Memorial Service Springfield, Illinois 2022

By Jan Davis Junior Vice President, DOLLUS

For several years I have been attended the Lincoln Death Day/Tomb Services at Oakwood Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. The service is a joint venture presented by MOLLUS and the SUVCW. This year DOLLUS was well represented by Dames Lynn Bury, Janice Stevenson, Cathy Harris, and Jan Davis.



The Lincoln Tomb is the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, and three of their four sons, Edward, William, and Thomas. On April 15, 1865, the day President Lincoln died, a group of Springfield citizens formed the National Lincoln Monument Association and spearheaded a drive for funds to construct a memorial or tomb for Lincoln. Upon arrival of the funeral train on May 3, Lincoln lay in state in the Illinois State Capitol for one night. After the funeral and burial services the next day, his coffin was placed in a receiving vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, the site Mrs. Lincoln requested for burial



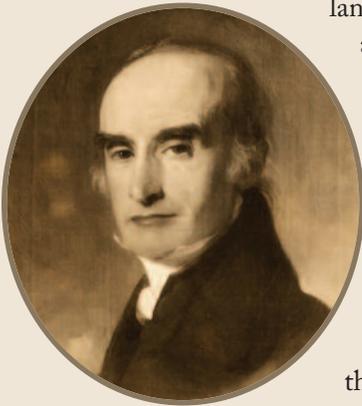
Temporary Receiving Vault

The location of the temporary vault is marked with a small granite marker on the hill behind the current tomb. In 1871, three years after laborers had begun constructing the tomb, the body of Lincoln and three of his youngest sons were moved to crypts

The location of the temporary vault is marked with a small granite marker on the hill behind the current tomb. In 1871, three years after laborers had begun constructing the tomb, the body of Lincoln and three of his youngest sons were placed in crypts in the unfinished structure. *

The Griffith-Peale House

by Anthony Waskie, PA Commandery Insignia #A197

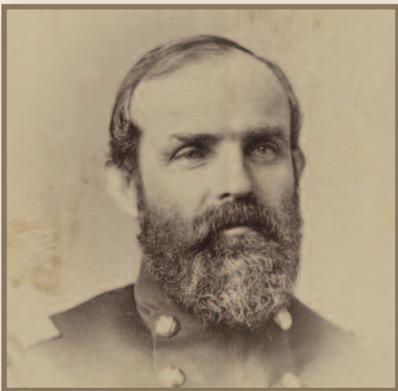


Thomas Griffith

The Griffith-Peale House, one of Holmesburg's most outstanding yet little known historic landmark treasures is located at 8100 Frankford Avenue on the northwest corner of Welsh Road and Frankford Avenue in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania located next to the new location of the G.A.R. Museum & Library at 8110 Frankford Ave.

What is known about this house with absolute certainty is that after its brief ownership by Thomas Griffith and the equally brief ownership by his brother William, who Thomas sold it to in 1811, it would become the home of some of the most outstanding achievers the U.S. has ever known. Although little is known about John Warner who bought the house from William Griffith in 1812 and resided in it until 1815, Derrick Peterson acquired the home in 1815 and resided there until 1829. His widow, Ann, remained living there until 1839. Joseph Hillborn purchased the home in 1839 and lived there until 1843. The acquisition of the home by William Evans in 1843 marked the start of its being owned and resided in by people of special note.

In 1857, Joseph E. Temple sold the house to prominent American civil engineer George Clark who purchased it for his 35-year-old son John Clark who was enjoined in George Clark's construction trade. This father and son team is credited for the construction of many large-scale public works projects throughout both the U.S. and Canada, some of which still remain in prominent use today. Their many projects include the Welland Canal in Canada, where John Clark met his wife, and here in the U.S., the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad, the North Pennsylvania Railroad, the Croton Water Works of New York City, the Boston Water Works, and many others.

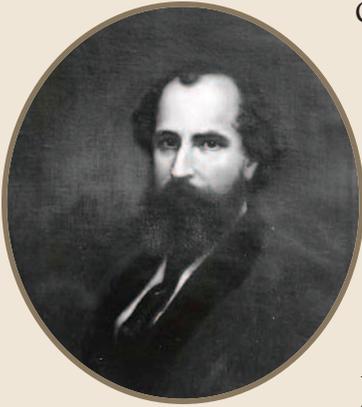


John Clark

John Clark, one of the founders of MOLLUS, was an original member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Insignia 00026. John Clark lived in the house for several years. When the Civil War broke out, John Clark was unanimously elected Captain of the Company of volunteers from Holmesburg, which was attached to the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, known afterwards as the famous Pennsylvania Reserves. The regiment was then the Thirty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. Clark remained in the service for three years, taking part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam and others. Having been promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded the Regiment in the last-named actions, and received a painful but not severe wound to the index finger of his right hand, being broken by a piece of shell which exploded near him.

As a reward for his outstanding valor in battle he was detached from the regiment by the War Department and detailed for service in the construction department United States Military Railroads and given charge of the Aquia & Fredericksburg Railroad. He was afterwards sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and given similar duties there. He remained in the West until his three year-term of service expired. After the war he resumed active business. In 1866, he built the Warren & Franklin Railroad in the oil region of Pennsylvania.. He was one of the original members of the Commandery of Pennsylvania Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Despite his many extensive engagements he remained ever faithful to this house, and resided there till his passing away in it on May 30, 1872, after which he was buried in the Emmanuel Church's cemetery.

The house then passed on to his widow Elizabeth, and to his only son, Philadelphia attorney George Stephenson Clark. In 1877, Elizabeth Clark sold the house to Dr. James Burd Peale, the grandson of the acclaimed Revolutionary War era artist

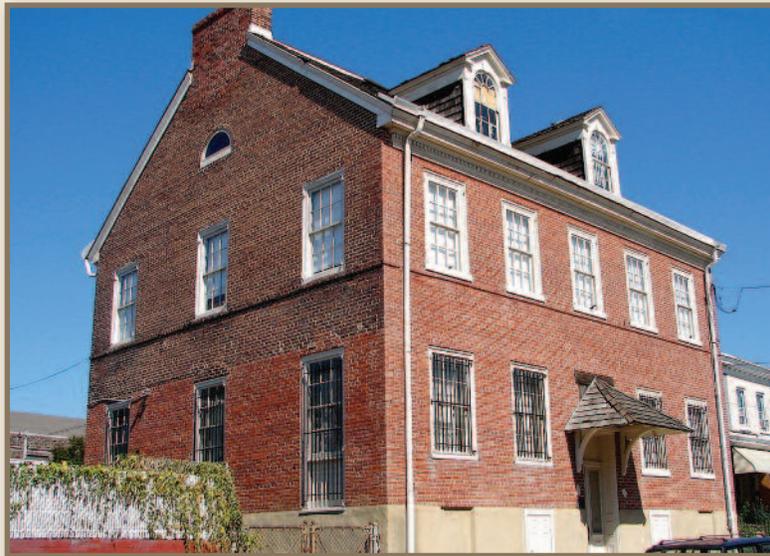


Dr. James Burd Peale

Charles Willson Peale, and the son of Ruben Peale, also an artist, thus beginning the house's strong Peale family association based on most records.

After matriculating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, James Peale answered the call to duty. On October 30, 1861 James Peale was commissioned as a Brigade Surgeon, and then on December 2 of that same year, by Special Order 318, he was assigned to the Department of Potomac, for duty on General Stahl's staff, First Brigade, Blenker's Division. On December 12, 1861, he went into winter quarters at Hunter's Chapel, Virginia, where he remained until March 10, 1862, when the advance toward Richmond took place. When Dr. Peale's Division reached Warrenton Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it was ordered to march by way of Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge, and Berry's Ferry over the Shenandoah River, to Strasburg. The sick that were able to walk from Strasburg came into Dr. Peale's hospital on the evening of the 24th. About nine o'clock on the 25th, Dr. Peale was taken prisoner, and

directed by the Rebels to continue attending the wounded as they were brought in by their (the Rebel) soldiers. Surgeon J. B. Peale was appointed Chief of Hospitals, to carry out the provisions contained in "Sections 2 and 6 of General Orders No. 36. Dr. James Peale resignation was accepted, April 29th, in consequence of ill health, caused by exposure during the winter. After leaving the army Dr. Peale returned to Holmesburg, and after a few years, built up a large and lucrative practice there, eventually taking up residency and establishing his practice in the house he had purchased from John Clark's widow in 1877, and which he retained until his death on March 2, 1881 when he died suddenly of a heart attack. Following Dr. Peale's death the house remained in the hands of the Peale family until 1947, when it was sold by the last of the Peales to Dr. Aron Stein and his wife Phyllis. The house was in poor condition and was deemed to be unsalvageable. But the Steins did a remarkable job of restoring it to a state perhaps better than it had ever known, while taking special care in preserving all its historic aspects at the same time. Sadly, following the Steins' ownership, the house's future became uncertain once again in 1966 when Shell Oil proposed demolishing it to build a gasoline service station. *



SOURCES

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The First Shot of the Civil War Isn't Where You Think

By Wesley Sainz, VA Commandery, Insignia 22724



History records that 161 years ago Confederate sympathizers raided a Union fort at what is now Pensacola Naval Air Station. Considered by the Union defenders as probably nothing more than a poorly-planned act of defiance, it was quickly put-down by a soldier firing a blank warning shot at the perpetrators. Nonetheless, Pensacola residents refer to the January 8, 1861 incident as an actual event.

Grounded in its own lengthy military history, some local Pensacola unofficial historians claim it was the opening shot of the Civil War, and considered it the first time Federal troops fired on Confederate sympathizers. Nonetheless, three months later on April 12, 1861, the bombardment of South Carolina's Fort Sumter remains widely recognized as the actual start of the war.

After Abraham Lincoln's presidential election in November 1861, the Union was in the early stages of splitting-up with many southerners believing slavery would end in March when the president took office. South Carolina had seceded on December 20th, with other states soon to follow, including Florida. Amid the turmoil of loyalties to the Union, about 50 Federal troops under the command of Lt. Adam J. Slemmer encamped at Fort Barrancas, which overlooks the turquoise waters and white quartz sand of Pensacola bay at what is now Pensacola Naval Air Station.

According to actual military records, on the evening of January 8, Union soldiers raised the fort drawbridge dating to when Spain controlled Florida. Per Lt. Slemmer's report, "just after midnight, guards heard footsteps outside and challenged the intruders, but received no response." However, in his report, Lt. Slemmer made no mention of shots fired ...

At war's end in 1865, one of the self-proclaimed intruders named R.L. Sweetman, wrote to Slemmer and later to Slemmer's widow, making reference to a blank shot fired at Fort Barrancas as the beginning of the war. In his letter, it is reported Sweetman said to the effect; "Your husband can claim that he commanded the post where the first shot was fired." The letter began the local legend and the native Pensacolan belief that their city was cheated by history in failing to record the event as the first shot fired of the Civil War.

Only hours after the Pensacola incident, another pre-war incident took place in South Carolina when Cadets from The Citadel military academy manning a battery on Morris Island fired on the Union steamship *Star of the West* as it tried to resupply 200 Federal troops at Fort Sumter. The cadets forced the steamship to turn back. Many South Carolina natives consider that action as the first shots of the war, and not at Fort Sumter three month later.

Of course, subsequent action at Fort Sumter is of much greater significance than all other incidents combined. After about 34 hours of continuous bombardment, Union troops vacated the fort causing both President Lincoln and the Confederacy to issue formal calls to arms, which soon followed with fighting across a broad front.

There are many stories surrounding the war involving documented history, local legends and claims. What remains amazing to Florida locals is that the Union held fortresses in the heart of the South till the end of the war. *

The Meaning of the Flag-Draped Coffin And 13 Folds

All Americans should know this lesson. Those who think that America is an arrogant nation should really reconsider that thought and I think it's high time Americans get re-educated about this Nation's history.

Be proud of the country we live in, and even more proud of those who serve to protect our rights and freedoms. Understand what the flag draped coffin really means ...

Here is how to understand the flag that is placed upon the coffin and is surrendered to so many widows and widowers.

Do you know that at military funerals, the 21-gun salute stands for the sum of the numbers in the year 1776? Have you ever noticed that the honor guard pays meticulous attention to correctly folding the United States of America Flag 13 times?

The 1st fold of the flag is a symbol of life.

The 2nd fold is a symbol of the belief in eternal life.

The 3rd fold is made in honor and remembrance of the veterans departing the ranks who gave a portion of their lives for the defense of the country to attain peace throughout the world.

The 4th fold represents the weaker nature, for as American citizens trusting in God, it is to Him we turn in times of peace as well as in time of war for His divine guidance.

The 5th fold is a tribute to the country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur, 'Our Country, in dealing with other countries, may she always be right; but it is still our country, right or wrong.'

The 6th fold is for where people's hearts lie. It is with their heart that they pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

The 7th fold is a tribute to its Armed Forces, for it is through the Armed Forces that they protect their country and their flag against all her enemies, whether they be found within or without the boundaries of their republic.

The 8th fold is a tribute to the one who entered into the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day.

The 9th fold is a tribute to womanhood, and Mothers. For it has been through their faith, their love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great has been molded.

The 10th fold is a tribute to the father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of their country since they were first born.

The 11th fold represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and King Solomon and glorifies in the Hebrews eyes, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The 12th fold represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies, in the Christians eyes, God the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit.

The 13th fold, or when the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost reminding them of their Nations motto, 'In God We Trust.'



After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of the soldiers who served under General George Washington, and the Sailors and Marines who served under Captain John Paul Jones, who were followed by their comrades and shipmates in the Armed Forces of the United States, preserving for them the rights, privileges and freedoms they enjoy. There are some traditions and ways of doing things that have deep meaning. In the future, you'll see flags folded and now you will know why. *



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