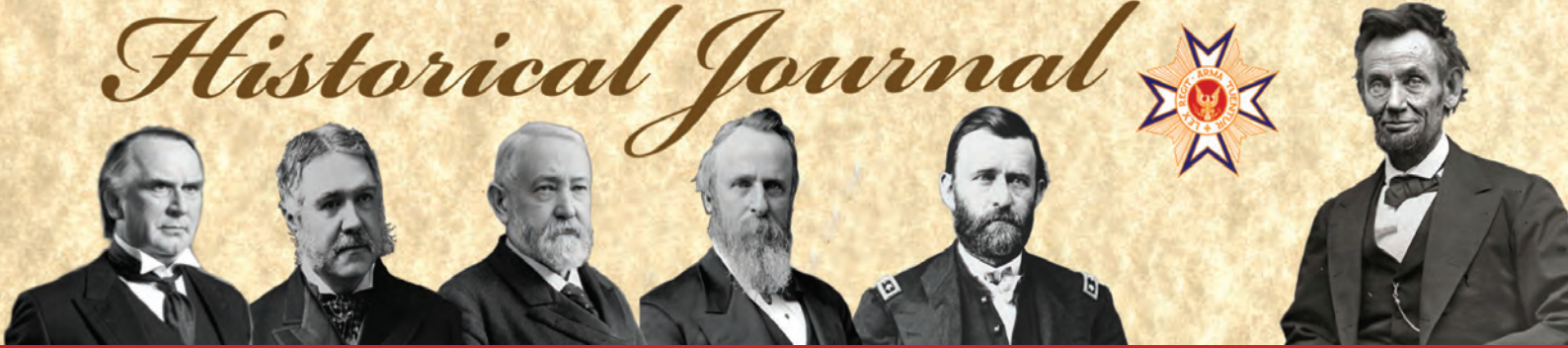


Historical Journal*Vol 82, No. 1**www.loyallegion.org**Spring 2025***Commander-in-Chief's Message**

For the first time in nearly two decades, the annual Lincoln birthday commemoration in Washington, D.C. was impacted by a snowstorm. Fortunately, the gala banquet on February 11 hosted by the D.C. Commandery proceeded as planned, albeit with lower attendance than normal. As in past years it was held in the spacious Gadsby Ballroom of the Sheraton Suites in Old Town Alexandria. Due to the steady snowfall that evening, the National Park Service cancelled the formal commemoration ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial scheduled for the next morning. The LBNCC luncheon took place as planned, also at the Sheraton. Afterwards, companions drove to the Lincoln Memorial to lay the MOLLUS wreath in honor of the 216th anniversary of President Lincoln's birth. Please see the article by D.C. Commander John D. Moore later in this issue for more details. I congratulate Commander Moore and DOLLUS National President Laurie Moore for organizing such a successful two-day event despite the inclement weather.

Looking ahead to upcoming events, the 69th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored jointly by the Loyal Legion and the SUVCW, will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday, April 12, 2025. The 104th National Congress will take place in Philadelphia on October 3-4. The Pennsylvania Commandery is planning an extraordinary weekend of activities, and I hope that you will make it a priority to join us.



Finally, I wish to make you aware that June 10, 2025, will mark the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the bronze tablet along Hancock Avenue at Gettysburg National Park honoring Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Page Nicholson. Although he never served as Commander-in-Chief, Nicholson is undoubtedly the single most influential person in the history of the order. He joined the Pennsylvania commandery in 1879 and within three months became its recorder. He was so effective in that role that he assumed the position of Recorder-in-Chief from 1885 until his death in 1922. Historian Dana B. Shoaf, writing in *Union Blue*, explains that when Nicholson took over as Recorder-in-Chief, the order was facing lean times with poorly organized and attended meetings, an empty treasury, and a commandery-in-chief mired in debt. Nicholson embarked on a massive correspondence campaign raising money and urging companions to become active in the order. He insisted that all

commandery recorders submit comprehensive reports on time so that the commandery-in-chief could assemble accurate membership lists, collect dues, promote commandery meetings and activities, and grow membership. Shoaf points out that Nicholson not only reinvigorated MOLLUS but saved it from imminent collapse. His "long tenure of service and national stature in preserving the written and physical history of the Civil War makes him the quintessential MOLLUS companion." On this anniversary it is most fitting to remember and celebrate Companion Nicholson's exceptional life of service to our order.





Hereditary Rosette



In 2021, the Commandery in Chief instituted a recognition program for 50 year and hereditary life Companions. While the identification of hereditary life members had been completed, our records of 50 year members is a little incomplete. We are trying to make sure that all eligible 50 year members are provided with the rosette frame as shown here. If you are a 50 year member, please contact PCinC Joe Coleman so that he can provide you with this distinctive frame to adorn your hereditary rosette.

Please email Joe at: drjtc30@comcast.net or by USPS mail at:
85 Beddington Lane, Strasburg, PA 17579
Please be sure to include your insignia number.



Welcome New Members

HEREDITARY COMPANIONS

Billy Ray Devine, 22945, TN

LTC Joseph Devine, Field & Staff 3rd Regt. Tennessee Mounted Infantry

John Richard Sherman, 22946, MA

Major William Oliver Gould, Field & Staff 14th Reg. Kansas Vol. Cavalry

Garriel Ray Wall, 22947, IN

Capt. William Bough, Co. C 1st Regt. Indiana Heavy Artillery

Montgomery Harris III, 22948, PA

1LT, (BVT CPT) Warren W. Chamberlain (KIA)
14th Reg. US Infantry & 12th Reg. NY State NG

Kyle Lee Miller 22949, PA,

CHP James H. Schneider, Co E 2nd Regt. USCT

Gordon L. Sheaffer, Jr. 22950, PA,

2LT Thomas Jefferson Truitt (KIA) Co.D 66th Reg. PA Vol. Inf.

Scott William Holmes, 22951, TN

SURG Solomon Penrod, Field & Staff 1st Regt. PA Prov. Cavalry

James William Gier, 22952, TN

Major John C. Eversole Field & Staff 14th Reg. Kentucky Vol. Cavalry

Walter Irvin Brennan, 22953, IN

Capt. Joseph Warman Gillespie, Co.B 100th Regt. Indiana Volunteer

James Jay Knappenberger, 22954, MO

1LT Leonhardt Johann Zwanziger CoA
2nd Regt. Missouri Volunteer Infantry, U.S. Reserve Corps

William Dale Linn, II LTC USA Ret, PA 22955

Asst. Surgeon Alexander Erwin Linn
Field and Staff 207th Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

ASSOCIATES COMPANIONS

Nicholas Robert Rodriguez, A382 VA

Anthony Michael Schons A383 IA



LOYAL LEGION
HISTORICAL JOURNAL

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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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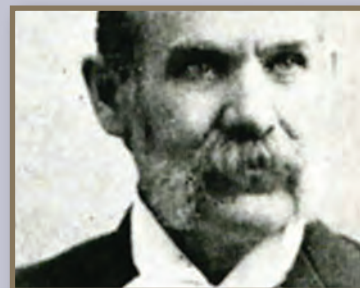
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Snowy Lincoln Birthday Challenges Banquet Attendees, Limits Ceremony at Memorial

By John Dickinson Moore - Commander, District of Columbia Commandery

Five plus inches of snow falling on 11 February 2025, had an impact on attendance and activities at the Annual Abraham Lincoln Birthday Banquet at the Sheraton Suites Old Town Alexandria Hotel. The snow kept the Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) contingent at bay, which was regrettable, since they offered so much to the event. We particularly felt the absence of Kristy Bay, who usually sings two or three patriotic songs. There was a turnout for the District of Columbia Commandery Companions. A United States Navy Color Guard was provided by the Military District of Washington. The sailors presented arms and stood at attention while the audience recited the pledge of allegiance. The Color Guard lent the ceremony an aura of formality and patriotic flair. Next, The Rev. Dr. Guy Erwin, President of the United Lutheran Seminary of Gettysburg and Philadelphia, and Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, gave a prayer of invocation.

The traditional toasts were offered by the following guests: Commander-in-Chief Michael Bates offered a toast to the 15th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. He had derived the toast from one offered at the 1903 Lincoln Birthday Banquet of the District of Columbia Commandery. The ancient pedigree of the toast showed how venerable a tradition the Banquet is in our history. Past-Commander-in-Chief Jeffry Burden offered a toast to the Armed Forces of the United States. James Simmons offered a toast to the Companions and Dames of the Loyal Legion. DOLLUS National President raised a toast to departed comrades.



Deterred by the snow, the planned speaker John Reeves, who'd planned to speak on his recently penned book about Grant, opted not to attend the banquet. In lieu thereof, Jeffry Burden told a little anecdote about how General George Pickett had obtained his recommendation to attend West Point from a former law partner of Lincoln's. After this, Frank Scaturro, President of the Grant Monument Association, spoke about the Grant Presidential Library, and how it came to be sited in Starkville, Mississippi. He also spoke about its founding, development and present condition. After these little nuggets of Civil War biography, the group came to sing an impromptu "God Bless America" to close the banquet.

The government had a two-hour delayed opening, which caused the National Park Service to tend to shoveling the steps and plaza clear of snow instead of setting up the infrastructure such as chairs, podium, loudspeakers, and other gear necessary for the ceremony. Nevertheless, the LMU group made their way to the Lincoln Memorial. University administrator Kristy Bay set about performing music appropriate to the occasion (America the Beautiful and Battle Hymn of the Republic) before their wreath in front of the famous statue of Mr. Lincoln. Members of the other groups also began to arrive and salute their wreaths.

The LBNCC Luncheon began at 12:30. Rev. Dr. Guy Irwin gave the prayer of invocation, and Emcee Laurie Moore greeted members and distinguished guests, including The Hon. Scott Stucky, Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, and The Hon. Mark Norris, Federal District Court Judge for the Western District of Tennessee. After lunch, Rev. Dr. Guy Irwin gave a talk, "The Long View from the Ridge: How the Battle Changed the Gettysburg Seminary." The talk covered the history of the Seminary, one of the oldest extant seminaries in the United States and of the Lutheran Church in America. It also included interesting details about the role of the students in the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Regiment. He also described the damage the battle and the Confederate occupation did to the Seminary. *

The members of MOLLUS & DOLLUS present at the luncheon subsequently made their way to the Lincoln Memorial for photographs and to pay their respects to Abraham Lincoln on his 216th birthday. Attendees included, Commander John Moore (D.C.), Frank Scaturro (N.Y), Rev. Dr. Guy Irwin (Penna.), David Lamber (Mass.), Chris Child (Mass.), Mark Norris (Tenn.), Past C-in-C. James Simmons, Recorder Edward Spannaus, (D.C.), Chaplain Kevin Martin (D.C.), and Linn Malaznik (Ca.).



Save The Date
140th National Congress
October 3-5, 2025
The Union League &
The First City Troop Historic Armory
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Civil War Medicine

Civil War physicians have often been labeled butchers and charlatans, but this characterization is far from accurate. While a small number of physicians may have deserved such criticism, the majority were trained in medical schools and practiced according to the medical knowledge of their time.

In the 1960s, it was noted that “medical knowledge doubles approximately every 25 years”. While today our medicine chest is well stocked with effective treatments, it wasn’t always true. Peeling back the medical advances from the 1960s to the 1860s will give us an idea of what healthcare was like then.



Going back to 1935, sulfa drugs (antibacterial), developed in 1935, were the only medications effective against bacterial disease. Penicillin (an antibiotic) had been discovered in 1928 by Alexander Fleming, but didn’t become used for bacterial infections in the U. S. until the early 1940s and was not widely available to civilians until after World War II.

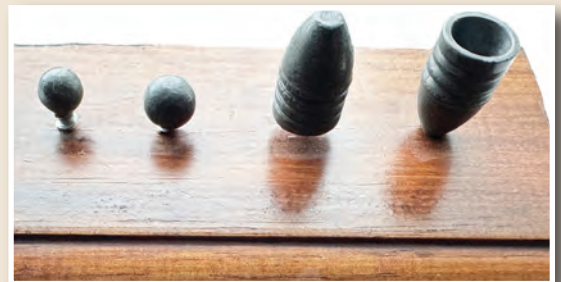
By 1910, blood typing had been discovered (1901). In 1912, the Public Health Service was established, and charged with educating Americans about the causes and treatments of various illnesses.

By 1885, Robert Koch had established the link between bacteria and infectious diseases; although others (Pasteur, Lister) had earlier determined that germs caused disease. Koch was the first to link a specific bacterium to a specific disease (anthrax – 1876, tuberculosis – 1882, cholera – 1883, blood poisoning).

By 1860, Louis Pasteur had disproved the “theory of spontaneous generation” (1858) and identified microorganisms as the cause of wine spoilage. Even in the late 1840s, the existence of germs was not generally known or accepted. In 1865, Joseph Lister (building on Pasteur’s earlier work) discovered that infection could be prevented by soaking bandages in carbolic acid before applying them to wounds. This was critical because, in the mid 1800s, post operative infections caused a 50% mortality rate in patients undergoing major surgery.

In 1835, there were no anesthetic agents to alleviate the pain of surgery. Chloroform was discovered, independently, in 1831 by Justus von Liebig, Eugene Soubeiran, and Sam Guthrie. In 1847, Sir James Young Simpson introduced it for use in surgery. The drug was used during the Mexican – American War (1846 – 1847) and the Crimean War (1853 – 1856). Sulfuric ether (ether), discovered by Valerius Cordus in 1540, wasn’t used as an anesthetic until 1846 when William T. G. Morton first demonstrated its use as a general anesthetic at Massachusetts General Hospital. By the late 1840s and early 1850s, both chloroform and ether were in use in civilian practice. Prior to the 1840s, laudanum, a mixture of opium and alcohol (tincture of opium) was used for analgesia; but it did not produce anesthesia.

With this context, let’s examine the care provided by Civil War physicians. The most common surgical procedure during the Civil War was amputation, but only if the wound revealed massive muscle or vascular trauma or shattered bones or joints, and only with the concurrence of another physician. Although both the round musket ball and the minié ball were used during the Civil War, the minié ball (a 1 ½” cone shaped, concave based, soft lead, .58 caliber bullet developed by Claude-Étienne Minié in 1849 to be shot from a muzzle loading, rifled barrel musket) was preferred because it had a longer range and greater accuracy. The minié ball was more destructive than the round musket ball. It flattened on impact, penetrated deeper carrying debris (cloth, dirt, etc.) below the surface, ripping skin, tissue, muscle, and shattering bones and joints, greatly increasing the chance of infection.



Sivilich, D. M. 2016. Musket Ball and Small Shot Identification: A Guide. Univ. of Oklahoma Press

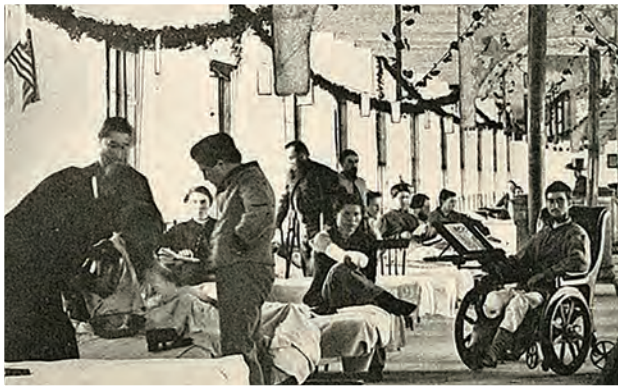
Civil War Medicine (continued)

With the number of casualties rapidly increasing, physicians had to work quickly. The sooner the wounded could be operated on, the lower the likelihood of infection. Also, the faster the amputation the lower the likelihood of infection. Although some surgeons could remove a limb in three minutes, the more usual time was under 10 minutes and wound closure in 15. After the limb was off, the physician would “tie off” (ligate) major blood vessels with silk or cotton thread (suture), long horse hair, or fine wire, often leaving the ends exposed for later removal. If the major vessel had not closed, removal of the sutures could lead to fatal hemorrhage.



Sometimes, the casualty list was so long, some soldiers had to wait as long as a week to be treated. With a wait of several days, flies were attracted to the wound and an infection was likely. Physicians did not wash their hands before surgery. Suture material wasn't sterile. If a surgical instrument fell to the ground, the dirt might be rinsed off, and the instrument continue being used. The cloth “sponges” used to mop up the blood in the surgical field would be rinsed off and used on the next patient. Considering the unsanitary conditions in which the surgery was performed, it is impressive that the vast majority (over 70%) of amputees survived.

Although some Civil War physicians may have focused on specific areas of practice (surgery), most were generalists treating both medical and surgical problems. (There were no medical specialties at that time). Disease was the number one cause of death among the soldiers. Approximately 2/3 of the Civil War soldiers died from infectious diseases such as diarrhea and dysentery (the number one killer), but also typhoid fever, measles, and tetanus. Without antibiotics and vaccines, physicians relied on leeches, maggots, and laudanum; treatments which had been used for centuries. Because many illnesses were thought to be caused by “impure blood”, leeches were used to drain the “impure blood”. An alternative method was to bleed the patient by nicking a vein with a scarificator or fleam. Because maggots consume dead tissues and bacteria, they were used to remove the necrotic (dead), sloughy (dead cells that accumulate in the wound exudate and delay wound healing), or infected tissues. They were also used to maintain a clean wound after removal of dead or dying tissue by the physician. From ancient times, laudanum was used to treat a variety of illnesses, including diarrhea, insomnia, cough, and pain. It was the “go to” treatment.



Many myths surround the anesthetic needs of the wounded during the Civil War. Most are false. The physicians who performed surgery had gained considerable knowledge and experience with chloroform and ether during the Mexican – American War and the Crimean War. Both of these anesthetic agents had their advantages and drawbacks. Chloroform was a sweet smelling, non-irritating, non-flammable liquid that produced its effects quite rapidly compared to ether. On the other hand, it required greater knowledge and skill to use. Administered improperly by inexperienced hands, chloroform can cause irregular heart rhythms, cardiac arrest, and death. Ether, on the other hand, was slower in producing its effects (about twice as long as chloroform) and irritating to breathe. Also, it was

flammable at a time when gas lamps, candles, and oil lamps were the only artificial lighting available. Its major advantage was it required no great skill or knowledge to administer safely. Because speed was of the essence, Civil War surgeons preferred chloroform.

Civil War Medicine (continued)

It was rare for a Civil War soldier to undergo surgery without anesthesia; and, in these few instances, the severely wounded men were already unconscious and didn't need an anesthetic or were so severely injured they were unlikely to survive the procedure. In some instances, the supply of anesthetic agents simply ran out (especially true for the Confederate wounded due to the Union naval blockade). In the few instances when anesthetic agents were unavailable, both alcohol and biting a bullet may have been used. Alcohol for sedation was known as early as the 1500s. On the other hand, laudanum, a strong pain reliever, was a better sedating agent than alcohol alone. It was more likely than alcohol alone to be used.

With that as a background, let's dispel the myths:

First: "The wounded were given a bullet to bite". That is false.

- If biting on a bullet to provide distraction from pain or prevent biting the tongue did, in fact, occur, it would have been used infrequently. Biting down on a bullet could chip or break teeth and the bullet itself could become a potential airway obstruction. Although there are Civil War bullets with teeth markings (superficial scratches), it is believed these bullets were most often bitten or chewed upon to promote salvation and diminish a dry mouth, and to alleviate boredom. What is far more common place are "bitten bullets" that were most probably the result of animals chewing or rodents filing their teeth ¹. In a study on bullets, reputed to have been used during Civil War surgery, Daniel Sivilich found that the deep molar indentations were more likely to have been caused by pigs than men². Although there is some evidence that a leather strap may have been used on occasion; to date, no studies support the notion that bullets were bitten during surgery.

Second: "The wounded were operated on while awake". That, too, is false.

- The anesthetic agents were administered by dripping chloroform or ether onto a cone shaped, stiff cloth, held several inches above the patient's face. The patient breathed a mixture of the anesthetic agent's vapor and air. This would have diluted the effect of the anesthetic agent, resulting in a slowed induction of the full anesthetic condition. It would have resulted in keeping the patient in an early stage of anesthesia called "the excitement phase". In the "excitement phase", the patient may well move and appear awake. Several strong men would have been required to hold the patient still; but, the patient would have been unaware of what was going on.



Criticism of Civil War medical care often overlooks the historical context. The medical practices and care provided the troops were at least standard, if not better, for the time. The care the troops received was often effective despite the limitations imposed by the times and places. Physicians of the Civil War were neither butchers nor charlatans. It is essential to recognize the challenges they faced and the advancements they contributed to the field of medicine. *

Respectfully submitted,
Peter B. Kane, M. D.
Surgeon-in-Chief

Dames of the Loyal Legion

Greetings Dames,

DOLLUS held its annual Congress on October 11-12, 2024 at Petersburg, Virginia. Business was conducted, and nominations and elections held for 2024-2026 officer positions, with the results posted below. I want to thank you for affording me the opportunity to serve DOLLUS in my new capacity as National President. I look forward to seeing you at upcoming events and working cooperatively with companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in support of our mutual goals and interests. We honor and salute those who have served our country, past, present, and future.

Executive Board 2024-2026

Laurie Moore - National President

Jill Schneider - Junior Vice President

Ellen Higgins PNP - Treasurer

Julia Forbes - Registrar/Recorder

Sylvia Hunnewell - Chaplain

Sheri O'Connell - Historian

Loyally,

Laurie Moore, National President

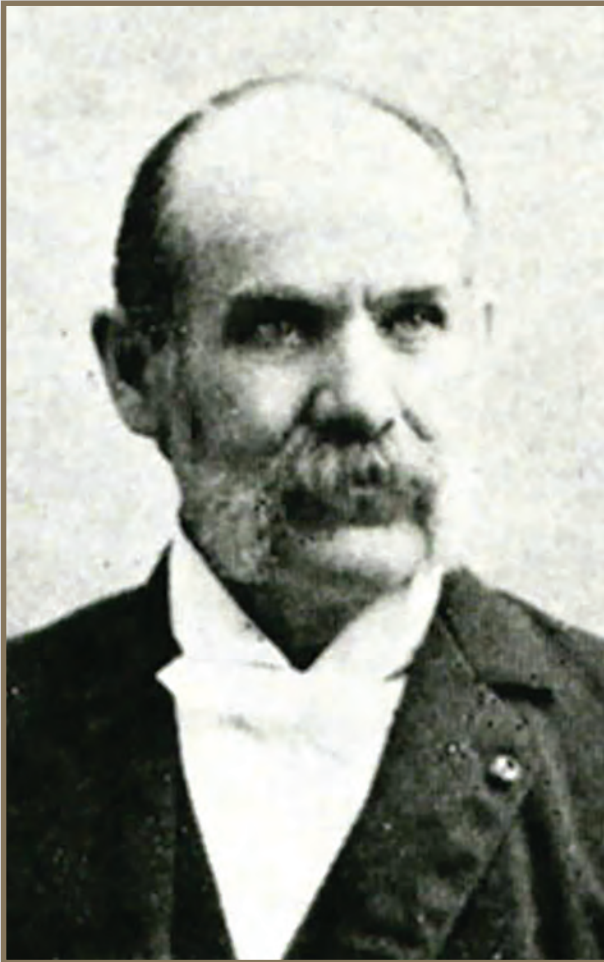
Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States



DOLLUS members at Pamplin Historical Park (left to right) - Sylvia Hunnewell, Jan Davis, Laurie Moore, Julia Forbes, Rosemary Martin, Jill Schneider, Ellen Higgins.

Horace Lafayette Reed Jr. OHIO insignia 9088

By Adam Gaines Insignia 22470 Michigan



Horace Lafayette Reed, Jr. was born on November 13, 1840 at Rootstown, Ohio to Horace Lafayette Reed and Lois Esther Baldwin.

In young age, he attended schools of the village and became very successful. When he was 22, he was selected to teach at school near his home village. On President Lincoln's plea for 300,000 more troops, Reed enlisted in Company I, 104th Ohio Volunteers on August 1, 1862. He was almost immediately promoted to Sergeant. On Sept 4, the regiment marched to Covington, KY, and stayed there until March 23, 1863 when they marched to Danville, GA. Apparently, he did very well in his service as he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on May 29, 1863.

The regiment, along with 2nd Lt. Reed took part in the Siege of Knoxville from November 17 to December 4. After the Siege of Knoxville, the regiment was assigned to take part in the Sherman's March to the Sea. The first battle 2nd Lt. Reed took part in during this operation was the Battle of Dallas, GA May 25-June 4, 1864.

On Aug 19, 1864, Reed was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and put in command of his company, as he was the only commissioned officer left in his company. After fighting in several battles of the March to Sea, including the Siege of Atlanta, the regiment was ordered back to Tennessee. The next major battle that 1st Lt. Reed took part in was the Battle of Franklin, where the regiment helped repel a furious Confederate frontal assault. The regiment also took part in the Battle of Nashville. After the Battle of Nashville, the regiment was sent to North Carolina.

At the Battle of Fort Anderson on February 18th, 1865, 1st Lt. Reed was unfortunately wounded in both legs below the knees while leading a bayonet charge which he had skillfully organized. Due to these wounds, Reed was honorable discharged from the Army on May 15, 1865.

On July 16, 1865, Reed applied for a pension, which was granted to him. Shortly after his discharge, he removed to Mansfield, Ohio and went into business with his brother, J. H. Reed who was running a book store. On September 5, 1867, Reed married Jennie Wasson at Ashland, Ohio. To this marriage was blessed with 4 children: Grace, Horace, Willie, and Eugene C.A.

The business partnership with his brother lasted until 1875, when he decided to open a wholesale notion business. That lasted until 1880. In 1880, Reed opened a dry goods store know as Reed's. This business became highly successful and made him very well known in Mansfield. This business was so successful that it was in business until 1993.

Apparently wanting to be reunited with fellow former Union officer veterans. Former 1st Lt. Reed applied for membership in the Ohio Commandery on October 20, 1891. On November 4th, Reed was elected a Companion of the First Class and was assigned Insignia No. 9088. Apparently, he took pride in his membership, as he wore his rosette almost everywhere.

As a successful businessman, Reed organized and became the first president of the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce. In addition to being owner of Reed's Dry Goods, he was a member of the executive committee of Mansfield Savings Bank.

The wounds he suffered at Fort Anderson affected him for the rest of his life. He walked with a limp.

In 1910, he retired from active business due to poor health, in large part due to his wounds. Due to his health, he and his family began to spend their winters in Daytona, Florida. Unfortunately, during their first winter in Daytona, his daughter Grace passed away presumably due to heart problems.

In 1912, Reed had his right foot amputated as a result of the wounds he received in 1865.

Unfortunately, on September 17th, 1915, Reed died at home at 9 o'clock in the morning. According to his obituary, his membership in MOLLUS was one of his most prized possessions. *





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