



THE DISPATCH

SUMMER 2020

PUBLISHED BY SUVCW DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Contents

News

Camp News

Wisconsin Department Pioneers

Patriot's Instruction

Camps and Dept. Officers

Pg 2

Pgs 3-6

Pg 7

Pgs 8-9

Pg 10

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

SUVCW

Commander's Column

Brother's:

We are living in tumultuous times. Protests have sometimes turned into riotous mobs that have desecrated and damaged statues and monuments to the men who stood up to ensure this Country remained whole and free an enslaved race.

I have sent out a Word document based on the wording in CinC Ed Norris' General Order # 29. The G/O states that using the proscribed wording, we, as individuals, Camps, and the Department of Wisconsin, can contact our representatives, and identify ourselves as members of the SUVCW.

I respectfully urge you to follow the wording in the document, and to adapt the wording only to fit who you are directing it to, and who you are.



When communicating within our SUVCW group, I ask that you stay on the topic of statues and monuments, and refrain from unnecessary rhetoric. We all feel strongly about the activities that are attempting to erase the history of our Civil War.

I have been active in installing and dedicating the Last Soldier markers in Northern Wisconsin. I expect to complete the remainder of the graves in Northwestern Wisconsin by late fall.

I wish you all a good summer, and good health.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,
Department Commander
Brian D. McManus, PDC

SUVCW's National Statement

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War's National Policy, endorsed by the body of our membership, states that we strongly condemn the destruction, defacement, or removal of any monument dedicated to a Union Civil War veteran or Union leader.

These monuments were erected in honor of men who fought to end slavery in the United States.

Many of these men gave their lives or carried wounds that affected their lives for many decades.

The Union army and navy consisted of men of all races and nationalities. We also had leaders who inspired men and set policy to end slavery.

The Union's sacrifices led the way for the adoption of two very important Constitutional Amendments.

The 13th Amendment states that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The 14th Amendment states that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Our country has recently seen the destruction, vandalism, and removal of Union Civil War monuments, including those dedicated to a regiment of black soldiers who greatly contributed to turning the tide of the war, to soldiers who were ardent abolitionists who spent many years prior to the war trying to end slavery, and to leaders who inspired others to end slavery.

Tearing down, vandalizing, or removing any monument does not bring about change. Change is accomplished through learning and understanding the lessons of history. Wars and violence are no longer necessary as all citizens can exercise their right to vote, thus influencing the direction of our country.



Welcome back

Posted 5 July 2020 on Facebook
Before leaving 117 degrees, windy, dusty, Kuwait yesterday we took one last photo with my roomie British Royal Marine Brigadier Tony Turner. Tony is an awesome guy, soft spoken true gentleman...but a real bad ass. Just one of so many great friends and warriors I served with the last 10 months. Part of the largest military coalition ever assembled. It's been a highlight of my career so far, but I am ready to get home!

Thank you everyone for supporting Stephanie and Seth while I was gone! It means more than we can express!! See you soon!

UPDATE

Vince left Kuwait on 5 July, arrived Fort Bliss 5 July for a 14-day quarantine, so he should be hitting our fair state on or about 20-25 July

So, Brig. Gen Vincent Baker – we salute you



Just wanted to let everyone know, Got news from Andy that our old Comrade and Pard, Jeff Diehl is on Hospice and his wife contacted Andy and requested that he would do the eulogy when the time arrives. Will keep you posted, until then offer a Pray for Jeff.

C.K. Pier Badger Camp 1



Camp 1 held a non-spectator commemoration on May 30 at Calvary Cemetery in Milwaukee, assisted in the honor guard by Camp 15 of Wind Lake and Camp 4 of Waukesha.

Last year, more than 400 people attended the Memorial Day observance at the same spot in the cemetery; this year, because of the coronavirus, the public was not informed about it. Each of these photos would have had dozens in the background.

All participants kept a good distance.

We have honored Memorial Day at Calvary every year since 1927 and probably earlier. The cemetery has more than 300 Civil War veterans, according to many years of research by our Camp members and the Woman's Relief Corps.



The Camp and Auxiliary have quickly moved to sponsor tombstones for newly reported unmarked graves at Forest Home Cemetery.

GRO Tom Ludka said another researcher is compiling lists of graves by regiment, which he and Marge Berres compared to those gathered under their longtime effort and

to cemetery records. Some clues were dead-ends, but more than 30 new graves of vets were found; 10 unmarked.

Under the Adopt a Soldier program that they spearheaded with the Forest Home Foundation, about 200 vets had received new or replacement government tombstones. Now there are more.

The Camp is sponsoring Sgt. Hugo F. Rohn, Co. C and A, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, who served from April 21, 1861, to July 11, 1865. He fought at Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness and Appomattox, and was at the surrender of Lee's forces. Rohn died in 1898 at age 67. Rohn was from Milwaukee.

The Auxiliary is funding Sgt. William E. Bardon, Co. D, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, who served from April 22, 1861, to July 18, 1865. Among many other things, he was at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and battles in Georgia. He died in 1887 at age 47. Bardon was from Scott, according to the Wisconsin roster; there are seven such townships in the state.



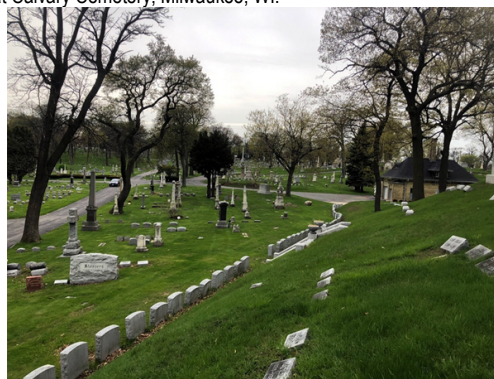
Practicing social distancing while placing Flags. Photo by PCC Tom Mueller — with Peter Keepman and CC



Marking one of two Union vets known to be buried at this cemetery. — at Mount Olivet Cemetery (Milwaukee).



A few of the finer points of placing Flags. Photo by PCC Tom Mueller — with John Thielmann and Danielle Michaels at Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee, WI.



Milwaukee's Calvary Cemetery, founded in 1857, covers 75 acres and is noted for its Victorian landscape. — at Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee, WI.

Wolcott Story

By PCC Tom Mueller, Camp 1



The recent centennial anniversary for the large E.B. Wolcott statue in Milwaukee was quite poignant for Brother Ron Washburn of Camp 1: His great-grandfather was the main speaker at the dedication.

The statue of Wolcott on a horse is in Lake Park and salutes his service as Wisconsin surgeon general in the Civil War and as a pioneer and leader in the medical profession.

The keynote speaker at the June 12, 1920, event was Jerome A. Watrous of the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, who began as a private and advanced to sergeant major and then adjutant. In 1920 he was serving as commandant of what is now the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King.

Watrous said that as surgeon general, Wolcott “exerted a powerful influence in keeping ablaze the fires of patriotism and in recruiting for the Army and Navy in this state. He visited many of the battlefields, where he cared for the sick and wounded, and sent messages of comfort to fathers and mothers. ... tens of thousands of dollars that he earned as physician and surgeon went to the comfort and the health of the needy.”



Washburn says: “My great-grandfather’s words rang true to Wolcott’s contributions to our beautiful country. Wolcott’s actions as a wartime and peacetime healer and physician-leader exemplified a blend of compassion and patriotism.”

Washburn has been a member of the Camp since 2008, and now lives in Isle of Palms, S.C. He grew up in Lake Bluff, Ill.



“I was impressed by Wolcott’s in honoring Surgeon General Wolcott,” Washburn adds. statue during childhood visits to Milwaukee and am now honored to join Colonel Watrous

He also notes: “At the age of 60, Watrous again joined the Army - this time to help fight the Spanish-American War. And at the age of 78 he TRIED to join the Army to help fight World War I. He reassured them he could still march, but this time they turned him down.

“It is in large part because of Jerome’s enthusiasm that I decided to volunteer for the Navy at age 63, two years ago. ... I plan to remain until my age waiver expires in 2022.”

Washburn's day jobs are in a topic very much in the news: He is chief of infectious diseases at the Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center in Charleston S.C., and professor of medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, at the Medical University of South Carolina. He specializes in treating the full spectrum of different types of infectious diseases.

The Wolcott statue and pedestal reach 15 feet, 4 inches high above their base. The pedestal is inscribed: “Gen. Erastus B. Wolcott. Surgeon General of Wisconsin in the Civil War and for thirteen years afterward. He lived a blameless life. Eminent in his profession. A lover of humanity. Who delighted to serve his fellowmen, his city state and nation.”

In the decades before the Civil War, Wolcott had been a surgeon in the U.S. Army, was trustee of the state hospital for the insane after 1860, regent of the University of Wisconsin after 1850 and vice president of the State Historical Society in 1861.

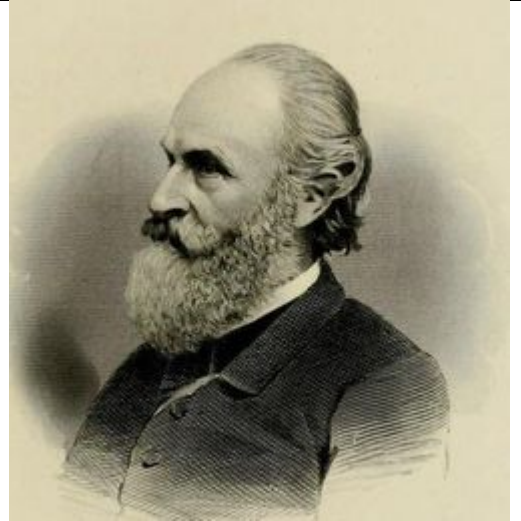
When the war began, Wolcott was one of the first appointments made by Gov. Alexander Randall.

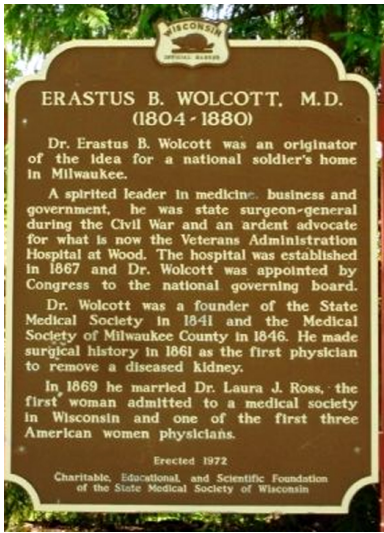
“The experience and skill acquired by him in that position (Army surgeon), combined with his well-known character as a man of integrity and judgment, prompted Gov. Randall ... to elect him to fill the very responsible position,” E.B. Quiner said in his history of Wisconsin in the war.

“... In this the governor evinced the principle ... that the troops which he should send to the field from Wisconsin should be made as efficient as possible before they left the state, not only in outfits of clothing, camp equipage, and if possible, arms and accoutrements, but in that important particular of a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments, as well as an efficient medical staff.”

Wolcott said in one of his reports to the state: “Absolute qualification for the responsible duties of the (surgeon) position is what I have endeavored to secure. All will admit the indispensable necessity of a thorough medical education, but no one will concede the fact that all thoroughly educated medical men are adapted to the arduous duties of the military surgeon.”

After the war, Wolcott was a prime mover in establishing the





Milwaukee Soldiers Home, where a Wisconsin historical marker honors him for all his work.

It says: "The hospital was established in 1867, and Dr. Wolcott was appointed by Congress to the national governing board. Dr. Wolcott was a founder of the State Medical Society in 1841 and the Medical Society of Milwaukee County in 1846. He made surgical history in 1861 as the first physician to remove a diseased kidney. In 1869 he married Dr. Laura J. Ross, the first woman

admitted to a medical society in Wisconsin and one of the first three American woman physicians. She erected the monument to Dr. Wolcott in Milwaukee's Lake Park." Wolcott died in 1880 at the age of 75, and GAR Post #1 was established nine days later and named for him. Col. C.K. Pier was member No. 312.

As for Watrous, 33 years after the Civil War, he was commissioned as a major in the U.S. Army with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. He served as paymaster of the Department of Columbia, headquartered in Portland, Ore., before being sent to Manila in the Philippines in 1900. He was made chief paymaster of the Department of the Southern Philippines in 1901, and promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1904. Shortly after, Watrous retired from the military and returned to Wisconsin.

Watrous died at age 81, almost exactly two years after the statue was dedicated. Wolcott and Watrous both are buried at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee.

Hans Heg Camp 15

Camp #15's long-time secretary-treasurer, Brian McManus, was elected commander of the Wisconsin Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War at the department's encampment June 13th.

McManus was elected unanimously, the second time he has won election to the top office of the Sons of Union Veterans in Wisconsin. McManus was first elected department commander at the 2018 Department Encampment but did not stand for re-election last year because of health issues in his family.

McManus, who is succeeding Department Commander Jeff Graf, was sworn in as the Department's new commander by National Senior Vice Commander Brian Pierson. McManus first joined the SUVCW in 2009 as a member of Camp #1 in Milwaukee, and in 2015 helped found Camp #15 in Wind Lake.

In his 11 years in the SUVCW, McManus served in numerous offices, including two years as commander of Camp #1, another two years as a national SUVCW officer as national color bearer and currently serves as national guide. McManus lives in Wind Lake and worked for 33 years for We Energies as an electrician and then as a training manager before retiring in 2018.

Camp #15 hosted the department encampment this year at the camp's Lafayette Church outside Elkhorn, Wis. Camp #4 had been scheduled to host the encampment in the city of Waukesha but the covid-19 pandemic made that venue untenable.

John Decker from Camp #2, the Department's junior vice commander, was elected senior vice commander, replacing Kirby Scott from Camp #8 who did not seek re-election because of health issues. Sam Keith, Camp #15's junior vice commander, was elected the Department's new junior vice commander.

The Department's long-time secretary, Brian Peters, from Camp #8 was re-elected secretary and long-time treasurer Alan Hembel, from Camp #2, was re-elected department treasurer.

Bob Koenecke of Camp #15, the driving force behind the camp's Last Soldier Marker project, was elected to the Department Council at the encampment. The other two members of the council are Graf, who as a past department commander now moves to the Department Council, and Fred Campbell, commander of Camp #2 in Madison and already a member of the Department Council.



Hans Heg Camp 15



Members of Camp #15 are writing angry letters to the governor of Wisconsin and the mayor of Madison after both public officials stood by June 23rd and let a mob decapitate and tear down the statue of Civil War hero Colonel Hans C. Heg.

Heg, killed at the battle of Chickamauga, is the namesake of Camp #15 and the camp's officers are demanding that public officials account for their inaction that allowed the destruction of Heg's statue.

Wisconsin Department Commander Brian McManus, who also serves as Camp #15's secretary-treasurer, immediately denounced the desecration. "The vandalism at the Wisconsin State Capitol on Tuesday night, June 23rd was outrageous," McManus wrote. "What is more outrageous was that the inaction by the Madison Police allowed a mob to tear down the statue of Col. Hans C. Heg, Commanding Officer of the 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, who died fighting to end slavery. Col. Heg was a staunch abolitionist who believed that all deserved to be free."

McManus was careful in his letter not to identify himself as representing the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War given the national organization's restriction at the time on what camps and departments can say publicly on the issue of Civil War monuments.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War given the national organization's restriction at the time on what camps and departments can say publicly on the issue of Civil War monuments.

But on June 28th, National Commander-in-Chief Edward J. Norris authorized departments and camps to speak out on the recent vandalism across the country to Union Civil War monuments, including one dedicated to a regiment of black soldiers.

"Tearing down, vandalizing, or removing any monument does not bring about change," Norris wrote in a letter that he approved for camps and departments to issue. "These monuments were erected in honor of men who fought to end slavery in the United States. Many of these men gave their lives or carried wounds that affected their lives for many decades."

Former department commander Jeff Graf, who is also as past commander of Camp #15, noted that Heg was sacred to the camp. "Col. Hans Heg is our Camp's namesake, we tend his grave, we meet in Heg Hall, we docent at the Heg Museum, and we honor him with full rites on Memorial and/or Decoration Day and on the anniversary of his death," Graf wrote. "We take this desecration extremely seriously, so much so, that civilized words cannot be used to express the outrage we feel about this."

McManus, too, noted that Heg's statue served as a reminder of the sacrifices made by those who stood firm in defense of liberty and to free an enslaved group of people. "The fact that his statue was torn down, beheaded and thrown in a nearby lake, is indicative of how ignorant people are of the history of the State of Wisconsin."

McManus emphasized that "the coddling of rioting mobs in Madison, and anywhere else, can no longer be tolerated."

Heg's statue was torn down in a night of rioting at the State Capitol that included the tearing down of another statue in front of the Capitol, an attack on a state senator photographing the rioters and a fire set in a city building.

Wisconsin Department Pioneers

Dr. James E. Waldron

“The Doctor Is In”

By PCinC Steve Michaels

A 40-year old dentist from Eau Claire was elected Camps. were mustered at Soldiers Grove (Soldiers Department Commander at the 1911 Wisconsin Grove Camp #8), Belleville (Edward Scofield Camp Department Encampment. Dr. James Edwin Waldron #14), Beloit (H.P Strong Camp #16), Ladysmith was born September 6, 1871 in Lapeer, Michigan, a (Flambeau Camp #17) and La Crosse (Robert Hughes middle child of seven born to Clement and Eliza Camp #19). (Needham) Waldron.

His father, Clement, immigrated from Great Britain in 1856 and served as a private in Co. F, 1st Michigan Cavalry during the Civil War. The elder Waldron attended the 50th Battle of Gettysburg reunion in 1913.

Dr. Waldron was one of several professional men (doctors and attorneys) who led the department just prior to World War I. The city of Eau Claire was hosting the Grand Army's Wisconsin Department in 1909 and had been without a Sons Camp for nearly ten years. The city's Eagle GAR Post led the movement to organize Michael Griffin Camp #35 in April 1909. Dr. Waldron lent his assistance and was elected the Camp's first commander in May with 23 charter members.

The doctor was quickly recognized for his efforts. In June, he was elected Department Junior Vice Commander at the Sons Dept. Encampment, held in conjunction with the GAR Encampment. The following year, his Camp took over Eau Claire's Memorial Day program and he was elevated to Dept. Senior Vice Commander. At the 1911 Dept. Encampment in Green Bay, Camp 35 had more delegates than any other Camp, so his election may have been a forgone conclusion.

Nationally, the Sons of Veterans continued to seek its own identity. After sons of Spanish American War veterans had tried to join the Order, the Sons had restricted its membership. In 1910, a name change to "Sons of the GAR" was defeated. A great recruiting initiative was undertaken and membership was opened to any direct descendant of a Union veteran. The 1911 National Encampment rewarded recruiting successes by approving a yellow aide ribbon.

In Wisconsin, during Dr. Waldron's term (1911-12), membership grew from 600 to over 1100 in 27 camps. Additionally, the demise of Memorial University removed a sizeable financial burden from the membership.

At the 1912 Wisconsin Dept. Encampment, held in Antigo, PDC Felix Kremer, Rev. Ernest M. Benson and Dr. Waldron greeted the GAR Dept. Encampment also meeting there. A week later, the Grand Army dedicated the new memorial arch at Camp Randall in Madison. The Sons filled several support roles during the event.

After his term as Dept Commander, Dr. Waldron, his involvement in the Sons and community grew. He served as Camp #35's Secretary for a couple of years. He was the featured speaker and general chairman of his city's Memorial Day committee in 1914.

He married Mary Bird Heller (1876-1953) in early 1915 and returned to head the Eau Claire Memorial Day committee again in 1916 and 1919. In 1917, he took charge of the committee on Flags and decorations for Memorial Day.

In 1925, he served as Camp Counselor and chaired a committee to send local Grand Army men to their state encampment in Sheboygan and organized the Veterans Night program.

Dr. Waldron served as the Department's and Camp's Patriotic Instructor in 1927-28. He organized both the local Lincoln Day (Union Defenders Day) and Lee Surrender Day (Appomattox Day) programs.

He returned to the post of Camp Commander in 1929 and 1930. Despite the Stock Market Crash, Camp #35 numbered 105 members and was the second largest in Wisconsin. He served as Camp Treasurer in 1937.

Dr. Waldron was also active in the Masons and the local gun club. However, his first stroke in 1930 caused him to give up his dentistry practice and a once active role in his community.

On May 28, 1938, Dr. Waldron suffered a second cerebral hemorrhage and died at age 66. He was buried in Eau Claire's Evergreen Cemetery.

Sources

The Eau Claire Leader-Telegram

Find-a-Grave

Press Forward the Good Work, the History of the Wisconsin Dept. SUVCW, June 1998

Priming the Musket

By PCC Patrick Fallon, Camp 1



A question was posed to me after the May 30th ceremony at Calvary Cemetery regarding the proper method of priming the musket. Here are the methods prescribed in the School of the Soldier sections of Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, Casey's Infantry Tactics, Gilham's Manual for the Volunteers and Militia, and the 1863 U.S. Infantry Tactics manuals.

Hardee's: Prime. One time and two motions.

167. (First motion.) With the left hand raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half face to the right; place, at the same time, the right foot behind and at right angles with the left; the hollow of the right foot against the heel. Slip the left hand down to the lower band, the thumb along the stock, the left elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right forearm – the small of the stock against the body and two inches below the right breast; the barrel upwards, the muzzle on a level with the eye.

168. (Second motion.) **HALF COCK** (emphasis added) with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock –

remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand take a cap from the pouch, place it on the nipple, and press it down with the thumb; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

Casey's: Prime. One time and two motions.

174. (First motion.) With the left hand raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half face to the right; place, at the same time, the right foot behind and at right angles with the left; the hollow of the right foot against the left heel. Slip the left hand down to the lower band, the thumb along the stock, the left elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right forearm – the small of the stock against the body and two inches below the right breast, the barrel upwards, the muzzle on a level with the eye.

175. (Second motion.) **HALF COCK** (emphasis added) with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock – remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand, take a cap from the pouch, place it on the nipple, and press it down with the thumb; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

Gilham's: Prime. One time and one motion.

114. Place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer (the fingers remaining under and against the guard), and **HALF COCK** (emphasis added) the piece; brush off the old cap, and with the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand take a cap from the pouch, place it firmly on the cone by pushing it down with the thumb, and seize the piece by the small of the stock.

1863 U.S. Infantry Tactics: Prime. One time and two motions.

167. (First motion.) With the left hand raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half face to the right; place, at the same time, the right foot behind and at right angles with the left; the hollow of the right foot against the left heel. Slip the left hand down to the lower band, the thumb along the stock, the left elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right forearm – the small of the stock against the body and two inches below the right breast, the barrel upwards, the muzzle on a level with the eye.

168. (Second motion.) **HALF COCK** (emphasis added) with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock – remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand take a cap from the pouch, place it on the nipple, and press it down with the thumb; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

1863 U.S. Infantry Tactics: Prime. One time and one motion.

454. **HALF COCK** (emphasis added) the piece with the thumb of the right hand, keeping the piece in its place with the left; displace the old cap, and, with the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, take a cap from the pouch, place it upon the cone, push it down with the thumb, and seize the piece by the small of the stock.

A few brief notes regarding these excerpts: First, the term “cone” is interchangeable with the term nipple; and second, the 1863 U.S. Infantry Tactics contains two different sections on Prime, one for the rifle and one for the musket. Third, a cap pouch is the same thing many of us refer to as a cap box.

Brothers, as you can see, four different manuals all specifically state that the hammer is to be at half cock when priming. This is to lessen the chance of the weapon accidentally discharging and injuring either yourself or others.

If you are having difficulty placing a cap on your weapon with the hammer at half cock, the only remedy I can suggest is to practice doing so. With enough repetition, you will find doing this correctly becoming easier. Keep in mind that unlike competition black powder shooters, you are not being timed on how quickly you can load your weapon, nor are you being expected to fire three aimed shots per minute like a trained, experienced Civil War soldier. For our purposes, safety trumps speed.

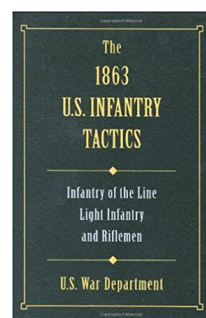
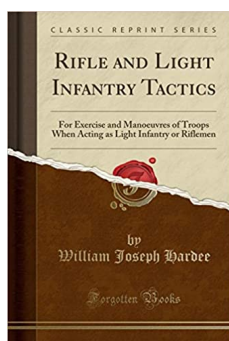
1863 U.S. Infantry Tactics: Prime. One time and one motion.

454. **HALF COCK** (emphasis added) the piece with the thumb of the right hand, keeping the piece in its place with the left; displace the old cap, and, with the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, take a cap from the pouch, place it upon the cone, push it down with the thumb, and seize the piece by the small of the stock.

A few brief notes regarding these excerpts: First, the term “cone” is interchangeable with the term nipple; and second, the 1863 U.S. Infantry Tactics contains two different sections on Prime, one for the rifle and one for the musket. Third, a cap pouch is the same thing many of us refer to as a cap box.

Brothers, as you can see, four different manuals all specifically state that the hammer is to be at half cock when priming. This is to lessen the chance of the weapon accidentally discharging and injuring either yourself or others.

If you are having difficulty placing a cap on your weapon with the hammer at half cock, the only remedy I can suggest is to practice doing so. With enough repetition, you will find doing this correctly becoming easier. Keep in mind that unlike competition black powder shooters, you are not being timed on how quickly you can load your weapon, nor are you being expected to fire three aimed shots per minute like a trained, experienced Civil War soldier. For our purposes, safety trumps speed.





To reach either the Camp's page or its Face book Page, hold curser over the name, hold "Ctrl" and left click

C.K. Pier Badger Camp 1 - Milwaukee
C. K. Pier Badger Camp #1 and Auxiliary #4 meet on the Second Wednesday of the month (except Aug.), at 7 p.m.,
Commander: Brian Craige
C.K. Pier Badger Auxiliary 4

Henry Harnden Camp 2 - Madison
Commander: Fred J. Campbell
Henry Harnden Auxiliary 2


Major General John Gibbon Camp 4 - Waukesha
Meetings @ 7 p.m. on the second Wednesday of every month (except August)
Commander: H. Craig Wheeler

Old Abe Camp 8 - Fox Cities
Meeting @ 7 P.M. 3rd Monday of odd months
Commander: Alan Petit
Edward S. Bragg Auxiliary 6
[Face Book Page](#)

Hans Heg Camp 15
Meeting @ 7 P.M. 1st Thursday, monthly
Commander: David Daley

L.G. Armstrong 49 – Boscobel
Meetings @ 7 P.M. 3rd Thursday, monthly
Commander: Rod Dary

William Colville Camp 56 - Minneapolis/St. Paul
Meeting held Quarterly, 10am, April 4, place TBA
Commander: Douglas Urbanski

	
Dept. Commander	Brian D. McManus, PDC commander@sucvw-wi.org
Sr. Vice Commander	John R. Decker svc@sucvw-wi.org
Jr. Vice Commander	Sam Keith jvc@sucvw-wi.org
Council 1	Jeffrey M. Graf, PDC council1@sucvw-wi.org
Council 2	Fred Campbell council2@sucvw-wi.org
Council 3	Robert F. Koenecke, PCC council3@sucvw-wi.org
Secretary	Brian Peters, PDC secretary@sucvw-wi.org
Treasurer	Alan Hembel, PCC treasurer@sucvw-wi.org
Patriotic Instructor	Rich Kallan pi@sucvw-wi.org
Graves Registration Officer	Thomas S. Mueller, PCC gro@sucvw-wi.org
Department Genealogist	PDC Jeff Graf council1@sucvw-wi.org
Eagle Scout Coordinator	Sam Keith scouts@sucvw-wi.org
ROTC Award Coordinator	David D. Daley rotc@sucvw-wi.org
Iron Brigade Hwy Officer	Robert F. Koenecke, PCC highway@sucvw-wi.org
Last Soldier Project Officer	Robert F. Koenecke, PCC lastsoldier@sucvw-wi.org
Civil War Memorials	Robert F. Koenecke, PCC memorials@sucvw-wi.org
Chaplain	Gerry Drought chaplain@sucvw-wi.org
Counselor	Kent Peterson, PDC counselor@sucvw-wi.org
Historian	Bruce Laine, PDC historian@sucvw-wi.org
Camp Organizer	Kim Heltemes organizer@sucvw-wi.org
Guide	David D. Daley guide@sucvw-wi.org
Color Bearer	Robert J. Mann, PCC guard@sucvw-wi.org
Signals Officer	Kent Peterson, PDC webmaster@sucvw-wi.org
Officers were elected at the 13 June 2020 Department Encampment at Boscobel, Wis. and will serve until the 2021 Department Encampment.	

[Department Facebook Page](#)





SUVCW

NOTICE

Wisconsin Department Dispatch © 2020 is published four times per year for members of the Wisconsin Department, SUVCW. articles, photos and news items may be submitted to:

Paul Johnson at:

johnson@newnorth.net

Editorial deadlines are March, July, October & December

Visit us on the Web at

<http://www.suvcw-wi.org>

Fall: Published October 2, 2020

Deadline September 25, 2020

Winter: Published January 9, 2021

Deadline December 14, 2020

Spring: Published April 2, 2021

Deadline March 25, 2020

Summer: Published July 2 2021

Deadline June, 24,2021