



THE DISPATCH

WINTER 2019

PUBLISHED BY SUVCW DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

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COMMANDER'S COLUMN



Brothers,

I hope you all had a Merry Christmas, and that you and your families will have a healthy and wonderful New Year.

We will be compiling the reports for the Mid-Winter meeting on Saturday, February 2nd. The reports should be for activity since the June Department Encampment.

I will be sending out a fillable form that can be used as a template for what type of information to include. You may use the form, or a word document.

Please send the report electronically so I can have printed copies made to share at the

meeting. I will need reports from each of the Camps as well as from the Department Officers by January 19th to give me time to assemble them.

Some of you have asked about what the SUVCW can do regarding the issue of the marker and cenotaph in the Confederate Rest section of Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison.

I compiled a list of articles regarding Madison's issues with the stone with the plaque on it, and the cenotaph marker with the names of the Confederate soldiers who died as POW's at Camp Randall, and are buried at Forest Hill Cemetery.

Per a discussion with CinC Don Shaw, I have sent the articles to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who originally installed both markers.

Although this is not directly our fight, it speaks to the modern tendency to remove any historical markers that have the potential to offend someone.

These are not markers glorifying a General, battle, or the "Confederate cause".

They are markers describing how these men whose names are listed on the cenotaph, came to be buried there, in the Northernmost Confederate Cemetery in the United States.

If they choose to fight the removal of the markers, I believe it is in our best interests to support the effort.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

SUVCW

The lawsuit brought forth by Camps 15 and 4 against the City of Muskego to have the City clean up the Luther Parker Cemetery has been dismissed by a Waukesha County Judge citing immunity for lawsuits where no direct harm could be proven. We are still working with our attorneys to finalize any additional future efforts.

Work continues on the "Last Soldier Project" with PCC Bob Koenecke leading the marker installations. He has solicited all the County Historical Societies in Wisconsin that do not have their "Last Soldier" done, and response has been favorable.

I will need all Camps to provide a list of those that have been installed, and those that have had a dedication ceremony done for the "Last Soldier" in that County.

Thank you all for your work this past year.

I look forward to you continuing the efforts this year.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty

Brian D. McManus

Commander



Brown becomes SVR commander for 9 states



PDC Tom Brown of Camp 1 has become the commander of the nine-state 4th Military District of the Sons of Veterans Reserve.

The appointment was announced by Maj. Gen. Robert E. Grim of Sabina, Ohio, commanding general. Brown will be supervising units in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

Brown succeeds Lt. Col. Edward Krieser of Walnut Shade, Mo., as 4th Military District commander. Brown's rank in the SVR is major and he has served as Krieser's district chief of staff for almost three years, in addition to being commander of Headquarters Co. in the 4th District.

PDC Kent Peterson will be appointed to serve as district adjutant once Brown assumes command.

The Sons of Veterans Reserve is the ceremonial uniformed military component of the SUVCW. The National Military Department of the SVR consists of the general staff and seven geographical military districts across the nation.

SVR Units participate in Civil War-related ceremonies, parades, living history programs and re-enactments. The SVR's roots date back to 1881 with the "Cadet Corps" of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In addition, Kim J Heltemes was promoted to 2nd LT as the district Information Officer



Q: When and where did the Navy begin using hospital ships?



The U.S.S. Red Rover, Civil War Hospital Ship
THECIVILWARINLIVINGCOLOR.WORDPRESS.COM

A: The USS Red Rover was commissioned on Dec. 26, 1862, as the first Navy hospital ship. It had been built in 1859 as a commercial wooden side-wheel river steamer and purchased in 1861 by the Confederate States of America. In 1862, it was bombarded and captured at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi River by a Union gunboat and then refurbished as a floating summer hospital. At the beginning of the war, the Army used steamers and transports as makeshift hospitals to carry casualties upriver, but sanitation and hygiene conditions were very poor. In the rebuilding of the Red Rover, an operating room was installed, along with an open cabin aft for better air circulation, and gauze blinds were placed

over windows to reduce cinder and smoke.

More at <http://civilwarrx.blogspot.com/2016/01/the-unique-journey-of-uss-red-rover.html>

Camp News

Camp1

The Camp 1 original charter was hiding under newer one in frame

PCinC Steve Michaels took the Camp 1 charter to an arts and crafts store because the paper on the back of the frame was peeling away. It was time for a long-needed repair. The charter was a replacement one, probably in the 1920s, and Michaels had suspected that the 1901 original was kept in the same giant, heavy frame. He has been in the Sons since 1993 and wrote hundreds of articles about the history of the Camp and organization, so he well-knew its frugal and efficient ways along with its preservation of artifacts.

"I told the sales associate that I suspected the original charter was underneath and she carefully disassembled the old frame and (then) I could tell the original charter, which was slightly larger than the current one, was underneath," Michaels says.

"She carefully separated the two. Wow, after these many decades, the 1901 charter was again visible!!!"

Michaels had each charter matted and framed under UV protective glass. They were displayed at the November meeting.

A main difference is that the original has the Order's first name, Sons of Union Veterans. But other wars followed, and so the name was lengthened to SUVCW in 1925.

The original had a red watermark of our themes as stated at the time: Friendship, Charity, Loyalty. The first word later became Fraternity, of course. The original has the actual signature of CinC E.R. Campbell. Someone else wrote it on the replacement.

Michaels said the charter did not appear to be damaged, and that perhaps it was replaced only because the national Sons changed its name in 1925.



One of the missions of the Sons is to educate the public, and Camp 1's Dean Collins did that in discussing the ins and outs of an 1863 Remington New Model Army revolver (in .44 caliber) at the West Allis Settlers Weekend.

2 MOH men from same day and place are buried in Milwaukee

By PCC Tom Mueller

Cpl. Winthrop Davis Putnam is buried at Wood National Cemetery in Milwaukee and 1st Lt. Edward McGinn at nearby Calvary Cemetery, but they have something very much in common: Each was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism at Vicksburg on May 22, 1863.

This coincidence of history emerged while researching Putnam's story. May 22 was one of the biggest days at Vicksburg; the day of U.S. Grant's second assault. That attack was a failure and Grant launched his siege four days later.



Putnam, of the 77th Illinois Infantry, Co. A, was honored because he "carried, with others, by hand, a cannon up to and fired it through an embrasure of the enemy's works," the medal citation said.

This likely is the same daring May 22 act described in one paragraph of "Vicksburg," a Page 343 of the book says Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, commander of a brigade in the division in which Putnam's regiment served, "brought in artillery support, a six-pounder cannon hauled up a slope ... From only about 10 yards away from the Confederate embrasure, the cannon shot canister into the lunette."

The lunette, a fortification with flanks that could provide artillery fire on any attacker, was occupied by the 2nd Texas Infantry Regiment.

Ballard's book says the cannon was from the Chicago Mercantile Battery. That was the artillery support unit for the 10th Division, where Putnam's regiment is listed in the order of battle.

Five other men had the exact same MOH citation as Putnam for May 22, all from the Chicago Mercantile, a battery of the Illinois Light Artillery: Capt. Patrick H. White and Pvts. George Kretsinger, Charles H. Kloth, Patrick McGuire and William G. Stephens. Photos of White as a soldier and Kretsinger as an older man are on their Find a Grave sites.

These names were found at https://history.army.mil/moh/civilwar_af.html by sorting each alphabetical segment of the list for the May 22 date and examining the 95 citations given that day.

A six-pounder was the lightest artillery piece, weighing 884 pounds, according to Civil War artillery

sites. It was made of bronze and was five feet in length. Its projectile weighed 6.1 pounds; hence the name. Putnam was not anywhere near McGinn at Vicksburg – the 77th Illinois was in XIII Corps under Maj. Gen. John McClelland, according to the Order of Battle. McGinn's 54th Ohio was in XV Corps under Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. There were two other corps involved – and according to the battle map, the XVII Corps was between Putnam's corps and McGinn's – plus a detachment from a third corps.

McGinn, of the 54th Ohio Infantry, Co. F, was cited "for gallantry in the charge of the volunteer storming party ..." that is known in history as the Forlorn Hope because it was basically a suicide mission. McGinn was a private at the time.

Putnam's MOH award was dated April 4, 1898, and McGinn's June 28, 1894.



Camp 2



On Dec. 15, 2018 SUVCW Henry Harnden Camp #2, Madison, WI conducted their 9th consecutive Wreaths across America Ceremony at Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison, WI.



Participating from HH Camp #2 were Tom Brodd, Fred Campbell, John Decker, Alan Hembel and Bill Raftery. Numerous other individuals from a variety of organizations attended the two ceremonies and also helped sponsor and distribute over 360 wreaths. The event was also covered by two local TV stations; Ch 3 WISC-TV and Ch 27 WKOW-TV.



Camp 8



Alan Petit



Kirby Scott



Kim Heltemese

Participate in "Wreaths Across America" at the Cemetery of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home at King, Wis. December 15

At the November Meeting, Camp 8 elected the following Brothers as officers of the camp

Kim Heltemes Camp Commander
Kurt Kirk, SVC
Ron Arndt, JVC.
Kurt Kirk, Treasurer
Dennis Jacobs, Secretary



at the Wisconsin Veterans Home
Dec 15, at the grave of Moses Ladd
of the 21st Wisconsin infantry, Co.
B. He was the right flank scout on
the March to the Sea for Gen
Sherman.



Omro School Military class came to the Field of Honor Military Museum in Oshkosh, WI Dec 17 for talks on the Civil War. Brothers Kim J Heltemes and Don Blaney presented a show and tell of what the soldiers wore and used for weapons.

The class with teachers posed in the front with Kim in uniform on the right, Don was absent for the photo.



Camp 15

"Wreaths Across America"

A dozen members of Camp #15 in Wind Lake, Wis., turned out in mid-December to help place wreaths on the graves of veterans in three cemeteries in southeastern Wisconsin.

Camp #15 took part in wreath-laying ceremonies Dec. 15th at the Southern Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery west of Union Grove where more than 15,000 veterans are buried. Members of the camp placed fifteen wreaths on the tombstones there as part of the national Wreaths Across America Day held at over 1,200 locations across the country.

Afterwards, Camp #15 placed wreaths on the graves of three Civil War soldiers buried at Luther Parker Cemetery in Muskego, and on the grave of Col. Hans C. Heg at Norway Lutheran Cemetery in Wind Lake. Camp #15 is named after Col. Heg, who led the 15th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863.

"Just like the U.S. flags placed on the graves of veterans on Memorial Day each year, these wreaths are to remember the sacrifices these veterans made so we can live in the free country we do," said Brian McManus, secretary-treasurer of Camp #15. McManus also serves as SUVCW commander for the state of Wisconsin.



Gerry Drought, senior vice commander of Camp #15, placing a wreath on the grave of Jonathan Smiley, buried in Luther Parker Cemetery in Muskego, Wis. Brother Drought is a distant cousin of Smiley, who died while serving in the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. Drought has more than thirty relatives buried in Luther Parker Cemetery and has been a key figure in the camp's campaign to get the city of Muskego to clean up the weed-choked burial ground.

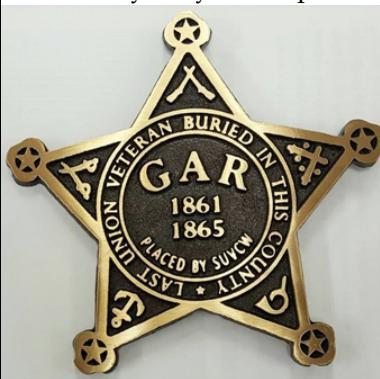
"Last Soldier Markers"

Camp #15 in Wind Lake, Wis., is contacting all of Wisconsin's county historical societies in the camp's drive to install a Last Soldier Marker on the graves of the last Union veteran buried in each county in the state.

So far, Camp #15 has installed or distributed Last Soldier Markers in twenty-five of Wisconsin's 72 counties and hopes to finish with the remaining counties by the end of next year.

"This is an ambitious goal," acknowledges Bob Koenecke, memorials officer for the Wisconsin SUVCW. "But the national SUVCW launched the Last Soldier Project in 2003, almost twenty years ago, and we want Wisconsin to be the first state to complete marking the graves in all of our counties."

Koenecke, former commander of Camp #15, is spearheading the campaign and says the response from Wisconsin's county historical societies so far has been very positive. Camp #15 is hoping county historical societies in Wisconsin and other local groups will order and place the markers that can then be dedicated later in the year by the camp.



Camp #15 has two styles of Last Soldier markers available for sale - a flat mounting style for \$45.00 and a flag-holder style with a brass rod for \$55.00. Both prices include the cost of shipping. To order contact: SUVLASTVET, 27327 Lemays Ct., Wind Lake, WI 53185. PH: 414-852-9015.

E-mail at suvlastvet@gmail.com

Camp 15 Election Results

Commander:	David Daley
Sr. Vice Commander:	Gerry Drought
Jr. Vice Commander:	Sam Keith
Secretary / Treasurer:	PCC Brian McManus
Council #1:	Robert Koenecke
Council #2:	PCC Jeff Graf
Council #3:	Michael Wozny
Patriotic Instructor:	Rick Kallan
Chaplain:	Patrick Kulas
GRO:	Ken Artlip
Civil War Memorials:	PCC Robert Koenecke
Guard:	Bob Johnson
Guide:	John Gillless
Color Bearer:	Patrick Kulas
Eagle Scout Coordinator:	PCC Brian McManus

Camp 56

Camp 56 conducting Civil War graves registration project work. On the left, recording names, dates and GPS coordinates, is our Senior Vice Commander Andrew Willenbring. At right, photographing a gravestone, is our Camp Commander Doug Urbanski. The photo was taken July 21, 2018 at Lakewood Cemetery in Minneapolis.

Since 2016, Brother Andrew Willenbring of William Colvill Camp 56 has been coordinating and leading the effort to catalog the graves of Civil War veterans at Lakewood Cemetery in Minneapolis. About 200 graves were cataloged that year. Other priorities intervened for the camp and its members in 2017. Work resumed in 2018, when another 200+ graves were documented. A crew of 3-4 brothers locate, clear stones, photograph and enter GPS coordinates for each known grave. The camp's sources for a list of veterans buried at Lakewood comes from the Minneapolis Memorial Day Association and other Lakewood-specific sources, one of which focuses on the 1st and 2nd Minnesota regiments.

The list the camp has compiled contains approximately 2,055 graves in 34 sections. The camp has documented 17 sections, locating 422 marked graves, and noting 64 graves that simply could not be found. The final stage of the project will be one more attempt to find those graves, asking for assistance from the cemetery if necessary, and considering options for marking unmarked graves. Camp 56 is grateful to Brother Andrew Willenbring for his leadership on this project, and to Camp Commander Doug Urbanski for making it a priority for the camp. The importance of this work lies in the heart of our mission as Sons of Union Veterans—to honor those who sacrificed so much to preserve the Union by documenting the location of their final resting places.



On Saturday, October 27, 2018 a gravestone dedication ceremony was conducted in Arkansaw, Wisconsin by William Colvill Camp #56, Department of Wisconsin, and the local American Legion Post 181. Also participating were reenactors from the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The Civil War veteran honored that day was Pvt. John Furnia (1841-1923), who served in Company I of the 60th New York Infantry.

Eau Claire middle school student Alidia Farmer's family history project to interview a veteran relative led to her and her grandfather, Doug Farmer, discovering the worn and damaged condition of their ancestor Pvt. Furnia's gravestone. Mr. Farmer successfully obtained a replacement stone from the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, and contacted the American Legion and Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) to request a dedication ceremony.

Camp #56, which covers all of Minnesota, was honored to be asked to be a part of this ceremony. Camp Commander Doug Urbanski led the planning of the ceremony, in conjunction with Brother John Decker, Patriotic Instructor for the Department of Wisconsin, and Bill Brunner, Commander of American Legion Post 181 (Durand, WI). Dedicating this veteran's gravestone was an event that was perfectly aligned with the mission of the SUVCW, which is "dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of veteran heroes" who served the Union in that difficult time.



Members of the First Minnesota reenact a portion of the drill for a graveside ceremony. Photo by Mark Dittman.



Left to right: Mark Dittman, Camp 56 Signals Officer; Leroy Burgraff, First Minnesota; John Taylor, First Minnesota; Doug Urbanski, Camp 56 Commander; Mark Campbell, Camp 56 Secretary/Treasurer; Andrew Willenbring, Camp 56 Senior Vice Commander; Patrick Chase, First Minnesota. Photo courtesy of Doug Farmer



Three members of our camp preparing to march in the Litchfield, MN Memorial Day Parade, May 28, 2018.

Left to right: SVC Andrew Willenbring, Bruce Nelson (of the Litchfield area), Secretary/Treasurer Mark Campbell, Camp Commander Doug Urbanski.

Election results for Camp 56, from our Nov. 3, 2018 meeting:

Commander :	<u>Douglas Urbanski</u>
SVC:	Andrew Willenbring PCC
JVC:	Glenn Kiecker
Secretary Treas:	Mark Campbell
Camp Council:	Robert Selden
Camp Council:	Randy Nelson PCC
Camp Council:	Paul Hodnefield
Memorials Officer:	Mark Dittman
Signals Officer:	Mark Dittman
Chaplain:	Matt Heffron
Guide:	Bob Selden
GRO:	J. Brent Norlem
Patriotic Instructor:	Douglas Urbanski

Wisconsin Department Pioneers Lewis Wallace McComb Organizer Extraordinaire



During the 1915 Wisc. Department Encampment, 24 year-old Lew McComb was elected Department Commander.

A wave of national patriotism was helping swell the ranks of organizations like the Sons of Veterans.

Lew Wallace McComb was born in 1891 to Robert B. and Eliza Elma McComb, who were early settlers in Stoughton, Wisc..

Robert was appointed a town assessor for Pleasant Springs township in 1848. Later, as "Humane Officer," he monitored the humane treatment of farm animals in the area. The elder McComb served in Company B, 49th Wisconsin Infantry from February to November 1865. After the war, he became a charter member of Stoughton's Philo C. Buckman GAR Post #153. Stoughton's Sons of Veterans' W.L. Vilas Camp #11 was chartered on September 25, 1910, with 22 members. Enthusiastic 19 year-old Lew McComb was key in the Camp's organization and early leadership. His efforts were recognized at the Department Encampment in 1912, where he was appointed Assistant Organizer, and in 1914, when he was elected Dept. Junior Vice Commander. During World War I, McComb enlisted in Co. B, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, which later became part of the 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. McComb was assigned to the Headquarters Company, serving in France. He was mustered out a corporal at the end of the war. In January 1920, PDC McComb organized the first VFW post in Wisconsin, Stoughton's Badger Post 328, and was elected the post's first commander. The following year, he was appointed the Wisconsin VFW's patriotic instructor. He was also active in the American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans. He attended the 32nd Division's reunion in Nuvoe, Illinois in 1922 and was a delegate to the National VFW convention in 1934 and '36.

In 1920, the Sons of Veterans National Encampment moved to change the name of the Order to Sons of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The motion was defeated. Similar Wisconsin Department proposals in 1921 and 1922 went nowhere. It's probable that McComb was involved in the proposals.

Years later, when the Dept. Commander was about to organize a neighboring Camp, the Stoughton Camp became jealous and PDC McComb established a new organization, the Sons of the Grand Army of the Republic, with chapters in Madison and Stoughton. McComb was that Order's Commander-in-Chief.

At the 1931 Dept. Encampment in LaCrosse, Counselor C.W. Dodson read his report, concerning the actions of PDC Lew McComb. The matter was referred to a special committee, chaired by PDC (Judge) Kremer and staffed by Brothers Dissler (Milwaukee), Lien (Beloit), Leonard (Kenosha), and Swan (Eau Claire).

Later at the encampment, the special committee recommended the next Dept. Commander continue the investigation. It recommended two issues be referred to the Commander-in-Chief: 1) Improper use of the ritual, and 2) Rank and status in the Order in light of attempting to organize a rival Order.

The 50th National Encampment heard the recommendations and tabled the matter. It also moved that the incoming CinC appoint a committee to attempt reconciliation with the heads of the Sons of the GAR. It doesn't appear efforts were successful, as the Sons of the GAR continued meeting into 1936.

Br. McComb was employed as a guard in a government building in Washington, D.C. for the last few years of his life. He came back to Wisconsin for hospitalization, when he became seriously ill a few weeks before his death. He died in a Madison hospital following an operation on December 2, 1940. He was 49 and was buried in Stoughton's Riverside Cemetery. His sister, Mrs. Ed E. Buche, of Oregon, Wisconsin, survived him.



Sources

State Capitol Journal

SUVCW 50th National Encampment Proceedings

Wisconsin State Journal, December 3, 1940

Hats in the Civil War

Paul Johnson
Patriotic Instructor

During the Civil War, the concept of "uniform" was a bit loose. In the beginning volunteer troops often showed up in their state issued uniforms, e.g. Wisconsin volunteers of the first 8 regiments were clad in gray uniforms. As the war progressed the army became more uniform, mainly due to the economy of equipping troops with factory made clothing, and economy of scale demanded sameness.

An excellent web source for information is <http://howardlanham.tripod.com/newindex.html>

It has to be remembered that regulations and the reality of the war era did not always mean uniformity, especially with officers who seem to treat "regulations" as "suggestions."

Many photographs, especially of groups of officers show a wide interpretation of these suggestions, especially when it comes to hats.



The Hardee hat, also known as the Model 1858 Dress Hat and sometimes nicknamed the "Jeff Davis", was the regulation dress hat for enlisted men in the Union Army during the American Civil War. The Hardee hat was also worn by Confederate soldiers.

However, most soldiers found the black felt hat to be too hot and heavy and shunned its use, preferring a kepi or slouch hat. In the Union Army, the most prominent wearers of the Hardee hat during the war were the soldiers of the "Iron Brigade", also known as the Black-Hats. However, the unadorned, plain and often field-modified Hardee hat was worn by Union troops especially in the Western theater.

The hat apparently was named after William J. Hardee, a career officer in the U.S. Army from 1838 until resigning his commission on January 31, 1861. Hardee was Commandant of Cadets at West Point from 1856 to 1860. He was lieutenant colonel of the 1st U.S. Cavalry until just before the war. In 1855, he published Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics for the Exercise and Manoeuvres of Troops When Acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen, popularly known as Hardee's Tactics, which became the best-known drill manual of both sides of the Civil War. He joined the Confederate States Army in March 1861 and eventually became a lieutenant general and corps commander.



U.S. Army regulations specified that the hat should be adorned with a brass hat device and a wool hat cord denoting the branch of service of the wearer: sky blue for infantry, scarlet for artillery, and gold for cavalry. The brim e patch were embroidered and the hat cord was a black & gold cord with "acorn"

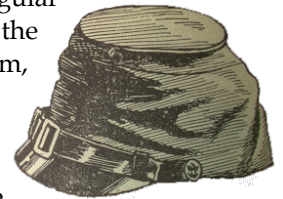
The officer version, which was privately purchased, had a ½ inch black silk binding and the branch service and eagles to be pinned up on the right side for cavalrymen and tips artillerymen and on the left for infantry soldiers.



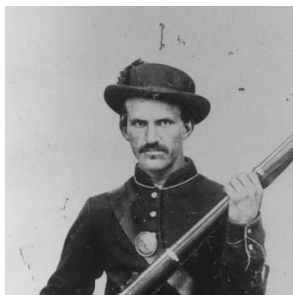
The kepi is most often associated with the American Civil War era, and continued into the Indian Wars. Union Officers were generally issued kepis for fatigue use. A close copy of the contemporary French kepi, it had a sunken top and squared visor. It

was often called a "McClellan cap", after the Union commander of the Army of the Potomac, G.B. McClellan. For field officers, the caps were often decorated in a French-influenced style, with a dark velvet band around the base and black silk braiding on the crown. The kepi was also popular with various state units and as privately purchased headgear; e.g., it was standard issue in 1861 for New York infantry regiments.

The kepi is not to be confused with the model 1858 forage cap, sometimes called a "bummer cap", which evolved directly from the used by the regular army earlier in the 1850s (see the design of the crown, chinstrap, brim, and buckle).



The forage cap became the most common form of cap worn by U.S. regulars and volunteers during the American Civil War, though it is most commonly associated with the eastern theater of the war, since western troops generally preferred broad-brimmed felt hats. The M1858 forage cap, based on the French kepi, was the most common headgear worn by union troops even though it was described by one soldier as "Shapeless as a feedbag" There were two types of brims: the first, called the McClellan cap was flat; the second, called the McDowell cap, was curved. U.S. Army regulations called for insignia to be put on the top of the cap, with branch of service (infantry, cavalry or artillery) in the middle, company letter above and the regimental number below. In 1863 the corps badge was introduced in the Army of the Potomac in an attempt to boost morale among the troops; this badge was also added to the cap. If the soldier was in the infantry the bugle horn was put below the disk, with the regimental number inside the infantry horn, the company letter above the horn and the corps badge above that. It should be noted, however, that more frequently than not the soldier lacked this degree of insignia. Occasionally, the branch of service, company letter or regimental number insignia was also used. After the Civil War, the forage cap fell into disuse; it was rarely worn, but was in use until the 1870s. Forage hats were like because as one diarist put it "we can carry more eggs in it."



Many troops would replace their regulation kepis with civilian hats (normally in black). Popular styles included the slouch hat with either a flat or round top (the latter was issued to the Garibaldi Guard with black feathers added to resemble the Italian bersaglieri hat), pork pie

hat, telescope crown hat, flat cap, bowler hat or smoking cap (worn in camp when off-duty)

Marines were issued tall leather shakos before the war but in the field these were replaced with kepis (often with the red enameled brass M badge from the shako added)



Slouch Hats were private purchase and most often seen in Civil War photos associated with officers such as Geo. Meade and U.S. Grant. Western troops also purchased them because of the wide brim and high crown



The chapeau de bras is only rarely seen in Civil War images, but was a regulation optional headgear. The regulations stated that a light French chapeau was optional for generals, staff officers and chaplains. The chapeau evolved from the tricorne hat of the Revolutionary era. In the case of the chapeau or "bicorn" the front and back were cocked up and an ornamental cockade and strap with eagle were displayed in the front. Chapeau came to be worn in a "fore and aft" style rather than the side-to-side "athwart" style of Napoleon. Chapeaux de bras continued as a dress item into the Twentieth Century and were not given up by the Navy until 1940.

49TH ANNUAL PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2019 at 12:30 p.m.
Hosted by C.K. Pier Badger Camp #1 and Auxiliary #4
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Guest Speaker: Mary Todd Lincoln (Donna Daniels)
"My Side of the Story"
Mrs. Lincoln on the First Lady's much maligned image

Location: Alioto's Restaurant
3041 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa, WI

Buffet Lunch includes: Tenderloin Tips with Noodles or Roast Turkey with Sage Dressing
Assorted relish tray, pasta salad, mixed vegetables, buttered new potatoes,
Jello, tossed salad, Italian bread, coffee, tea or milk, sheet cake for dessert.

\$20 per person payable to: C.K. Pier Badger Camp #1

Mail to: Elizabeth Craig
3422 N. 79th St., Milwaukee, WI 53222-3937

Deadline: January 26, 2019
For more information, call 414-614-3690





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 first Wednesday of the month (except August), at 7 p.m.,
Commander: [PCinC Steve Michaels](#)
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 @ at 7 p.m. on the second Wednesday of every month (except August)
Commander: [Timothy Kracht](#)

[Lt. Alonzo H. Cushing Camp 5](#) – Saukville
Meeting @ 7 P.M. last Tuesday of month
Commander: [PDC Tom Brown](#)

[Old Abe Camp 8](#) - Fox Cities
Meeting @7 P.M. 3rd Monday of odd months
Commander: [Kim Heltemes](#)
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: [LeRoy Grunenwald](#)

[William Colville Camp 56](#) - Minneapolis/St. Paul
Meeting held Quarterly, time, date place TBA
Commander: [Douglas Urbanski](#)

	
Dept. Commander	Brian McManus, PCC commander@suvchw-wi.org
Sr. Vice Commander	Kirby Scott svc@suvchw-wi.org
Jr. Vice Commander	Jeff Graf, PCC jvc@suvchw-wi.org
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Officers were elected at the 2018 Department Encampment at King, Wis. and will serve until the 2019 Department Encampment.



SUVCW

NOTICE

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