

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO / WYOMING

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WESTERN

TRIBUNE



**Sons of Union
Veterans
of the Civil
War**

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Commander's Comments:

Being a Brother in the SUVCW is more than wearing a membership Badge. It is about who we are, what we represent, what we accomplish and whom we serve. We serve through our Camp programs. As Brothers and as Camps, what we do individually and together brings life to the purpose of our Order.

There are two major categories of Camp activities. Activities related to membership, and activities related to the Order's purpose as outlined in our Congressional Charter. There should be a recruiting element to everything we do, whether in our Camp meetings, planning, conducting programs or interacting with our communities.

Public relations attracts. That is why big companies do it and expend a lot of effort keeping their "brand" in front of consumers. In this age of electronic media you may not attract members if information about your Camp is not readily available online. If a Camp website is too much, set up a Facebook page. It is relatively easy to do. Whichever way you go, make sure to answer frequently asked questions, such as – what you do, programs you support, meeting times and places, and how to join. Do not forget to add a link to the National and Department websites.

Even the best planned and executed membership campaign may be for naught if we do not offer the new member a quality product. In our case our products are our programs and activities. People join organizations because they believe in the organization's purpose and they want to do things that fulfill them. Some may shy away from joining because they believe we are a reenacting group. Talk to them in person and be clear about what we do. If you have passion and energy about the SUVCW, show it.

An adjunct to any membership effort is tracking our progress and rewarding those who put forth an extra effort. To aid both objectives and serve as an incentive, I have reinstated the James E. Jewel Award for the best recruiter in the Department, named after the only GAR Commander-in-Chief from Colorado. Camp Commanders will have the Department Policy outlined the requirements for this award by the time you read this. If each Brother recruits one new member, we will have an excellent chance to win the U.S. Grant III Cup for the greater percentage increase in membership. Small Departments such as ours are very competitive for this award as it does not take a large net increase to generate a high percentage.

While we go about our recruiting duties, let us not forget the ladies. There is an active effort underway to establish an Auxiliary and/or a WRC Corps. If any of your family, friends or acquaintances are interested, please send me their contact information. The key to our success is a growing active membership. Gaining and retaining members provides Camps and the Department with the ability to meet and exceed our goals.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

James M. Barker DC

.James M. Barker, DC

National Encampment Report – Jim Barker, DC (Camp 100)

The 132nd National Encampment was held in Brookfield, WI 8-11 August 2013. Brothers Jim Barker (DC), Gene Cheney (DSVC) and Wally Weart, all of Camp 100, comprised the Department's delegation.

Changes Approved to the Constitution & Regulations:

Corrections to Chapter II, Article IV, Section 1 were approved eliminating duplicate language to the listing of Department Officers. This was based on the resolution approved by our Department Encampment.

Chapter II, Article V, Section 3, dealing with the duties of the National Treasurer was amended.

The Special Committees established by the CinC on Promotion & Marketing and Vision & Planning were made Standing Committees and will be added to the C&R.

The Encampment declined to change to criteria for Honorary Membership. It also declined to authorize the addition of a symbol of the member's department to be worn on the membership badge.

Other Encampment Actions:

The job descriptions for several officers and committees were revised. A new job description for the GAR Records Committee was approved as was a mission statement for the Fund Development Committee.

A new Special Committee on Government Headstone Applications was created. This committee will expire after the 2016 National Encampment unless action is taken to extend it or make it a standing committee.

An expenditure of \$500 was approved to fund participation in the National Genealogical Society's Conference in order to promote our Order.

A recommendation to impose experience requirements for service as a Camp or Department Graves Registration Officer or on the National Graves Registration Committee was referred to the Programs & Policy Committee.



A proposal to revise the Scholarship Program was referred to the Scholarship Committee.

A new policy on GAR Records was approved but a proposed policy on intellectual property rights was referred to the standing C&R Committee.

Created the Corby-Moody Chaplain's Award for outstanding Chaplains, the John L. Clem Award for outstanding Juniors and the SUVCW Lifetime Achievement Award. Required amendments will be made to the Awards Policy.

The authority of the CinC to remove any appointed officer or committee member was affirmed.

Approved changes to several forms including Form 7, ROTC Award Application; Form 22, Camp Officer Election Report; Form 62 Civil War Memorial Grant Request; and the Junior & Junior Associate Certificates. Proposed changes to Form 61, Civil War Memorial Assessment was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Considerable discussion was held regarding two aspects of the Sesquicentennial Signature Event Program. First, dissatisfaction was expressed over the length of time it takes to approve signature events. One department's application was rejected several days after the event took place. A motion to require National to approve or disapprove requests 30 days before the event. This motion passed but the chair made it clear that the due date for applications would have to be adjusted. (In fact, the COA, at their post encampment meeting voted to require application be submitted six months prior to the event.) Second, insurance requirements for events was discussed and was referred to the COA.

A recommendation by JCinC Campbell to require proof of lineage by application for membership was referred to the Programs and Policy Committee.

A new policy was adopted to deny representation at the next National Encampment for any Department that fails to submit its annual report on time for five consecutive years.

With regard to our Department's resolution about asking the Veterans Administration to grant an exception to policy waiving the requirement for next of kin to request headstone s; the resolution was referred

to the incoming CinC who referred to the Legislative Committee for monitoring. Essentially no action will be take, the COA preferring to wait on the VA to come up with something to avoid possible legislation requiring them to do what we want.



CO & WY Department Delegation (L-R): Br. Wally Weart (Sec, Camp 100), DC Jim Barker (Camp 100), CinC Perly Mellor, DSVC Gene Cheney (CC, Camp 100)

Future Encampments. The following sites were approved for upcoming National Encampments:

2014 – Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Marietta, GA
 2015 – Richmond Omni Hotel, Richmond, VA
 2016 – Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, IL (Sesquicentennial of the GAR)

New Officers Elected:

Commander-in-Chief – Ken Freshley of the Dept. of OH

Sr. Vice Commander-in-Chief – Tad Campbell of the Dept. of CA & PAC

Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief – Eugene Mortorff of the Dept. of the Chesapeake

Secretary – Alan Russ of the Dept. of KS

Treasurer – Richard Orr of the Dept. of PA

Quartermaster – Danny Wheeler of the Dept. of NY

Council of Administration – Edward Norris of the Dept. of MA and Walter Busch of the Dept. of MO

Preservationists using high-tech methods to protect massive guns that opened Civil War

Preservationists are using computer sensors and other high-tech methods to protect



massive iron Civil War guns at a fort in South Carolina that fired on Fort Sumter to open the war in April 1861.

The sensors and modern rust-fighting epoxy coatings are being used to preserve historic siege and garrison guns, some of which were used to lob shells at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor when the war erupted. Union forces surrendered 34 hours after the bombardment started as the nation plunged into a bloody, four-year war.

Ten massive guns from Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, which is part of the Fort Sumter National Monument, were recently conserved as part of an ongoing program to protect the historic pieces from the salty, humid air. The guns were cast in foundries both in the North and South a century and a half ago.

The last of the guns, a 7-ton Union rifled Parrott gun suspended in a yellow sling held by a crane, was slowly jockeyed into place onto a new concrete base last week. It completes what the fort refers to as Cannon Row, where seven of the heavy guns are lined up next to each other.

The conservation work is being done under a multiyear, \$900,000 agreement between the National Park Service and the Clemson University Restoration Institute, said Rick Dorrance, chief of resource management at the national monument.

Last winter, institute conservators visited Sumter, where they conserved shells that had landed in the fort walls during the bombardment. The shells were being preserved in place because removing them would damage the fort's fragile brickwork. Institute conservator Liisa Nasanen was at Moultrie last week as the last of the heavy guns was returned from weeks of conservation. All but one are now coated with a modern epoxy.

"The paint that was on them was an oil-based coating. That is historically correct, but it is not something that necessarily does the trick when it comes to keeping the artifact safe," Nasanen said. "We kind of borrowed ideas, and this epoxy system is something very widely used in the marine industry."

The one cannon repainted with oil-based paint will allow comparisons as to which system works best.

In addition, sensors have been sealed in the barrels of the cannon to store information on humidity and temperature. The data can be downloaded to a computer to provide continuous monitoring of the iron inside the cannon.

The system is modeled after one used at Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas National Park off of Key West, Fla.

In a project started there five years ago, nine of the fort's 10 large garrison guns have been conserved. The sensor system was developed by conservator Ron Harvey of Tuckerbrooke Conservation of Lincolnville, Maine.

The interior of the barrel is closed and sensors placed in it with 25 pounds silica gel to reduce moisture in the unforgiving marine environment. Fort Jefferson is basically built on a coral reef. "We still have not hit above 10 percent humidity," Harvey said. "If we are looking at reconditioning these guns by switching out the silica gel every five to 10 years, that is not a bad maintenance cycle."

At Moultrie, even at 150 years old, most of the guns were in good shape when initially checked by conservators, Nasanen said.

"There were variations though. They come from different foundries and have different compositions," she said. "Some of them that had been on the ground were in worse condition because there would be most exposed to the elements."

Moultrie's collection includes some rare Confederate pieces, said Rick Hatcher, historian for the national monument.

"It is extremely rare to have Civil War combat cannon of this size -- siege and garrison guns -- in one place where visitors can go see them," he said. "If you go to Gettysburg or Chickamauga you will see dozens and dozens of field artillery pieces, but it is very rare to see this many siege and garrison guns." That is because most such guns did not survive after the war, he added.

"With Confederate-made guns, some were kept as trophies of war but others were considered not in that good of condition or maybe not that well-made and they were sold for scrap," he said, adding even Union pieces were sold. "We had a \$3 billion war debt after the Civil War and they were looking for ways of paying it off."

You would not need the sensor system for smaller pieces like cannon one sees on a battlefield, because the insides of those barrels can easily be reached for maintenance, Harvey said.



With the 150th anniversary of the conflict, there is renewed interest in preserving Civil War items, "certainly within the Park Service, but you also see this also in museums and in historical societies within smaller towns," he said.

Reprinted from Fox News and Associated Press June 16, 2013

The following Civil War Veterans, are buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Sanders, Franklin, A. – Corporal, 10th Iowa Inf. Co. I

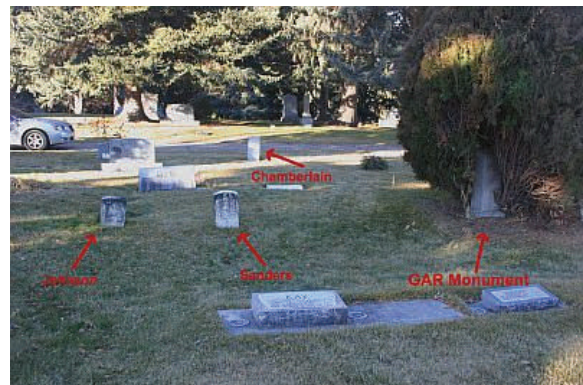
Johnson, Ole – 1st Minn Inf. Co. F

Chamberlain, [Richard], DeForest – Sergeant, 19th Ill Inf. Co. B.

Traughber, Henry Cooper Jan 4, 1839 - Jun 16, 1922, 116th Illinois Co. C

King, George Jun 7, 1835 - Aug 28, 1925, 1st Calif Vols Co. B

Hines, Charles Henry Jan 1, 1848 - Jan 23, 1923, 78th Ohio Inf. Co. G



Rose Hill Cemetery Idaho Falls, ID

Elaine Johnson of Idaho Falls, ID advises that Rose Hill Cemetery is the oldest existing cemetery in town.



On Memorial Day, 1911, the local GAR Chapter erected a monument in Rose Hill Cemetery, Idaho Falls, Idaho. The cemetery was not aware it was

there but I found it in a tree.

My great-great grandfather (Franklin A. Sanders, 10th Iowa Inf, Co I) is the nearest veteran's marker. All I could see was the front edge of the stone and the letters DE. Only after I pushed aside branches did I see the inscription and realize what it was. I cut back enough so the inscription is visible but it still needs some work.

Biography of Franklin A. Sanders

Franklin A. Sanders was born 11 May 1840 in Lorain County, Ohio, near the town of Birmingham. He was the second son of Judah and Sarah Parsons Sanders. They sometimes used the nicknames Joseph and Sally. They lived in Lorain County at least until 1847. The family moved to Wisconsin sometime after that and then to Independence township, Jasper County, Iowa, in 1855. Descendants of Judah and his brothers and sister still live in central Iowa.

Frank enlisted in the 10th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 22 May 1861, at Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, as a Private in Company I, but was promoted to Corporal before the end of the Civil War.

The 10th Iowa fought under General Grant at Vicksburg, Shiloh, and Missionary Ridge, and was assigned to General Sherman one day before he ordered Atlanta burned and then turned and marched to the sea. The regiment later marched into Washington D.C. for review before the new President Andrew Johnson. Frank was discharged 15 August 1865 at Little Rock, Arkansas. When filling out military pension forms in later years, Frank was asked if he had any permanent marks or scars on his person. He replied, "My full name on my left arm," perhaps as identification if he fell during the war. There was a different Franklin Sanders in Company K, 10th Iowa Inf. Frank always signed his name as Frank A. Sanders.

He returned to Iowa and used his war pay stamp to purchase a farm in Eden township, Marshall County, where he lived until 1871. His parents and two youngest siblings lived with him on that farm at the time of the 1870 federal census.

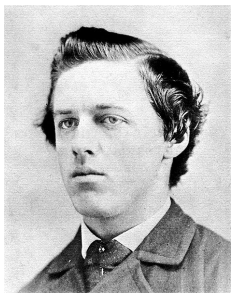
Frank and his parents and his youngest sister and brother moved to Kansas in 1871. They had a homestead in Glen Elder township, Mitchell County. Frank stated in his pension records that he lived in Kansas until 1878 and then moved to Wyoming. He still lived in Kansas with his parents when the 1880 federal census was taken. Some time after that his parents returned to Iowa and he went to Wyoming.

Frank married Dora D. Covey Brandt, 15 December 1885, at Dale Creek, Albany County, Wyoming. The marriage record lists both as residents of Dale Creek. He was 45 years old. She was a divorcée with five children from her previous marriage. The family moved to Casper in Natrona County. Frank and Dora had four children together. Ada May born in 1888, Arvilla Ione born in 1891, Perry Milo born in 1894, and Frank Dewey born 27 June 1898 and died 18 November 1898. The baby was buried in the Freeland Cemetery. The Sanders family lived in Freeland for many years. They are listed in Freeland in the 1900 & 1910 federal censuses.

Frank died at home, Rural Route 1, Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho, 10 September 1914. The cause of death listed was "general debility & old age." There was no doctor in attendance. He was buried the next day in the Rose Hill Cemetery. The following day, the 12th, the death certificate was filled out. The informant was Dora Sanders of Idaho Falls. It was also signed by the undertaker who wrote an additional notation that he had been buried in the "old lots." The cemetery kept their records at that time on small loose cards that were later inscribed into books. Record of the location of Frank's grave had been lost. In December 2012, his military marker was located. It is ten feet south of the GAR Monument, which had also been unknown for decades until discovered inside a tree the same day. Frank's plot is in the Rose Hill Cemetery, North Part, Block 39, Lot 4, Space 6.



Pictured are Bryan Philip Wall, Eric Dan Richhart PDC Colorado–Wyoming, Eric, and Elaine Johnson' Her great-great grandfather, Franklin A. Sanders, 10th Iowa Inf, Co I a Civil War soldier, is buried in this Cemetery adjacent to monument. Elaine found monument covered by a tree, and is working to help get it restored at Rose Hill Cemetery in Idaho Falls, Idaho.



William Henry Jackson – Artist, Photographer, Civil War Veteran, GAR Comrade

By Jim Barker, DC (Camp 100)

Many, especially those in Colorado, are familiar with the book, Colorado 1870 – 2000, featuring the photographs of William Henry Jackson shown next to the same views taken 130 year later. Best known as the first person to photograph the wonders of what is now Yellowstone National Park, few are aware that Jackson served in the Civil War and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Henry Jackson was born 4 April 1843 in Keeseville, New York one of seven children. He became interested in art at an early age crediting his mother, a talented water-color artist in her own right, for the inspiration. In 1858, he was hired as a retoucher for a photographic studio in Troy, NY. He worked there for two years tinting black and white photo portraits with water colors and enhancing small details with India ink. During this time he learned how to use cameras and the darkroom techniques of the time.

His military service began in August 1862, when he enlisted as a member of the Rutland (VT) Light Guard. In October of the same year he was mustered into Co. K, 12th VT Infantry. For much of his service his company was employed in guard duty in and around Washington D. C. and Northern Virginia. In July 1863, his regiment was at Gettysburg, but was guarding a supply train during the engagement. Jackson mustered out with his regiment on 14 July 1863.

With little to occupy his time outside of guard duty, Jackson passed the boring hours sketching his comrades & scenes of camp life, sending them home to show his family he was safe.

These pencil sketches, saved by his mother, have been widely published and are a record of an infantryman's life in the Union Army.

Returning home, he quickly found work in another studio. In 1866, a broken engagement led a heartbroken Jackson to seek his fortune in the silver mines of Montana.

Reaching the Nebraska Territory, he signed on as a "bullwhacker" with a freighting company. Although he knew nothing of freight hauling or oxen, he soon became adept at handling the large draft animals.

He was soon back to sketching the things he saw and the people he met. Near South Pass in Wyoming he abandoned his dreams of striking it rich and left the wagon train for Salt Lake City. Reaching California, his experiences in the West lead him to think he should document the settling of the frontier. It became his life's work. His father helped him to establish his own studio in Omaha, NE, in 1869.

His photographs of Indians from the nearby Omaha reservation and the construction activities along the Union Pacific Railroad brought him to the attention of Dr. Ferdinand Hayden. Dr. Hayden was organizing an expedition to explore the rumored geologic wonders along the Yellowstone River in Wyoming and thought a photographer would be useful in recording what they found.

Imagine the difficulties in transporting delicate cameras, glass plate negatives and dark room equipment over that rugged territory. Jackson's "bullwhacking" experience stood him in good stead. Stories of geysers, scalding hot springs and waterfalls had been told for years. Many thought them fantasies. The images Jackson created proved their existence and generated enormous public interest. This interest eventually led the U.S. Congress to create Yellowstone National Park in 1872. It also made Jackson's name a household word.

Jackson worked for Dr. Hayden and the U.S. Geologic Survey for the next seven years documenting with his images many unexplored places such as Mesa Verde and Yosemite. For many years rumors of a mountain with a cross etched in its side abounded. In 1873, Jackson, with perhaps his most famous image, proved its existence.

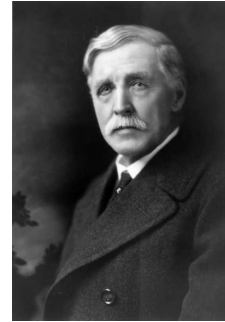
His image of the "Mount of the Holy Cross" soon adorned the parlors in homes throughout the country. After the USGS, he continued working in the West, opening a studio in Denver. He returned to portrait photography and continued to document railroad construction to mining towns in the Rockies.



At the age of 81, when most would have retired, Jackson put down his camera and took up a paintbrush, starting a new career. Soon his paintings of Western scenes were in demand for illustrations in books and magazines. In all, he completed more than 100 paintings, depicting the fur trade, the California Gold Rush and the Oregon Trail, often returning to many of the sites so that his paintings would be as accurate as possible.

In 1942, Jackson died at the age of 99 in New York City. He was honored by the Explorer's Club for his 80,000 photographs of the American West. The SS *William H Jackson* steamship, named for him was in active service in 1945.

Recognized as one of the last surviving Civil War veterans, he was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. It is not known to which GAR Post or Posts William Henry Jackson belonged. His Civil War Campaign Medal (M No. 5499), GAR Badge and Gettysburg Reunion Medal are displayed at Scotts Bluff National Monument in Gering, NE.



African American Civil War Memorial and Museum in Washington, DC



The African American Civil War Memorial and Museum in Washington, DC commemorates the more than 200,000 soldiers of the U.S. Colored Troops who served during the Civil War (1861-1865). Between 2011 and 2015, in honor of the [150th Anniversary of the Civil War](#), the museum will host a series of programs on the start of the war; emancipation; to the end of the war; and post war situations of the newly freed slaves.

The Memorial, designed by architects Devroux and Purnell, was unveiled in 1998. It is the only national memorial to Colored Troops in the Civil War. The Spirit of Freedom sculpture stands ten feet tall and features uniformed black soldiers and a sailor. The sculpture is surrounded by a Wall of Honor, a memorial listing the names of 209,145 United States Colored Troops (USCT) who served in the Civil War.



Vandals damage Civil War memorial statue, 106 headstones in Longmont's Mountain View cemetery



On August 12, vandals tipped over 106 headstones at Longmont's Mountain View Cemetery and pulled down the granite Civil War memorial statue,

broke it into three pieces and stole its head. It was the fourth incident of vandalism in the cemetery since July. The police have since recovered the the stolen head.

Cemetery officials do not yet know if the statue, which was donated in 1907 by the WRC, can be

repaired. Also it is not known if any headstones of Civil War Veterans were damaged.

Commander Barker has requested the Cemetery Manager to keep him informed of any plans to repair the statue. If it can be repaired, he will try to get grants from the the Civil War Memorial Fund and the SUVCW Charitable Foundation to aid in the effort.

While arrests have been made, if any Brothers in the Longmont area has any information please contact the Longmont Police Department at 303-651-8501 or Northern Colorado Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS.

Honoring the Flag "Our Patriotic Duty"

Pledge of Allegiance

The original draft of the pledge is said to have been written in 1892 by James B. Upham, a magazine publisher in Boston. The first version was: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." In 1939, the U.S. Flag Association concluded the pledge's author was Francis Bellamy.



At the first National Flag Conference in 1923 in Washington, D.C., delegates from patriotic societies, civic and other organizations substituted the words "the flag of the United States" for "my flag." The change was made because it was thought that the foreign-born might have in mind the flag of their native land when they said "my flag." Another change was made at the second National Flag Conference in 1924 when the words "of America" were added.

For 30 years the version was: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." In 1954 Congress added the words "under God" to the pledge.

We now recite: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The pledge of allegiance should be rendered while standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform people should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Members of the armed forces in uniform should remain silent, face the flag and render the military salute.

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Charles (Ben) Hawley
Sons of Union Veterans



Monument Co. foreman, Phil; Morris Hill Cemetery Sextant, Ken Reeves; Brother Alan McKenny of Boise, Idaho, and PDC Eric Dan Richhart.



Morris Hill cemetery, Boise, Idaho with the GAR monument in the background surrounded by Civil War graves.

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