

*Deo adjuvanti non timindin (With God's help, we need not fear)*



# THE DIXON BLUE LIGHT NEWS

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp #1962  
Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV)

[www.scvcamp1962.org](http://www.scvcamp1962.org)

Editor: Lady Sharon Red, Cell 618-622-8949



OCTOBER 2019



**Whacha doing on Tuesday, the 8<sup>th</sup>?**  
**Nothing in particular? Then, why not come, enjoy the fellowship and food at the next**  
**CAMP DIXON MEETING**  
**Belle-Clair Fairgrounds**  
**TUESDAY OCTOBER 8, 2019 6:30 P. M.**



## FROM THE COMMANDER

ATTENTION TO ORDERS: Greetings to all faithful members of the Lt. George E. Dixon SCV Camp #1962.

Remember our memorial service at the Upper Alton Cemetery this month. We will discuss in detail at the monthly meeting.

I would like to bring to your attention a civil war tale that defies reality. That is the story of John Jack Hinson. You have heard of Rambo, Sgt. York, and Marine Cpl. Carlos Hathcock; all well-known snipers and one a movie creation, but I bet you ain't never heard of Captain Jack Hinson. This man was the real deal. No one has equaled his marksmanship on a battlefield in all of American history. Captain Jack was a farmer from around Dover, TN and a former slave owner who had freed his slaves and who now worked his own farm when the Civil War erupted. Jack was against secession and wanted no part in the conflict. Two of his sons joined the Confederate Army while two chose not to enlist. Jack was ambivalent to this conflict and wanted to remain neutral. Everything changed when the Union Army attacked Ft. Donelson, TN. As the battle began, Jack offered his home to Gen. Grant to be used as his HQ during the battle. After the battle, Southern partisans began raids against Union patrols and supply lines. The Union began to hunt down all suspected of such activities. On one such patrol, a Union officer and his unit found Captain Hinson's two sons deer hunting on their farm. The officer had both boys tied to a tree and executed. He then had both boys' bodies drug through the town of Dover, TN with a sign upon their bodies as a warning to all partisans. The officer then had the bodies taken to their father's farm and ordered that their heads be cut off and placed on the gate posts of Captain Jack's home. He wanted to kill all the family members but when he learned of Gen. Grant's stay at his home he spared the family. This Union officer made two mistakes that day. The first in killing his sons, and the other in not killing Jack Hinson. After a period of deep mourning, Capt. Jack sent his wife and two very ill daughters south. He then went to a gunsmith and had a .50 caliber sniper rifle built modeled on the Whitworth platform. At this time, Capt. Jack began his one-man war for justice and revenge against the Union Army for the murder of his sons. As you might guess, the first of his victims was the Union officer who had killed his sons and the Sgt. who had severed their heads. While on patrol, Jack shot both in the chest. He was seen and evaded capture. The Union Army then began their pursuit of Jack. They burnt his home to the ground, but Jack took to living in caves which dotted the Land between the Lakes. Capt. Jack only kept records of his felling of officers. His rifle was notched with 37. The Union records claimed that Jack was responsible for killing 130 Union soldiers. His rifle was capable of accuracy at over a half a mile and is on display in the county where he lived. He lived for the duration of the war in caves and waited for his prey to appear. He was never caught. Even after the war, Federal authorities held warrants for his arrest but he was never found and lived until 1874. Capt. Jack never joined the Confederate Army. He waged a one-man war against the Federal army at the age of 57 years old. I suggest gaining more info on this original Rambo. Unlike Hollywood, this man was the real-deal. Wish I could shoot like that. See you at our meeting. God Bless.

Confederately,

*John Stanton*



**Alton Confederate Monument**  
**Annual Memorial Ceremony**  
**Saturday, October 12**

**10:30 Set up**  
**11:00 Ceremony Begins**

**REQUEST YOUR**  
**ATTENTION AND**  
**ATTENDANCE IN ALTON**

**Please come to this very important event and wear your period attire. The Confederates deserve your tribute and honor.**

### \*\*\* NEXT CAMP DIXON MEETING \*\*\*

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2019 ~ 6:30 p.m.**

**Belle-Clair Fairgrounds Exposition Center**  
**200 South Belt East, Belleville IL**  
**Parking/Entrance on East Side of Building**

**PRESENTER: Compatriot Phil Tate**

**PROGRAM: His Confederate Ancestor**

**REFRESHMENTS: Asst Adjutant John & Lady Jane McKee**

***Questions? Call Gale Red, Cell 618-622-8949***

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## CAMP DIXON MEETING MINUTES ~ SEPTEMBER 10, 2019 Muster

The members and friends of the Lt. George E. Dixon Camp # 1962, S.C.V., conducted their monthly Muster at 6:35 p.m. on September 10, 2019 at the Exposition Hall, Belle Clair Fairgrounds, Belleville IL; this being the 9<sup>th</sup> Muster of the year 2019.

**DOOR GREETER:** Lady Sue Harris warmly welcomed the attendees.

**CALL TO ORDER:** Commander John Stanton called the meeting to order.

**COMMANDER'S WELCOME:** Commander Stanton welcomed the Camp's members and friends.

**INVOCATION:** Chaplain Mike Biekert

**PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS (Pledge of Allegiance, and Salute to Confederate Flag):** The American Flag was properly displayed. 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Commander Matt King led everyone in attendance to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States and the salute to the Confederate Flag.

**OFFICIAL INDUCTION INTO THE LADIES OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE:** Susan Harris has been a member for two years, and we are sorry we haven't officially inducted her as a Camp Lady before now.



Commander John Stanton and Adjutant Gale Red presented Susan Harris with a Ladies of the Golden Circle certificate, membership card, and pin. (Cameo to follow).

Thank you very much, Sue, for what you do for us.

**PROCEDURAL BUSINESS:** None.

**ROLL CALL (19) (Adjutant Gale Red).** Please ensure everyone signs the muster roll.

Those present included: Walter Mike & Mary Biekert, Walter Hall, Eric Funkhouser, J. C. Gideon, Susan Harris, Johnny Kicklighter, Ronald Lakin, Doug & Betty Lawrence, Jim Lumma, John & Jane McKee, Ralph Oelschlager, Gale & Sharon Red, Dale Rice, Jack Sandford, and John Stanton.



### GROUP PHOTO

(L-R) (1<sup>st</sup> Row, seated) Jane McKee, Sue Harris, Betty Lawrence, and Mary Biekert  
(2<sup>nd</sup> Row) Gale Red, John McKee, J. C. Gideon, Dale Rice, Mike Biekert, Ronald Lakin, John Stanton, Eric Funkhouser, Jack Sandford, Ralph Oelschlager, Jim Lumma, and Doug Lawrence

*Photographer: Sharon Red*

## **CAMP DIXON MEETING MINUTES ~ SEPTEMBER 10, 2019 Muster (cont'd)**

**MINUTES:** The August 13, 2019 meeting minutes were approved by a motion to accept by Ralph Oelschlager and seconded by Jim Lumma with a unanimous all-hands-agreed vote.

**FINANCIAL REPORT:** Gale Red reported the financial report of \$6,949.48. Will have this total on hand until October expenses. Three outstanding on dues. Received the \$100 check from Smithton by Johnny Kicklighter. The Financial Report was approved by a motion to accept by John McKee and seconded by Ralph Oelschlager with a unanimous all-hands-agreed vote.

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

**KNOW OF ANYONE IN OUR CAMP WHO IS ILL OR STRUGGLING WITH MAJOR PROBLEMS? (Commander Stanton).** Please let Adjutant Red, Chaplain Biekert, or me know so we can try to help.

- Janice Beasley had hip surgery this morning. God willing, she will be released tomorrow. Her friend, Ron, will care for her until her son arrives next week.

### **OLD BUSINESS**

**FREEBURG IL HOMECOMING PARADE THAT WAS HELD ON AUGUST 17 (Adjutant Red).**

- (Johnny Kicklighter) Drove the truck. Went well. Enjoyed seeing the folks standing for the flag.
- (Mike Biekert) Wonderful experience until Gale rain out of steam in the last block.
  - Now, every day I get something on Google against the Confederacy. (They liked the flag in Freeburg.)
- (Adjutant Gale Red) Was able to get us placed in the first half of the parade, and was a good thing because it started to rain. We were very fortunate we didn't get wet.
  - Three new perspective members joined us to march – Gary, Tyler, and Steven Keelin. (Brenda, Gary's girlfriend, rode the float.) Now, Gary and Tyler are on a motorcycle cross-country trip.
  - Freeburg had more people on the streets – very cordial and a warm welcome, thanking us for having the American and Confederate flags there. Warm reception. Thank you to everyone who attended.

**JOINT PICNIC WITH SUVCW AT JOHN STANTON'S HOME (Commander Stanton).** Postponed until spring.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

**ALTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY MEMORIAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2019, 11:00-12:00 (Adjutant Red).** Please put on your calendar to attend the memorial. Please arrive NLT 10:30 to set up. We are still awaiting VA approval but planning to have it this year regardless. If we have to, will conduct the ceremony outside the fence on the sidewalk. VA has said we can only fly the Confederate flag two times a year – on the Confederate Memorial Day – no such day in Illinois. Problem they will have is we will file a Class Action protest against the VA because they are not in compliance with the Congressional law of our deserving the same honors as everyone else.

**CEREMONY HONORING BOB MOHRMAN ON HIS ARTIFACT DONATIONS, NOVEMBER 9 (SATURDAY), ST. LOUIS CIVIL WAR MUSEUM (Commander Stanton).** Most appropriate for us to attend. Don't have a time yet.

**REQUEST YOUR HELP TO SET UP TABLES/CHAIRS BEFORE EACH CAMP MEETING (Adjutant Gale Red).** Just a few helpers have been available to do this, so if you arrive early, please assist with the set-up. Thank you.



## CAMP DIXON MEETING MINUTES ~ SEPTEMBER 10, 2019 Muster (cont'd)

### REFRESHMENTS

Mrs. Mary Biekert brought chili, toppings, crackers, hot dogs/buns, and beverages.

Lady Sue Harris brought a dessert table full of cream puffs, caramel apple pie, cupcakes, and peppermints.



*Mary and Sue, thanks for taking  
such good care of us.*

### PROGRAM: Power point briefing by Lady Anita "Jane" McKee from Shiloh IL on "Mrs. Mary Lee."

#### Synopsis

The presentation on Mrs. Robert E. Lee was an overview of her life. Born at Arlington Manor in 1808 to George Washington Parke Custis and his wife Mary Ann Randolph Fitzhugh. She was related to Martha Washington, and had many items that once belonged to George Washington. Growing up in a wealthy family, she learned to revere Washington's memory due to her father's effort to educate the public through his events, books, and plays.

In 1831, she married her childhood friend (and distant relative) Robert E. Lee. Over the next dozen years, they had seven children. As an Army wife, she traveled with her husband to postings at Fort Monroe, VA, St. Louis, MO, Baltimore, MD, Fort Hamilton, NY, West Point, NY, and even the War Department at Washington, DC. However, she returned to Arlington every time. In 1855, she returned there to take care of her ailing father and run the estate. She remained there when her husband was later posted to Texas. She was the sole heir when her father died in 1857. One provision of the will was to release all the slaves by 1862.

When war broke out in 1861, she was alone with her daughters in the plantation. Many accused her of plotting to attack the capitol from the vantage point of Arlington's position overlooking the city of Washington. She would have stayed if not for her husband's pleadings and harassment from Union troops. Over the next year, she and her family traveled to other estates, until reaching Richmond in June 1862. While living in Richmond, she devoted herself to charitable work - from knitting socks and mittens for Lee's troops (over several hundred), to raising funds through the sale of mementos and other hand-made items. After the war, she set up an adoption program for Confederate orphans. She and her daughters did not attend social functions, but could be expected to attend church regularly. She remained in Richmond until the end of the war. She refused to move any further when the city fell in 1865. She only relented when her husband accepted the position as President of Washington University in Lexington, VA. She managed to visit Arlington one last time in 1873, but was heartbroken over what the Yankees did. A few months later, she died, and was entombed beside her husband beneath the University Chapel.

Her eldest son, Custis, would later take the Federal Government to court for the return of Arlington. With the US Supreme Court in agreement, the Federal Government had to buy the estate. Custis negotiated \$150,000 (over \$4 Million today).

Mary Lee should be remembered primarily as one who cherished Washington's memory, a devoted wife and mother, and as the Mistress of Arlington.

**BENEDICTION:** Chaplain Biekert delivered the benediction.

**ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

**NEXT MEETING:** Tuesday, October 8, 2019, 6:30 p.m., at the Belle-Clair Fairgrounds Exposition Center. Presenter will be Compatriot Phil Tate who will talk about his Confederate ancestor. Refreshments will be provided by Asst Adjutant John and Lady Jane McKee.



Respectfully submitted,

*Gale F. Red*  
Adjutant



# Our Readers Speak

July 17, 2019

Dear Editor:

I would like to briefly respond to all the “politically correct” nonsense about the “Confederate Battle Flag.” I am a history buff, especially the War Between the States. Slavery was, and is wrong, but has been abused since Biblical times, and still today in many parts of the world. Racism is wrong, as we are all God’s children, created in His image. BUT, if you truly study history, the “Confederate Flag” is no more a symbol of racism and hatred, than is the U.S. flag. New England slave ships flying the US flag brought slaves from Africa to the US [and central and South America] as did European ships. None were brought on ships with the Confederate flag. Hate groups, such as the KKK often “misuse” the Confederate flag, just as they “misuse” the US and Christian flags.

Please read the history surrounding the reasons why the Southern States “legally” seceded from the union. Lincoln’s campaign was for the “Morrill Tariff Tax” which raised the import tariff tax more than double, creating an economic burden on Southern agriculture for the benefit of New England industry and shipping. In fact when asked, “Why not let the South go in peace?” Lincoln responded “Where will we get our revenue?” Lincoln also campaigned for more concentrated power for the federal government at the expense of the states.

Please read about Lincoln’s support for the “Corwin Amendment” which in his words would, “make

slavery irrevocable where it exists” offering it to the seceding states if they would return to the union.

Please read the complete history of Lincoln’s “Emancipation Proclamation” where he again, during the war, told the seceded states, that they could keep their slaves, if they would lay down their arms and return to the union. Less than 20% of the Southern soldiers owned slaves, while many union soldiers were slave owners, as many slave states remained in the union, including West Virginia, which Lincoln allowed to secede from Virginia and enter the union as a slave state. Many African-Americans actually fought as armed soldiers for the South. Please google “H.K. Edgerton” an African-American from North Carolina who travels the country speaking about why his ancestors fought for Southern Independence.

Please read why Gen. Lee and Jackson were opposed to slavery, while Gen Grant was not. Please read about Illinois’ “Black Code” laws which prohibited African-Americans from moving to Illinois.

I could go on and on, but bottom line is that history proves that the war was not fought over slavery. Like most wars, it was over money and political power, and the Confederate flag is not a symbol of racism nor hatred. The TRUTH should be more important than POLITICAL CORRECTNESS.

Thank You,  
Doug Lawrence  
Keyesport, IL

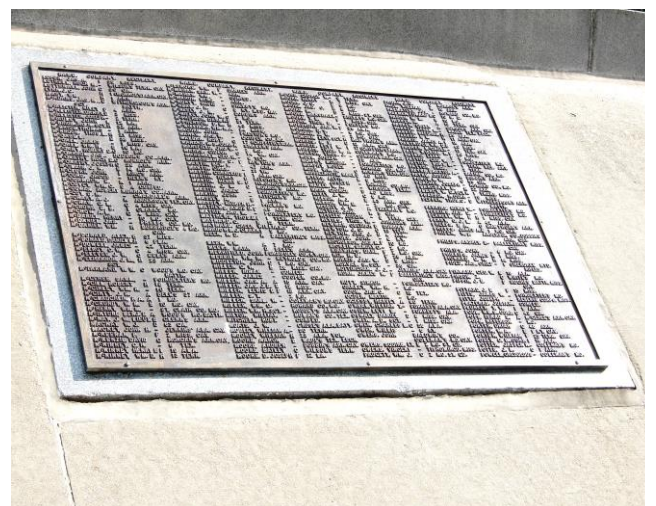
Knight Doug Lawrence wrote this letter to the Editor of the Greenville Advocate in July 2019 and thought it would be of interest to us.



# CONFEDERATE CEMETERY AND MONUMENT



The graves of the Confederate prisoners buried in the cemetery in North Alton were wholly neglected and all identity was lost. In 1905 the Sam Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in Alton. It petitioned the Federal War Department to appropriate the sum that permanent markers would have cost to be applied to the erection of a monument in the center of the grounds, upon which the names of all the soldiers buried there should appear. The petition was granted, the Federal government purchased and improved the site, surrounded it with a substantial iron fence, and the contract for the monument was let. The work was completed in September 1909. The memorial is a lofty granite column some forty feet high, a tall obelisk telling the chilling story of the smallpox epidemic. A tablet on the granite shaft reads: "Erected by the United States to mark the burial place of 1,354 Confederate Soldiers who died here and at the Smallpox Hospital on the adjacent island while prisoners of war and whose graves cannot now be identified." On the four sides of the base are large bronze plates on which are engraved the names, companies, and regiments of all the Confederates buried in the cemetery. By May of 1865, practically all the remaining prisoners had been exchanged or released outright.



Large bronze plates with engraved names, companies, and regiments of all the Confederates buried in the cemetery.

# Alton Confederate Monument

transcribed by Anny Morales



The Confederate Monument on Rozier Street in North Alton is found farther north than most other Confederate Monument in the United States.

Members of the Miller family were caretakers of the cemetery for over 90 years. The cemetery was later cared for by Fred Haper.

Mr. Miller's father came to New York from Germany and they went to Georgia where he saw the last load of slaves brought into America from Africa.

When Mrs. Miller was 15 years old, a smallpox epidemic broke out in Alton. The penitentiary was used as a prison for Confederate soldiers at that time. Many of the soldiers died and since there was no place to bury them, a piece of waste land was given for burial. A large trench was dug and bodies placed in separate wooden boxes were hauled to the cemetery six at a time, and dumped into the trench. The wagon would then return and pick up more bodies. A total of 1,384 persons were buried.

In 1909, the monument was built. The names of the men buried there are listed alphabetically by states. The fence around the grounds was given by a group of southern ladies named "Daughters of the Confederacy."

One man by the name of Collins was buried in a separate grave. He was a prisoner from Rock Island who was sent by mistake to this cemetery for burial. A small white marker was placed at the site of his grave. There is only one minister buried in the cemetery, the priest-chaplain for the penitentiary.

If you go to the Confederate Cemetery today, you will see a large monument, 40 feet tall, on top of a small hill. A walkway of concrete steps and sidewalks leads to the monument. To the northeast of the monument is a Little Leaf Linden tree. Years ago, five trees were brought from Germany and placed in the cemetery. This tree is one of the interesting local sites that honors the Civil War period.

## Alton Monument Repairs

This article from March 2009 in the Alton Telegraph details repairs that were to have been made to the North Alton Confederate Cemetery. A grant of some \$25,000 was to be made to repair the cemetery. Unfortunately, it appears those repairs may well NOT have been made over ten years later. I personally have visited the cemetery at least twice each year and have seen no evidence of repairs done. I will be coordinating with the Director of the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery who also controls the North Alton Confederate Cemetery to get clarification and the status of the repair work which was supposed to have been accomplished with the grant money. Stay tuned for an update. Gale Red

NEW: Grant to fund restoration of Confederate Cemetery and Memorial

March 25, 2009 - 1:47 PM

By LINDA N. WELLER

The Telegraph

ALTON - A 99-year-old historical site in Alton will be repaired in coming months with a \$250,000 grant from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The money will be used to remove joints and then re-tuckpoint the cracks, then clean the towering limestone prisoner of war dead monument at the Confederate Cemetery and Memorial, 600 Rozier St. The cemetery contains the remains of 1,354 Confederate soldiers who died at the former Alton Federal Military Prison, and at the quarantine hospital on an island across the Mississippi River. Prisoners afflicted with smallpox were housed at the hospital during the Civil War.

(Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in South St. Louis County oversees the cemetery as part of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' National Cemetery Association.)

Larry Williams, assistant director at Jefferson Barracks, said he had submitted a request for the funding and was both pleased and surprised to hear Tuesday that the money is forthcoming. "The joints have rubber seals or concrete, and we are going to redo all of that," Williams said. He said the limestone obelisk and bronze plaques listing the prisoners' names would be cleaned, the latter having taken on a green patina from the elements. The large plaques are mounted on all four sides of the monument base and they list names, regiment and company of soldiers interred in the cemetery. The individual graves are not marked. Williams said the cleanup may extend to the entrance to the cemetery.

Many of the soldiers buried in Alton were from the western part of the Confederacy - Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and the border states of Missouri, which had many Confederate sympathizers. The monument also honors unknown soldiers who died of smallpox and were buried near the river, with those graves now underwater. Some 11,764 prisoners were housed at Alton Federal Military Prison, which originally opened in 1833 as the first Illinois State Penitentiary north of what is now West Broadway at William Street. The prison closed in 1860, then the federal government reopened it on Feb. 9, 1862 to alleviate overcrowding at two war prisons in St. Louis. The Alton facility became overcrowded and living conditions were poor.

U.S. Rep. Jerry Costello, D-Bellefonte announced the funding distribution, which he said is "going to 'shovel ready' projects to create jobs and stimulate the economy." Of the grants the Congressman announced, \$6,366,000 is going toward improvements at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Marion, and \$150,000 to repair the Illinois State Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Mound City National Cemetery that dates to 1874.

"This funding will help uphold the commitment we have made to our veterans to provide them the best possible medical care, while taking care of our VA cemeteries is an important show of respect for those who have given so much to our country," Costello said. "Our veterans have made the freedom we enjoy possible and our dedication to them must never falter."

The Confederate Cemetery in Alton dates to 1910, and is located in a hilly, treed North Alton residential area.

A crew had to clean portions of the monument after a vandal smeared obscenities and various graffiti on the sidewalk and base in October 2007. It appeared that the vandal used the hulls from fallen nuts that fell from trees at the cemetery to rub on the lettering.

Williams said there has not been any vandalism since that incident.

[linda\\_weller@thetelegraph.com](mailto:linda_weller@thetelegraph.com)



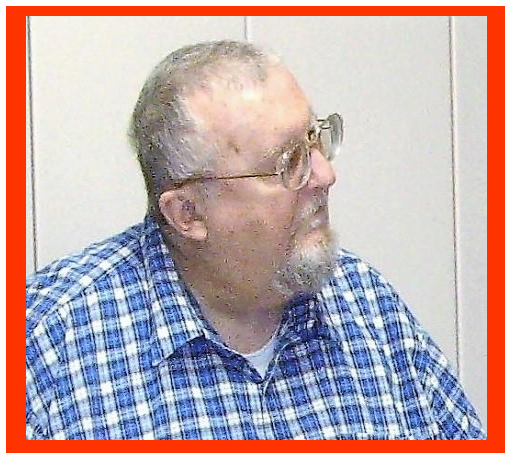
## *News From Around the Camp*



**VISIT OF GALE RED'S DAUGHTER,  
JENNIFER ALANIZ**

**(from San Tan Valley AZ)**

"Jenn Dee" came to visit her father and Momma Sharon from 25-30 September. It had been 2 years since they last saw each other. All had a great time!



**THINKING OF YOU  
COMPATRIOT GREG KRIEG**  
**(from Millstadt IL)**

We have been missing Greg at the meetings and hope he is just taking a break from attending and not in ill health. Please keep him in your thoughts and prayers that he's OK and will see him on October 8<sup>th</sup>.

*(The camp sent a thinking-of-you card.)*



**OCTOBER 31  
CONGRATULATIONS TO  
LADY SUSAN AND MR. BUTCH HARRIS (from Belleville IL)  
ON THEIR 39<sup>th</sup> WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

We wish Butch and Sue a very happy anniversary full of good times, good food, and the best of health.

*(The camp will send a congratulations card.)*

## CAMP CALENDAR OF EVENTS



### OCTOBER

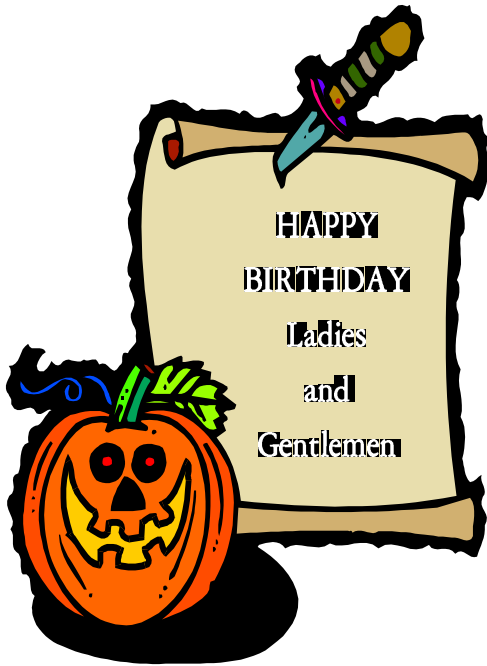
8 6:30 CAMP MEETING  
 12 ALTON MEMORIAL  
 14 Columbus Day  
 31 Halloween

### NOVEMBER

3 Daylight Saving Time Ends  
*(set clocks back one hour)*  
 5 ELECTION DAY (Vote)  
 11 VETERANS DAY  
 12 6:30 CAMP MEETING  
 28 THANKSGIVING

### DECEMBER

8 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day  
 10 6:30 CAMP MEETING  
 14 ANNUAL WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA  
 22 First Day of Winter  
 25 CHRISTMAS DAY  
 31 NEW YEAR'S EVE



### OCTOBER

1 JOHN LOPER (Seabrook TX)  
 2 GREG KRIEG (Millstadt IL)  
 10 JANE McKEE (Shiloh IL)  
 15 DALE RICE (Bethalto IL)  
 20 AL WANDLING (Swansea IL)  
 23 WALTER LeGETTE (Cottage Hills IL)  
 25 BETTY LAWRENCE (Keyesport IL)  
 31 PHIL LEONARD (Effingham IL)

### CAMP DIXON LEADERSHIP

Commander  
 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Commander  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander  
 Adjutant  
 Asst Adjutant  
 Chaplain  
 Sgt of Arms  
 Program Chairman  
 Door Greeter  
 Historian  
 Quartermaster

John Douglas Stanton  
 Matthew James King  
 John Wayne Kicklighter  
 Gale Franklin Red  
 John Mitchell McKee  
 Walter Michael Biekert  
 David Francis Schmitt  
 Gale Franklin Red  
 Lady Susan Harris  
 VACANT  
 VACANT

Cell 618-610-6464  
 (H) 510-213-1972  
 618-257-9079  
 Cell 618-622-8949  
 618-416-5072  
 618-972-8190  
 Cell 618-334-6148  
 Cell 618-622-8949  
 Cell 618-550-8784