



The Sharpshooter



SGT. ROBERT FINCH
1st MICH SS

The Official Newsletter of
Robert Finch Camp No. 14 – Traverse City
Est. 1914 – The Oldest Active Camp in the Department of Michigan
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Election & Appointment of 2019-2020 Officers

At the 09 November 2019 regular meeting of Robert Finch Camp No. 14, the annual election was held for the 2019-2020 administrative term. The following Brothers were elected to serve:

Commander: John Lantzer
Sr. Vice Commander: David Ramsey
Jr. Vice Commander: Jim Ribby
Secretary: David S. Smith, LM, PCC, PDC
Treasurer: Dale L. Aurand, LM, PCC, PDC
Council: Jan White, PCC (Chair)
Council: Paul T. Davis, LM, PCC, PDC
Council: Ted Mattis, PCC

Upon election, Commander Lantzer made his appointments for the 2019-2020 administrative term. The following Brothers were appointed to serve:

Chaplain: George Goodrich, PCC
Color Bearer: Dale L. Aurand, LM, PCC, PDC
Guard: Calvin Murphy
Graves Registration Officer: John Sawyer
Military & Veteran Affairs Officer: Calvin Murphy
Signals Officer: Jan White
Historian: George Goodrich, PCC

Patriotic Instructor: H.G. Smith
Guide: Robert O'Hara
Eagle Scout Cert. Coord.: Joseph Conger
Civil War Memorials Officer: Scott Schwander
Recruiting Officer: Joseph Conger
Quartermaster: Dale L. Aurand, LM, PCC, PDC
Newsletter Editor: David S. Smith, LM, PCC, PDC

Veterans Day Oakwood Cemetery Tour

On a very blustery Veterans Day, CWMO Scott Schwander gave a tour of Civil War Veterans and other local notables in Traverse City's Oakwood Cemetery. CWMO Schwander planned and led a cemetery tour in Traverse City's Oakwood Cemetery highlighting Civil War Veterans buried there and other historical gravesites. The tour was given for several teachers and their students from The Children's House Montessori School. Other Brothers that aided the tour included: JVC Jim Ribby, PDC Dale Aurand, PDC David Smith, and PCC Ted Mattis. The tour was well received and the teachers and students enjoyed the history of the various Veterans and other Civil War discussion.

Right: CWMO Schwander discusses one of the Boys in Blue that rests in Oakwood Cemetery to the students of The Children's House while JVC Ribby and PCC Ted Mattis look on.



Merry Christmas from the Brothers of Camp No. 14!



Commander's Message



My wife and I recently took a walk in the Garfield Township Cemetery. We live right next to it so it is a relaxing stroll thru the 'stones. There are all kinds of monuments and grave markers that tell the story of those that have lived out their lives here on Earth. For some reason as we walked among the graves this time a thought came to me, and as we approach the day of our Savior's birth it seems that it has become a recurring theme. As we looked at the gravestones I noticed there was a large variety of embellishments carved into the cold gray granite. Some had portraits of the loved one while others nature scenes. There were flowers and pets and wildlife all to tell a story of what was held dear by the one laid to rest. But, by far the single most inscribed symbol was the cross. Not every stone had a cross inscribed into it, but most monuments had at least one. This observation begs the question, why? In modern times the cross has become the symbol of sacrifice. As we approach this Christmas season I would encourage every Brother to sacrifice a part of themselves for the benefit of others. Whether it be your friends and family, faith-based community, or a stranger that you will never see again, give a piece of your time, talent, or resources away this Christmas season and see how the Father will bless you. As a descendent of Civil War soldiers we may not be called to give the ultimate sacrifice, but it is our calling to be a living sacrifice every day of our lives. May God bless you and yours thru the gift of His Son this Christmas season.



John Lantzer
Camp Commander
Robert Finch Camp No. 14
Department of Michigan - SUVCW

The Eighth

"The Eighth" is not in reference to a Corps, Regiment, or Battalion. Americans when hearing "The Fourth" instantly think of the 4th of July - Independence Day. Now, if you mentioned "The Eighth" - what would you think of in hearing those words? Yet, nearly 160 years ago, "The Eighth" was nearly as celebrated as "The Fourth". In fact, it was considered a bigger deal than Christmas Day. So what is "The Eighth" you might ask?

The Eighth refers to the date 08 January 1815 - nearly 205 years ago. The 8th of January was a Federal Holiday established in 1828, and is easily the most forgotten Federal Holiday in United States history. 08 January 1815 is the date in which future US President Andrew Jackson defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans. The date was celebrated, especially by those that revered or supported Jackson during his meteoric rise politically, as well as by Americans' remembrance of a ragtag bunch of militia and others led by Jackson that defeated the much vaunted British in the last engagement of the War of 1812 (despite the Treaty of Ghent having been signed weeks earlier in Europe).

So what happened to "The Eighth" as a Federal Holiday? When and why did it disappear off the National consciousness? The 8th of January effectively ceased to exist as a Federal Holiday in 1861 upon the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. Most likely, the holiday was quashed as it had more significance and importance within the Southern states. By 1865, it was completely lost to the tragic years of the Civil War.

Northern Michigan Military Installations – Past & Present



37th AIR DEFENSE MISSILE SQUADRON (USAF)

Raco Auxiliary Army Airfield & Kincheloe AFB BOMARC Site

United States Army & United States Air Force (Air Defense Command)

37th Air Defense Missile Squadron

Raco, Chippewa County, Michigan

Commissioned in 1943, Decommissioned 31 July 1972

Raco Auxiliary Army Airfield was built in 1940 with three concrete runways in a triangle pattern, each 5,520 feet long by 300 feet in width. The airfield was acquired by the US Government during World War II, and became an auxiliary field used for a refueling stop for transiting aircraft headed to Alaska, with a secondary purpose of possible defense against the Axis powers to protect the Soo Locks. Upon the end of World War II, the airfield itself became inactive and was closed in 1945.

After World War II, the US Army changed the mission of Raco to an air defense site, and converted aircraft dispersal pads into artillery pads with 75mm M51 Skysweeper anti-aircraft guns placed on them. At the peak, the

US Army had 8 Skysweeper battalions stationed at Raco in the mid-1950s. The placement of the Skysweeper guns was to provide air defense against low flying Soviet aircraft approaching the Soo Locks. As more air defense assets increased in the overall region of the United States, the US Army made the decision to begin removing the guns and eventually closed the site in 1957.

During the 1950s, To protect the upper Midwest and more specifically the industrial and population centers of Detroit and Chicago from the threat of Soviet strategic bombers, the US Government desired an additional USAF air defense mission in northern Michigan beyond the established fighter interceptor squadrons at K.I. Sawyer AFB, Kincheloe AFB, Wurtsmith AFB, and Selfridge AFB (all in Michigan). After long debate and political infighting within the state's communities, as well as by their Representatives in the chamber of the US House of Representatives in DC, Michigan did not receive a United States Air Force fighter interceptor base in one of several locations that included Cadillac, Benzie County, Mayfield, Kalkaska, and Manistee. Instead, a missile interceptor base was established at Raco as an auxiliary location to Kincheloe Air Force Base, Michigan (about 21 miles SSW of Sault Sainte Marie).



M51 75mm Skysweeper Anti-Aircraft Gun
(picture courtesy of army.mil)

Construction on the missile interceptor base began immediately after the US Army left Raco. The base was constructed to house 28 BOMARC IM-99B (BOMARC – Boeing Michigan Aeronautical Research Center – a collaboration between Boeing and the University of Michigan at Willow Run Airport) missiles, which were capable of carrying conventional or nuclear warheads designed to detonate among Soviet bomber cells well before they could reach the industrial centers of the Midwest. The IM-99B was the second generation of the missile with a solid fuel booster and 2 ramjets to propel it to a possible improved range of 430 miles. The Raco site was the first base in the United States to receive the new IM-99B.

The 37th Air Defense Missile Squadron was activated on 01 March 1960, establishing a 24-7 alert posture. Squadron personnel were transported from Kincheloe AFB where they were stationed, to serve at the facilities at Raco. The 37th stood alert over the upper Great Lakes until 31 July 1972 when the squadron and its 28 IM-99B BOMARC missiles were inactivated. Inactivation was due to a perceived decreased threat from strategic bombers with more importance placed on the threat of attack from intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and defense spending cuts due to the Vietnam conflict.

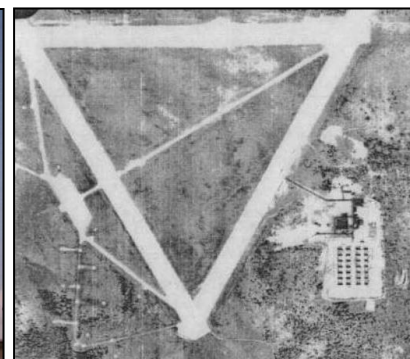
An interesting short documentary video on the BOMARC IM-99B with the discussion and video of the Raco site can be found on youtube at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qBWvpIEgBFw>



IM-99B BOMARC missile raised into firing position from its horizontal shelter at Raco
(left & middle photos from http://www.airfields-freeman.com/MI/Airfields_MI_N.htm#raco)



IM-99B BOMARC missile raised into firing position at Raco



Raco Airfield and BOMARC Missile Site (SE side of airfield) – circa 1974 Note: Anti-Aircraft Dispersal Pads on the west side of the airfield
(photo from radomes.org)

1861: A Christmas Letter Home

The following transcribed letter from the University of Iowa, Special Collections Department, and can be found online at the following link:

<https://blog.lib.uiowa.edu/studio/2011/12/22/a-civil-war-christmas-letter/>

The following letter was written by 2nd Lieutenant Andrew F. Davis of Company I, of the 15th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers (Infantry) to his daughters Orrilla, age 8, and Nan, age 5 on Christmas Day, 1861. He survived the War. Additional Civil War correspondence and his diaries can be found at the University of Iowa website and project listed above.

Camp Wycliff Ky.
December 25th 1861

Miss Orrilla Davis and Nan Davis

My dear little daughters,

This is Christmas night and no doubt while I am setting in my tent in a war camp, you are enjoying yourselves at the Christmas Supper which I understand you are having at the Court House. No doubt you are enjoying yourselves over your Christmas presents and I hope Santa Claus in his rambles last night did not miss the Stockings of my two little girls but put something nice in them to make them happy. I got a Christmas present this evening which was nothing more than a letter from my dear little girl, and I now hasten to answer it. I was very sorry to hear that our sweet little babe was so sick but I hope it is getting well before this time and no doubt but what I will next hear that you and Nan will both have the measles and if you do you must be patient and you will soon get well again. I was surprised that you could write so good a letter & I read it to some of the boys and they said it contained more news than one half of the letters that they got from Liberty.

We did not have to drill today consequently I do not feel as tired as I do some nights. I will tell you what we had to eat today as you no doubt would like to know. Well we had roast chicken, oysters, peach pie, dried beef, molasses, brisket, butter, crackers, milk, sweet potatoes, rice, eggs &c. So you see we did not starve. It was not cooked as nice as your mother could cook it but it was very good. We bought most of it from country people and they sell them cheap enough if they were only cooked good but they are poor people who bring them and they have to cook them by the fire in skillets as they have no cook stoves. Stuffed chickens ready cooked are worth 20 & 25 cts, pies 10 cts, cabbage 5 cts apples 6 for 5 cts. milk 10 cts pr qt. roast turkies 75 and 80 cts. Sweet potatoes 75 cts per bushel, and many other things about the same. Jo Miller is in my tent while I am writing and almost cried when he read your letter. George [Rinehart?] come back from the Hospital today and is nearly well again. All of the Liberty boys are well now and none of them are at Louisville now.

I send with this letter 2 papers which I want you to take to Mr Thomas for him to publish in the Herald. I want to know if you are going to go to School this winter I gave \$2.50 for the picture I sent home to your mother and the one I sent to your Grandpa, Tell mother if she can get the two big pictures framed for \$5.00 to get it done but not to give any more than that. It is the prettiest sight I ever saw to go out of out tents after night before the lights are put out as our camp is on hilly ground and there is several hundred tents in camp and all with lights in them which makes them look like big lanterns scattered all over the country. Tell your ma I am glad she has got her hogs killed but I am afraid she will work so hard that she will be sick again. I got weighed today and weighed 167 lbs without my coat on so you see I am well and getting fat. Tell Nan I mean this letter for you and her both and I want her to get in some sly corner and write me one some of these days. Tell ma and uncle Newton that I have not got a newspaper from them since I have been Kentucky. Wm Appleton got last weeks Herald tonight and I got to read it. The darkie I had to cook for me went home today and one of the soldiers is cooking for me now. Ab. Bennett was to see me this evening and is going home in the morning. I am glad to hear that Wally Smith has been promoted to Sergeant as it proves that he has been a good soldier. Mans Crist is Sergeant in our company now.

The drums are now beating for us to put out the lights so I must stop for this time but will write to some of you again this week. You must write to me often as that is the way to learn, and you don't know how glad it makes me to get a letter from my dear little girls.

No more this time from your affectionate father,
A.F. Davis



Frances Finch Auxiliary No. 9

Frances Finch Aux. No. 9 Elects Officers

The Sisters of Frances Finch Auxiliary No. 9 met on 09 November 2019 for their November regular meeting of the 2018-2019 term. At the meeting the Sisters had their Officers installed for the 2019-2020 term. PDC Smith of Camp No. 14 performed the installation per the ritual.

The Sisters of Frances Finch No. 9 are currently planning and leading a banquet dinner with assistance from the Brothers of Robert Finch Camp No. 14 for the Spring of 2020 to be held at the Elks Lodge No. 323. More information to come in early 2020. Frances Finch Auxiliary No. 9 wishes everyone a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!



Above (L-R): AP Dorothy Rongey, PAP, Sister Debra Downey, Mary Rose, PAP, Karen Goodrich, PAP, Lisa Smith, PAP, and David Smith, PDC.

2019-2020 Frances Finch Auxiliary No. 9 Officers

President:	Dorothy Rongey, PAP
Vice President:	Mary Rose, PAP
Secretary:	Lisa Smith, PAP
Treasurer:	Lisa Smith, PAP
Pat. Instructor:	Debra Downey
Council #1:	Karen Goodrich, PAP
Council #2:	Debra Downey
Council #3:	Lorraine Jones
Chaplain:	Mary Rose, PAP
Historian:	All Sisters of Aux. No. 9
Press Corrs.:	Mary Rose, PAP & Lisa Smith, PAP
Girl Scout Comm.:	Lorraine Jones, Chair
Girl Scout Comm.:	Emily Breaugh, PAP
Counselor:	Mary Rose, PAP

Camp No. 14 2020 Meeting Schedule

Per the order of Camp Commander John E. Lantzer, Robert Finch Camp No. 14's meeting schedule for 2020 is as follows:

11 January 2020	Elks Lodge #323, Traverse City
14 March 2020	Elks Lodge #323, Traverse City
**TBD May 2020	To Be Determined
02 May 2020 ROBERT & FRANCES FINCH BANQUET	Elks Lodge #323, Traverse City
11 July 2020	Elks Lodge #323, Traverse City
12 September 2020	Elks Lodge #323, Traverse City
14 November 2020	Elks Lodge #323, Traverse City



Camp 14 Brothers at Arlington Cemetery & Remembrance Day

Camp 14 Brothers, PDC Paul Davis and PDC Dale Aurand made the trip this November along with their fellow Brothers of Co. A, 14th Michigan Infantry, Sons of Veterans Reserve to Arlington Cemetery and to Gettysburg for the annual Remembrance Day observance and parade. The Brothers had the absolute unique and rare honor of placing wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown



Far Left: 1st Lt. Davis, PDC & PDC Aurand along with the 14th Michigan at the Monument of the Civil War Unknowns

Near Left: 1st Lt. Davis, PDC and Capt. Lamphere, PDC placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Below: 1st Lt. Davis, PDC & PDC Aurand along with their Brothers of Co. A, 14th Michigan Infantry - SVR "Irish Rifle" at the Gettysburg National Cemetery

Pictures sourced from the December 2019 issue of The Michigan Messenger submitted by DC Payne.

Soldier, as well as at the Monument of the Civil War Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery. This was an incredible once in a lifetime event for the Brothers.

After Arlington, the Brothers attended and participated in ceremonies and the parade at the Remembrance Day observance at Gettysburg, PA. The 14th Michigan marched in the Remembrance Day Parade, and also honored the fallen from Michigan and buried at Gettysburg National Cemetery as is custom each year. Additionally, Brothers of the 14th Michigan honored the Boys in Blue of the 4th Michigan Infantry at their monument at Gettysburg. The 14th Michigan selects a Michigan regiment to honor each year at Remembrance Day.

Needless to say, Remembrance Day week & weekend was a memorable one.



Christmas and Presidential Civil War Related Items

Compiled herein are a few Christmas time factoids related to the Civil War. Enjoy.

Christmas 1861 – President Abraham Lincoln spent the first Christmas of the Civil War in the White House at a meeting with his Cabinet members addressing the Trent Affair. The Trent Affair involved a Union force from the frigate USS San Jacinto boarding a British mail vessel The Trent, in international waters arresting two Confederate envoys that were aboard sailing to London and then on to Paris to lobby for support for the Rebel cause (for the full story of the Trent Affair: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1861-1865/trent-affair>). The British demanded the release and return of the two Confederate diplomats, as well as a formal apology. Lincoln and the Cabinet did not resolve a decision moving forward that evening, and adjourned. President Lincoln and his family then hosted a large Christmas dinner.

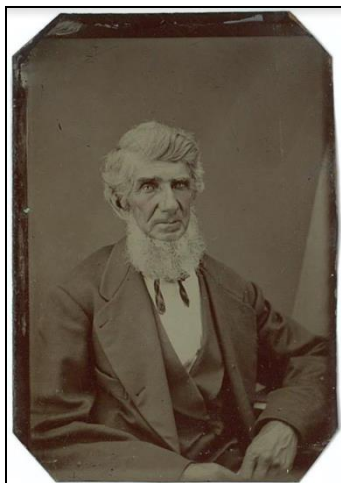
Christmas 1868 – President Andrew Johnson unconditionally grants a full pardon and amnesty “to all and to every person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion.”

June 1870 – President Ulysses S. Grant signed into law by an Act of Congress recognizing Christmas as an official Federal holiday along with New Year’s Day and Independence Day.

Christmas 1889 – President Benjamin Harrison and his family brought the first Christmas tree into the White House, decorating it with toys and candles. The tree was placed on the second floor. Note: Benjamin Harrison was a Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel in the US Army during the Civil War (70th Indiana Infantry).

Local Civil War Veteran Spotlight

Submitted by CWMO Schwander, written by Homer Thiel



Elias Wyckoff

161st New York Infantry, Co. H
05 July 1818 – 19 March 1907

Elias Wyckoff was born on 5 July 1818 in Ulysses, Tompkins County, New York, son of Jacob Wyckoff and Betsey Isabel Vogen (parents f=NJ, m=PA). Elias was married prior to 1841 to Mary Ann Spade. Mary was born on 29 October 1821/1822 in Steuben County, New York, daughter of Henry Spade and Susan (-?-) (parents=NY). In 1850, the Wyckoffs lived in Jasper, Steuben County, New York. Elias worked on his farm, which was valued at \$972. Mary took care of Isabel, who was in school, and Alice. A 15-year-old laborer, Eli Spade, was probably a relative of Mary. Next door lived Elias's parents and another household away was Elias's probable brother Willson and his family.

In 1855 the family was living in Steuben County, where Elias had lived for 24 years and Mary for 14 years. They owned a frame house and land valued at \$450. There was 45 improved and 42 unimproved acres. Twelve acres were plowed, 20 fallow, and 12 acres for pasture. The family had 165 sheep, two horses, 35 swine over six months old, two calves under one year, four calves over one year, and four cows. That year the family had milked five cows and produced 625 pounds of butter. The total value of the family's farm, stock, and tools was \$2059.

On 12 July 1860, the family was still in Jasper, where their farm was valued at \$2,125 and their personal possessions at \$829. Isabel, Alice, and Ada were all attending school. Elias served in Company H of the 161st New York Infantry during the Civil War. In 1865, Elias lived in Jasper with Mary and Ada. The state census detailed a great amount of information about their farm including the fact that in 1865 they raised 65 bushels of spring wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 90 bushels of potatoes, made 75 pounds of maple sugar and five gallons of maple molasses, collected 50 pounds of honey, milked three cows, slaughtered one head of beef, made 600 pounds of butter, had three horses, and were raising 40 sheep, among other crops and animals.

On 15 June 1867, Elias purchased 18.75 acres of land in Section 16 in Long Lake Township from Andrew and Eliza Clark for \$75. In March 1868, Elias was nominated to be a School Inspector for Long Lake Township. On 15 May 1869, Elias purchased 80 acres of land in Section 17 from William and Margaret Core for \$165. On 13 July 1870, their farm was worth \$1500 and personal possessions, \$2000. Daughter Ada was attending school and a five-year-old boy, Marshall Moore [?], lived with the family. Mary gave a bouquet of flowers to the editor of the Grand Traverse Herald in June 1873, "the most beautiful of the season." Elias received a land patent for 80 acres in Long Lake Township on 1 August 1874. Mary Ann was a charter member of the Long Lake Friends Church in 1880. Mary's gardening skills were noted in May 1874: The finest pieplant of the season that we have seen was that sent us a few days since by Mrs. Wyckoff, of Long Lake. Mary witnessed Electa Durga's will on 6 March 1878.

On 8 June 1880 the Wyckoffs were living with Robert and Ann Mickens on their farm in Long Lake Township. Elias was the pathmaster in Long Lake, he worked to repair roads after storms and to plow them in the winter to make them passable. He was also postmaster for a while.

Elias was well educated and was asked to read the Declaration of Independence at the 1880 July 4th gathering. Mary Ann was a W.C.T.U. member and was a delegate to the meeting held at Cadillac in August 1880. She also was appointed a reader for a meeting held in early 1882. He represented Long Lake at the 1881 Republican County convention. In May 1881 she was sick with inflammation of the lungs. The Wyckoffs rented their farm to a Mr. Kenyon in 1881 and sold it to Frank Hagerman for \$2350 in August 1882. Later that month they traveled to look for a new place as they had to vacate their house by November. Mrs. Wyckoff frequently visited her daughter, Alice Hallett, in 1883. The Wyckoffs may have moved briefly to Crawford County in 1885, as an E. Wyckoff and daughter were reported to be visiting at that time. On 1 November 1886, Elias and Mary sold all of the standing and down pine timber and the red oak and birth timber in their property on Section 17 for \$530 to Joseph Greilick.

Mary Ann died on 12 September 1895 from paralysis in Long Lake township: Mrs. M. A. Wyckoff, for many years resident of this county, died at her home at Long Lake Sept. 12, of paralysis. The family wish to thank the neighbors, especially Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Jos. Pince, for kindly attentions.

On 29 June 1900, Elias was working as a farmer in Long Lake township. His grandson, Line A. Shearer, was living with him. Elias died on 19 March 1907 from "La Grippe and old age" in Long Lake township.

Elias and Mary were buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

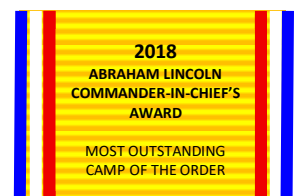
Elias and Mary (Spade) Wyckoff were the parents of three children:

- i. Isabel Wyckoff was born circa 1841 in New York. She was married to Jamison Moore, Elijah Porter, and Silas Briggs.
- ii. Alice O. Wyckoff. Alice was born in 1847/1848 in New York. Alice married Marshall Hallett.
- iii. Ada A. Wyckoff was born in 1853/1854 in Steuben County, New York. Ada married William Shearer.





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www.robertfinch14.org



2018-2019 Officers of Robert Finch Camp No. 14

Commander: John Lantzer
ajlantzer@yahoo.com

Color Bearer: Dale Aurand, LM, PCC, PDC
stocktrac@charter.net

Sr. Vice Commander: David Ramsey
daveramsey77@gmail.com

Guide: Bob O'Hara
bobrenoh@aol.com

Jr. Vice Commander: Jim Ribby
jimribbyrc@gmail.com

Guard: Calvin Murphy
calvinm@kaltelnet.net

Secretary: David Smith, LM, PCC, PDC
wyattusmagnus@gmail.com

CW Memorials Officer: Scott Schwander
kokopellischwander@yahoo.com

Treasurer: Dale Aurand, LM, PCC, PDC
daurand321@yahoo.com

Graves Registration Officer: John Sawyer
sawyerc@gmail.com

Council: Jan White, PCC (Chair)
stocktrac@charter.net

Military & Veteran Affairs Officer: Calvin Murphy
calvinm@kaltelnet.net

Council: Paul Davis, LM, PCC, PDC
skillmans@aol.com

Recruiting Officer: Joseph Conger
K2rider@chartermi.net

Council: Ted Mattis, PCC
tedmattis@charter.net

Eagle Scout Certificate Coordinator: Joseph Conger
K2rider@chartermi.net

Chaplain: George Goodrich, PCC
Gc_Goodrich@yahoo.com

Signals Officer: Jan White, PCC
stocktrac@charter.net

Patriotic Instructor: H.G. Smith
docsmith99@yahoo.com

Quartermaster: Dale Aurand, LM, PCC, PDC
daurand321@yahoo.com

Historian: George Goodrich, PCC
Gc_Goodrich@yahoo.com

The Sharpshooter Editor: David Smith, LM, PCC, PDC
wyattusmagnus@gmail.com