



The statue of Col. Hans Heg has been restored and returned to its pedestal in Madison, and will be rededicated on May 29. It was toppled and desecrated in 2020 by rioters who also damaged several buildings. Photo by Steve Michaels.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



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SERIES 2022

CAMP ORDERS

APRIL 2022

THREE-TIME WINNER OF THE NATIONAL MARSHALL HOPE NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

CONFEDERATES EXIT GRAVES DATABASE

By Tom Mueller, PCC
Department GRO

All Confederate graves in Wisconsin and other states have been transferred from the SUVCW graves database to the custody of Sons of Confederate Veterans.

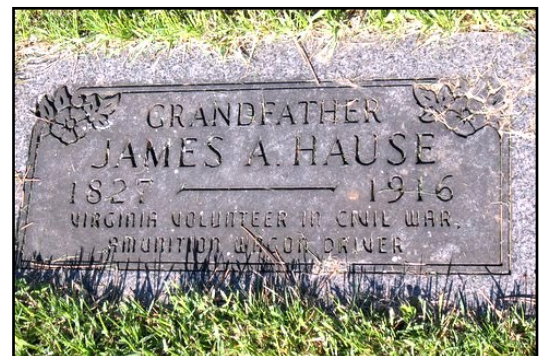
The Wisconsin graves – 139 at Confederate Rest in Madison in Dane County and a total of 26 scattered across 17 other counties – were meticulously compiled over the years by SUVCW members, Find a Grave, local historians and genealogists, etc. Temporarily, some are gone.

The Wisconsin transfers do not include soldiers who spent time in both the Confederate and Union service and are buried with Union stones or private markers – they remain in the Sons' database.

Nationally, the number leaving the SUVCW database was nearly 24,000.

The change was ordered by the Sons' Council of Administration in 2019, as soon as a Confederate group would agree and details could be worked out. That finally happened last month.

No announcement was made to



This grave in Sawyer County is one of more than a dozen that were in the SUVCW database but not in the Confederate database. Inscribed on the stone is, "Virginia volunteer in Civil War / ammunition wagon driver." Photo from Find a Grave.

the general Sons membership in 2019, or now, as to why. My assumption is that it is because our database – currently 783,000 – is beyond huge, and that because we are the SUVCW, we should focus only on Union men.

Sons national GRO Henry Duquette of North Carolina recently carried out the transfer, with the liaison help of

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The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 11, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PCC Patrick Fallon will have the patriotic presentation.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES ARE OUT OF SONS' DATABASE

Continued from page 1

David Jackson, GRO for the Sons' Department of the Southwest.

Duquette informed all Department GROs about the move in late March. He said that in 2019, the Council of Administration ordered his predecessor, current SVCinC Bruce Frail, "to stop accepting Confederate records in the Graves Registration Database." Frail asked for a delay until a suitable place could be found for the Confederate records.

"It was determined that the most suitable recipient was the Sons of Confederate Veterans but repeated attempts to get in touch with their graves registration officer failed," Duquette said. "Sometime last year I mentioned this to David Jackson. He said that he knew someone in the SCV and would mention it to him. That someone is Larry Hammack, and he told David that he was willing to take on the project."

Hammack is the SCV's Arizona Division grave registrar and its national Find a Grave coordinator.

Duquette reported the completed transfer to the Council of Administration this month, and saluted Hammack for "an outstanding job of managing the process of comparing these records to the Confederate graves registry and adding those records that are missing."

Hammack told Duquette, "As of 28 March, the Sons of Confederate Veterans grave registrars have completed the review of 13 of the states along with Brazil and Canada, 1,449 names total, resulting in 326 new veterans being added to the SCV's Confederate Grave Registry."

The database is at <https://cgr.scv.org>

It already covered the ones at Confederate Rest in Madison, but at present, has graves in only seven other counties.

In contrast, the SUVCW list had Wisconsin Confederate graves are in these 18 counties: Dane, Barron, Clark, Dodge, Douglas, Forest, Green, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Polk, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sawyer, St. Croix and Waupaca.

The Confederate group's partial list has three that were NOT in the Sons database – one each in Columbia, Dunn and Grant Counties. So this is interesting to us and they are being investigated; and no doubt the Confederates will find our list of counties to be very interesting, too. This is not unusual in GRO work; often a local history group's list has some that we do not have, and vice versa.

It is not known when the Confederate system will check and post all the Wisconsin entries.

The vast majority of the Wisconsin graves that were in the SUVCW database have Confederate stones, so there is no doubt the entries were correct.

Duquette retains a spreadsheet of all the 24,000 transferred records as a security backup. After substantial rechecking and comparison to the Confederate group's list, the Wisconsin list beyond Confederate Rest will appear in the Camp 1 newsletter in the next couple months.

Duquette and Jackson will continue to be liaisons for the project.

The Confederate database is searchable in multiple ways, but note that you need to scroll way down in the middle column to find the Search button.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: PASSING TIME AT CAMP SCOTT

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the April 2002 Camp Orders.

Pvt. Colwert K. Pier, Co. I, 1st Wisconsin Infantry (3 mos.), wrote much about his training at Milwaukee's Camp Scott. On May 29, 1861, he described one diversion from the monotonous duty and life there.

"... Each company has ornamented the ground before his captain's tent, and various contrivances are adopted by which to excel the others; most are formed with green turf, pebble stones, shrubs and flowers.

"One has the grave of Jeff Davis, which is good; another, 'our compromise,' represented by a small breastwork on which is mounted two miniature cannon, which is better; (and) before our captain's tent is a fine turf monument with appropriate surroundings, erected to the memory of the late Col. Ellsworth.

"I wish you could see it, for it reflects equal praise and honor to Green and Wilson's taste and industry, as to Ellsworth's courage and patriotism."

The soldiers' art says something about the creativity and ingenuity of the men serving with Pier. Green was 1st Lt. Thomas H. Green and Wilson was either Pvt. Marcellus D. Wilson or Parley E. Wilson. It would be good to have such men who could "think outside the box" with Pier in battle later that summer.

From "Fond du Lac Saturday Reporter," June 1, 1861 (Trewloc letter IV)



PRODUCING SMALL ARMS WAS NO SMALL FEAT



At the April meeting, PDC Tom Brown presented this piece from <https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/small-arms-and-ammunition.html> It is from the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies at Virginia Tech University.

Small arms consisted of a variety of muskets, rifles, carbines, revolvers and even shotguns. Small arms in the hands of Union and Confederate soldiers accounted for half of the war's 633,000 killed or wounded, by some estimates.

In 1861, neither the United States nor the Confederate states were prepared to fight a major war. Years of peace, small armies, plus a state militia system that was mostly ceremonial, combined to severely limit stockpiles of military supplies. There was a serious shortage of up-to-date small arms.

As thousands of volunteers rushed to join the armies of the cause in which they believed, the supply of arms in both the state and national armories soon was exhausted.

Every type of firearm suitable for military purposes was put into service. Many early volunteers found themselves armed with antiquated weapons, some even dating back to the War of 1812.

Both Union and Confederate governments sent purchasing agents to scour the arsenals of Europe. By fall 1861, ships loaded with European arms and ammunition began to arrive at ports from Boston to New Orleans. Volunteers from such states as New York, Ohio, North Carolina and Georgia found themselves armed with weapons originally intended for British, Austrian, Belgian or French soldiers.

As these ships continued across the Atlantic, established American arms makers, and those aspiring to be such, rushed to the call.

The North had well-known arms makers such as Colt, Sharps and Remington geared for war production. The Confederate government was attempting to build its own facilities to produce small arms. This was an ambitious goal of necessity if it was to lessen reliance on imported weapons. But for the South, this goal never was fully attained.

In 1862 and 1863, Southern industry did make monumental strides in its ability to provide conventional muzzle-loading arms. However, this effort was countered by Northern industrial might. Yankee arms makers not only continued to produce conventional arms, but also a number of technically advanced small arms that would revolutionize warfare. By 1865, one such weapon, the magazine-fed breech loading

Spencer carbine, gained worldwide attention.

Early Southern victories provided Confederate soldiers with Federal arms. Capture and battlefield pick-up of small arms remained an important supply source for the South until the last days of the conflict. Capture also was a source of supply to some Union troops – many who were armed with substandard or antiquated arms acquired British Enfields and other quality foreign weapons from Confederate prisoners or casualties.

When the war started, the United States was in the middle of an industrial revolution. Mass production was beginning to leave its mark on American society, and the concept of interchangeable parts was pioneered by such men as Eli Whitney. So intricate mechanical devices were becoming affordable to the average American – an example of this is the Singer sewing machine, which could be found in many homes.

The nation's industrial force now changed from tools of peace to weapons of war.

The United States armory, located at Springfield, Mass., had been a leader in applying automation to production since the late 1840s. Although some hand assembly of arms still was necessary, the majority of the pre-assembly work was done by skilled craftsmen operating sophisticated machines.

Machine production allowed manufacture of identical and fully interchangeable parts. Interchangeability eliminated costly hand-fitting of each part. The production rate thus took a great step forward. During 1863, Springfield was able to turn out an average of 600 rifle-muskets a day. During the war, this single location placed 797,936 first-class rifle-muskets in the hands of the Union Army.

To a large extent, machine capability was in the practice at every arms facility in the North. Complex magazine-fed rifles such as the Henry and Spencer showed the world what American ingenuity could do.

The piece examines several kinds of muskets, rifles and carbines – such as the Model 1861 Rifle Musket, .58 cal., and C.S. Richmond Rifle and Rifle Musket, .58 cal. – and revolvers like the Lefauchaux, 12 mm (.44 cal.) and Remington “Army” and “Navy” Model 1861 Revolvers, .44 and .36 cal.

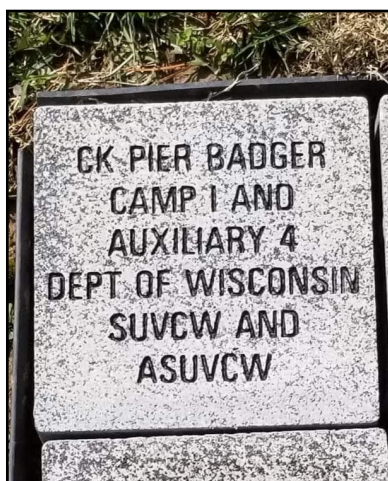
Plus ammunition. The period of the early 1860s was a time of great ammunition development (the Minié ball was less than 10 years old). Patentees were constantly bombarding ordnance officers with new bullet and cartridge ideas for standard arms.

The brick is in



Stephenson Memorial Plaza Grand Army of the Republic
Rose Hill Cemetery Petersburg, Illinois

The Camp and Auxiliary 4 donation brick finally has been installed at the Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson Memorial Plaza in Petersburg, Ill. The founder of the GAR is buried at Rose Hill Cemetery, with a monument erected in 1894. The SUVCW in recent years has installed the paved signature brick plaza. Photo by PCinC Steve Michaels.



Service anniversaries for 2022

20 years – Tom Brown
20 years – Ed Deutsch
15 years – Pat Fallon
15 years – Joe Fallon
15 years – David Howard
5 years – Clifford Howard
5 years – Bill Seaman

Thank you all for your longtime membership and Brotherhood!!!

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: What was a shipping article?

A: This was a legal contract between the Navy and a recruit, and contained such information as date of enlistment, signature of recruit, rating, monthly wages, wages advanced, bounty money, etc. A commissioned officer's signature made it a legal document. This is from "Life in Mr. Lincoln's Navy," a 1998 book by Dennis J. Ringler.

MAY BIRTHDAYS

7 – James Cook
23 – Brian Craig
25 – Bill Seaman



Camp Commander – PDC Tom Brown (414) 429-8979
tjbcarver@sbcglobal.net

SVC – Grant Johnson grant.johnson@responsory.com

We are at <https://www.facebook.com/CKPierBadger>
and <http://www.suvcw-wi.org>

The SUVCW is a tax-exempt organization under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)3, as per the Internal Revenue Service. Donors thus are allowed to deduct contributions they make to C.K. Pier Badger Camp #1, if they do not use the standard deduction when doing their taxes.

Report address changes to editor Tom Mueller, PCC, at thewisconsin3800@gmail.com Your Banner is not forwarded by the Postal Service, so you need to report a new address to us.

COMING UP

There will be plenty of chances to do the work of the Camp, including;

May 21: Tombstone dedication organized by the Civil War Round Table of Milwaukee and the Grand Army of the Republic, 11 a.m. at Forest Home Cemetery.

May 22 (revised date): Flag-placing at Calvary Cemetery in advance of Memorial Day, 1 p.m.

May 28: Help the Milwaukee County War Memorial Center plant a field of 12,301 flags to honor the Wisconsin lives lost in the Civil War. We have the honor of placing the final flags at 11 a.m.

WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

– A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



Illinois stats in the war

The searchable Illinois roster database, among the best in the nation, is at <https://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilmustersrch.jsp>

During the war, 256,297 soldiers from Illinois served in the Union Army, more than any other northern state except for New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The state mustered 150 infantry regiments, which were numbered from the 7th Illinois to the 156th Illinois. Seventeen cavalry regiments were also mustered, as well as two light artillery regiments. From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois_in_the_American_Civil_War

More history at <https://digital.lib.niu.edu/illinois/civilwar>

BROTHER TOM HEINEN'S ANCESTOR: ELIAS HEINEN

Was a private in Company I, 61st Illinois Infantry.

Was from Chicago and enlisted on Jan. 11, 1862.

Mustered out on March 24, 1865.

In Heinen's time, the 61st Illinois fought at Shiloh and besieged Vicksburg. It fought in Arkansas, including the capture of Little Rock; in Missouri and in Tennessee around Murfreesboro.

See <http://civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unilinf5.htm#61st>

See <https://civilwar.illinoisgenweb.org/history/061.html>

Born Aug. 15, 1834.

Died Feb. 27, 1886.

Buried at St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery at Dunnington in Benton County in northwestern Indiana.



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

Memorial Day Service

Monday, May 30, 2022 at 10 a.m.

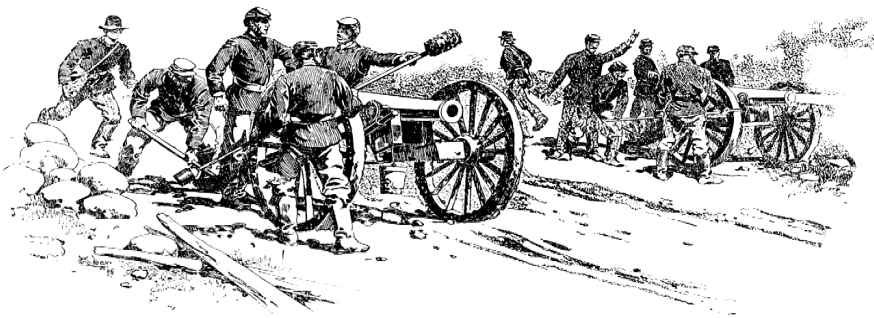
at Milwaukee's Historic

CALVARY CEMETERY

5503 W. Bluemound Road

Outdoor Mass followed by a Patriotic Program:

- Main Concelebrant Most Rev. James T. Schuerman, Auxiliary Bishop of Milwaukee
- Keynote Speaker Daniel Buttery, President and CEO of the War Memorial Center
- Cannon firing by Cushing's Battery A, 4th U.S. Artillery
- Civil War Music by the First Brigade Band playing original instruments
- Address by Pres. Abraham Lincoln (Nic Bur)
- Procession to graves of Union Soldiers
- Decoration of soldiers' graves
- Musket and rifle salutes



For more information, call (262) 782-0535 or dcollins2809@gmail.com

*In case of inclement weather, ceremonies will be held in
St. Vincent Pallotti Church at 5502 W. Bluemound Rd.*

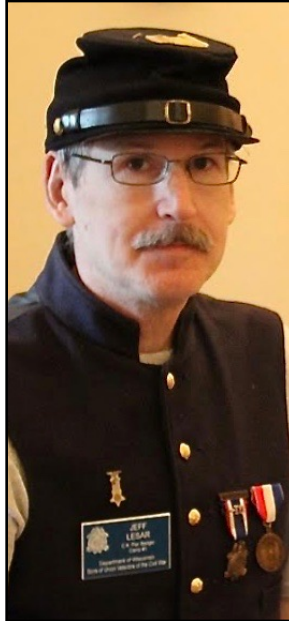
IN MEMORIAM: BROTHER JEFF LESAR

Brother Jeff Lesar, a stalwart at many Camp ceremonies during his 12 years in the Sons, has died at age 60.

Whether marching in the color guard in parades, firing in the honor guard, standing watch with rifle in hand at the entrance to Memorial Day, picking up at Oak Hill Cemetery or doing the duty of checking IDs as the guard at Camp meetings, Lesar was a mainstay. He had very practical knowledge about the mechanics of marching, and used his calligraphy skills in things like membership documents, and anniversary and Department recognition certificates.

Health issues beginning about five years ago limited his physical activities, but not his passion for the Boys in Blue. On Memorial Day, he still took charge of setting up barricade tape to keep crowds out of the area of gunfire.

Lesar, of Milwaukee, died at home on April 1 but we did not know that until seeing his obituary in



Jeff Lesar

the newspaper on April 24.

He said he was attracted to the Camp by its pomp and circumstance on Memorial Day and after his father, Don, told him about his ancestor, Pvt. Byron Stevens, of the 49th Wisconsin Infantry, Company E.

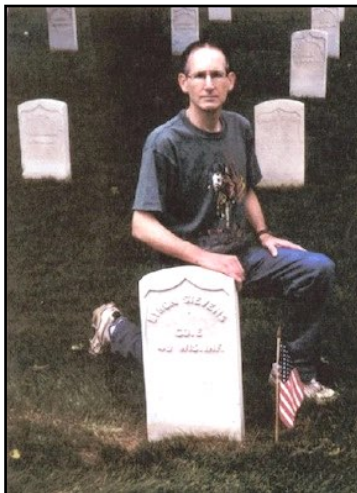
Lesar joined the Camp in March 2010 and quickly was in a uniform. He brought his ancestor a tribute during Wreaths Across America at Wood National Cemetery, trekking through the snow, across the freeway from the ceremony to Section 6. Stevens died in 1881.

Lesar held several offices over the years, including senior vice commander.

His obituary at <https://www.krausefuneral-home.com/obituary/jeffrey-scott-lesar/> and in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel said: "Jeff was a gentle soul with a heart of gold. He graduated from Pius High School and studied commercial art at MATC. He worked as a commercial artist for many years.

"Jeff was an avid fisherman, bowhunter, skier and camper who enjoyed the outdoors and the company of friends. He was an Eagle Scout and was active in the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War."

His parents were Donald and Susan, of Muskego and siblings were Michael and Lynn (Sid) Kelley. His funeral was Friday, April 29, 2022 at St. Leonard Roman Catholic church in Muskego.



Jeff Lesar was part of the Honor Guard at Memorial Day in 2013. At left, Lesar visited his Civil War ancestor, Pvt. Byron Stevens, at Wood National Cemetery.