



The long-vacant Governor's Mansion at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home is being considered for renovation, along with Ward Memorial Theater and the Soldiers Home Chapel. With Old Main and Building 1 being finished this spring, the Milwaukee Preservation Alliance is weighing the next phase.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2021

CAMP ORDERS

FEBRUARY 2021

THREE-TIME RECIPIENT OF THE MARSHALL HOPE NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

SALUTING RESULTS OF PATRIOTIC FUNCTION

The field of battle had greatly changed from a year ago, because of the arrival of a new kind of opponent.

So the usual fine meal and fun raffle were not going to be possible, and neither was the networking that always is a highlight, but the Camp 1 team improvised – and carried the day with the Patriotic Function event on Feb. 6. The event drew a viewer in Germany, another in Texas and one more in Arizona.

The team came up with a series of brilliant tactical decisions: Move the 51st annual Patriotic Luncheon to the web, get a primo speaker with web expertise, and seek voluntary donations toward Camp 1's tombstone preservation, educational work and more.

There were weekly meetings about the technical details, mapped by JVC Grant Johnson, PDC Kent Peterson and PCinC Steve Michaels. Chris McLean, the IT provider for Responsory, which is Johnson's Brookfield-based multichannel marketing agency, was vital in this planning and on the day of the event.

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Please remember to scroll below for links to our Silent Auction Items!

QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESENTER

Thank you for submitting your question. It has been added to the list.

SILENT AUCTION ITEMS

- Lincoln Among The Badgers
Current bid: \$30.00
- Medal of Honor Tour at Wood National Cemetery
Current bid: \$65.00
- \$50 BP Gas Gift Card
Current bid: \$27.00
- Tour Milwaukee's Soldiers' Home w/General Kilbourn Knox
Current bid: \$60.00
- Dig Your Own Perennials
Starting bid: \$40.00

Today's speaker will be Dr. Trevor Steinbach of Illinois, a longtime Civil War medical re-enactor and author who will discuss illnesses in the Lincoln family and how they were treated, compared with modern techniques.

If you are having issues with viewing in Firefox, we suggest using Chrome or Microsoft Edge browsers instead.

We again will meet on the Zoom videoconference platform at 7 p.m. Wednesday, March 10. JVC Grant Johnson will have the patriotic presentation.

WEB AUDIENCE WATCHES FROM FAR AND NEAR

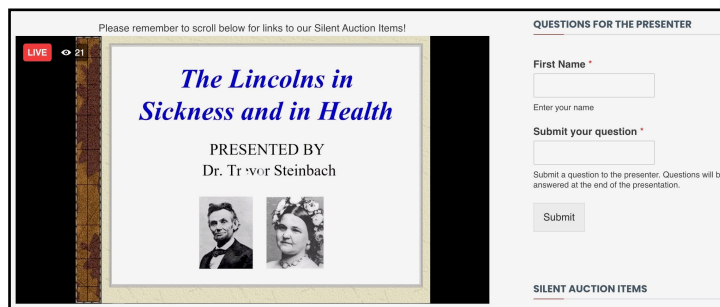
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McLean and Johnson provided a web hosting location, domain name and email hosting, and created a website exclusively for the event. They also worked with Peterson and Michaels to define the script and rehearsals for the presentation in an online format.

McLean then worked with everyone to produce a live feed that integrated Zoom into an easy-to-view format for the viewers via the website and Facebook. A registration form was set up for the site to collect contact information for verification of viewing. They created a system for viewers to submit questions for the presenter. This, along with providing live support and production during the event for everyone, helped to create a “seamless integration of technology for the viewer,” McLean said.

The presentation was by Trevor Steinbach, well-known Civil War medical speaker and re-enactor from Illinois. Steinbach examined illnesses in the nation and the Lincoln family and how they were treated, compared with modern techniques.

“Nearly 100 enthusiasts from as far away as Germany and members representing over 25 organizations attended,” Michaels said. “Trevor Steinbach was very well-received. And needed funds were raised via donations and our silent auction. ... Thank you!”



About half the viewers never had attended the Patriotic Luncheon before, Peterson said, adding there were 3,300 views of the ad put on Facebook.

The viewer in Germany was Angela Mayer of Ruesselsheim, which is about 15 minutes south

of Frankfurt.

“The presentation was really interesting to watch and the speaker very professional yet entertaining,” Mayer said in an email to Peterson. “I enjoyed every minute of it. Thank you very much for taking my question!”

“And yes, I’m from Germany. As a big Lincoln fan, I am enjoying the perks of this current situation that allows me to attend far more events since they are held online. Many greetings from across the pond.”

Event donors are listed at <https://www.facebook.com/CKPierBadger>

Organizations besides the Camp and Auxiliary 4 were Mary Chesebro Lee Tent 23, DUVCW; Co. F, 29th Infantry, U.S. Colored Troops; Gross-Yaksh VFW Post 6498; Milwaukee Civil War Roundtable, and the Oak Creek Historical Society. Several individual donors came from our longtime friends, the

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REMEMBERING COL. PIER: ANTICS IN TRAINING CAMP

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 2001 Camp Orders.

The competitive spirit was alive and well within Colwert Pier’s regiment in June 1861, even before it left for the front and sometimes with less-than-honorable objectives.

While training at Milwaukee’s Camp Scott with Co. I, 1st Wisconsin Infantry (Badger Boys), Pier wrote:

“No package can now pass the lines without being inspected by proper officers, and the Colonel, I understand, has ordered all bottles to be taken to his tent, said bottles being contraband goods. But the boys are too much for them, and the plans they invent by which to obtain said ‘contrabands’ are as amusing as they are shrewd. Last night ... somebody outside threw a stone attached to a strong cord over the lines – somebody inside picked up the stone and as the sentinel tuned on his beat, proceeded to jerk into camp about three gallons ‘contraband.’

“Furthermore, it is told the Milwaukee Light Guards (Company A) and the Badger Boys vie with each other in smuggling said unlawful liquid merchandise into camp – that ‘once upon a time,’ at night, a certain squad of ‘A’ men marched to Company I street, beaming in triumph as proof of their superior powers, (with) a large four-gallon. Squad of ‘I’ proceeded to drink off four-gallon; having done so, took ‘A’ into tent and uncovered half barrel – Light Guard went away without cap. Remember *Reporter*, I tell to you as was told to me.”

From Fond du Lac Saturday Reporter (June 8, 1861); Trewloc Letter V.



WHEN OLD GLORY RETURNED TO FORT SUMTER



At the February Camp meeting, Chaplain Dean Collins presented this 2015 article by Blain Roberts and Ethan J. Kytle. The entire article is at <https://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/16/when-old-glory-returned-to-fort-sumter/#more-156636>

On the evening of April 13, 1865, the steamship *Oceanus* arrived in Charleston, S.C., after a three-day trip from New York City. Passing by Fort Sumter, the island fort where the Civil War had begun, the ship's nearly 200 passengers, most of whom were members of minister Henry Ward Beecher's Brooklyn congregation, broke out into religious song.

As darkness settled in that night, Charleston looked "dead" to the *Oceanus* passengers; one recalled that "not the flicking of a taper was to be seen" beyond the wharves. The victim of an enormous fire in late 1861, the city subsequently suffered from a lengthy Union siege that left "ghastly holes" in buildings. Visitors compared Charleston to the ruins at Pompeii.

But the city quickly came alive as the New York ship brought welcome news, at least to those with Unionist sympathies: Gen. Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox on April 9.

"Oh! the shouts from the blue-jackets," when they heard that the Civil War was finally coming to a close, wrote Theodore Cuyler, a Brooklyn pastor. "How the dark, sullen city beyond gave back the echoes! How they rang through the ruined mansions of the man-stealers!"

The celebration resumed the following morning, which happened to be Good Friday. The day's main event was an elaborate ceremony in which the United States officially returned the American flag to Fort Sumter.

Four years earlier, to the day, Maj. Robert Anderson had lowered Old Glory, surrendering the federal installation to Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard and inaugurating four bloody years of war. Now Anderson, accompanied by a host of dignitaries, had returned to raise the very same flag in the very same place.

President Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet understood the symbolic significance of the occasion. While the flag-raising ceremony itself signaled political and military victory, they made sure to include individuals who would underscore the revolutionary social changes wrought by the conflict. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, for instance, had asked Beecher, a renowned orator and vocal critic of slav-

ery, to give the keynote address. At Lincoln's request, Stanton also had invited William Lloyd Garrison – the most famous abolitionist in America.

Like Charleston, the tiny man-made island at the mouth of the harbor was a bombed-out shell of its former self. "Fort Sumter is a Coliseum of ruins," newspaperman Theodore Tilton wrote. "Battered, shapeless, overthrown, it stands in its brokenness a fit monument of the broken rebellion." More than 3,000 people, including a black regiment commanded by Beecher's brother James, crammed into the fort.

"After four long, long years of war, I restore to its proper place this flag which floated here during peace, before the first act of this cruel Rebellion," Anderson said, thanking God that he had lived to see this day. With the aid of a dozen men, Anderson then lifted the nation's symbol.

As the old smoke-stained, shot-pierced flag rose, so, too, did everyone in the fort. Waving hats and handkerchiefs, the spectators erupted with shouts, laughter and tears when the flag reached its peak. Their noisy cries were quickly drowned out by the sound of six cannons fired from Sumter, and many more that answered from the forts and batteries surrounding the harbor.

Beecher's keynote address pulled no punches when it came to laying blame for the war – "the ambitious, educated, plotting political leaders of the South" – or to praising its radical results. "The soil has drunk blood, and is glutted," he admitted, but the time had come "to rejoice and give thanks" for "one nation, under one government, without slavery, has been ordained and shall stand."

After a dinner, the guests offered up a series of toasts. Lincoln was on the mind of many that night. Perhaps most moving were the words of Garrison, a longtime critic of the president. "Of one thing I feel sure," announced the editor, "either he has become a Garrisonian Abolitionist or I have become a Lincoln Emancipationist." Whatever the case, Garrison concluded that Lincoln's "brave heart beats for human freedom everywhere."

Little did he, or anyone else in Charleston, know that the president's brave heart would not beat much longer. For that very night, as abolitionists and Army officers in the Charleston Hotel cheered the maintenance of the Union and the end of slavery, John Wilkes Booth made it clear that for some Confederates the war was not over.

WEB CROWD HEARS CHAIN OF LINCOLNS' AILMENTS

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Daughters of the American Revolution. Another was Edward Krieser, the Sons CinC in 2000-'01.

Steinbach began by noting that nationally as of 1860, a total of 43.3 per cent of children up to age 5 died. But that fell to 7 per cent for those ages 5 to 10. In Wisconsin in 1860, Steinbach said, consumption was the cause of 20.4 per cent of all deaths, and scarlet fever was second at 20.1 per cent.

Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, died in 1818 of milk sickness. Lincoln's son Eddie was ill in 1848 and 1849 before dying at age 3 on Feb. 1, 1850, of consumption or possibly diphtheria. In 1860, son Willie and Lincoln both had scarlet fever. Treatment was Ipecac, castor oil, sponging with vinegar and water, and gargling with cayenne pepper boiled in water.

In the White House, various Lincolns battled the measles, malaria, typhoid or bilious fever, and smallpox. Willie, 11, died of typhoid on Feb. 20, 1862.

On July 2, 1863, an accident threw Mary Todd Lincoln from her carriage and her head hit a rock. She suffered migraine headaches; opium pills and vinegar applied to the head as a topical potion were treatments.

On Sept. 9, 1864, the president was almost killed by a gas leak in his office over the East Room of the White House. "By the time he was discovered, the air was deadly with concentrated carbon dioxide, and Lincoln nearly suffocated," Steinbach said.

Steinbach is a member of General Phillip H. Sheridan Camp 2 of the SUVCW, in Aurora, Ill. Among other things, he has provided historical interpretation as surgeon James R.M. Gaskill of the 17th Corps medical staff and surgeon Urban G. Owen of the Army of Tennessee, 15th Tennessee CSA.

Steinbach has presented his medical impressions at more than 800 events in Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Iowa. He has published 210 articles on medicine in the Civil War Courier national publication.

CIVIL WAR

TRIVIA

Q: Where was the nation's first Soldiers Home located?

A: In 1865 near end of the war, President Lincoln signed an act creating the National Asylum (later changed to Home) for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The Eastern Branch, at Togus, Maine, was the first to open, in November 1866. The Milwaukee Soldiers Home (first named the Northwestern Branch) and another at Dayton, Ohio (Central Branch), opened the next year. The facilities were for soldiers who were disabled through loss of limb, wounds, disease or injury. More about Togus at <https://www.benefits.va.gov/togus/history.asp>

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

- 1 – Peter Keepman
- 8 – Tom Remington
- 20 – Phil Olson



Camp Commander – Brian Craig
(414) 418-9776

SVC – PDC Tom Brown (414) 429-8979

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

Report address changes to editor Tom Mueller, PCC, at thewisconsin3800@gmail.com

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MEDICAL CORNER

Q: What health term coined during the war still exists today?

A: The term 4-F originated in the Civil War and was used to disqualify Army recruits who did not have four front teeth with which to tear open gunpowder packages. Naturally, a "code" was needed to designate why the registrant was unfit for service. So the Army came up with: 4-F (lacks 4 Front Teeth). See <http://directionsindensity.net/?s=4-f> and <http://www.ora-band.com/blog/dental-health-care-during-the-us-civil-war/>