

The story of Leonard Farwell

Noted in several ways: Farwell has a prominent street named for him in Milwaukee, was Wisconsin's second governor – and raced to Andrew Johnson's side to protect him, immediately after Lincoln was shot. See page 3.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



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SERIES 2023

CAMP ORDERS

FEBRUARY 2023

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

A STRONG START FOR OUR WORK

Greetings, Brothers and Sisters!!!

We had a great Patriotic Luncheon this month, and there are two more neat things that I want to tell you about.

The luncheon had great attendance and great camaraderie.

From the Commander – Grant Johnson

PCinC Ken Freshley and his wife, Sue, the national Auxiliary vice president, came from Ohio, along with National President Allison Michaels Pollitt from Missouri (she is a native of Franklin, Wis., which also is my home).

Ken was moved so much that he will be joining our Camp as a dual member. Sue was very persuasive in pitching the raffle tickets.

Thanks to all involved, especially PDC Kent Peterson, who put



National Auxiliary President Allison Michaels Pollitt came home from Missouri for the Patriotic Luncheon, joined by Vice President Sue Freshley of Ohio and Pollitt's mother, Past National President Danielle Michaels. In Franklin, the Camp honored Eagle Scout Samuel Amundson, who achieved 41 Merit Badges.



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The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, March 8, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. Brother Bruce Nason will have the patriotic presentation.

PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON – Continued from page 1

together the outstanding – and big – printed program, selling lots of ads himself and shepherding many others through production. Others meriting eternal appreciation include emcee Bruce Nason, PCinC Steve Michaels and Past National Auxiliary President Danielle Michaels.

Now for more news – on June 3, we will be host of the 140th Department Encampment, at the Lions Clubhouse in Wauwatosa, our regular meeting place. We stepped forward to do this because leadership on the issue was needed, and we sure know how to do it – the Camp and Auxiliary hosted the 2013 National Encampment in Brookfield.

Planning of the many facets of this is well underway. A tour of the renovated Soldiers Home will cap the day, led by our long-time friend Laura Rinaldi. Stay tuned for more info. We plan on living up to our reputation as THE Best Camp in the nation!!!

Last weekend, I presented the SUVCW Eagle Scout certificate to Samuel Amundson of Oak Creek.

The Grand Army of the Republic took the new Boy Scouts of America under its wing because of their common emphasis on patriotism, honor, strength, courage, community betterment, etc. Plus the fact that more than a few Civil War soldiers were ages 18, 17, 16. C.K. Pier Badger Camp #1 already was nine years old when the Boy Scouts were launched in 1910.

The ceremony was held in Franklin, at Faith Presbyterian Church on West Rawson Avenue. It was very nice to spread word of the Camp to the Oak Creek mayor and the many parishioners, relatives and other Scouts. Our blue uniforms gave some color to the event, amid all those Boy Scout khakis!!!

And it was a neat thing for the Camp, too, because Chaplain Dean Collins traces his Civil War ancestor to a farm on East Rawson Avenue, about four miles straight to the east.

So you can see we are off and running in 2023. If you've yet to renew your membership, please do so today. We need to keep history alive for the next generation.



Emeritus Prof. James Marten spoke about Lincoln's promise to the veteran, widow and orphan. Photos here and on page 1 from the luncheon are by Kent Peterson.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: SOLVING DILEMMA OVER MONUMENT

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 2003 Camp Orders.

By early 1895, progress on Milwaukee's monument to the soldiers had ground to a halt. Plans for the Victorious Charge, as it was later called, had begun in 1885 with the proviso that it would be privately funded by banker Alexander Mitchell.

But Mitchell's death in 1887 and a national financial panic intervened. Funding was now questionable and there was much discussion about the monument's future.

Many of the veterans wanted a larger monument. They pointed to the one they'd seen being completed in Indianapolis during the 1893 National GAR Encampment. It had terraced steps, fountains, pools, an obelisk shaft and an abundance of statuary.

They liked the memorial in Cleveland, too. Dedicated in 1894, it included a 125-foot-high granite column, supporting a 15-foot-tall figure of liberty, rising from a 100-foot-square mausoleum-like base and platform ... all overlain with elaborate carvings, in tribute to the main branches of the military.

Milwaukee's proposed monument, designed by sculpturist John Conway, lacked attention to the military branches. Like several veterans, C.K. Pier felt: "It is heroic in the extreme. It is especially remarkable because (it's) different from any other ever presented.

"To be complete ... the cavalry, batteries and the navy who went from Wisconsin should have a showing,

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This was the working model of the planned Victorious Charge.



**EX-GOVERNOR WHO RACED
TO WARN VICE PRESIDENT**
BY CC GRANT JOHNSON



Farwell Avenue is a very well-known street on Milwaukee's East Side. So, what's the history of the street name?

Leonard James Farwell was a pioneering businessman, Wisconsin's second governor and a federal patent official – and would play an important role in protecting Vice President Andrew Johnson on the night that Abraham Lincoln was shot.

Born in Watertown, N.Y., Farwell went into business as a tinsmith in Lockport, Ill., at the age of 19. Two years later, in 1840, he moved to Milwaukee and built a wholesale hardware business, one of the largest in the western territories.

Around 1847, he purchased a tract of land in Madison amounting to half the city and began developing his holdings, operating a variety of businesses and helping to lay out the city's streets and to erect public buildings. Madison had been designated the state capital in 1836 and became that upon statehood in 1848.

Farwell also played an active role in organizing the State Historical Society, the State Agricultural Society, the public school system and the University of Wisconsin.

In 1851, Farwell accepted the Whig nomination for governor and narrowly defeated his Democratic opponent, 50.51 percent to 49.36 per cent. He was Wisconsin's second governor.

The inauguration was on Jan. 5, 1852, which was Farwell's 33rd birthday. The state's new leader took a common-sense approach to the job, acting against monopolistic banks, and foiling insurance companies that were indulging in financial practices that risked catastrophe for many.

He secured establishing a separate Supreme Court. Wisconsin permanently renounced capital punishment during his term, and Farwell also organized a successful Immigration Bureau to attract for-

eigners to the state.

Farwell refused renomination in 1853 by a People's Convention composed of Free Soilers. After returning to his business interests, he was elected to the State Assembly six years later, serving one term.

Early in the Civil War, he was vice president of a relief association for Wisconsin soldiers.

In 1863, Lincoln appointed him assistant examiner in the Patent Office in Washington, D.C. He was quickly promoted to principal examiner of inventions, a post that he retained until 1870.

On April 14, 1865, Farwell was in the audience at Ford's Theater when Lincoln was shot. Amid the bedlam that followed, the shooter made his escape as cries of the name "Booth!" echoed through the building.

Farwell was reminded that a southern newspaper had offered a reward for anyone who killed the president, vice president and other administration men. Immediately, Farwell rushed to the Kirkwood House, roused Johnson from his bed, and informed him of the shooting. He was the first person to reach and inform

the vice president.

Farwell then extinguished the room light and summoned a guard to protect Johnson from attack.

An assassin had, in fact, been assigned by John Wilkes Booth to kill the vice president. In another room, a gun and knife were found hidden in the bed of the planned assailant, but he never had acted.

Farwell's speedy intervention was credited by many with having saved the life of Johnson.

He declined Johnson's offer of any position that he wanted, instead opening an agency in Chicago to solicit patents, only to be wiped out by the Chicago fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

He then moved to Grant City, Mo., where he engaged in banking and real estate enterprises. Farwell died there in 1889 at the age of 80.



Leonard J. Farwell played a big role in Milwaukee, Madison and Wisconsin history. Photo from Wisconsin Historical Society.

Victorious Charge issue was at a crossroads – continued from page 2

as should also other special features of military service. Milwaukee is the metropolis and Wisconsin will be judged by our success in this matter. Racine and other counties already have elegant monuments and everyone expects Milwaukee to keep in front of the state procession. To start right is to end satisfactorily. It should not be a question of taste or local economy ...”

But it was a question of local economy. Milwaukee would be erecting a soldiers’ monument with private funds during a time of economic uncertainty. In contrast, Cleveland’s monument had been paid for with a county tax, levied over seven years; Indianapolis’ monument was paid for with a \$200,000 legislative grant. Both were built during the financially secure 1880s.

Conway’s design soon won over the

veterans, especially when they considered the alternative might be a “bewildering collection of figures, representing every branch of service.” His design told a story and conveyed an idea of the war struggle that a menagerie of figures could not possibly tell.

Pier did correctly conclude, “A thing of beauty is a joy forever. Let Milwaukee’s monument be such.”

The monument was dedicated on June 28, 1898.

From The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History compiled by Edby, Vantassel and Grabowski, Indiana Univ. Press, 1987; A History of the City of Cleveland by James H. Kennedy, Imperial Press, Cleveland, 1896; Encyclopedia of Indianapolis, edited by D.J. Bodenhaner & Robert G. Barrows, Indiana Univ. Press, 1994; Milwaukee Sentinel, March 25 and 29, 1895.

Mike Benton of Milwaukee has joined our Camp as an associate member and dual member with Camp 4 of Waukesha.

Benton is an Army retiree, serving three years of active duty and 21 in the Reserves. He retired in 1996.

Welcome, Brother Mike!!! And thank you for your service!!!

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: What was unusual about the 17th Wisconsin Infantry?

A: More than 150 men in the 17th are listed as unassigned. An asterisk in the unit roster says they “never joined the regiment; they were temporarily attached to the Dept. of the Cumberland, and at the battle of Kingstons, N.C., Mar. 10, 1865, they, under the command of Col. C.J. Upham, 15th Conn. Vol. Inf., were mostly killed, captured or wounded; nothing further is known respecting them.” That is described as being “from remarks on (muster-out) roll of detachment, dated July 14, ‘65.” The battle site actually is spelled as Kinston. It is in eastern North Carolina.



MARCH BIRTHDAYS

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

Camp Commander – Grant Johnson
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414-940-3113 or 262-432-0183

SVC – Joe Fallon jf1776@yahoo.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 on 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

Soon: Help the Camp in planning and carrying out the June 3 Department Encampment in Wauwatosa. More brainstorming meetings are coming.

May 28: Helping the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table dedicate Maj. Gen. Lysander Cutler’s new family stone at Forest Home Cemetery.

May 29: Memorial Day commemoration at Calvary Cemetery. In the days before that, we will be placing flags there and need extra hands – and legs.

WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

— A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



Photos
from
Find a
Grave.



The 9th Wisconsin itself was mustered in five weeks after Schlader was. He was mustered out on its final day, so his term of service was longer than the regiment's was.

Overall, the 9th lost 77 enlisted in combat, and 114 enlisted via disease. There were no deaths of officers.

BROTHER DENNIS SLATER'S ANCESTOR: PVT. BERNARD SCHLADER

Was in the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. C,
and then in reorganized Co. A.

Was from Kenosha.

Mustered in on Sept. 18, 1861.

Mustered out on Jan. 30, 1866.

The 9th first was based at Fort Scott, Kan. Schlader's Company A and three others were at Carthage, Kan., May 1-17, 1862. Then came an expedition into Indian Country; march to Fort Gibson June 28 to July 9, and to Fort Scott July 10 to Aug. 11. Four companies - but not Schlader's - fought at Newtonia, Mo., on Sept. 30.

The 9th then was at various points in Missouri and Arkansas, including Helena and Little Rock. It fought at places like Camden and Jenkins' Ferry in April 1864. It spent much of the rest of the war at Little Rock and Camden.

See <http://civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unwiinf1.htm#9thinf> and <http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/quiner/id/16416>

The Camden battles are at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camden_Expedition
See Jenkins' Ferry at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jenkins'_Ferry

Born on June 17, 1836.

Died on May 9, 1901.

Buried at St. George Cemetery in Kenosha.