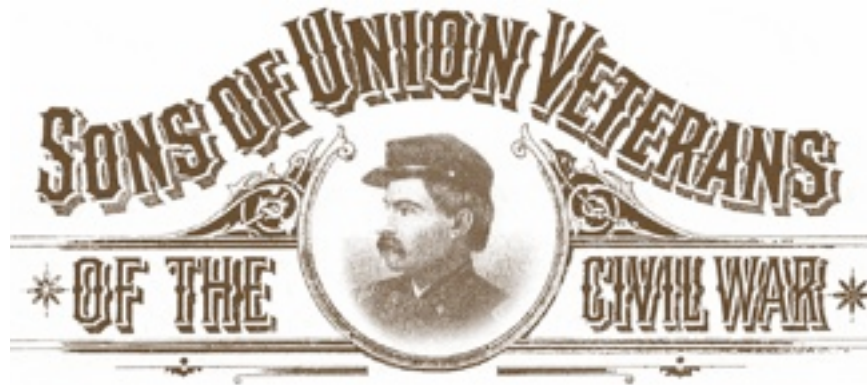


*Digging
into the
memorial
at Turner
Hall*

We examined each of the 26 names listed on the German group's large, ornate memorial. The work by Camp Memorials Officer Peter Keepman yielded some surprises. See page 5-6.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2024

CAMP ORDERS

JANUARY 2024

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON IS FEB. 3

This week is the DEADLINE for signing up for the 54th Annual Patriotic Luncheon, held by the Camp and Auxiliary 4.

Do not delay. Do it today. It features a fine buffet of food, prizes galore in the traditional \$1 fund-raising raffle, seeing all the historical ads in the printed program and – best of all – longtime Lincoln presenter Nic Bur will speak about the scene of 160 years ago: “The 1864 Presidential Election – Lincoln’s Other Struggle for Victory.”

The deadline for meal reservations is Jan. 26, which is FRIDAY.

Repeating: FRIDAY.

Contact Kent Peterson at kapeterson0681@gmail.com

The luncheon is Saturday, Feb. 3, at our longtime site of Alioto’s Restaurant, 3041 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa. Best to get there by noon for the best seating; we begin at 12:30.

Better yet, also come to the Department Mid-Winter Meeting, which begins at 9:30 a.m. You can meet Brothers from other Camps in the Milwaukee area and beyond, and hear how they, too, strive to honor the Boys in Blue – in ways similar and different from activities in Camp 1.



Abraham Lincoln (Nic Bur) gets a solemn escort at our Memorial Day ceremony last year. Bur will speak about Lincoln at the Patriotic Luncheon.

Continued on page 4

The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PDC Tom Brown will have the patriotic presentation.

'23 SAW ANOTHER RICH ASSORTMENT OF PRESENTATIONS



Brother Bill Seaman pays tribute at Wreaths Across America, and heralds in a new year, too.

Here are the Camp's patriotic presentations of 2023. The Camp received a richly varied education on topics both broad and specific.

January: How Milwaukee honors Lincoln's birthday, from Union Defender's Day to the Patriotic Luncheon.

February: The varied career of former Wisconsin Gov. Leonard J. Farwell, and how he raced to warn Vice President Andrew Johnson that Lincoln had been shot.

March: William H. Upham, soldier and Wisconsin governor. Plus coverage of how a victim of a huge Milwaukee disaster – the 1883 Newhall House fire – was a Civil War veteran.

April: Innovations and facts from the war.

May: The Army jacket – fatigue coat, sack coat, frock coat.

June: Thaddeus Lowe and the Balloon Corps.

July: Frederick C. Winkler, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and higher.

August: The 1943 death of a 38th Wisconsin vet in South Dakota – Col. Pier's Last Man?

September: Lesser-known facts about Gen. John A. Logan.

October: PCC David Howard works to verify statements made in the short obit of his ancestor.

November: The only full Chinese Union veteran of the war.

December: Where each phrase in the American's Creed comes from.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: SECOND HALF OF 38TH ARRIVES

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the January 2004 Camp Orders.

After spring 1864, when the 38th Wisconsin Infantry was authorized, there was a period when large bounties were suspended and there were few enlistments. Companies A, B, C and D (1st Battalion) had gone to the front with Lt. Col. C.K. Pier in May with scarcely any preparatory training.

Pier and the 1st Battalion soon took part in the battle of Cold Harbor and the siege of and assault on Petersburg. After Company E arrived in July, the battalion fought in the mine explosion, the battles of Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station and Poplar Springs Church. Of the battalion's 500 men, 31 were killed or died of wounds, and 51 were wounded. Three, including Pier, were wounded severely.

While Pier remained on duty, several of his officers were not as fortunate, creating a leadership crisis, common during the war. The regiment's major was discharged in September, due to disability. So was Company A's captain. The captain of Company D had resigned, as had the second lieutenant. Company E's captain had just arrived with his men, then quickly was killed in action; the first lieutenant was wounded. The captain of Company C soon was to be transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, presumably due to disability.

With the end of the growing season, men again began to enlist, encouraged by several presidential drafts ... men with names like Indian Jack, Green Bay John, Joseph Kah-keh-mehot and Kakasha filled the 38th's 2nd Battalion, composed of Companies F, G, H, I and K. The battalion departed Camp Randall on Sept. 2, leaving via Chicago over the Milwaukee & Northwestern Railroad.

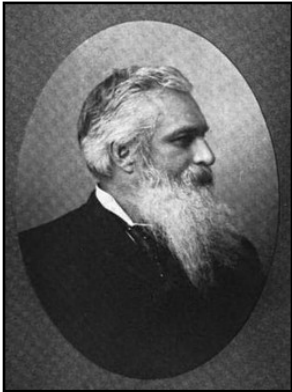
The day before the new group arrived, Pier and the 1st Battalion supported a battery of four guns. The 1st Brigade had broken and left the men of the 38th and 37th Wisconsin alone with the battery, and after hard fighting, they succeeded in protecting it until reinforcements arrived. The line was reformed, strengthened and further disaster was averted.

On Oct. 1, 1864, came the welcome arrival of 500 men of the 38th's new battalion, under Col. James Bintliff's command. This increased the regiment to a good size. Pier moved the 1st Battalion with the 1st Brigade against the enemy; Bintliff and the 2nd Battalion held the works. Then, under Bintliff's command, they remained encamped near Peeble's Farm, in the trenches before Petersburg. They engaged in drill, picket and fatigue duty.

From Military History of Wisconsin, by E.B. Quiner, Chicago 1866; Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion; Soldiers When They Go by Carol J. Mattern, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1981; and Wisconsin In the War of Rebellion by William DeVoss Love, Chicago. 1866



**WISCONSIN SUVCW
HISTORY TIDBITS
BY PCINC STEVE MICHAELS**



Herbert M. Enos

Wisconsin's first Sons camp was organized in Waukesha. That is because timing is everything.

The Sons of Veterans, USA, was founded on Nov. 20, 1881. In early 1882, Maj. A.P. Davis divided the country into five Grand Divisions. Gen. William J. Maskell of Chicago offered to assume command and organize the third Grand Division, which included Wisconsin.

On Sept. 2, 1882, Maskell visited Waukesha and requested the cooperation of the Grand Army's Department headquarters there in the selection of a soldier's son to act as Wisconsin's provisional division commander until enough Camps could be instituted to enable the order to elect its own officers.

The headquarters was there because the GAR's Wisconsin Department commander in 1882-83 was Col. Herbert M. Enos – of Waukesha.

A year later, Philip Cheek Jr. was elected GAR Wisconsin commander. He was from Baraboo. Two years later, James Davidson of Sparta was Department commander.

The first national patriotic instructor of the Sons was from Wisconsin.

The 1905 GAR National Encampment in Denver created the offices of Department and post patriotic instructors. Before that, there had been a national GAR patriotic instructor.

The Sons of Veterans, USA, followed suit with a patriotic instructor in 1906. That is when Rev. Walter J. Patton got the job and was called to become president of the Sons' Memorial University in Mason City, Iowa.

Rev. Patton was from Pennsylvania and came to Wisconsin in 1887. He was commander of Sheboygan's Carl Witte Camp #37 of the Sons in 1892. In 1894, he was appointed Wisconsin Division chaplain and in 1896, was elected Division commander. He then served as national chaplain for a few years.



W.J. Patton

There was a Sons Camp in Keshena, on the Menominee Reservation, following in the footsteps of the GAR post there.

GAR Post #261 had been organized in August 1889 (and lasted until 1933). It was the first post in the nation consisting entirely of Native Americans.

The Sons' Joseph LaMotte Camp #6 was chartered on June 13, 1901. Joseph LaMotte was a Menominee who served in Co. I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and was Post #261 commander when he died in 1896 at age 58.

The Camp was reorganized three times until it was finally disbanded on Dec. 31, 1944.

Leaders of the Sons were prominent in many veterans' organizations.

Lew McComb, Wisconsin Division commander of 1915-16, founded the state's first VFW post in January 1920 – Stoughton's Badger Post #328. He served as its first commander.

When he was 19, McComb had organized Stoughton's W.L. Vilas Camp #111 in September 1910. He served in World War I in the 32nd Division as a corporal. In the late 1920s, when a neighboring Camp was being organized, McComb established the Sons of the GAR in Madison and Stoughton, with himself as commander in chief. That lasted until 1936.

Capt. Otto F. Berner, Wisconsin Division commander of 1913-14, was active in the Wisconsin Reserve Officers Association, serving as a delegate to the national convention in 1929 and first vice president of the state organization in 1935.

Brig. Gen. Alvin Kuechenmeister, Wisconsin Division commander of 1957-58, was an honorary life commander of Milwaukee's Army Navy Union, president of the Red Arrow Club, a member of the Alonzo Cudworth American Legion Post, the VFW, and the Sojourners, a Masonic veterans' group.

Patriotic Luncheon – Continued from page 1

Bur / Lincoln has been part of our Memorial Day ceremony for many years, escorted in by guards from various Camps and the 29th Colored Infantry, Co. F. His topics in the ceremony range from the Gettysburg Address to various letters, and he patiently poses for photos with attendees.

Bur also was the speaker at the 2015 Patriotic Luncheon, with the topic of “Lincoln’s Leadership: A Lasting Legacy.”

As for the 1864 campaign, here is an edited overview from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1864_United_States_presidential_election

Despite some intra-party opposition from Salmon Chase and the Radical Republicans, Lincoln won his party’s nomination at the 1864 National Union National Convention. The Republicans and some Democrats had created

the National Union Party, especially to attract War Democrats.

Rather than re-nominate Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, the convention selected Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat, as Lincoln’s running mate.

The Democratic Party was divided between the Copperheads, who favored immediate peace with the Confederacy, and War Democrats. The Democratic National Convention nominated Gen. George McClellan, a War Democrat who had led the Army of the Potomac until being fired by Lincoln for ineffectiveness in the 1862 Peninsular Campaign.

But the party adopted a platform advocating peace with the Confederacy, which McClellan rejected. Despite his early fears of defeat, Lincoln won strong majorities in the popular and electoral vote, partly as a result of the recent Union victory at Atlanta. He took 55 per cent of the popular vote and easily defeated McClellan by a margin of 212 to 21 in the Electoral College.

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q:
What was bucking and gagging?

A: This was one of the many forms of punishment – the violator was forced to sit with a gag in his mouth, with knees raised and arms outstretched. A thin log would be passed under his knees and over the elbows, and hands and ankles would be tied so that he could not move for six to 12 hours. Other punishment was being made to stand on a barrel for hours on end, perhaps wearing a sign indicating the offense, or forced to march around wearing a barrel whose top and bottom had been knocked out. An artilleryman could be lashed to the spare wheel at the rear of the caisson, which sometimes was driven over rough roads to add to the prisoner’s discomfort. More at <https://www.archives-military-discipline> and <https://www.civilwar.com/history/soldier-life-85851/148556-discipline-in-the-civil-war.html>

FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS



1 – Kent Peterson 15 – Joe Fallon
1 – Grant Johnson

Camp Commander – Grant Johnson
grant.johnson@responsory.com

414-940-3113 or 262-432-0183

SVC – Michael Benton 414-962-3767

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

Dues renewal: If you have not yet renewed, the third notice is included in this newsletter. Hurry – the late fee begins at the end of the month.

Patriotic Luncheon: Feb. 3 in Wauwatosa. See the story on page 1.

Memorial Day: May 27 at Calvary Cemetery. A week or so before, we will be placing flags on the graves of veterans there. All hands will be needed.

TURNER HALL MEMORIAL HONORS 26 LOSSES

Most names are found to be from one company in 5th Wisconsin Infantry

The vast majority of the 26 names on the Civil War memorial at Turner Hall were in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, Company C, according to research by Peter Keepman, Camp memorials officer.

The wooden memorial to members of the German group lists death dates and sites, but not any unit, so the heavy dose of the 5th Infantry – all but three of the names – was a surprise.

Keepman took each name to the Wisconsin roster and then Find a Grave, where only a few of the men are listed, and to the Sons' national graves database. Those not in the databases are not recorded by researchers, or do not have known graves, even though several died in hospitals. That was another surprise. Others are in battlefield graves, or nearby, as unknowns.

Keepman's photos and summary of the memorial ran in the Camp Orders in September 2022, and he went back to work on it last summer for deeper research. Turner Hall is at 1040 Vel R. Phillips Ave. (N. 4th St.).

PCC Tom Mueller assisted in the substantial digging for this story, and Brother John Thielmann in translations.

The memorial's title is Zur Erinnerung, "In memory of the members of the gymnastics club (Turnverein) who remained in the fight against the rebellion."

"I take the word 'remained' to be another way of saying, 'Never came back,'" Thielmann says.

The notation Gest. is for Gestorben, which means died, Thielmann says – note that all with this notation were in the hospital. Gef. is for Gefallen, meaning killed in action. Note that all these names are followed by the name of a battle. Verwundet means wounded. "This is coupled with 'gestorben' for some men. They were wounded in battle, and then died some time, but not too long, after, Thielmann adds.



This memorial is on the broad stairway at Turner Hall in Milwaukee. Photo by Peter Keepman.

Here are the 26 names, in the chronological order they appear on the memorial, and the sites of their deaths. The vast majority the deaths listed came in Virginia. The men are privates unless otherwise noted. The "found" sentence is what Keepman determined for each.

Ziegler, Ph. – (the memorial abbreviates all first names, and this is how all the men are listed) May 5, 1862, Williamsburg. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C, first name is Phillip; killed in action. No burial found.

Schirmer, A., May 5, 1862, Williamsburg. Found to be in Reorganized 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Adolph. Found to

Continued on page 6

TURNER HALL MEN WERE KIA, MIA, DIED IN HOSPITALS

Continued from page 5

be buried at Yorktown (Va.) National Cemetery.

Kessinger, Carl, May 31, 1862, Williamsburg. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; rank was sergeant. Charles Kessinger died on that date at Fort Monroe, Va., from wounds. Found to be buried at Hampton (Va.) National Cemetery.

Muhlhauser, E., June 13, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; roster says an Adolph Muhlhauser died on June 14 of disease at Liberty Hall, Va. No burial found.

Mahler, Gust., June 15, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Gustav; died of disease at Liberty Hall, Va. No burial found.

Langhoff, Theod., June 20, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Theodore; died of disease at Liberty Hall, Va. No burial found.

Herzog, Gottfr., June 20, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Gottfried; died of disease in New York. No burial found.

Burrow, Wilh., Aug. 31, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Wilhelm; died of disease in Philadelphia. No burial found.

Rheingans, Heinr., Nov. 9, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Heinrich; died of disease, in Washington, D.C. No burial found.

Demuth, Franz, Nov. 28, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; died of disease in hospital in New York; found to be buried at Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Geisel, Ed., Dec. 7, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Edward; died of disease at Hagerstown, Md. Found to be buried at Antietam (Md.) National Cemetery.

Diestelhorst, H., May 2, 1863, Chancellorsville. Found to be in 26th Wis. Inf., Co. B; first name is Henry; killed in action. No burial found.

Metzel, Alex., July 20, 1863, Gettysburg. Found to be in 26th Wis. Inf., Co. B then C; first name is Alexander; sergeant; died of wounds from Gettysburg; buried at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee. His stone says Metzl.

Neustadl, N.E., Sept. 20, 1863, Chickamauga. Found to be in 24th Wis. Inf., Co. H; name is Nathan E. No burial found; memorial stone at Forest Home

Cemetery, Milwaukee.

Kessinger, Jos., Nov. 2, 1863, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Joseph; died of disease in West Philadelphia, Pa. Buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Kroning, Herrm., Dec. 4, 1863, Andersonville. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Herrman; corporal, missing in action at Mine Run, Va. No burial found.

Dilg, Louis, May 5, 1864, Battle of Wilderness. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C. No burial found.

Muller, L.F., May 10, 1864, Spotsylvania. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; name in roster is Louis F. Mueller; rank is first lieutenant. Wounded at 2nd Fredericksburg in May 1863; killed at Spotsylvania. No burial found.

Biebericher, Jac., May 10, 1864, Spotsylvania. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Jacob; corporal, MIA in roster. No burial found.

Fink, Engelh., May 10, 1864, Spotsylvania. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Engelhardt. MIA in roster. No burial found.

Wiesmann, Jac., May 26, 1864, Spotsylvania. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Jacob; sergeant; died in Washington, D.C., from wounds received at Spotsylvania. No burial found.

Meyer, Heinr., May 30, 1864, Wilderness. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Heinrich; died from wounds received on that date at Alexandria, Va. Found to be buried at First German Protestant Cemetery, Avondale, Ohio.

Muhlenhein, A., May 30, 1864, in Washington, D.C. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Adam; wounded at 2nd Fredericksburg, Va.; had transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on March 15, 1864. No burial found.

Poehl, Heinr., July 12, 1864, Winchester. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C, then in Reorganized Co. A; first name is Heinrich; killed in action. No burial found.

Loffler, Gust., April 6, 1865, Sailor's Creek. Found to be in Reorganized 5th Wis. Inf., Co. A; first name is Gustav; killed in action. No burial found.

Mayer, Carl H., April 21, 1865, Petersburg. Found to be in the Reorganized 5th Wis. Inf., Co. A.; First Lieutenant, listed as Charles, wounded at 2nd Fredericksburg, wounded again April 6, 1865, and died of those wounds at City Point, Va. Buried at City Point National Cemetery.



Pvt. Franz Demuth died of disease in New York, and is buried in Brooklyn. All tombstone photos from Find a Grave.



Pvt. Edward Geisel is buried at Antietam National Cemetery, dying of disease nearly three months after the battle there.



First Lt. Carl H. Mayer died of wounds and is buried at City Point National Cemetery in Virginia. His name is Charles in the Wisconsin roster.