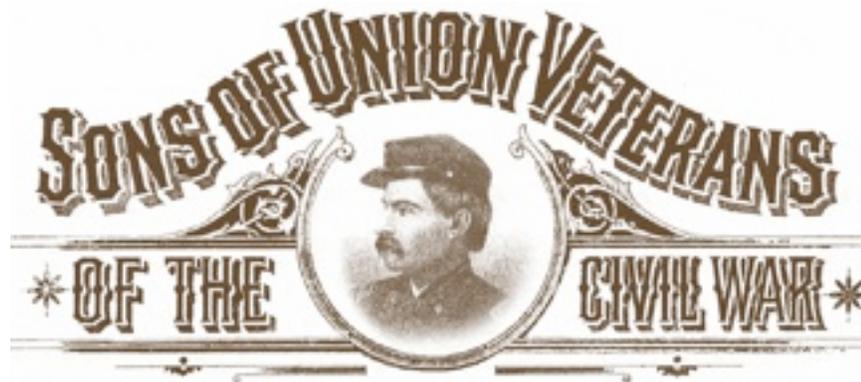


The story behind this tombstone in Darien, Conn., is one of youth and honored bravery. See the Trivia on page 4.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2023

## CAMP ORDERS

JULY 2023

**CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION**

Auxiliary 4 flag-bearers Danielle Michaels (left) and Lisa Avila led the Camp contingent in the Fourth of July Parade in the Humboldt Park neighborhood. Photo by Kent Peterson; more summer photos on page 4.



## ENDING 348 YEARS OF UNMARKED GRAVES

By Tom Mueller, PCC

Three Civil War soldiers who have been in unmarked graves for a total of 348 years are receiving tombstones, courtesy of the Camp and Auxiliary 4.

The graves at Forest Home Cemetery are the latest in a decade of sponsorship by the Camp and Auxiliary.

A dedication of the stones is being planned for 1:30 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 1.

Pvt. Martin Smith of the 49th Colored Infantry, Company F, was murdered by a family member in 1874. He is buried in Section B.

Cpl. Joseph Johan died in 1920, and Pvt. William H. Pawlett in 1927. Both were in Company K (and later G) of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and are buried in a family plot in Section 10; Jo-

*Continued on page 2*

**There is no Camp meeting in August, but all Brothers no doubt will be pursuing their various and many Civil War interests – and thus help fulfill the SUVCW missions. The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 13, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa.**

## Forest Home – *Continued from page 1*

han in grave 5 and Pawlett in grave 7. After the war, Johan married Pawlett's sister Ellen.

The three graves were found via the continuing work of Brother Tom Ludka and Marge Berres, coordinating with other researchers.

The Auxiliary funded Smith's stone last fall as a way of honoring the Camp for being named best in the nation by the SUVCW commander-in-chief. This spring, the Camp funded the Pawlett stone and the Auxiliary took Johan's. CC Grant Johnson briefly reported the funding of the brothers-in-law in the April newsletter.

Smith served from Oct. 3, 1864, to June 24, 1865. He enlisted as a substitute for Ernst Andre of Milwaukee, research by Ludka and Berres showed.

From January to May 1865, Smith "was assigned to extra duty as a nurse at U.S. General Hospital #3 at Vicksburg, Miss.," Berres says. "Later, when he got sick, he went to that hospital, from which he was mustered out due to illness."

His wife was Agnes, and her nephew, John Ewig, was convicted of Martin Smith's murder, Berres says.

"I found a reference to the incident regarding Martin Smith's murder in 'The Negro in a Midwest

Jan Van Rens, executive director at Forest Home Cemetery, retired at the end of May after about a decade in that role. We bade her a fond farewell after so many years of close cooperation, including our historical marker in 2016.



Frontier City – Milwaukee 1835-1870' written as a master's thesis in 1968 by William J. Vollmar," she adds.

The 49th Colored was organized March 11, 1864, from the 11th Louisiana Infantry (a unit of those of African descent). The 49th had post and garrison duty at Vicksburg and various points in the Department of Mississippi until being mustered out on March 27, 1866.

Pawlett and Johan both were from Port Washington. They served almost-identical periods – Johan starting on Oct. 5, 1861, and Pawlett Oct. 14. They each began in Company K and each was put in Company G around November 1862. Johan was mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, when his enlistment term ended, and Pawlett on Dec. 20 of that year.

## REMEMBERING COL. PIER: FIRST TASTE OF REUNIONS

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

Most of our readers are familiar with the highly successful 1880 Soldiers & Sailors Reunion held in Milwaukee, and C.K. Pier's role in organizing the pivotal event. About 40,000 gathered.

But few are aware of a reunion held four years earlier in Milwaukee – despite rainy weather, the event on Sept. 13-14, 1876, attracted about 400 ex-soldiers and sailors.

Neither reunion had much to do with the Grand Army of the Republic. In fact, before 1880, only 10 GAR posts had been chartered in Wisconsin. Although there were posts in Berlin, Omro and Oshkosh, there was nothing in Fond du Lac, where Pier lived.

At that time, most veterans did not belong to the GAR. Latent interest in veterans' benefits, patriotic work and reviewing war experiences had yet to be fully realized. So inconsequential was the GAR that the 1876 reunion organizers elected to form a separate, permanent officer structure for the event.

Pier's rising star in the GAR and his involvement in politics and veterans affairs can be traced to attending this early reunion. In March 1876, he had been appointed trustee of the Soldiers Orphans Home in Madison. But the home was closing soon and Pier's assignment was of little consequence.

However, this was his first appearance at a reunion, which was widely covered in the newspapers. The 35-year-old Pier was the de facto leader of a large delegation of vets from Fond du Lac coming to the Milwaukee event overnight and in the middle of a rain shower ... and this was news. His youth, enthusiasm, politics and genial speech made him attractive. Col. Pier's popularity soon would rival that of higher-ranking officers from his town, who also attended that reunion: Maj. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton and Gen. Edward S. Bragg.

Pier observed, networked and learned from his experience at the 1876 Soldiers & Sailors Reunion. And four years later, he organized the huge reunion ... a gathering that is generally considered responsible for the rebirth of the GAR.

*From History of Milwaukee, by Flower, 1881; and Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 14 and 15, 1876*



# FREDERICK C. WINKLER

BY PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR PAUL  
EILBES



Our subject was a businessman, civic leader, abolitionist, a Republican politician, Civil War hero and German immigrant. While much of that description could fit about one-third of Milwaukee in the 1860s, I'm happy to narrow this down a bit.

Frederick Charles (or Carl) Winkler was born in Bremen, in the German Confederation, on March 15, 1838. His father, Carl Winkler, came to Milwaukee 1842, and Frederick and his mother, Elizabeth, followed in 1844.

Frederick began to study law at age 18. He also was teaching school in the winters in order to have an income. Admitted to the bar in 1859, he practiced law in Milwaukee until 1862. Winkler also became a fervent abolitionist, campaigning for Lincoln in the 1860 presidential election.

In response to the many calls for volunteers, he closed his practice and began recruiting a company. The unit mustered in as Company B, 26<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry in 1862, with Winkler elected as captain. The regiment was assigned to the XI Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The 26<sup>th</sup> served in the East from the battle of Fredericksburg through the Gettysburg Campaign. For most of this time, Winkler was detached from field service, serving as a judge advocate and aide to Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, then being assigned to the staff of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz.

On the first day of Gettysburg, Winkler left Schurz's staff to take command of the 26<sup>th</sup> because all the regiment's field officers were wounded or otherwise out of action. Winkler served well as commander of the 26<sup>th</sup>, ultimately being promoted to major and lieutenant colonel.

Winkler and the 26<sup>th</sup> served in the XI and then XX Corps for the rest of the war, including the Battle of Chattanooga, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea and the Carolina Campaign. After the Battle of Peachtree Creek outside Atlanta, Winkler and the 26<sup>th</sup> received a commendation in the report of the brigade commander.

In the winter of 1863-'64, Gen. Schurz asked Winkler to serve as his defense counsel for a court of inquiry. Gen. Joseph Hooker had indicated that Schurz and his command had not followed orders

during the night battle at Wauhatchie along the Tennessee-Georgia state line. Through Winkler's efforts, Schurz's version of events was proven and the charges were dropped.

On June 15, 1865, Winkler received a brevet promotion to brigadier general for meritorious service.



Frederick C. Winkler led the 26th Wisconsin Infantry at Gettysburg, sent back – on an emergency basis – to his original unit from a staff role in XI Corps.

He returned to Milwaukee and his law practice. He was one of the most prominent attorneys in the city at the time, and his firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Botum and Vilas was known as the "Honest Five." Winkler became president of the State Bar Association and vice president of the American Bar Association, and was involved in the 1916 creation of the Legal Aid Society.

In 1898, Winkler was named a trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and served for 23 years.

In the political arena, Winkler in 1869 became a member of the Republican State Central Committee, was elected a State Assemblyman in 1871, and twice was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, in 1872 and 1892. Winkler also served as a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1880 and 1892.

Winkler was a member and officer of numerous clubs and associations, including the GAR, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Association.

In 1891, Winkler, along with two others, organized the Deutscher Club, to provide for German-American dialog and understanding during another wave of immigration. The club met at the Old Opera House (near the current Pabst Theater) until an 1894 fire caused extensive damage, bringing the possibility of disbanding the club.

Winkler, once again showing leadership, headed west on Grand Avenue to the empty Mitchell mansion. He offered \$100,000 for the building that became the new home of the Deutscher Club. As the Wisconsin Club (the name having changed in the anti-German ferment of World War I), it is a familiar name today.

Winkler died on March 22, 1921, in Los Angeles, Calif. He is buried in Milwaukee at Forest Home Cemetery, in Section 33.

The Camp's table and display board drew a steady stream of visitors at the Civil War Encampment at Old Falls Village earlier this month. So did the Auxiliary's table and canned goods. Photos by Kent Peterson and Tom Mueller

## Displays and chats in Menomonee Falls



### CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

**Q:** Was there a minimum age to earn the Medal of Honor?

**A:** Age had nothing to do with it. Oscar E. Peck earned the MOH at age 13 or 14 – he was born in 1848, and on April 24, 1862, he was serving as a second class boy on the USS Varuna, a screw steamer. At the Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip near New Orleans, the Varuna was rammed twice by a Confederate ship and eventually sank. Peck, a powder boy, “served gallantly,” throughout the close-range fight, the medal citation said. Seven other sailors on the Varuna earned the MOH, too. Peck died in 1906. The Navy had powder boys because they were small and thus could move quickly and easily, carrying gunpowder to guns and cannons during battle. More at [https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/PDFs/Education/Powder\\_Monkeys\\_in\\_the\\_Civil\\_War.pdf](https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/PDFs/Education/Powder_Monkeys_in_the_Civil_War.pdf) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS\\_Varuna\\_\(1861\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Varuna_(1861))

### AUGUST BIRTHDAYS



- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 3 – Tom Ludka     | 20 – John Thielmann |
| 11 – Bill Liebert | 23 – Bruce Nason    |
|                   | 28 – Rich Beggs     |

**Camp Commander – Grant Johnson**  
[grant.johnson@responsory.com](mailto:grant.johnson@responsory.com)

414-940-3113 or 262-432-0183

SVC – Joe Fallon [jf1776@yahoo.com](mailto: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](mailto:thewisconsin3800@gmail.com) Your Banner is not forwarded by the Postal Service, so you need to report a new address to us.

### COMING UP

#### July 28-30 (this weekend):

At German Fest, Herr Brother John Thielmann and several from the Camp will display artifacts and talk about the Deutsch soldiers in the Civil War. Visit the tables in the cultural tent.

**July 29:** South Milwaukee Heritage Days parade, 11 a.m. Come and cheer your Brothers and Auxiliary.

**Aug. 3-6:** The 142nd National Encampment, in Nashua, N.H. The Camp has multiple delegates.

# WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

— A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



Verhaalen's home still stands today. Collins provides this text from the Village of Saukville Historic Walking Tour brochure: "Built c. 1867 next to a corner blacksmith shop by George Verhaalen, a Civil War veteran. The front of the house originally had a high flat-topped parapet wall. In 1910, the house was connected to a cigar shop and run by George's wife (Maria nee Brenner) and his son Peter until the early 1930s. An 1874 advertisement listed George Verhaalen as a manufacturer of 'Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs. General Blacksmithing and Fancy Horse Shoeing.'" Photo from Wisconsin Historical Society at <https://wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Property/HI13573>

## **BROTHER DEAN COLLINS' ANCESTOR: PVT. GEORGE VERHALEN**

Was in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry, Company K.

Was from Oak Creek; name is Verhaalen on tombstone and Verhaalen in roster.

Mustered in on Aug. 21, 1862.

Wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Ga., on Sept. 20, 1863. Escaped at some point, and made it back to Union lines on June 10, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn. Then was detailed to the Ambulance Corps.

Mustered out with the rest of the 24th Wisconsin on June 10, 1865.

The 24th first fought at Perryville, Ky., on Oct. 8, 1862; and Stones River, Tenn., at the end of the year and first days of 1863. It was in the Middle Tennessee (or Tullahoma) Campaign June 23 to July 7, then Chickamauga.

See <http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unregst/unwiinf2.htm#24thin>

Also see at <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/quiner/id/16582/> This is from E.B. Quiner's comprehensive 1886 history of Wisconsin in the war. It says the 24th had 36 missing at Chickamauga, "mostly taken prisoners."

Born April 14, 1842.

Died July 10, 1879, at age 37

Buried at St. Mary's Cemetery in Saukville.

**A total of 38 Oak Creek men were in Company K of the 24th Wisconsin.**