

*We're
on video*

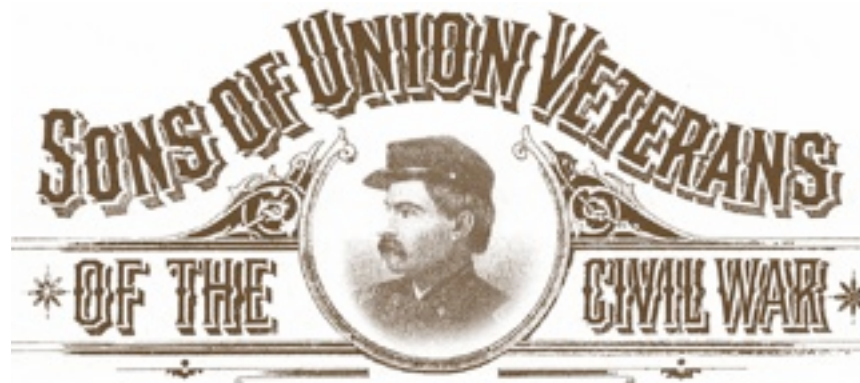
The Camp has put the first-ever video clips on its Facebook page.

See them at www.facebook.com/CKPierBadger

Scroll down a couple items, and you can watch Taps during our May 22 event at Wood National Cemetery, and the family placing flowers.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW

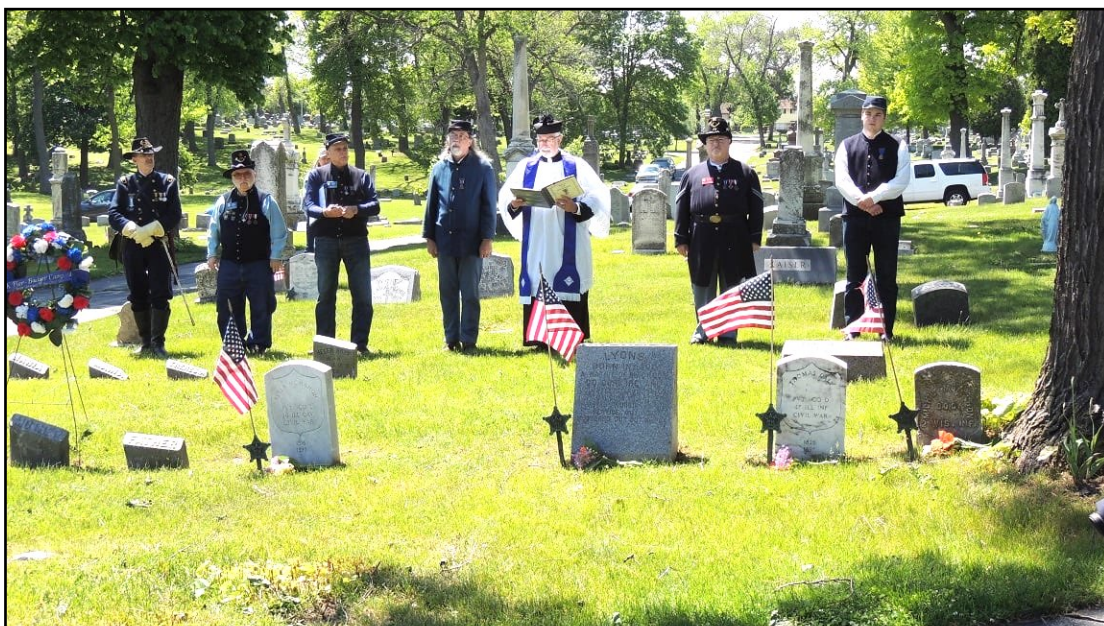


C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2021

CAMP ORDERS

JUNE 2021



A PICTURE-PERFECT RETURN TO EVENTS

The event still had to be COVID-private, but the Camp, Auxiliary and other Brothers turned out in force for our May 30 commemoration at Calvary Cemetery. The Honor Guard had nine rifles, thanks to help from Camps 15 and 4. The First Brigade Band played. Afterwards, Clifford Howard was initiated into the Order, escorted by PCC David Howard, his grandfather. Photos by Danielle Michaels and Tom Mueller. More photos of activities on pages 2 and 4.



The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, July 14, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PCC David Howard will make the patriotic presentation.

More scenes from May 30 honors



Auxiliary President Toni Howard decorates graves in a central point of the event.



The First Brigade Band volunteered to play on May 30. Featured at left are Lowell Ferris of cymbals / bells and, at right, DeWayne Roberson, associate bandmaster.



REMEMBERING COL. PIER: THE STORIES OF HIS SISTERS

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

Colwert K. Pier's early relationship with his siblings probably was the same as most others, past and present: alternating between affection and antagonism.

Growing into adulthood, Pier's attitude certainly changed and matured. His three sisters had established their own lives, doing well for themselves, despite some personal setbacks.

Anna P., born in December 1832, had taught young Colwert his letters. In the mid-1850s, she married John W. Carpenter, a grocer. Their year-old son, Edward, died in 1857. During the Civil War, Carpenter, along with Anna's father, contracted to supply troops with rations while they were at Fond du Lac's Camp Hamilton. His brother, Charles, served with Colwert in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry and later was captain under him in the 38th Wisconsin. After the financial depression of the mid-1870s, John left the grocery business for insurance sales and then moved his family to Pine River in Waushara County.

Ruth Raymond was four weeks old when the family arrived in Fond du Lac in March 1837. She married Edwin A. Brown in November 1853. He became town clerk and, when war broke out, helped organize Co. E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry. He was captain of the company when he was killed at Antietam in September 1862. Besides Ruth, he left two sons and a daughter; one son died 10 years later, at age 16. In 1876, Ruth remarried an English widower with three grown children. She was 39; he was 67 and lived another three years. Ruth was a charter member and first president of the E.A. Brown Woman's Relief Corps when it was organized in 1886. She served as president two different times for four years.

Carrie S., Colwert's twin sister, was born June 7, 1841, and was the first white girl born in Fond du Lac County. In January 1865, she married Hamilton R. Skinner, a local grain dealer.

From Fond du Lac Commonwealth Newspaper Genealogical Items Extracted Jan. 1863-Dec. 1870, by Sally Powers Albertz 1988; Portrait & Biological Album of Green Lake, Marquette & Waushara Counties, Wis., Acme Publishing Co., Chicago 1890; The Business History of Fond du Lac, by A.T. Glazer, Haber Printing Co., Fond du Lac 1905; and The History of Fond du Lac County, Wis., Western Historical Company, Chicago 1880



BURNSIDE CARBINE

COMPILED BY PDC TOM BROWN



A decade before his short rule as commander of the Army of the Potomac, Ambrose Burnside designed and patented a carbine that would be widely used in the Civil War.

Burnside was an 1847 West Point grad, and six years later resigned his commission in the Army to devote himself to full-time work on the weapon.

The Burnside carbine was patented in 1855. It was produced by Bristol Firearms Co. and the Burnside Rifle Co.

In 1857, the Burnside won a competition at West Point against 17 other carbine designs. Despite this, few of the carbines were immediately purchased by the government, but this changed with the outbreak of the war, when more than 55,000 were ordered for use by Union cavalrymen.

This made it the third-most-popular carbine of the war – the Sharps and Spencer carbines were more widely used.

The unit cost of the Burnside was \$38.50. It was produced from 1858-'70, with more than 100,000 manufactured. It weighed seven pounds and was 39.5 inches long.

The carbine used a special brass cartridge that also was invented by Burnside. Pressing the weapon's two trigger guards opened the breech lock and allowed the user to insert a cartridge into the chamber. When the trigger was pulled, the hammer struck a percussion cap and caused a spark; a hole in the base of the cartridge exposed the black powder to this spark. The unique cone-shaped cartridge sealed the joint between the barrel and the breech.

Most other breech-loaders of the day tended to leak hot gas when fired, but Burnside's design eliminated this problem.

But a common complaint by users was that the unusually shaped cartridge sometimes became stuck in the breech after firing.

The Burnside was a .54 caliber and had a muzzle velocity of 950 ft/second, with an effective range of 200 yards.

On the basis of ordnance returns and ammunition requisitions, it has been estimated that 43 Union cavalry regiments were using the Burnside during 1863-'64, and seven Confederate cavalry units were at least partially armed with the weapon during the same period.

Five different models were produced. Production was discontinued toward the end of the war,



Here is a look at the distinctive breech lock, along with the cone-shaped cartridge that Ambrose Burnside also invented.



when the Burnside Rifle Co. was given a contract to make Spencer carbines instead.

Burnside was a poor military officer (and not too proud to deny it), but rose through the ranks partly because of his carbine was so well-known. He was

pressured by President Lincoln several times to take command of the Union Army of the Potomac but repeatedly declined, saying "I was not competent to command such a large army as this."

He eventually did accept command, on Nov. 7, 1862; then led the Army of the Potomac to defeat at the Battle of Fredericksburg a month later. The battle and the subsequent abortive offensive left Burnside's officers complaining loudly to the White House and the War Department that he was incompetent.

He also preformed poorly at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, and a court of inquiry blamed him for the Union failure at the Battle of the Crater, though the blame was later lifted. Lincoln replaced him on Jan. 26, 1863.

Patriotic helpers

Ruby Scheuing, left, and her sister, Jane, help the Camp and Auxiliary place flags at Calvary Cemetery a week before Memorial Day.



Service anniversaries for 2021

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

- 15 years – James Cook
- 15 years – Mikko Lagunero
- 10 years – Jeremy Brown
- 10 years – Skylar Brown
- 10 years – Billy Cole

CIVIL WAR

TRIVIA

A: What was the agency U.S. Military Rail Roads?

Q: In January 1862, Congress authorized President Lincoln to seize control of railroads and telegraphs for military use. Operations were entrusted to this new War Department agency, led by Daniel C. McCallum, former general superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad. At first, the system consisted only of seven miles of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad; by war's end it controlled a network of more than 2,000 miles of railroads and captured Southern rail lines. More at http://www.learningabe.info/Military_Railroad.html and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_McCallum

AUGUST BIRTHDAYS

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



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
Your Banner is not forwarded by the Postal Service,
so you need to report a new address to us.**

COMING UP

Here is a reminder of activities in the next few weeks.

– July 17-18: We will again have tables at the Civil War Encampment in Menomonee Falls. From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the first day, a Saturday, and to 4 p.m. Sunday. This at Old Falls Village, located at Pilgrim Road and County Line Q Rd. Go north from the freeway.

– July 24: The South Milwaukee parade, which pays, is 11 a.m.