



At reunions, C.K. Pier and his colleagues in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry (3 months) wore this badge for "Wisconsin Minute Men of '61." See the monthly Remembering Col. Pier on page 2.



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2022

CAMP ORDERS

JUNE 2022

THREE-TIME WINNER OF THE NATIONAL MARSHALL HOPE NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

NEW TWISTS ON OUR GRAND WORK



The Polish minister of education and science, Przemyslaw Czarnek, led a delegation to Memorial Day, where Chaplain Dean Collins gave him a run-down on the commemoration. The group was in Milwaukee to learn about municipal government. "They don't have anything like our Memorial Day in Poland," Collins says. More event photos inside.



Recent weeks have marked new highs for the Camp, from a Polish government delegation visiting Memorial Day to Department Meritorious Service awards. Brother Peter Keepman, Camp memorials officer, was honored for cataloging a dozen memorials, historical markers, etc., finding some that we never had noticed before. His report ran 19 pages. PDC Kent Peterson and PCC Tom Mueller also received Meritorious Service Awards for their Department work.

The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, July 13, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PCC David Howard will have the patriotic presentation.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SUVCW

CONFEDERATE GRAVES ARE ALL OVER THE STATE

By Tom Mueller, PCC
Department GRO

This story is a grand review of known Wisconsin Confederate graves, putting them permanently in the Wisconsin Sons' annals.

The Camp Orders reported in April that under a Sons national policy, they have been removed from the SUVCW national database and sent to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. That group will check all and post them at its own pace. It is at <https://cgr.scv.org>

The Wisconsin transfers do not include soldiers who spent time in both the Confederate and Union service and are buried with Union stones or private markers.

Here is the roll call of removed entries:

Barron County: Jonas Manhein, private stone, Nora Cemetery in Rice Lake.

Clark: William Waterman, private stone, Grant Cemetery at Granton.

Dane: 139, all with Confederate stones, at Confederate Rest at Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison; all died as prisoners at Camp Randall in 1862. See <https://www.findagrave.com/virtual-cemetery/126578>

Dodge: Ed Garvin, Confederate stone, St. Malachy Cemetery in Horicon.

Douglas: Emanuel Miller, Union-type stone that says 42nd North Carolina Infantry, Greenwood Cemetery in Superior. That was a rebel unit, but it could be a typo. Or, possibly, a Confederate box never got checked when ordering a stone and so it came out Union.

Dunn: Joseph Newton Walls, Confederate stone in Hill Grove Cemetery at Colfax in Dunn County.

Forest: This county has four – William Chaney (ancestor of our Brother Vince Barker), Confederate stone at Crandon Lakeside Cemetery in Crandon; William Sparks, Confederate and



The grave of Confederate Ed Garvin is in Horicon in Dodge County. Find a Grave photo.

private stones at Nashville Town Cemetery at Nashville; Elsey Spencer, private stone at Laona Cemetery in Laona; and James Tackett, Confederate stone at Lakeview Cemetery at Alvin.

Green: William Larmer, private stone at Hillcrest Cemetery at Albany.

Green Lake: Josiah Ward, Confederate and private stones at Oakwood Cemetery at Berlin, and David Gillies, Confederate stone in same cemetery.

Kenosha: William McDoniel, Confederate and private stones at Green Ridge Cemetery in Kenosha.

Kewaunee: Ferdinand Haegers, private stone, St. Martin's Cemetery at Tonet.

Manitowoc: Emanuel Hollander, private stone, Evergreen Cemetery in Manitowoc

Pierce: Michael Morrissey, private stone, St. Joseph's Cemetery at Prescott.

Polk: John Martin, private stone, Wolf Creek Cemetery at Wolf Creek.

Richland: Michael McDonough, private stone, St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Richland

Center (his unit was 1st Arkansas Infantry; each side had such a unit. Case was logged by longtime GRO Virgil Matz), and James Yancey, private stone, Richland Center Cemetery in Richland Center.

Rock: Byron Long, private stone, Fassett Cemetery in Edgerton, and Alexander Jack, private stone, Milton Cemetery in Milton.

St. Croix: Charles Rice, Confederate stone, Willow River Cemetery at Hudson.

Sauk: Joseph Needles, private stone, Greenwood Cemetery, Reedsburg (entered by Virgil Matz but with no unit and with CSA flagholder).

Sawyer: James Hause, "Virginia volunteer ... ammunition wagon driver" engraved on private stone at Windfall Cemetery, at Exeland.

Waupaca: William Henry Barrington, Confederate stone, Crystal Lake Cemetery at Rural, and Thomas Parker, Confederate and private stones, Iola Riverside Community Cemetery in Iola.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: VETS OF HIS 1861 UNIT

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the June 2002 Camp Orders.

Each year since the close of the war, the 1st Wisconsin Infantry (3 months) reportedly held a reunion in Milwaukee. However, it was not until 1891 that these meetings were documented. C.K. Pier was elected secretary and historian, and was re-elected at least once.

The 1st Wisconsin vets chose July 2, the anniversary of the Battle of Falling Waters, Va., as the day of the reunion. Capt. Pius Dreher, late of Company D and the association's treasurer, was the owner and proprietor of Milwaukee Garden, the city's three-acre resort. He provided the food, dining hall and hospitality at no cost (July 2 was also Dreher's birthday). Established in 1850, Dreher's Milwaukee Garden was located between 14th and 15th Streets and between State and Prairie (Highland).

After the close of the brief business meeting, the afternoon was devoted to sociability. Speeches were made by Pier and several others, talking feelingly of the comrades whose chairs were now vacant. A sad memento of the regiment's first battle occupied a conspicuous

Continued on page 4



BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S.C.:

WAS IT A WAR CRIME?



At the Camp's June meeting, Chaplain Dean Collins presented this piece from <https://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/03/10/was-the-burning-of-columbia-s-c-a-war-crime/> It is by Thom Bassett and utilizes multiple published works.

When Gen. William T. Sherman's troops left Columbia, S.C., on the morning of Feb. 20, 1865, about a third of it lay in ashes behind them, with thousands left homeless.

Within weeks, Southerners had begun to publish what they considered evidence of an orchestrated Northern atrocity. Ten years later, the dispute remained so sharp that Sherman felt it necessary to defend himself in his memoirs by accusing Confederates of setting the city on fire themselves. Even today, many neo-Confederate websites argue that the burning of Columbia was a Union war crime.

The truth is different: Columbia burned during the night of Feb. 17-18, 1865, but not directly because of command decisions by either the Confederate or Union generals ostensibly in control. While the Northern generals deserve some blame, the burning of the South Carolina capital was a result of confusion, misjudgment and simple bad luck. It was, in sum, an accident of war.

In early January, Sherman, encamped at Savannah, Ga., decided to take Columbia during his planned march through the Carolinas. After sweeping aside the token resistance met along the way, Sherman's troops arrived at the southern edge of Columbia on Feb. 17.

What the soldiers found was a city almost ideally situated to burn. Columbia was bursting with highly flammable bales of cotton. Its location made it ideal for cotton trading and transport, and overproduction during the war as well as the Union blockade resulted in tremendous amounts of cotton being stored in all available warehouses, basements and empty buildings.

To keep the cotton out of Union hands, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, who headed the defense of Columbia, had ordered on Feb. 14 that the stored cotton be taken outside the city and burned. But there was too much to move by carriage, so the Confederate officer in charge of the operation decided to move the bales into city streets, to be burned there. His order was published in Columbia's newspapers on Feb. 15.

Early on Feb. 17, mere hours before Union soldiers entered Columbia, Beauregard's subordinate Wade Hampton persuaded him to reverse the order,

out of concern that the flames of burning cotton in the streets might spread throughout the city. Around 7 a.m. Hampton issued an order not to fire the cotton, but it was too late. Before any Union soldiers entered the city, cotton already was burning.

It is not clear whether these fires were started by looters in a city where order had dissolved, by soldiers following Beauregard's order or by Union shelling.

But the Union forces were not the greatest threat. Since before dawn on the 17th, a strong wind had blown into the city. Around noon, Sherman rode down Richardson Street and took note of the scene: Cotton bales were torn open. The wind had scattered the cotton thickly, catching it on buildings and tree branches. Sherman remarked that the result was like a Northern snowstorm.

Still, by mid-afternoon, relative calm had returned. Union guards had been posted at major intersections, and Sherman told the mayor that the burning of war-related buildings would be delayed because of the high winds. As evening came on, though, the situation quickly deteriorated. Encamped troops had been straggling back into Columbia, seeking amusement and easily available alcohol. Both soldiers and citizens were getting drunk and rowdy.

Several more fires broke out in the city, with no definite cause. Arson cannot be ruled out, but neither can the possibility of inadequately extinguished cotton bales from earlier in the day, brought back to life by the wind that by now approached gale strength.

The tipping point came around 8 p.m., when a fire started on Richardson Street. There is no conclusive evidence of how it began, but it roared for several hours and caused most of Columbia's destruction. The fire ended only because the wind ended around 3 a.m., allowing firefighting efforts to finally succeed.

The command decisions from Sherman on down demonstrate at least the intention to act in accordance with the rules of war, even if they lost control of some of their men. But Southerners also contributed to the destruction – black and white Columbians looted, rioted and committed arson. And they plied Union troops with whiskey.

The least acceptable truth for everyone, it seems, is that even in a war where tremendous force had been concentrated and applied with often masterful skill for almost four years, sometimes the terrible destructive power of war was out of everyone's control.

Pier's 1861 vet pals – Continued from page 2

space – the knapsack and cap of George C. Drake, the first Wisconsin soldier killed in the war, at Falling Waters. They were wrapped in a starry flag. Army songs were sung and Zeitz's band played marching tunes.

In later years, the hall was handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes. An army tent was set up in one end, before which a guard paced his beat. A number of old-time banners hung above the tent. The name and number of the regiment, in red and white roses, were placed in front of it.

In the evening, a program was held at the Wolcott Post Hall. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, association president, presided over many interesting speeches, not of the usual campfire order, but of instructive and suggestive thoughts. One of these, entitled "The Veterans' Sons,"

was given by a member of C.K. Pier Camp #35.

Using the letters that he wrote to the Fond du Lac Reporter from the front 30 years earlier, Pier wrote a detailed history of the regiment. This was published in the Milwaukee Sentinel. Through his efforts, many 1st Wisconsin men were located, invited to reunions, and a current roster was compiled.

The 1st Wisconsin decided to hold a reunion as long as 10 members still survived. In 1892, the organization's name was changed to "Wisconsin Minute Men of '61" and a badge was adopted in accordance with a national organization of minute men.

From Milwaukee Sentinel, July 3, 1891; June 26, 1892; July 2-3, 1892; July 3, 1893

CinC Michael A. Paquette has ordered that this statement appear on the official programs for all SUVCW events, ceremonies and meetings, and on any SUVCW website homepage and photo galleries:

"Individuals attending events hosted by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, by virtue of their attendance, agree to the usage of their likeness in the Banner, any Camp or Department Newsletter, any SUVCW website and/or on any SUVCW social media outlet, promotional brochures, or any other SUVCW material."

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: What did future Supreme Court giant Oliver Wendell Holmes do in the war?

A: During his senior year of college, Holmes enlisted in the Massachusetts militia, then, with his father's help, became a first lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts Infantry. He was wounded in the Battles of Ball's Bluff, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and had a near-fatal case of dysentery. Holmes served to 1864. He was on the court from 1902 to 1932 and died in 1935, two days before he would have turned 96. More at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Wendell_Holmes_Jr.#Civil_War

JULY BIRTHDAYS

- 2 – Steve Michaels
- 9 – Patrick Fallon
- 12 – Clifford Howard Jr.
- 14 – Ron Washburn
- 16 – Tom Brown



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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 when doing 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

The summer calendar offers a rich mixture of appearances:

July 4: Humboldt Park parade in Milwaukee, 9 a.m.

July 10: The Camp will make a series of presentations at the Oak Creek Historical Society at 2 p.m., along with a brief service honoring the eight deaths from the township in the 35th Wisconsin Infantry, all of disease and all in 1864.

July 16-17: Civil War Encampment at Old Falls Village in Menomonee Falls. Starts at 10 a.m. each day. At Pilgrim Road and County Line Road. Go north from the freeway.



Busy, busy, busy in honoring our ancestors

New DC Robert Koen-
ecke, new JVC Pat Fallon
(on his right in flowered
shirt), a PCC of Camp 1,
and the other officers are
sworn in at the Department
Encampment in Madison.
CinC Michael A. Paquette
did the honors.



Auxiliary 4 unveiled
some new hoop skirts
on Memorial Day, and
the main speaker was
Dan Buttery, president
and CEO of the Mil-
waukee County War
Memorial Center.

Sons galore gathered on May 29 for the rededication of the Col.
Hans Heg statue in Madison, toppled by rioters two years ago.



The Camp had the hon-
or of placing the final
flags in the Field of
Flags at the War Memo-
rial Center, which this
year honored the
12,301 from Wisconsin
lost in the Civil War.
And we helped the Mil-
waukee Civil War Round-
table and Daughters of
the American Revolu-
tion dedicate a tomb-
stone they funded at
Forest Home Cemetery.



Photos here and on page
1 by Kent Peterson, Paul
Eilbes, Steve Michaels
and Tom Mueller

WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

— A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



BROTHER BRUCE NASON'S ANCESTOR: DANIEL P. NASON

Was a private in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, Company F.

Was from Menekaunee in Marinette County and enlisted on Sept. 10, 1862, at age 37.

Mustered out on July 16, 1865.

Was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., on July 21, 1864.

In Nason's time, the 12th fought at Champion Hill, Miss., was in the siege of Vicksburg, and in several battles in the Atlanta campaign. Then Nason was in the March to the Sea and the Carolinas campaign, and at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman at Bennett Place at Durham, N.C., on April 26, 1865. Nason marched in the Grand Review in Washington, D.C., on May 24.

See <http://civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unwiinf1.htm#12thinf>

Born July 27, 1825.

Died June 8, 1902.

Buried at Riverside Cemetery in Menominee, Mich.

The Twelfth, in fifteen minutes, out of less than 600 men engaged, lost one hundred and thirty-four, killed or wounded, and captured more small arms than it had men engaged, many of them loaded and capped. Five color bearers were shot, and the two flag staffs were shot off.

WOUNDED.— *Company A*—Sergeant A. McKee, Privates J. Caniff, M. Denham, J. Carothers, M. E. Lyness, A. F. Ottman, Francis Barrett, A. Barrett, J. M. Collum, W. A. Burnett, N. K. Hammer and A. N. Ollu. *Company B*—First Sergeant J. Miles, Privates J. Stutleburg, L. L. Townsend, G. Felght, H. P. Ballard, Hiram Hawkins, S. G. Davis, J. Dodge, J. Carstetter, C. Carnes, L. Seeley and W. F. Sanborn. *Company C*—Captain F. Wilson, Privates J. Slater, P. Clemmens, M. Rawdon, M. Oleson, Ole Oleson, J. Laird, W. B. Pine and Thomas M. Goldsworthy. *Company D*—Corporal G. R. Holt, Privates E. Callahan, J. Holt, W. Ebert, P. B. Gibson, W. W. Myers, C. C. Smith, J. M. Wheeler, D. J. Sullivan and R. F. Marsden. *Company E*—Captain J. Gillespie, Sergeants H. W. Stutson and M. Griffin, Privates M. Clement, J. Camp, E. M. Terrell, W. L. Mosher, O. Wright, H. W. Rood and J. Lawsha. *Company F*—Sergeants L. Turner and J. Pease, Privates D. Brunette, W. P. Jones, D. P. Nason, J. Dish, R. Arsens, J. Ward, B. B. Barker, A. F. Buck, D. D. Richardson, C. Hefdenworth, M. Oliver and W. Luck. *Company G*—Sergeant G. I. Lang. *Company H*—Privates M. Jones, J. Cox, R. Roe, M. Jarvey, J. A. Jackson, D. J. Hubbard, J. Dunlap, Dickenson and J. Warren. *Company I*—Corp. D. B. Summers,

Nason is on the list of wounded at Atlanta on page 583 of E.B. Quiner's 1866 "Military History of Wisconsin." See <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/quiner/id/16442/rec/41>