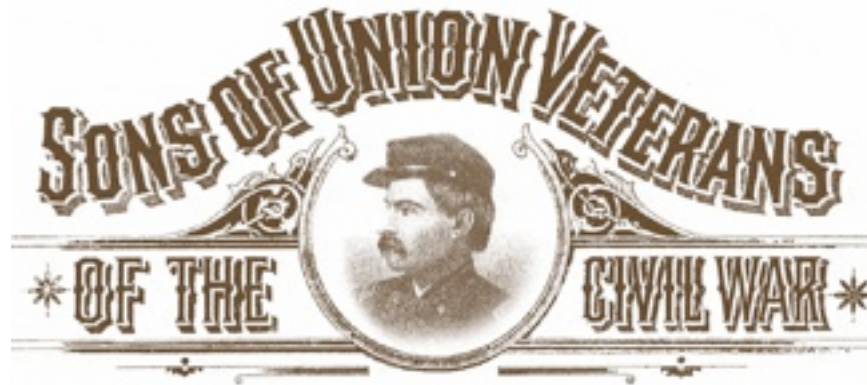




The Medal of Honor was created during the Civil War, but the first recipient in its history, chronologically, is from an incident BEFORE the war began. See the Trivia on page 4 for the story of Bernard J.D. Irwin.



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2023

CAMP ORDERS

MARCH 2023

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

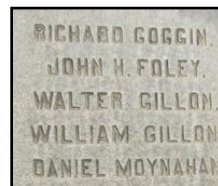
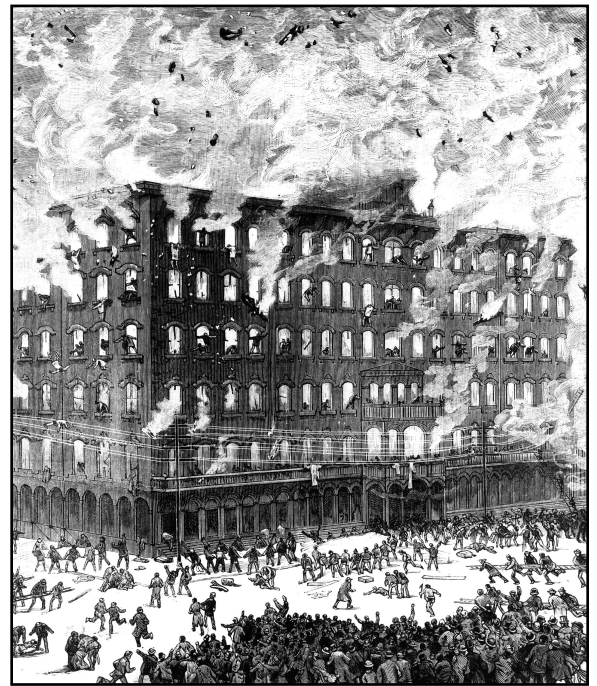
VICTIM OF HUGE 1883 FIRE WAS VETERAN

A little-known victim of the huge Newhall House fire in 1883 was a Civil War veteran, Tom Ludka and Marge Berres have determined.

The hotel fire killed 71 people, of whom 43 were unidentified, including Richard Goggin. It was the worst loss in Milwaukee history.

Goggin was a private from Port Washington and Waterford, and was in the 16th Wisconsin, Companies K and G, from Sept. 21, 1861, until a disability discharge on Dec. 17, 1862. As such, he fought at Shiloh and Corinth. Goggin later served in the 35th Wisconsin, Company H, from Jan. 21, 1864, to Oct. 17, 1865. The 35th was part of the campaign against Mobile, Ala.

Ludka is the Camp's long-time graves registration officer, and Berres, his longtime co-researcher, is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. They know every inch of Forest Home and Cavalry Cemeteries, and still are finding Civil War vets with clues from other researchers and hobbyists.



Richard Goggin's name is shown on the monument to the Newhall House victims at Calvary Cemetery. It also is on a monument at Forest Home Cemetery. Most victims, including Goggin, could not be identified.

Continued on page 2

The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, April 12, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PDC Tom Brown will have the patriotic presentation.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW

FIRE KILLED VET WHO WAS NURSE TREATING A PATIENT

Continued from page 1

Such was the case with Goggin, whose name is on the huge Newhall House monuments at each cemetery. Each place has some of the remains; identified and not.

Berres says Goggin was born in 1835 in Ireland. That would make him 47 or 48 at the time of the fire.

Goggin was a nurse who was treating a patient on the third floor of the Newhall House when it burned on Jan. 10, 1883, Berres says. He lived just a few blocks away, on Jefferson Street in the 3rd Ward, and “was not on early lists of victims because he was not registered at the hotel.”

She tracked down his war tie after “a friend who also researches Wisconsin Civil War veterans sent me an email asking for help with this mystery. The research was complicated.”

Berres found that for six years, Goggin “was a patient at the Soldiers Home, NOT part of the staff. His Soldiers Home record says his disability was a gunshot wound to the left foot. Certainly that would have made it difficult for him to get out of the burning building.

“He was living in Milwaukee before he entered the Home in 1867. I found him in the Milwaukee City Directories during that time with residences in the Irish 3rd Ward and employed in various jobs as a laborer.

“After Richard left the Soldiers Home in 1873, he continued to live in the 3rd Ward on Jefferson Street. For the next nine to 10 years, his occupation was documented as a nurse.”

Berres adds:

“References found about the Newhall House fire indicated that Richard Goggin was ‘lost’ in the fire but doesn’t call him an occupant, as was the case with some other fire victims. Richard is not found in the Forest Home burial records nor in the Calvary on-line burial records. There is no death record. Many victims went unidentified and were buried in mass graves. No one knows for sure who went to which cemetery.”

His name is on the monument at each cemetery. The Calvary monument is inscribed with, “Sacrificed to the memory of the Catholic dead.”

“To document his death without a death or burial record, I used the 1883 Milwaukee City Directory, where Mary Goggin is listed as the widow of Richard,” Berres says. “In the 1882 directory, he was still alive and working as a nurse.

“The final piece that links him as a victim of that awful fire is a newspaper article where Richard’s nephew, John, was interviewed. John went to the ruins to find his uncle and explained to the reporter that Richard had left home to attend to a sick man residing at the Newhall House.”

Continued in special insert

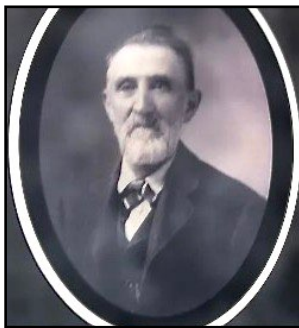
REMEMBERING COL. PIER: LOOKING UP TO LT. GREEN

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

Soon after their enlistment in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Infantry (3-months) in April 1861, C.K. Pier and the unit’s other men elected their officers, as was the custom.

James V. McCall was chosen captain; Thomas H. Green, 1st lieutenant; and Henry Decker, ensign. McCall and Green had been active in establishing Fond du Lac’s fire department, as had several men of Company I. McCall had served as county clerk, and Green as a city alderman.

It was clear that the three officers worked hard to establish their unit’s reputation early-on. In May, The Fond du Lac Saturday Evening Reporter re-



Lt. Thomas H. Green

marked, “It is an undisputed fact that Capt. McCall’s company stands at the head of the 1st Regiment for good order, sobriety and military bearing ...”

From Pier’s letters, it seems that of the three, Lt. Green spent the most time with the unit and made the biggest impression on the young private. One day, he wrote: “Capt. McCall was O.D. and behind with the baggage. Lt. Green commanded Company I.” He also wrote, “Our good and able Lt. Thomas H. Green will never let Co. I fail to ‘fall in’

and ‘dress up.’”

Green was born in Rhode Island, raised in New York and moved to Fond du Lac at age 17. After

continued on page 4



**UPHAM: SOLDIER
AND GOVERNOR**
BY BROTHER MIKE BENTON



Mike Benton says William Upham's son, Bill Jr., "lived around the corner from me on Milwaukee's East Side. I drove him to Milwaukee Civil War Round Table dinners."

Bill Jr. was a member of Camp 1, and was the last True or Real Son of the Civil War in Wisconsin to die. That was on Aug. 20, 2009.

William H. Upham Sr.'s family lived in Connecticut in colonial times. His ancestor fought in King Philip's War, which was in 1675-76 in southern New England.

Later the family settled in Racine, Wis. Willie, the youngest in the family, was a corporal in Company F of the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (Belle City Rifles).

He took a minie ball in the chest at First Bull Run. Confederate scavengers found him alive, three days later, and he was sent to Libby Prison, where he recovered. Seven months later, Upham was exchanged, paroled and returned to Washington, D.C.

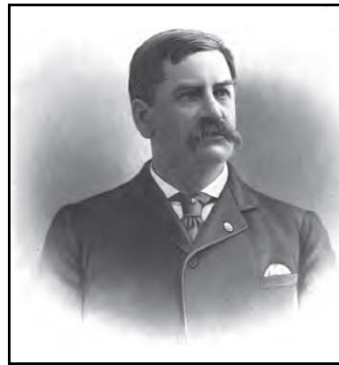
There, he visited U.S. Sen. James Rood Doolittle, a family friend from Racine. Doolittle took Willie to meet President Lincoln, who asked about conditions at Libby Prison and asked to see the scar from the wound.

Lincoln was so impressed that he wanted to appoint Upham to West Point. However, Charles King (son of Rufus) already had the appointment. Willie had to be in the upcoming class because he would be too old the next year, so King agreed to defer a year. (However, in the new class at West Point a cadet had to drop out, and King was given that appointment.)

After the graduating in field artillery, Upham was stationed at Fort Monroe near Washington, D.C. He was officer of the guard. He would play chess with the only prisoner at Fort Monroe: Jefferson Davis, who was held there for a year and a half.

Bill Jr. frequently said, "If you shake my hand, you are four handshakes from both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis."

After leaving the Army in 1869, Upham started a lumber mill and furniture factory in Marshfield, Wis. The company, and much of Marshfield, burned



William H. Upham Sr. as a West Point graduate at upper left, and as Wisconsin governor. Above, Bill Upham Jr. joins PCinCs Steve Michaels, left, and Danny Wheeler at a Camp 1 event.

down in 1887. Marshall Field, a customer of Upham, loaned him the money to rebuild.

Upham was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1894, one of the last Civil War veterans as governor. He served a single two-year term, and did not seek reelection.

Upham's first wife, Mary, died 1912. He took a trip on his yacht and was sailing on the ocean near Beaufort, N.C., where he had to dock and have repairs on the ship. He met a young woman, Grace Mason, fell in love and married her. They had William Upham Jr. in 1916 (Bill Sr. turned 75 that year) and Frederick (Fritz) in 1921.

The family still has the West Point diploma, Upham's first lieutenant shoulder board and his promotion order to first lieutenant.

William H. Upham Sr. died on July 2, 1924, at the age of 83.

Fred Upham died in 2018 in Colorado, at age 97; nine years after his brother.

More about Bill Jr., including many more stories about his father, at <http://www.suvcw-wi.org/trueSons.html> and <https://archive.jsonline.com/news/obituaries/53518132.html/>

Green – continued from page 2

three years as a carpenter, he opened an office as an architect. He applied some of these skills while in service – while at Milwaukee's Camp Scott, Pier wrote of the lieutenant's "taste and industry" in completing the ornamentation of the ground around their captain's tent.

Pier also wrote, "Our first lieutenant furnishes us with music and the boys often form cotillion sets and go through the various figures ..."

After Pier and the other three-month men were mustered out, Green reorganized the company for three years as Company K, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and was commissioned a captain. He was shot through the neck at Perryville and

wounded in the left foot and forehead at Chickamauga before being promoted to major and having virtual command of the regiment. Soon after his discharge in 1864, he entered Gen. George H. Thomas' army as field hospital sutler of the Army of the Cumberland.

After the war, he speculated in oil in Canada for a few years before returning to Fond du Lac and architecture. His building designs graced the cities of Fond du Lac, Waupun, Clinton, Escanaba and others.

From History of Fond du Lac by A.T. Glaze, P.B. Haber Printing Co., Fond du Lac 1905; History of Fond du Lac, Wis. Past & Present edited by Maurice McKenna, S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago 1912; Trewloc Letters (in FDL Saturday Evening Reporter) #3 – May 25, 1861, #4 – May 29, 1861, and #16 – Aug. 24, 1861

PCinC Ken Freshley has joined our Camp as a lineal, dual member.

Freshley lives in Willoughby, Ohio, where his main Camp is James A. Garfield # 142.

Freshley's relative of record is Pvt. James H. Maloney, 82nd Pennsylvania Infantry.

Freshley served in the U.S. Navy Submarine Force, as a sonar technician, stationed on three different subs. His service was from 1984 to 1990.

**Welcome, Brother Ken!!!
Thank you for your service!!!**

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: When was the Medal of Honor created, and who was the first recipient?

A: On Dec. 21, 1861, President Lincoln signed legislation creating the Navy's Medal of Honor. The Army version was approved several months later. Bernard J. D. Irwin got the medal in 1894 for something that had occurred on Feb. 13, 1861, and his act became the earliest ever honored. As an assistant Army surgeon, Irwin led troops to rescue 60 soldiers at Apache Pass, Ariz. More at <https://www.cmohs.org/medal/timeline> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_J._D._Irwin

APRIL BIRTHDAYS



2 – Dennis Slater	23 – Ken Freshley
9 – Mikko Lagunero	23 – Mike Benton
13 – David Howard	

Camp Commander – Grant Johnson

grant.johnson@responsory.com

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: We will help the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table dedicate Maj. Gen. Lysander Cutler's new family stone at Forest Home Cemetery. CC Grant Johnson is a former president of the Round Table, and some of our new members are in that group, too.

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.

NEWHALL HOUSE BLAZE IS MILWAUKEE'S WORST TOLL

Continued from page 2

Goggin is near the bottom of the casualty list at <https://www.linkstothepast.com/milwaukee/newhall.php> That may indicate he was one of the final people put on the list.

The Newhall House was on the northwest corner of Main (now Broadway) and Michigan Streets. The fire started on the first floor and spread up elevator shaft to all floors of the six-story building. It began about 4 a.m.

The 1970 book "This Is Milwaukee," by Robert W. Wells, has this account of the disaster:

"When the firemen arrived, flames engulfed the entire building and people were hanging out of the windows yelling for help. The firemen did the best they could. When they tried to use the hoses in the building, they found them to be so stiff that they cracked when they were unrolled. Ladders were put up to supplement the fire escapes, but they couldn't reach the top floors.

"General Tom Thumb, the 25-inch-tall celebrity and his equally tall wife, a former teacher, were guests on the third floor. They were both rescued. (Six months after surviving the fire, Thumb, whose real name was Charles Stratton, died unexpectedly of a stroke at age 45.)

"Some ladders broke, hoses failed, but the firemen continued to fight valiantly.

"They set up their nets and encouraged those on the upper floors to jump. Some of the cloth nets were rotten and did not hold. A few of the jumpers bounced off a wire on the way down and missed.

"Many of the hotel's employees, including over 40 of the maids, lived on the top floors. One fireman rescued six of the women by dragging them across to an adjoining building using a ladder. A few escaped through a stairwell that led to a connecting building.

"An accurate list of the dead was never able to be compiled because the hotel register was lost in the fire. However, there were 28 bodies identified. Forty-three were charred beyond recognition. It was believed that several others were also lost, totally consumed by the fire.

"On Jan. 25, two funerals were held for the 43 unknowns; one for the Protestants and one in memory of the Catholics, at St. John's Cathedral. Following the services, a procession was held, with the mourners accompanying 43 coffins covered with black cloth resting on platforms built on sleighs."



Evacuees from the Newhall House fire included General Tom Thumb, the 25-inch-tall celebrity and his equally tall wife, Lavinia Warren. Their wedding photo was the cover of Harper's Weekly on Feb. 21, 1863. Thumb was a longtime performer for P.T. Barnum's circus, retiring in 1878. He died of a stroke six months after the Milwaukee fire. He is shown in bottom photo in 1862. See more about the couple at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Tom_Thumb



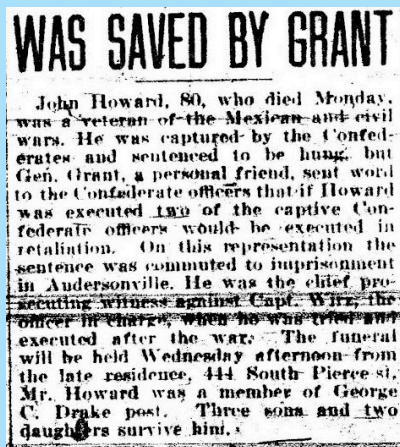
WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

– A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



John H. Howard is the ancestor of PCC David Howard, Clifford Howard and Clifford Howard Jr.

An unidentified Milwaukee newspaper ran this item when John Howard died in 1905. It likely is based on stories that he told over the years, getting somewhat embellished and simplified. A tie to U.S. Grant may have been from the general's days as a storekeeper in Galena, Ill. – Howard was from Platteville, and had a brother, Harrison, in Hazel Green, only 10 miles from Galena. John Howard was held at Andersonville, but does not appear on the National Park Service's list of more than 140 who testified at the trial of Capt. Henry Wirz at <https://www.nps.gov/ande/learn/historyculture/wirztestimonies.htm>



THE HOWARD FAMILY'S ANCESTOR: PVT. JOHN H. HOWARD

Was in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, Company C

Was from Platteville.

Mustered in on Aug. 15, 1861.

Shot in the left thigh at Antietam on Sept. 17, 1862; discharged due to the wounds on Feb. 13, 1863. Howard re-enlisted in the same company on March 12, 1864, and was taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., on June 21 of that year. Held at Andersonville.

Mustered out on June 12, 1865.

Before Antietam, the 7th, part of the Iron Brigade, fought in August 1862 at places like Cedar Mountain, Va., and Bull Run.

After Howard returned, he and the 7th were in the epic battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, including "Bloody Angle."

See <http://civilwararchive.com/Unregst/unwiinf1.htm#7thinf>

And <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/quiner/id/16289>

Born on Feb. 25, 1825.

Died on March 13, 1905.

Buried at Pilgrims Rest Cemetery in Milwaukee.