

Tombstone event is Sunday

Reminder:
We will dedicate
three tomb-
stones at 1:30
p.m. Oct. 1 (this
Sunday) at For-
est Home
Cemetery,
funded by the
Camp and Aux-
iliary. The 29th
Colored In-
fantry, Co. F, will
join us.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2023

CAMP ORDERS

SEPTEMBER 2023

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

A PAIR OF NEW LAST SOLDIERS HONORED IN STATE

By Tom Mueller

PCC and Department GRO

As part of our eternal mission to honor Civil War veterans, two new Last Soldiers were crowned this summer after information was discovered about them.

The changes were made for Fond du Lac and Iron Counties. Because the SUVCW is always keeping its eyes open for new information, a change technically could come in any of the state's counties, even for someone who has been regarded as the Last Soldier for decades.

The previous Last Soldier in Fond du Lac County was Albert Pride, who died on Jan. 25, 1941, at age 93.

The new honoree there is Sgt. Charles Cowan, who died in a different county on May 29, 1943, was taken back to his native Ripon for burial.

Cowan was 97, several days short of another birthday, and died 79 years after enlisting in the war. He lived in Waupaca County, and had been men-



Camp 1 PCC Tom Mueller, left, and PDC John Decker moved the Fond du Lac County Last Soldier marker to Ripon earlier this month. Mueller is the Department GRO. Photo by Maggie Menard-Mueller

tioned in the 1941 obituary of Israel Cannon, who died at what today is the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King. Cannon was the last Civil War burial in Waupaca County. His obituary, posted on Find a

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The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 11, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PCC David Howard will have the patriotic presentation.

NEW LAST SOLDIERS IN FOND DU LAC, IRON COUNTIES

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Grave, included, "Although Mr. Cannon was the last Civil War veteran at the home, Charles Cowan, another veteran, lives in Waupaca County."

A search of Find a Grave found that Cowan is buried with a military tombstone at Hillside Cemetery in Ripon. So the Last Soldier marker was moved there in early September.

Cowan enlisted in Ripon and was a sergeant in the 41st Wisconsin Infantry, Co. B, serving from May 7, 1864, to Sept. 23 of that year. He began as a corporal, and was elevated at some point. The 41st was a 100-day unit.

Pride, who is buried at Rienzi Cemetery in Fond du Lac, was a 15-year-old replacement in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. D, enlisting on Oct. 4, 1864, and serving to July 16, 1865. He received the Last Soldier marker a few years ago.

In Iron County, the new Last Soldier has been determined as Cpl. John B. Lewis of the 12th Wisconsin, Co. K.

Lewis died in 1916, according to new research by PDC Jeff Graf for the Last Soldier project. He is buried at Lake View Cemetery at Saxon, the same place as the man previously figured to be the Last Soldier, Pvt. Chester H. Huntsinger, who died on Jan.

22, 1914. Because Huntsinger's death is very early relative to Last Soldiers in other counties, Graf was asked to look into Lewis' military tombstone.

Why were the Last Soldier cases in Iron County so early? Starting in the 1880s, the Gogebic Range (the heart of which is in Iron County) was one of the nation's main sources of iron, but the mines began closing in the Depression, and the population tumbled. The county has a population of 6,000 today, one of the sparsest in Wisconsin, and only five Civil War graves are known to exist there. It has few cemeteries.

Lewis served from Oct. 1, 1861, to Oct. 30, 1864. In his time, the 12th Wisconsin was at Vicksburg, Miss., from May 22, 1863, until the city surrendered on July 4. The 12th then was in the Atlanta Campaign from May 8, 1864, to Sept. 8 of that year.

Huntsinger was a 17-year-old in the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, Company E. He and his brother Jared enlisted on March 31, 1864, and were from Waubek, which is in Ozaukee County and known today as Waubeka. Jared became a sergeant.

Both brothers were wounded on June 18, 1864, in the third day of the regiment's fighting at Petersburg, Va. Because of his wounds, Chester transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps on Sept. 1, and was mustered out on Aug. 8, 1865. Jared served to July 27.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

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

On July 30, 1864, the 38th Wisconsin Infantry had led a failed charge after the explosion of the mine before Petersburg, Va. After that time, Lt. Col. C.K. Pier and the 38th, which he commanded, were constantly on siege and picket duty.

This continued until Aug. 19. Then came more action. On the 23rd, Pier wrote a letter home to Gov. James T. Lewis, detailing his unit's heroic efforts:

"The regiment, joining in the movement to the left of the Federal lines, and across the Weldon Railroad, broke camp on the morning of the 19th and after a tiresome march through mud and rain, met the enemy in a thick wood on the afternoon of that day. Driving him steadily, we captured a number of prisoners, sustaining but slight loss ourselves.

"On the 22nd, we moved over the railroad and hastily threw up a line of entrenchments, the 38th lying directly across the track. About 10 a.m., the enemy made an attack simultaneously from three directions and for two hours the battle raged furiously. Our victory was complete; and moving a short distance to the right, the regiment threw up new works and then encamped.

"Our loss since the 19th has been killed two, wounded seven, missing 16; total 25. Lieutenants Ballard and Phelps received slight injuries.

"I cannot speak too highly of the action of the officers and men engaged. Unprotected from the storm, which prevailed during the 19th, 20th, and 21st, reduced tired and worn by excessive labor, they performed every duty with alacrity and proved themselves worthy representatives of the Badger State ..."

From Military History of Wisconsin by E.B. Quiner; Wisconsin in the War of Rebellion, by Wm. DeVoss Love; Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 8, 1864

John A. Logan was a founding member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was elected its second grand commander. He served three successive terms. He issued General Order #11 on May 5, 1868, which established May 30 as a date for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in action. This was the precursor to the national holiday of Memorial Day.

Here are some lesser-known facts about Logan:

– He fought in Mexican-American War with Company H of the 1st Regiment of the Illinois Volunteers.

– He served in the Illinois State Assembly and was elected to the U.S. House in November 1858 as a Democrat; re-elected in 1860.

– Logan was a vocal opponent of abolitionism and earned the name “Dirty Work” Logan for his enthusiastic support of fugitive slave laws.

– As a native of southern Illinois, Logan was influenced by the racial prejudices of his constituents. Southerners migrating from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia were concentrated in southern Illinois. Sympathizing with the Southern states on slavery, many such residents were fiercely negro-phobic, meaning they wanted little or no contact with African-Americans. As a member of the Illinois General Assembly, Logan voted to enact harsh “Black Codes” to keep runaway slaves and free blacks out of Illinois.

– But while viewed as strongly pro-Southern, Logan was ardently anti-secession and worked hard to preserve the Union. A gifted orator with a booming voice, Logan gave a rousing speech in Marion, Ill., on Aug. 19, 1861, declaring “The time has come when a man must be for or against his country, and I, for one, shall stand or fall with the Union.” Gen. U.S. Grant, in his biography, credits Logan’s speech with saving southern Illinois for the Union and seems to have led the men of the southernmost 16 counties to join the fight for the Union in greater numbers than their northern neighbors.

– Logan’s support of the North greatly dismayed many of his relatives and other associates. His mother, Elizabeth, refused to speak to him after he joined the Union Army. Logan’s sister Annie, over-

come with rage, once yelled at her brother, “Damn you, I hope you will be killed before you get to Cairo,” as he marched off to his first assignment.

– In August 1861, Logan enlisted and was commissioned as colonel in the 31st Illinois Volunteer Regiment. He saw combat at Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. He was gravely wounded at Fort Donelson and initially reported dead. His wife traveled to Tennessee to retrieve his body, but upon finding him still alive nursed him back to health.

– He was appointed brigadier general in April 1862 and assumed command of 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, XVII Army Corps. Logan was promoted to major general in February 1863, and eight months later was elevated to full corps commander, leading the XV Corps in the Army of the Tennessee. During the Battle of Atlanta, his coolness under fire earned him the nickname “Black Jack.” Logan remained the corps commander for the rest of the war, although he did lead the Army of the Tennessee in the May 24, 1865, Grand Review in Washington D.C.

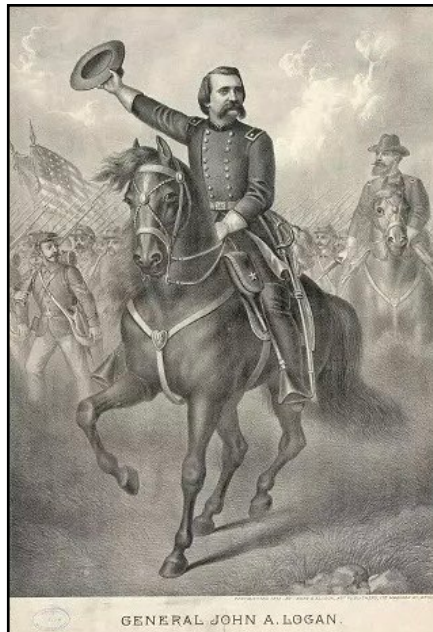
– Logan’s views on race and slavery changed during the course of the war, as he saw the hardship and cruelty inflicted on the black race on a first-hand basis.

He ultimately changed his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican.

– After the war, Logan’s leadership of the GAR created for him a loyal political constituency. He was elected to Congress in 1866, 1868 and 1870. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1871 by the Illinois General Assembly. Although defeated for re-election in 1877, he was re-elected in 1879 and 1885.

He was selected as the Republican vice presidential candidate in the election of 1884. But the Republicans lost the election to Grover Cleveland. Logan was considered to be a leading prospect for the GOP presidential nomination for the 1888 election, but died on Dec. 26, 1886.

– His son, Major John A. Logan Jr., was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions in the Spanish-American War.



From Library of Congress.

A big thank-you to the summer parade crew

These Camp members are hereby saluted for marching in all three parades:

Steve Michaels
Tom Brown
Bill Seaman



And Kent Peterson snapped photos at each one.

St. Francis, on Sept. 2, was the final parade. The marching raises money for Camp and Auxiliary programs.



PDC Kent Peterson received his national Meritorious Service Award at the September Camp meeting. But the award had no specifics, so we can just say it no doubt was for his months of efforts for the Department Encampment in June.

CIVIL WAR

TRIVIA

Q: What became of the Veteran Reserve Corps after the war?

A: It still exists today – its mission is to blend “the best of military organization, volunteer spirit and government emergency preparedness and response.” It strives “to demonstrate care for our communities, neighbors and members to deliver the best support possible in times of need.” See <https://www.us-vr-c.org/home> – the layout of the page is odd; more info is available by clicking in the upper-left part of the page. Info about the Civil War organization is at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veteran_Reserve_Corps



OCTOBER BIRTHDAY

13 – Paul Eilbes

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

Tombstone event: Oct. 1 (this Sunday), 1:30 p.m.: At Forest Home Cemetery. See page 1.

Pauper cemetery veterans: Nov. 11, 11 a.m.: We have been invited to attend a ceremony for veterans from a pauper’s cemetery (including three Civil War) at the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds. The graves were removed for a construction project a decade ago.

Patriotic Luncheon Feb 4: The speaker will be Nic Bur, Lincoln presenter and one of our Memorial Day mainstays.

WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

— A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



We ran Marks' item a year ago, but unfortunately neglected to include Brother Wortman as a descendant. So we are rerunning Marks.



In May 2016, Susan Fallon arranged a dedication of Pvt. Ludwig Marks' tombstone, 127 years after his death. "He was never honored as a Civil War veteran until today," Susan said.

STEVEN WORTMAN AND JVC JOE FALLON'S ANCESTOR: LUDWIG CARL MARKS

Was a private in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, Company I.

Was from the Town of Eaton in Manitowoc County and was a draftee, mustered in on Sept. 30, 1864.

Mustered out on June 2, 1865.

Non-veterans in the 18th Infantry, like Marks, were attached to the 93rd Illinois Infantry from November 1864 to April 1865. The veterans had a two-month furlough starting in November.

Marks and the Illinois unit were in the March to the Sea and the siege of Savannah, Ga. Then the Carolinas campaign and was at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman at Bennett Place at Durham, N.C., on April 26, 1865. Marks marched in the Grand Review in Washington, D.C., on May 24.

See <http://civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unwiinf2.htm#18thinf>

See <http://civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unilinf8.htm#93rd>

Born July 21, 1823.

Died April 23, 1889.

Buried at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery at Collins in the Town of Rockland in Manitowoc County.