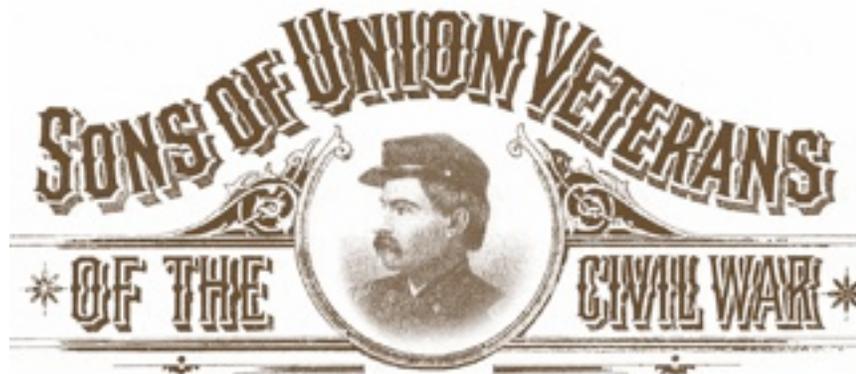




Brother Phil Olson wore his officer's uniform and epaulets to the Patriotic Luncheon. Olson's patriotic presentation about his research and work on various Confederate uniforms is on page 3.



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2016 CAMP ORDERS FEBRUARY 2016

TWO-TIME RECIPIENT OF THE MARSHALL HOPE NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

CONQUERING VANDALISM AND RESTORING LINCOLN TO HIS PLACE OF HONOR IN BURLINGTON

Abraham Lincoln stands watch over Burlington again, returning to action under an escort from Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The 8-foot bronze statue of Lincoln, which had stood since 1913, was shamefully pulled to the ground by the driver of a pickup truck in the early hours of Jan. 30. A 22-year-old man was arrested and charged three days later with felony criminal damage to property.

The statue needed only modest repairs and was unveiled Sunday, two days after Lincoln's 207th birthday and one day before Presidents Day. The ceremony was conducted with the help of several members of Camp 15, based in nearby Wind Lake / Norway, and PCinC Steve Michaels of Camp 1. About 100 townspeople attended the event in a snow squall.

CC Jeff Graf of Camp 15 had spearheaded work by the Sons in reaction to the vandalism, working with Mayor Robert Miller, other city officials



The statue was reinstalled with the help of the Sons only two weeks after being toppled by a vandal. Photos courtesy of City of Burlington and Burlington Historical Society.

and the Burlington Historical Society to organize the event.

Continued on page 4

Music is patriotic topic for next Camp meeting

The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, March 2, at the Machinists Union hall at 1650 S. 38th St., Milwaukee. Brother Billy Cole, a musician, will have a patriotic presentation on that topic.

C. K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SUJVCW



Wayne Issleb was a fantastic speaker as Gen. U.S. Grant, both in his presentation and in answering our questions. His insights ranged from the nature of war to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman to questions about his tomb in New York City.

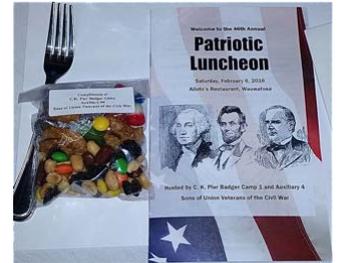
46th annual Patriotic Luncheon



The day was red, white and blue, all the way. The food was abundant. The prizes were bountiful. The raffle drew many happy, big buyers, including Auxiliary 4's Lisa Avila and her mother, Toni Howard. DC Kim Heltemes helps draw some winners at the behest of Past Auxiliary President Denise Oman.



Photos by PDC Kent Peterson, PCC Tom Mueller and PCinC Steve Michaels.



REMEMBERING COL. PIER: LEADS 109TH NEW YORK IN WAR'S LAST DAYS

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 1996 Camp Orders.

Col. C.K. Pier was detailed to take command of New York's 109th Regiment on March 24, 1865, because the regiment of thoroughbreds had lost all its field officers. This was a delicate affair in which the New York veterans were reluctant to have a youngster from Wisconsin placed over them. Pier, too, would have preferred to remain with his 38th Wisconsin.

Pier ordered a dress parade in full view of the enemy and under their fire.

According to Quartermaster Hopkins of the 109th, "The Adjutant read the order and, Col. Pier advancing to his side, said to the officers in line, 'this order is as objectionable to me as to you and I will have it revoked as soon as I can; meantime we must remember we are soldiers. You expect me to do my duty, as I know you will do yours ...' "

The next day, the 109th assisted in recapturing Fort Stedman with 2,000 of its captors. This ended the discontent with Col. Pier.

On April 2, Pier's new regiment with two others formed the assaulting column in the charge on Fort Mahone and held the works against the Rebels all day. The Rebel assaults grew weaker and less frequent; the intervening space was piled with Confederate dead. Under cover of darkness, Lee retired and Petersburg had fallen. Col. Pier's command followed the fleeing enemy until Lee's surrender at Appomattox a week later. He remained in command until the 109th reached Washington, D.C., on its way home.

From: Soldiers & Citizens Album, Brown & Brown 1888



THE WIDE VARIATIONS IN CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS BY BROTHER PHIL OLSON



Brother Phil Olson shared his expertise about Confederate uniforms during his January patriotic presentation. Olson displayed seven jackets, including a commutation one, an undyed sheep's fleece gray wool weft, and a late-war one from the Peter Tait company in Limerick, Ireland. He generally finds these for under \$50 on ebay, fixes them up and sells them for a modest profit. Olson distilled some of the following from the 2006 book "Cadet Gray and Butternut Brown: Notes on Confederate Uniforms," by Tom Arliskas. See it at <http://www.amazon.com/Cadet-Gray-Butternut-Brown-Confederate/dp/1577471229>

Before the Civil War, there were many militia units throughout the different states; some were formed as early as the post-Revolutionary War era. In the South, the militias quickly joined the Confederate army, and brought their militia uniforms with them. However, many men who were not in organized militias also joined the army, and these people did not own uniforms.

The Confederate government did not have any uniforms to issue these men, so it issued orders on March 6, 1861, stating that all volunteers were to furnish their own clothing and they would be reimbursed. This was called the commutation law: The government would pay volunteers \$21 for providing a uniform, and the same cost would be paid for replacing these uniforms at six-month intervals.

The commutation law sounded simple enough, except that uniforms were not readily available and when they were, they cost more than \$21. Some officers were able to arrange for actual uniforms for their soldiers, but most troops were forced to use civilian clothing. The supplies of wool material were quickly used up, so cloth made from wool (called weft) and cotton (called warp) began to be used. The Confederate army limped along throughout 1861 looking like a ragtag army.

Things went from bad to worse by the winter of 1861-'62. The uniforms of the soldiers were wearing out, and warm winter clothing was not available. The government was forced to make an appeal to the states and individuals to donate clothing. This was called the Great Appeal. It worked – the soldiers had clothes for the winter, but the uniformity of the uniform became worse.

As the second year of the war began, uniforms were becoming available in large cities like Richmond, Memphis and Nashville. And the army quartermaster system was stocking clothing at the various forts for purchase by the soldiers, but these uniforms tended to be of inferior quality, so soldiers preferred getting their items from home.

On Oct. 8, 1862, the Confederate government repealed the commutation system as unreliable, and made the secretary of war responsible for all quartermaster equipment.

Manufacturing depots and warehouses were set up in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia. The depots secured raw materials and manufactured the needed equipment. The depot personnel would cut cloth and uniform pieces, bundle them up and give them to local women, who sewed the uniforms together. Each depot had a slightly different pattern and each seamstress had her own way of making a uniform. So hardly any two uniforms were the same. And each time a shipment of material was received, it was different – sometimes gray, sometimes brown, sometimes drab (undyed wool), or whatever was available.

When uniforms were available, the army would issue them at the soldier's request and charge against his yearly cost allotment for uniforms, which was now increased to \$134.13. But the uniforms still were inferior, so soldiers preferred to obtain their clothing from home.

Winter clothing still was not available during the winter of 1862-'63, so a second Great Appeal was made to supply the soldiers with warm clothing.

In the western theater, Confederates were successful in capturing civilian clothing and Union uniforms. Confederate soldiers then began dyeing their captured uniforms any color they could, so they would not appear to be Union.

By the fall of 1863, the depot system was fully operational and uniforms began to look the same, although different lots of uniforms still were different. And supplies of foreign material were arriving at the depots. With increased supplies, more uniforms could be made and issued.

One of the larger overseas contracts was with James Tait of Ireland. Tait supplied 50,000 overcoats and complete suits, flannel shirts, 100,000 pairs of shoes, socks, blankets and large amounts of English army cloth during the last full year of the war.

By late 1864, the uniforms were available. But the movement of the goods from port and depot to the front lines always was a problem, so many soldiers continued to have inadequate uniforms.

Lincoln statue – continued from page 1

"It was awesome," Graf said after the ceremony. "It showed the resiliency of a people and how everyone comes together to make good out of bad. I know that I felt honored and privileged to be there."

Michaels said he was struck by "Two things: that no community, no matter what the size or location, is immune from vandalism and criminal mischief. And that it's up to the community's citizens to come together to police itself and put things right. ... I was very pleased and proud to be part of this very important event in this very conscientious and civic-minded community."

Dave Daley, JVC of Camp 15, added: "I felt pride, awe and gratitude as the face of Abraham Lincoln came into view (when the tarp over it was removed). And I felt a little anger that someone would desecrate the statue of the greatest president in the history of our country; a man who held the Union together and ended the horrid institution of slavery."

"I was so happy to be part of a Civil War group taking part in a ceremony to honor this great man."

Burlington can take great pride in how quickly the statue was restored and reinstalled, Mayor Miller said.

"You can be proud – I am proud," Miller told the crowd.

The ceremony kicked off with about a dozen members of the Sons marching to the monument, amid the beat of drums.

Another speaker, Racine County Executive Jonathan Delagrave, said the repairs are covered by insurance, but that if the accused man is convicted, the county will seek restitution. Repairs are estimated at \$5,000, and there are additional costs – such as for a crane that was needed to hoist the statue back onto its pedestal, said Jim Bergles, Burlington's director of public works.

The statue fell on its face onto a layer of snow and a thick bush, preventing serious damage, city officials said.

Burlington received the statue from local dentist Francis W. Meinhardt in 1913. It represents Lincoln at the time of his second inaugural address, which was on March 4, 1865. The "With malice toward none, with charity for all" speech came six weeks before Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the assassination of Lincoln. The statue was created by Chicago artist George E. Ganiere.

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: How did Gen. Joseph Hooker get the nickname of "Fighting Joe" Hooker?

A: Via an error in newspaper production. After Hooker's involvement in the Battle of Williamsburg in May 1862, a newspaper headline that was supposed to read "Fighting Joe Hooker Attacks Rebels" was accidentally printed as only "Fighting Joe Hooker..." That became his nickname. Lincoln appointed Hooker to command of the Army of the Potomac on Jan. 26, 1863, the latest in a parade of commanders. Hooker did not last long – he resigned / was replaced as commander a month after losing at Chancellorsville in May 1863. He later became a corps commander at Chattanooga and in the battle of Atlanta. The story of the nickname is in many books, but especially at <http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/joseph-hooker>

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

8 – Tom Remington
16 – Glen Grippen
20 – Phil Olson

Congratulations,
Brothers!!!



Report any address or e-mail changes to
newsletter editor PCC Tom Mueller
thewisconsin3800@gmail.com

Camp Commander
Patrick Fallon

Website <http://www.suvcw-wi.org>

CAMP CALENDAR

12 March: Civil War Expo, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.,
Civil War Museum, Kenosha.

23 April: Dedication of Fisher House on VA
grounds, 11 a.m. Camp 1 donated to this project when it
was unveiled.

14 May: Sister Susan Fallon invites all Camps to
the dedication of the grave of her relative, Pvt. Ludwig
Marks, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, near Chilton, Wis. He
died in 1889. Event is at 11 a.m.

12 June (Sunday): Dedication of our historical
marker at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, 1:30
p.m.