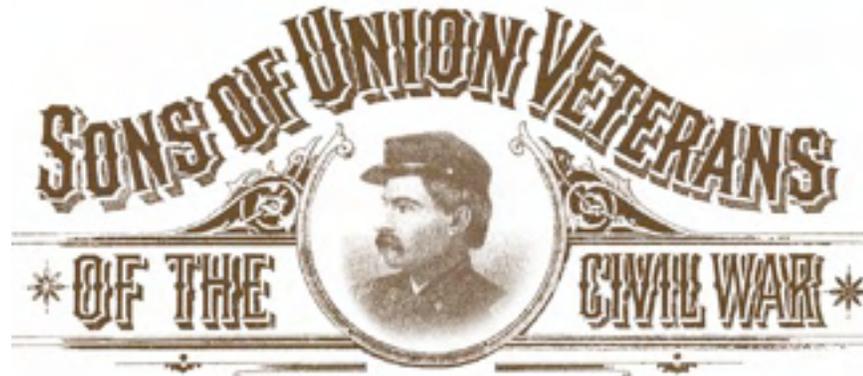


**1913
tombstone
error will be
corrected**

Thanks to our Camp, Wood National Cemetery will replace the tombstone of Pvt. Michael Carroll, whose stone mistakenly has his last name as Curran. See page 2.



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2017 CAMP ORDERS FEBRUARY 2017

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



**LINCOLN,
PATRIOTISM
AND
BEYOND**



CinC Don Martin of Ohio chats with Auxiliary National President Denise Oman of Wonewoc, Wis., a proud member of Auxiliary 4.

The 47th annual Patriotic Luncheon featured a detailed and well-received address by Lincoln scholar Steven Rogstad of Racine, big buyers and happy winners in the raffle like guest Jessica Strautmann and an initiation ceremony for Brother Wayne Issleb (right), led by Department Commander Alan Petit.



Photos by Kent Peterson and Tom Mueller

The next Camp meeting will be Wednesday, March 1, at the Machinists Union hall at 1650 S. 38th St., Milwaukee. PDC Tom Brown will have the patriotic presentation.

C. K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SUVVCW

RIGHTING A CENTURY-OLD ERROR AT WOOD

By PCC Tom Mueller

Department GRO

For 103 years, the tombstone of Michael Carroll of the 9th Indiana Infantry, Co. H, has had the wrong last name of Curran. Now that is changing, thanks to a discovery made on Veterans Day 2016.

I was walking down two entire rows of section 19 at Wood National Cemetery as part of cross-checking in the final days of a 15-month project to catalog all the Civil War graves there. Each name in those rows was written down and checked against the SUVCW graves registration database.

Curran proved not to be in the database. Find a Grave had only the grave number and a photo of his stone, but the VA's graves database did not have him at all, and neither did interment.net. Given that he died on Aug. 11, 1913, he could have been a veteran of the Spanish-American War. So I asked Virgil Matz for help.

Matz and his many databases determined that the man in that grave, No. 65, actually was named Carroll. Then I checked for Carroll in the VA database – and he was there, in that very grave. Interment.net also had Carroll in that very grave.

So why did the stone give his name as Curran?

Brother Tom Ludka obtained Carroll's record from the Soldiers Home, which showed he was buried in grave 65. It also said he had the alias of Michael Carl.

So this was used as a springboard for a long-overdue meeting with cemetery foreman William Janowski to discuss the 15-month project in general.



The last name on this tombstone has been wrong for more than 103 years, but a corrected stone is on the way.

When the topic turned to Curran / Carroll, Janowski was puzzled and consulted multiple record cards during the rest of the discussion. He kept researching for a couple weeks and then referred it up the ladder.

Srey Austin, assistant director of Wood and two other cemeteries in Illinois for the National Cemetery Administration of the VA, called me in early December to report that Carroll's "report of interment" form had the alias of Michael Curran written on it, which meant that the name Curran was OK for the tombstone. It also is Curran in the cemetery and gravesite maps, she added. Austin said others in the cemetery are buried under aliases that they used.

However, I asked in January to see the report of interment, just to satisfy my curiosity.

By this time, Jennifer Perunko, a historian for the cemetery agency in Washington, D.C., had been able to consult the original Wood books at the request of Austin and Janowski.

Perunko said everything she looked at showed the soldier's name was indeed Carroll. "Took me a bit to sort all this out but I agree with Mr. Mueller – the headstone is inscribed incorrectly," she reported to Austin.

"It is likely that somewhere along the line to headstone fabrication, Carroll became Curran," Perunko continued. "I have found that in cursive (handwriting), vowels are easily confused and a double 'l' can easily be interpreted as an 'n'. And thus we ended up with the headstone we have now. From

Continued on page 4



REMEMBERING COL. PIER: UPROAR HELPS FUGITIVE SLAVE

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 1997 Camp Orders.

In Fond du Lac, during the late 1850s, emotions ran high in connection with the arrest of a black man under the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Citizens were determined to hide and protect him from being taken into custody by the U.S. marshal and deputies.

It was feared by many that there might be trouble. National Guard units could be called out to assist in apprehending any fugitive slave.

The guns of the Fond du Lac company of the National Guard suddenly disappeared, and immediately the question of who took them came up. Careful and persistent detective work revealed that Colwert Pier, young and full of political enthusiasm, led the boys who took away the guns. The penalty was explained to them and the guns were found in their usual place the next morning.

The black man escaped to Canada.

From History of Fond du Lac County, by Western Historical Company, 1880



KENTUCKY'S PERIOD OF 'ARMED NEUTRALITY'



For his patriotic presentation at the Feb. 1 meeting of the Camp, JVC Brian Craig offered this item in the New York Times about the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky in the immediate wake of Fort Sumter. It ran on May 8, 1861, and is shortened only a little for space reasons.

There are some among us who cannot see how the position of the State of Kentucky, in failing to respond favorably to the proclamation of the president of the United States calling for volunteers to sustain the Constitution and laws of the country, is consistent with the just requirements of patriotism and loyalty.

The hasty and insulting dispatch forwarded by the governor of the state, (Beriah) Magoffin, to Secretary (of War Simon) Cameron, might perhaps be overlooked as the passionate impulse of a weak man who did not reflect the sentiments of his constituency.

But we have abundant evidence, that while the people of Kentucky in great part condemn the manner of Magoffin's reply, they do, with very great unanimity, approve his abrupt refusal to call out any volunteers in response to the president's proclamation. How is this fact compatible with the existence in Kentucky of any loyalty to the Union, or any desire to preserve it?

Not being able to get any satisfactory answer to the question, a judgment in most cases unfavorable to the existence of any reliable Union sentiment in Kentucky has been formed. Let us, in the abundant charity of our hearts, ... see whether we cannot find many strong reasons for extenuating the sentiments that prevail in Kentucky, and for supposing that her people, after all, will show a brilliant and ma be bloody record of heroic service, in and for the Union!

... The president desires a military force to preserve the Union, and enforce the federal laws in all the states. He calls on Kentucky for a portion. Kentuckians reply: "Kentucky herself is threatened with revolution and secession. If we organize volunteers, and march to enforce the federal laws in South Carolina, Kentucky herself will thereupon be wrested from the Union, and the rebellion that the president intends to suppress, will only become the more gigantic."

In the presence of this danger that the Union men of Kentucky have found to exist, they have adopted a policy and styled it, very unhappily, an "armed neutrality." They have done themselves and a sound position much harm by this phrase. Every patriot of intelligence knows that there can be no honest neutrality when his government is threatened with overthrow. Kentuckians themselves will frankly admit this truth.

But we hold, and they should hold, that they are not "armed neutrals" in this contest. They are for the Union. They are struggling manfully, as fighting and, perhaps soon they will be as dying men, to keep Kentucky in the Union. They are engaged daily in a hand-to-hand conflict with desperate enemies of the Union, who are there in their midst, and of their own household.

The secessionists of Kentucky are multitudinous and powerful. They are in deadly hostility to the government of the United States. They are shielded by the continued connection of Kentucky with the Union from federal repression, and thus carry on with impunity their treasonable designs

It is in view of this complication that the true patriots of Kentucky say to the president: "We have no men to send abroad to save the Union. The Union is in danger at home, and it is all we can do to preserve our own state under the aegis of its glorious banner. Let us alone. Send no men to us, and take none from us. We will fight our battle for the Union at home, and though the enemies that assail it be many and strong, by God's help we will give a good account of them. We will either save Kentucky in the noble bonds in which our fathers placed her, or we will lay down our lives in the attempt."

The evidences before us lead us to believe that this is the position the true men of Kentucky take before the world. It is honorable and heroic. It may involve them in a fearful contest of arms with their own kindred and about their own hearthstones. But they accept the position and all the dread responsibilities it may bring; and therein they prove now, as once before in their history, that their inherent devotion to the Constitution and laws is equal to the resistance of every form of revolution.

Let us, therefore, grant to the Union men of Kentucky their request. The United States Government has no occasion to use that state as a theatre in the war. If her gallant citizens and soldiery shall preserve Kentucky to the Union, in the midst of fierce foes within and without that assail her integrity, will they not have done their part, in the great battle for the Constitution that is raging?

The Union wound up with many more units from Kentucky than did the Confederates. See the lists at <http://www.civilwararchive.com/regim.htm>

Tombstone – continued from page 2

the ROI ... it looks like 'Curran' was written on the card after someone did a field check and realized that the headstone said 'Curran' and not 'Carroll.'"

Beyond that, I think another factor was that three people with a mixture of these last names had died in 1913 – Edward Curran on Feb. 28, Matthew Carroll on April 30 and the mysterious Michael Carroll on Aug. 11. Those who made the stones perhaps got confused.

Perunko and Austin said a new gravestone has been ordered and should arrive in Milwaukee in March or April. Our Camp will dedicate this stone this summer.

Pvt. Michael Carroll was in the 9th Indiana for 10 months beginning Feb. 28, 1862, and then the 4th U.S. Cavalry for the rest of the war. He fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Stones River, Chickamauga, many spots in the Atlanta Campaign and finally in the Battle of Nashville. He was age 66 when he arrived at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home in October 1893.

He was a widower, and his next of kin was a sister, Mary Daily of Chicago.

There is a Sons Camp in Valparaiso, Ind., which was Carroll's hometown listed on the Indiana roster – the David D. Porter Camp 116. See <http://www.daviddportercomp116.org/> and <https://www.facebook.com/DavidPorterCamp116SonsofUnionVeteransoftheCivilWar/>

The Porter Camp has been asked to search for any possible relatives of Carroll and to participate in the Milwaukee dedication either in person or via a prayer or other message to be read at the event. Camp officer Steve Moakler, for starters, has asked local genealogists.

There also is a group of reenactors dedicated to Carroll's regiment. It too has been asked to help. See https://www.facebook.com/9th-Indiana-Volunteer-Infantry-Company-E-169498509771944/?hc_location=ufi

Visit to PDC Fred Murphy

Our Camp makes an extra effort to communicate with shut-in Brothers, and PDC Fred Murphy enjoyed a recent visit from PCinC Steve Michaels and PDC Kent Peterson. Murphy now lives in Racine and is age 90. He was Department commander in 2001-'02.



CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q:

What was the Confederate Whitworth rifle?

A: The Whitworth was the first long-range sniper rifle. It was designed by Sir Joseph Whitworth, a famed British engineer and inventor. In an effort to overcome the weaknesses of the British infantry rifle (the Pattern 1853 Enfield), Whitworth created a hexagonal barrel and a hexagonal bullet to match. This allowed the bullet to fit snugly into a smooth, un-grooved barrel, greatly reducing friction. The hexagonal shape of the barrel was twisted, or rifled, at a rate of one turn in 20 inches. This was more than three times tighter than the rifling of the Enfield. Thus the Whitworth was more accurate and had a longer range; 800 to 1,000 yards. More at <http://www.americancivilwarstory.com/whitworth-rifle.html> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitworth_rifle

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

- 8 – Tom Remington
- 16 – Glen Grippen
- 20 – Phil Olson
- 26 – Wayne Issleb



CAMP CALENDAR

11 March: Civil War Expo, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., Civil War Museum, Kenosha.

15 April: Lincoln Tomb memorial in Springfield, Ill., and B.F. Stephenson ceremony in nearby Petersburg, Ill.

22 April: Milwaukee County Genealogical Society workshop. We will spread the word about our Camp at this event.

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

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