

“A soldier cannot leave his post without being properly relieved. Charles Blanchard, you are now relieved. We, the Sons, have the post.”

– This is how PCinC Steve Michaels ended our Last Soldier ceremony in Milwaukee last fall. See page 4 for what all Sons are asked to help do for Last Soldiers while traveling around the state.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



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SERIES 2018 **CAMP ORDERS** FEBRUARY 2018

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

## RED, WHITE AND VERY PATRIOTIC



SVC Billy Cole kicked off the Patriotic Luncheon in grand style by singing the National Anthem. More than 80 Brothers, Sisters and members of other history groups came together for fine food, the raffle of products and books, plus abundant networking. This was the 48th annual Patriotic Luncheon.

The 29th Colored, Co. F, was one of the many groups attending.

Photos by Kent Peterson and Tom Mueller



CinC Mark Day and National Auxiliary President Ramona Greenwalt (top photo) traveled from Virginia and Ohio, respectively, to be part of our day. National Chaplain Jerry Kowalski gave a stirring rendition of Gen. George Thomas and his relationship and non-relationship with Lincoln.

Come and help us plan the events schedule on Wednesday, March 7, at the Machinists Union hall at 1650 S. 38th St., Milwaukee. Chaplain Dean Collins will have the patriotic presentation.

# FIRST BISHOP ESTABLISHED CALVARY CEMETERY

*This is the first of several articles over the next few months about things connected to the historical marker that the Camp will be placing at Calvary Cemetery.*

John Martin Henni, who will be mentioned prominently on our forthcoming historical marker at Calvary Cemetery, was appointed bishop of Milwaukee five years before Wisconsin became a state and two years before Milwaukee became a city.



John Martin Henni

Henni was born in Switzerland on June 15, 1805, and was ordained in Bardstown, Ky., on Feb. 2, 1829. He served in Ohio in parishes of mainly German Roman Catholics and was chosen as the first bishop of the newly created Diocese of Milwaukee in 1843. It was not until March 19, 1844, that he was consecrated a bishop, in a ceremony that was in Cincinnati, according to the Milwaukee Archdiocese website of <https://www.archmil.org/Bishops/Former-Archbishops/Henni.htm>.

Wisconsin did not become a state until 1848. Milwaukee had been officially incorporated in 1837 and a city charter was adopted in 1846.

Wisconsin Territory was becoming home to more and more immigrants and thus its population warranted religious leadership. The population jumped from 11,683 in 1836 to 155,277 in 1846 and 304,456 in 1850, according to the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Henni founded what is known as "The Old Cemetery" in 1844. It covered less than 10 acres and was in the area bounded by North 22nd and 23rd Streets, West Michigan and West Clybourn Avenues.

By 1856, it was apparent that more land would be needed soon, according to a history of Calvary at [http://www.cemeteries.org/Catholic-Cemeteries/PDF1/CalvarySelfGuidedTour\\_Final.pdf](http://www.cemeteries.org/Catholic-Cemeteries/PDF1/CalvarySelfGuidedTour_Final.pdf). Henni then purchased 55 acres at 55th Street and Blue Mound Road in the Town of Wauwatosa. The land was consecrated on All Souls Day, Nov. 2, 1857. The consecration date is on the forthcoming histori-

*Continued on page 4*

## REMEMBERING COL. PIER: TAKING FIRST PART OF 38TH TO WAR

*These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 1998 Camp Orders.*

By late March 1864, Col. C.K. Pier of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Wisconsin Militia had received his appointment to serve as lieutenant colonel of the new 38<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the last three-year regiment from the state.

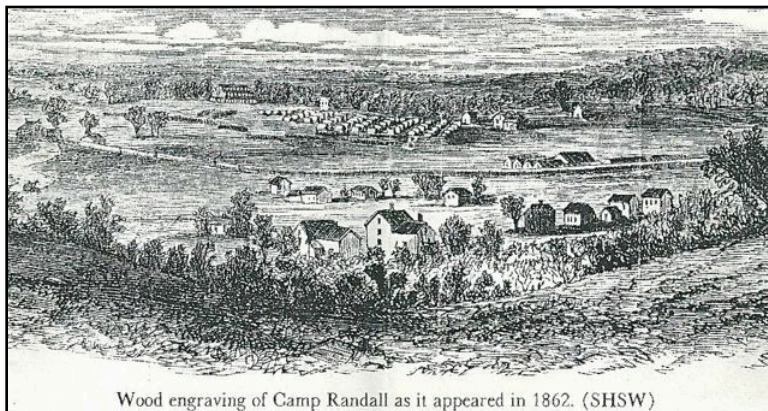
But recruiting efforts for the 38<sup>th</sup> were hindered by cancellation of the draft when the regiment was less than half-full. Enlistments almost stopped completely. Only four companies could be mustered on April 15, 1864, when Camp Randall was ordered to send all available troops.

The officers had done their best. Pier, a well-organized former private and militia officer, was a good match for his colonel, James Bintliff, a strict disciplinarian and former captain of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin.

The next two weeks were spent on preparatory drill and discipline. But Camp Randall, after three years, was one large sea of mud, making it difficult even to walk.

Finally, on May 3, Lt. Col. Pier led the first four companies of the 38<sup>th</sup> in their removal to Washington. Col. Bintliff stayed behind to complete the organization of his regiment. As the men marched out to board the railroad cars, they passed the 36<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin drilling on the parade ground. Its colonel drew up his regiment in a salute to the departing troops.

*From Milwaukee Sentinel, March 21, 1864; Soldiers When They Go, by Carolyn J. Mattern, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1981; and Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion, by Wm. DeLoss Love; Church & Goodman, Publishers 1866.*



Wood engraving of Camp Randall as it appeared in 1862. (SHSW)





## THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE CHASE

BY PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR BRUCE NASON



A few years ago, I was researching the location of possible ancestor Lewis C. Nason, a cook in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry. He died from chronic diarrhea in 1864 in a field hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nason is buried in the Chattanooga National Cemetery and I located his grave (but it turns out he is not a relative). Then I noticed a large memorial with what looked like the locomotive game piece from Monopoly on top of it. I read the inscription and learned it was a memorial to what became known as the Great Locomotive Chase.

The chase, also known as Andrews' Raid, occurred on April 12, 1862, in northern Georgia. Led by civilian scout James J. Andrews, the raiders commandeered a train, known as the General, and took it northward toward Chattanooga, Tenn., doing as much damage as possible to the vital Western and Atlantic Railroad line as they went. They were pursued by Confederate forces for 87 miles, at first on foot, and later on a succession of locomotives, one having to be run in reverse.

Andrews had proposed the daring raid to Maj. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel, commander of Union troops in middle Tennessee. He hoped to destroy the reinforcement and supply link to Chattanooga from Atlanta and the rest of Georgia. He recruited the men who came to be known later as "Andrews' Raiders." These were the civilian William Hunter Campbell and 22 volunteer Union soldiers from the 2nd, 21st and 33rd Ohio Infantry Regiments.

Andrews instructed the men to gather in Marietta, Ga. They traveled in small parties in civilian attire to avoid arousing suspicion. All but two reached the designated rendezvous point at the appointed time. Those two then joined a Confederate artillery unit, as they had been instructed to do in order to avoid capture.

The raid began on April 12, when the locomotive General was making its fuel, water and meal stop at what is now Kennesaw, Ga., while on its regular run to Chattanooga. Their plan was to take the train north, stopping to damage or destroy track, bridges, telegraph wires and track switches behind them.



This monument in the Chattanooga National Cemetery in Tennessee honors those who were hanged after the Great Locomotive Chase. James J. Andrews and eight of his raiders are buried here. Photo from [www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMVJ7X\\_Andrews\\_Raiders\\_Monument\\_Chattanooga\\_TN](http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMVJ7X_Andrews_Raiders_Monument_Chattanooga_TN)

The train's conductor, William Fuller, and two other men chased the stolen train, first on foot, then by handcar. In his footrace north, Fuller spotted the locomotive Yonah at Etowah and commandeered it, chasing the raiders all the way to Kingston.

There, Fuller switched to the locomotive William R. Smith and continued the chase. Two miles south of Adairsville, however, the raiders had destroyed the tracks, and Fuller was forced to continue the pursuit on foot. Once beyond the damaged section, he took command of the southbound locomotive Texas at Adairsville, running it backwards, tender first, northward after the raiders.

The raiders never got far ahead of Fuller. They were too few in number and did not have enough track tools and demolition equipment to effectively close the line. Also, they had stolen a regularly scheduled train, and if they reached a siding ahead of schedule, they had to wait there until scheduled southbound trains passed.

Finally, at milepost 116.3, north of Ringgold, Ga., 18 miles from Chattanooga, with the locomotive out of fuel, Andrews' men abandoned the General and scattered. All were caught within two weeks, including the two who had missed the hijacking.

The Confederates charged the raiders with "acts of unlawful belligerency," the civilians were charged as unlawful combatants and spies. Andrews was found guilty and hanged on June 7 in Atlanta. On June 18, seven others were returned to Atlanta and also hanged; their bodies were buried unceremoniously in an unmarked grave (they were later reburied in Chattanooga National Cemetery, where the monument was put up in 1890 by the State of Ohio).

Eight prisoners succeeded in escaping. Traveling for hundreds of miles in pairs, they all made it back safely to Union lines. The rest of the raiders were exchanged for Confederate prisoners on March 17, 1863.

Secretary of War Edward Stanton awarded the Medal of Honor to 20 of the 22 military raiders. As civilians, Andrews and Campbell were not eligible.

Do you travel around the state?

The Department is ramping up a plan to put Last Soldier markers in each county, as we did for Pvt. Charles Blanchard in Milwaukee County last fall. This is part of a national project to honor the last Civil War vet in each county.

If you travel to other parts of the state for business or family or pleasure, your help in placing a marker or two this summer or fall would be greatly appreciated. This effort especially needs help in the northern half of the state.

The updated list of Last Soldiers was published in the spring 2017 issue of the Department Dispatch. This is far more complete than what has been on the Department website for years. But ask Department GRO Tom Mueller for the latest info, because things can and do change. He is at [thewisconsin3800@gmail.com](mailto:thewisconsin3800@gmail.com)

Camp 15 created the markers. The Department Encampment in June will discuss support for this project and other details.

For info on the markers and the emerging plans for deployment, contact Department SVC Brian McManus at [bmcmanus1@wi.rr.com](mailto:bmcmanus1@wi.rr.com) or Camp 15 CC Bob Koenecke at [koenecke@yahoo.com](mailto:koenecke@yahoo.com).

cal marker, which also says about 300 Civil War veterans are buried at Calvary, along with vets of the Mexican-American War of 1846-'48, the Spanish-American War and most of the nation's armed conflicts in the 1900s.

All of those buried at the original cemetery were moved to the new Calvary over the next few years, the Calvary history says.

It adds: "By 1880, more 10,000 burials had taken place and it was clear that more land would be needed; so, Bishop Henni purchased 20 additional acres. The cemetery remains at this land-locked size of roughly 65 acres with about 70,000 burials."

Henni served 37 years as bishop, until his death on Sept. 7, 1881, at the age of 76. He is entombed in a crypt at the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in downtown Milwaukee along with two other Milwaukee archbishops plus auxiliary bishops.

He had overseen construction of the cathedral, which was finished in 1853. It was almost completely destroyed in a fire in 1935 and restored over the next decade.

As Wisconsin continued to grow, in 1868 Henni asked Pope Pius IX to create two new dioceses, Green Bay and La-Crosse. That made Milwaukee an archdiocese in 1875, and Henni was appointed archbishop.

## CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

**Q:** What was a thumbstall?

**A:** This was the device used by an artillery gunner to protect his thumb, when held over the vent during sponging and loading. Residue or hot ashes otherwise could blow into the vent and prematurely ignite the next powder load. See <https://www.iegqm.com/product-p/art-012.htm>

## MARCH BIRTHDAYS

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



Report address or e-mail changes to PCC Tom Mueller at [thewisconsin3800@gmail.com](mailto:thewisconsin3800@gmail.com)  
Your Banner is not forwarded by the Postal Service, so you need to report a new address to us.

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## CAMP CALENDAR

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

14 April: Lincoln Tomb ceremony in Springfield, Ill.

28 May: Memorial Day at Calvary Cemetery, where we have been holding observances since 1927.

15 July: The Camp will do a presentation on various topics at the Oak Creek Historical Society, at East Forest Hill Avenue and South 15th Avenue in Oak Creek, near Forest Hill Memorial Park.