

Army altered German names

We have found the graves of five more of the men who are listed on the Turner Hall memorial. It turns out that the Army had Americanized the first name, sometimes the last name, sometimes both. See Page 2.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2024

CAMP ORDERS

FEBRUARY 2024

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

PATRIOTIC, WITH A CAPITAL P

The 54th annual Patriotic Luncheon featured a large presence by Lincoln (this raffle prize), and a large crowd of nearly 90. The event raised funds for the many Camp and Auxiliary 4 programs throughout the year.



The speaker, longtime Lincoln presenter Nic Bur, received an appreciation certificate from PCinC Steve Michaels. Bur outlined a long series of similarities between the 1864 presidential campaign and the current one, 160 years later, such as infighting, name-calling and fights over the voting process. "The more things change, the more they stay the same," Bur said. But Lincoln's focus on personal relationships, patience, perseverance, media interviews – plus the capture of Atlanta in September – carried the day. Photos by Kent Peterson.

The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, March 13, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. CC Grant Johnson will have the patriotic presentation.

5 MORE TURNER HALL MEN FOUND; ARMY ALTERED NAMES

The graves of five more soldiers on the Turner Hall Civil War Memorial now are known, thanks to some helpers and further research in the wake of the comprehensive report in the Camp Orders last month.

The names for each of those members of the German group had been altered / Americanized by the government on their tombstones, including two whose first AND last names were revised. Thus they were not showing up in searches on Find a Grave.

Gottfried Herzog was one soldier with the double change, becoming “Godfroy Hertzog,” on his stone at Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn, N.Y. He had died of disease in New York in 1862. The stone identifies him as “U.S. Soldier,” and no unit – but it actually was the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. C. Another error is in the VA database, which spells his first name as “Godfrey.”

Herzog at least was spelled in the Wisconsin roster the same way that it is on the Turner memorial.

Other bastardizations of German names included Heinrich Rheingans being turned into P.H. Reingans on his tombstone in Washington, D.C., where he died of disease in 1862.

Two local, longtime researchers – who asked not to be identified – found three of the names, and PCC Tom Mueller then found two more via searching



Gottfried Herzog's name is Godfroy Hertzog on his tombstone at Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn, N.Y. Photo from Find a Grave.

with partial last names on Find a Grave. Herzog, for example, was entered in to the search function as “He” and “Go” as the last and first names, along with his death year.

Here are their updated listings from the first story; again listed chronologically:

Herzog, Gottfr., June 28, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Gottfried; died of disease in New York. Found to be buried at Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn, N.Y. Stone says “Godfroy Hertzog,” and identifies him as “U.S. Soldier,” and no unit. The story in the Camp Orders said he died June 20, but a closer look at the tiny printing on the memorial showed the date actually was June 28.

Burrow, Wilh., Aug. 31, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Wilhelm; died of disease in Philadelphia. Found to be buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia; name on stone is William.

Rheingans, Heinr., Nov. 9, 1862, hospital. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Heinrich; died of disease, in Washington, D.C. Found to be buried at U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.; name on stone is P.H. Reingans.

Wiesmann, Jac., May 26, 1864, Spotsylvania. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Jacob; sergeant; died in Washington, D.C., from wounds received at Spotsylvania. Found to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery; name on stone is Wiesman.

Muhlenhein, A., May 30, 1864, in Washington, D.C. Found to be in 5th Wis. Inf., Co. C; first name is Adam; wounded at 2nd Fredericksburg, Va.; had transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on March 15, 1864. Found to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery; name on stone is Muhlenheim.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: 38TH AS A RAW NEW OUTFIT

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 2004 Camp Orders.

On March 21, 1864, the Milwaukee Sentinel quoted the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, announcing that C.K. Pier had been appointed lieutenant colonel of the 38th Wisconsin Infantry. The Commonwealth said, “We haven’t any hesitation in vouching that he will fit the bill.”

After all, over the last year Pier had almost single-handedly raised and trained the second regiment of state militia and then was elected colonel of the unit.

Despite pretty much having abandoned the idea of re-entering the service, a group of factors – patriotism, militant spirit, heavy investment in troop preparation and perhaps some pride – got the better of the 22-year-old Pier. It seemed the war would end soon without his participation in a major battle.

The 38th Wisconsin Infantry was authorized on March 8. Within two days after consulting his parents, Pier accepted a commission from the governor. A few days after that, he was busily engaged, organizing his new command at Camp Randall in Madison.

Unfortunately, the 38th was a Johnny-come-lately regiment, the kind of outfit that was scorned by veterans of the earliest infantry units. While some of the men from his old state militia regiment joined Pier, most in the new unit joined as individuals. They were a poorer-quality soldier, resulting from high bounties. There also was competition for recruits

continued on page 4



FIELD ARTILLERY CREW POSITIONS BY PDC TOM BROWN



Field Artillery was organized in batteries. A Union battery consisted of six of the same type of cannons. The Confederate batteries normally were four cannons because of supply issues, they were made up of two or three different kinds of cannons.

According to regulations, the battery commander is a captain. Lieutenants commanded two-gun sections; in battle a battery would have left, center and right sections.

One gun and caisson with limber made a platoon, under a sergeant and two corporals. The sergeant is the chief of the piece and often the gunner. A gun crew consisted of a gunner and seven artillerymen who were assigned numbers for serving the piece.

You had to be able to read, write and do simple math calculations in order to be assigned to a gun crew. In light artillery batteries, these cannoneers either marched beside their weapons or sat on the ammunition chests. Officers, sergeants, buglers and the guidon-bearer rode horses. A battery at full strength, including all horse holders, drivers and other specialized functions, exceeded 100 officers and men.

Each limber in the Union army was drawn by a six-Morgan horse team, with three outriders riding the horses. The Confederate army often used four, due to the lack of horses. With spare horses included, a six-gun battery had more horses than officers and men.

A well-trained battery could come into action and fire its first shot in well under one minute.

A 14-yard space between the cannons was called for in the regulations, depending on the terrain. Cannoneers took their positions on the gun. At the command, "Commence firing," the gunner ordered "load," and Number 1 sponged the tube. Number 2 took a round from Number 5 (known as the powder monkey) and placed it in the muzzle. Number 1 rammed the round home; Number 3 held his thumb on the vent using a thumb stall to create a vacuum to extinguish any possible embers in the breach. The gunner sighted the cannon.

When the gun was loaded, Number 3 moved to the trail spike and moved it left or right as directed by the gunner. Number 5 got another round from Number 6 or 7 at the limber, where Number 6 cut fuses (if

needed) for shell or case. The gunner stepped clear to the side to observe the effect of fire, and gave the command "Ready." Numbers 1 and 2 stepped clear. Number 3 punctured the powder bag with the vent pick. Number 4 attached the lanyard to a friction primer and inserted the primer into the vent.

Number 3 covered the vent with his left hand, Number 4 moved to the rear and took up slack in the lanyard, looking at the gunner. Number 3 stepped clear of the wheel. Numbers 1 and 2 are watching the muzzle, Number 3 was looking toward the vent, making sure that the cannon fired. At the gunner's command "Fire," Number 4 yanked the lanyard to fire the cannon when the gunner's sword tip or finger pointed to the ground.

Upon firing, the cannon jumped up about a foot and moved back about six feet. The gunner ordered the cannon run back up and the process was repeated until the command "cease firing."

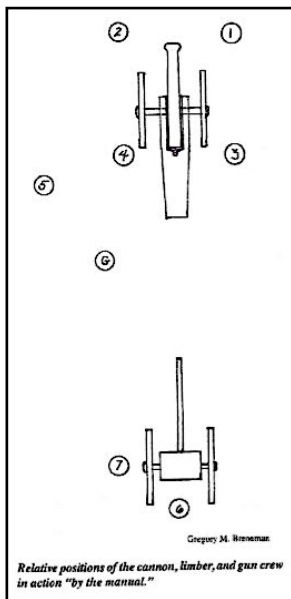
Here are the kinds of projectiles:

Solid shot: Projectiles that are spherical are called cannonballs or shot. Used in smooth-bore cannons. Conical-shaped projectiles are called bolts. Used in rifled cannons.

Common shell: Spherical or conical, this was a hollow iron projectile filled with powder bursting charge. It was designed to break into many fragments. For anti-personnel and anti-material. Spherical shells were exploded by time fuses set in wooden or metallic fuse plugs and were ignited by the flame of the cannons propelling discharge. Conical shells were detonated by time fuses and impact, or percussion fuses.

Case shot: Known as shrapnel; was produced for smooth-bore and rifled cannons. Filled with a small bursting charge and with small lead or iron balls in a matrix of sulfur or asphalt. It had a thin wall and was easily exploded by a small charge. It also used a fuse to ignite it. It was set for a certain time and distance to explode.

Canister: These rounds were tin-can-shaped and filled with 27 iron balls in sawdust. The round broke up after firing, turning the cannon into a large shotgun. Extremely effective against attacking infantry and cavalry at a range of 200 yards to a maximum range of 400 yards.



Pier — continued from page 2

among the officers, anxious to get higher bounties for themselves. Several men were substitutes. Fifty-five men ended up deserting. Many others were reluctant to wear their uniforms. Nevertheless, Pier persistently pursued the training, as he had done successfully with his militia unit.

The cessation of the draft and large government bounties stopped enlistments almost completely. By April 15, only the 38th's first four companies were filled and mustered in. They spent their time "drilling and otherwise preparing for the work ahead," before leaving the state for the Potomac on May 3.

At the time, Grant's Army was not faring well. By May 7, it had amassed 15,000 casualties to about half as many for Lee's troops during the Wilderness Campaign. On June 1, Lt. Col. Pier and the 38th Wisconsin joined Grant at White House Landing and were combined with three consolidated companies of the gallant 1st Minnesota. Their first engagement came 11 days later at Cold Harbor. Seven thousand were killed or wounded there and the futile attack was a bloody defeat for Grant.

The 38th then lost 50 men in a dispute over the possession of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and by July 4th had only 40 men fit for duty.

The future looked bleak. Pier had to have been wondering if his decision to command was the right one.

From Annual Report of the Adj.

Gen. of the State of Wisconsin, Atwood & Rublee, Madison 1865; History of Fond du Lac County, Wis., Western Historical Company, Chicago 1880; Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers in the War of Rebellion, Wis. Adj. Gen., Madison 1886; Soldiers When They Go, by Carol Matern, State Historical Society of Wis., Madison 1981; Wisconsin in the Civil War by Robert Wells, Milwaukee Journal 1963; Wisconsin in the War of Rebellion by Wm. DeVoss Love, Chicago 1866; Milwaukee Sentinel, March 21, 1864.

A total of 897 people are Followers of the Camp Facebook page.

Are you one?

<https://www.facebook.com/CKPierBadger>

CIVIL WAR

TRIVIA

Q:

What was "camp itch?"

A: A painful skin disease, involving itching, lesions and inflammation. Doctors debated the cause of the itch — some cases were really scabies, a very contagious skin disease caused by mites and quickly spread by shared blankets as well as in crowded conditions. The standard remedies for camp itch were sulphur and arsenic taken internally, plus external alkaline baths. See <http://civilwarix.blogspot.com/2013/05/camp-itche.html> and <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1684445/>



MARCH BIRTHDAYS

1 — Peter Keepman

20 — Phil Olson

Camp Commander — Grant Johnson

grant.johnson@responsory.com

414-940-3113 or 262-432-0183

SVC — Michael Benton

414-962-3767

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

Memorial Day: May 27 at Calvary Cemetery. The speaker will be Michael B. Koszuta, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee County War Memorial Center. He is a retired Army command sergeant major. The main concelebrant will be Auxiliary Bishop Jeffrey R. Haines.

A week or so before, we will be placing flags on the graves of veterans at Calvary. A large team effort will be needed.

3 MORE SOLDIERS HOME BUILDINGS TO BE REVIVED

The same partnership behind the spectacular resurrection of Old Main, Building 1 and some other facilities at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home a few years ago is getting ready to go with new restorations.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and The Alexander Company of Madison announced earlier this month that they will team up again for a \$25 million plan to restore three more long-vacant buildings.

Those are the Ward Memorial Theater, the chapel and the residence of the home's governor.

The historic buildings will be returned to their original uses and will add 35,000 square feet of community space for veterans and supportive services.

Work is planned to begin in the second quarter of 2025, and completed in the third quarter of 2026.

"Our partnership with The Alexander Company is a once-in-a-generation opportunity" to restore three more historic buildings, said James McLain, executive director of the Zablocki VA Medical Center. "The Zablocki team is extremely appreciative of the community's dedication in supporting our nation's veterans through efforts such as support for this enhanced use lease initiative."

In 2021, as part of an enhanced use lease with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Alexander and a team of local organizations restored Old Main, Building 1 and four other historic buildings. That created 101 apartments for homeless veterans and their families, and those at risk of becoming homeless.

The three buildings in the new phase will be leased out long-term to Alexander, which will take on the cost of rehabilitation. The law authorizing the enhanced use lease program requires that the buildings be used to serve veterans. A public hearing held Feb. 13 was one of the first steps in the redevelopment process.

"As we move into this next chapter at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home, we at The Alexander Company are honored to continue our role in serving those who have given so much," said Joe Alexander, president. "Working together with the VA, we're able to expand the supportive and dignified environment for veterans on-site, while also preserving local, veteran history."

The redevelopment partnership includes the

Center for Veterans Issues, which will operate the buildings upon completion and have supportive services offices in the governor's residence building. The center provides supportive services to homeless and at-risk veterans throughout the state and is the largest community-based organization serving veterans in Wisconsin.

The plan is for the Ward Memorial Theater (built in 1881) to host community theater and musical



The deteriorating historic Ward Memorial Theater has been fenced-off for several years. It is scheduled to be renovated in 2025 and 2026 in a \$25 million project that includes two other buildings at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home. The work will be done under the same type of financial partnership as the recent \$44 million restoration of Old Main, Building 1 and four other buildings.

groups and be a venue for conferences and lectures for VA Medical Center staff. The Soldiers Home Chapel (built in 1889) will become a nondenominational worship space, and conference space for training and mental health sessions. The Governor's Residence (built in 1868) will hold offices for providers of supportive services as well as a technological training center to provide computer literacy training.

Planned financing includes state and federal historic tax credits, funding under the PACT Act (recent legislation expanding VA care for those exposed to toxic substances) and a Save America's Treasures grant from the National Park Service.

The Soldiers Home was established in 1867 and was one of the first three such facilities in the nation. A month before his assassination, President Lincoln signed legislation to create a national system of homes for disabled veterans.