

Full house at Patriotic Luncheon

Our main fundraiser of the year drew more than 120 – the best turnout in about 15 years. Huzzahs to the raffle, silent auction, printed program – and speaker Steve Rogstad. See page 2.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



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SERIES 2025

CAMP ORDERS

FEBRUARY 2025

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

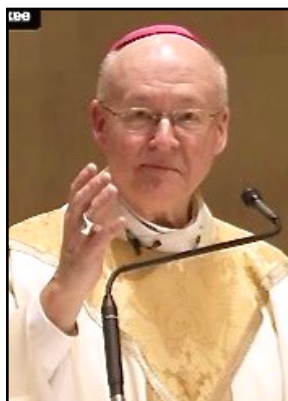
NEW ARCHBISHOP TO JOIN MEMORIAL DAY

Milwaukee's new archbishop, Jeffrey S. Grob, quickly accepted our invitation to preside over the Memorial Day commemoration held by the Camp and Auxiliary at Calvary Cemetery.

Grob, a Wisconsin native and an auxiliary bishop in Chicago, was named by Pope Francis to the Milwaukee job last November. Chaplain Dean Collins, an ordained deacon, promptly sent him a letter. Grob was installed on Jan 14, and Collins approached him personally in following days.

Collins then informed the Camp:

"Tonight I was at a special Mass for Life in Greendale that was presided over by Archbishop Jeffrey Grob. When I approached him, he granted me a private meeting, which lasted about 15 minutes. He showed me his phone calendar and our Memorial Day Mass was listed!!!!!!!"



Archbishop Jeffrey S. Grob at his January installation. Chaplain Dean Collins has enlisted him for our Memorial Day commemoration, and he will fire the canon.

"I had brought a copy of my November letter of invitation to jog his memory ... he is looking forward to our Memorial Day ceremonies and to firing the cannon.

"I feel that this year's Mass could draw quite a crowd because so many people want to meet him."

Memorial Day is Monday, May 26. The Mass begins at 10 a.m., and the Camp event immediately follows, at about 11.

Grob's two predecessors, Jerome Listecki and now-Cardinal Timothy Dolan, presided at our Memorial Day event multiple times, with auxiliary bishops appearing in several other years. The crowd for Listecki two years ago topped 400.

Grob (the pronunciation rhymes with Bob), 63, was born in Madison and is a native of nearby Cross Plains, growing up on dairy farm. From 1975 to 1979, he attended Holy Name High School

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The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, March 12, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. Junior Lucas Nguyen will have the patriotic presentation.

55TH PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON WAS JAM-PACKED



Steve Rogstad, longtime Lincoln researcher and author, spoke about the Illinoisan's 1842 speech to a Temperance group. The speech was made to the Washington Temperance Society of Springfield, Ill., on the 110th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

Lincoln criticized earlier, heavy-handed Temperance efforts. Rather than try to berate problem drinkers into quitting, the 33-year-old Lincoln endorsed "kind, unassuming persuasion" and advocated reason as the solution to alcoholism and other ills. This general philosophy also guided some of Lincoln's decisions in the Civil War, Rogstad says.

Photos by Kent Peterson. Crowd photo by Steve Rogstad.



Alioto's restaurant in Wauwatosa was jammed to the gills for the 55th annual Patriotic Luncheon. To handle the overflow crowd, another table was set up even as the event began. It was instantly full.



CinC Kevin Martin, right, and his wife, National Auxiliary President Rosemary Martin, flew in from Maryland to experience Milwaukee history and hospitality. CC Tom Hesse guided them at the luncheon.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: LEADING 109TH NEW YORK

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the February 2005 Camp Orders.

On March 24, 1865, Lt. Col. C.K. Pier was detached from the 38th Wisconsin Infantry by order of his division commander, and placed in command of the 109th New York Infantry, which had lost all its field officers. But the New Yorkers did not want a youngster from Wisconsin placed over them, and Pier preferred to remain with the group with which he trained and fought previous campaigns.

Neither Pier nor the 109th had much time to consider their feelings, though. At 4 a.m. the next day, in a surprise attack, a wave of Confederate forces, representing nearly half of Lee's army, captured Fort Stedman and the batteries to the north and south of it, with little resistance.

For the Confederates, Fort Stedman was one of the closest spots on the line before Petersburg; there were fewer obstructions and a supply depot was less than a mile away. The Confederates hoped that by overtaking the fort, they could force Grant to shorten his lines or move them back.

For four hours, the 109th assisted in recapturing the fort, along with 2,000 of its captors. This quickly ended the discontent between the 109th and Pier. Instead, the action was a devastating blow for Lee's Army. Pier, who had demonstrated coolness and control under fire, remained in command of the 109th New York.

From Soldiers & Citizens Album of Biographical Record (Vol. 1), Brown & Brown 1888; the National Park Service; Wisconsin in the War of Rebellion, by Wm D. Love; Chicago 1866.



LINCOLN'S 1838 WARNING ABOUT IGNORING THE RULE OF LAW



PDC Kent Peterson provided this item by political historian and columnist Heather Cox Richardson at the Camp meeting of Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday.

The work appears at <https://www.facebook.com/heathercoxrichardson> She has 2.6 million followers on Facebook.

On Jan. 27, 1838, Abraham Lincoln rose before the Young Men's Lyceum in Springfield, Ill., to make a speech. Just 28 years old, Lincoln had begun to practice law and had political ambitions. But he was worried that his generation might not preserve the republic that the founders had handed to it for transmission to yet another generation. He took as his topic for that January evening, "The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions."

Lincoln saw trouble coming, but not from a foreign power, as other countries feared. The destruction of the United States, he warned, could come only from within. "If destruction be our lot," he said, "we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen, we must live through all time, or die by suicide."

The trouble that Lincoln perceived stemmed from the growing lawlessness in the country as men ignored the rule of law and acted on their passions, imposing their will on their neighbors through violence. He pointed specifically to two recent events: the 1836 lynching of free black man Francis McIntosh in St. Louis, Mo., and the 1837 murder of white abolitionist editor Elijah P. Lovejoy by a pro-slavery mob in Alton, Ill.

But the problem of lawlessness was not limited to individual instances, Lincoln said. A public practice of ignoring the law eventually broke down all the guardrails designed to protect individuals, while law-breakers, going unpunished, became convinced they were entitled to act without restraint.

"Having ever regarded government as their deadliest bane," Lincoln said, "they make a jubilee of the suspension of its operations; and pray for nothing so much as its total annihilation."

The only way to guard against such destruction, Lincoln said, was to protect the rule of law, on which the country was founded.

"As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so too the support of the Constitution and Laws, let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor...."

"Let reverence for the laws ... become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the

young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues, and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

Lincoln was quick to clarify that he was not saying all laws were good. Indeed, he said, bad laws should be challenged and repealed. But that the underlying structure of the rule of law, based in the Constitution, could not be abandoned without losing democracy.

Lincoln did not stop there. He warned that the very success of the American republic threatened its continuation. "Men of ambition and talents" could no longer make their name by building the nation – that glory had already been won. Their ambition could not be served simply by preserving what those before them had created, so they would achieve distinction through destruction.

For such a man, Lincoln said, "Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly, perhaps more so, acquire it by doing good as harm; yet, that opportunity being past, and nothing left to be done in the way of building up, he would set boldly to the task of pulling down."

With no dangerous foreign power to turn people's passions against, people would turn from the project of "establishing and maintaining civil and religious liberty" and would instead turn against each other.

Lincoln reminded his audience that the torch of American democracy had been passed to them. The Founders had used their passions to create a system of laws, but the time for passion had passed, lest it tear the nation apart.

The next generation must support democracy through "sober reason," he said. He called for Americans to exercise "general intelligence, sound morality, and in particular, a reverence for the Constitution and laws."

"Upon these let the proud fabric of freedom rest, as the rock of its basis; and as truly as has been said of the only greater institution, 'the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'"

What became known as the Lyceum Address is one of the earliest speeches of Lincoln's to have been preserved, and at the time it established him as a rising politician and political thinker. But his recognition, in a time of religious fervor and moral crusades, that the law must prevail over individual passions reverberates far beyond the specific crises of the 1830s.

Archbishop – Continued from page 1

Seminary in Madison.

At his installation, Grob said of returning to his home state: “What a singular privilege it is to be called back home, to the land of fish fries and supper clubs and brandy Old Fashioneds.”

Grob received a bachelor’s degree in religious studies from the Pontifical College Josephinum in Columbus, Ohio, in 1988, and went on to the University of St. Mary of the Lake / Mundelein Seminary in Illinois. He was ordained by Chicago Cardinal Joseph Bernardin in 1992.

He earned a licentiate in canon law in 2000 and a doctorate of canon law in 2007, both from Saint Paul University in Ottawa, Canada. Plus a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Ottawa in 2007.

Since 2015, Grob served as chancellor for the Archdiocese of Chicago. In 2020 he was named an auxiliary bishop in that diocese.

Memorial Day’s keynote speaker will be Coast Guard Reserve Capt. Kendel D. Feilen, whose service

began in 1978 and included the Persian Gulf War and extended duty after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

One month after the August 1990 invasion of Kuwait, then-Lt. Feilen was mobilized with Port Security Unit 303, the first Coast Guard Reserve unit mobilized since World War II.

He was deployed to King Abdul Aziz Port in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, which is on the Persian Gulf, in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. During this deployment he was assigned further duties on the staff of the U.S. Navy Port Security and Harbor Defense Group Three.

In July 2001, Feilen started extended active duty as the force protection liaison officer to the U.S. Transportation Command Mobility Control Center, and was chief of the Force Protection Cell in the Crisis Action Team after the Sept. 11 attack. He was mobilized for two years and served as chief of the Sealift Cell, then acting deputy director and acting director.

Feilen retired from the Coast Guard in 2004, as a captain. During all his service, Feilen also served in the Milwaukee Police Department, starting in 1975 and retiring as a sergeant in 2002.

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: What was the Indiana Legion?

A: The Legion was organized in 1861 by the Indiana General Assembly to serve as the state’s active militia. Most notably, units in the southern-tier counties guarded communities along the Ohio River against Confederate raiders and guerrillas operating in Kentucky. It also watched for subversive political activities, apprehended Union deserters and, on occasion, guarded Confederate prisoners-of-war in Indianapolis. See <https://www.in.gov/history/about-indiana-history-and-trivia/civil-war-150th/hoosier-voices-now/indiana-legion/annual-commemorations/>



MARCH BIRTHDAY

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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

March 22: The Camp, Auxiliary 4 and the other three Allied Orders will have display tables at an author’s speech. From about 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Civil War Museum in Kenosha.

March 30 (a Sunday): PDC Tom Brown has organized a special School of the Soldier – learn the basics of commands, formations, carrying a rifle and marching in formation. From 1 to 3 p.m. at our usual meeting place in Wauwatosa. Sign up by emailing tjbcarver@sbcglobal.net

WHERE WE SERVED AND FOUGHT

— A SERIES SALUTING THE ANCESTORS OF CAMP 1 BROTHERS



PCINC KEN FRESHLEY'S ANCESTOR: PVT. JAMES H. MALONEY

Was a draftee in the 82nd Pennsylvania Infantry, Co. I.

Mustered in on Nov. 18, 1864.

Beginning in December 1864, the 82nd participated in the siege of Petersburg, Va. The battles included Hatcher's Run Feb. 5-7, 1865, and the Appomattox Campaign March 28 to April 9; the assault on, and fall of, Petersburg on April 2; the pursuit of Lee April 3-9; Sailor's Creek, April 6, and Appomattox Courthouse April 9.

The 82nd was one of the regiments taking the surrender of Robert E. Lee's forces on April 12; the meeting between Grant and Lee had been April 9.

See <http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unpainf4.htm#82nd>

Before Maloney's time, the 82nd was in many battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg twice, Gettysburg, etc. It had been organized in August 1861.

Mustered out on July 13, 1865.

Born on March 13, 1837.

Died Jan. 11, 1911.

Buried at St. Thomas Cemetery, Ashville in Cambria County, Pa. This is in west-central Pennsylvania. The county also includes Johnstown, site of the infamous 1889 flood that killed more than 2,000 people.



Photos from Find a Grave.