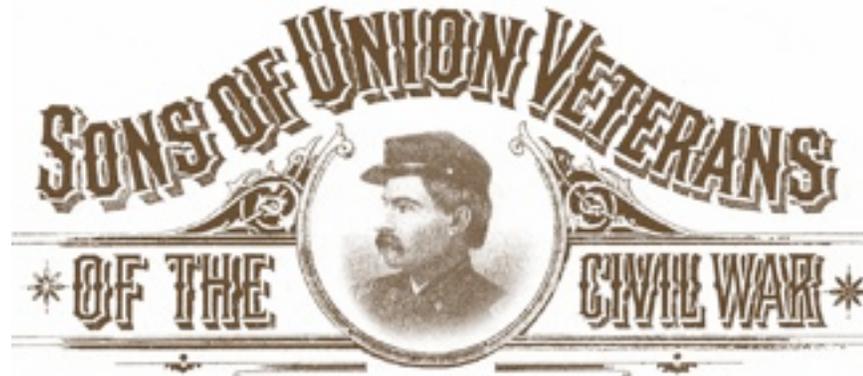




The guns are ready for our next big parade – the South Milwaukee Heritage Days march at 11 a.m. Saturday. Come and join us, or cheer us along as a spectator.



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2015 CAMP ORDERS JULY 2015

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

UNITED CAMPS HONOR UNITED STATES ON FOURTH OF JULY

It was quite a sight in Union Grove as 16 Brothers (including two juniors) marched in the Fourth of July parade. It was one of the largest marches in recent memory for the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Six of us were from Camp 1. Others were leaders of Camp 15 in nearby Norway in Racine County, including several who transferred from Camp 1 to form the new one – CC Jeff Graf, SVC Pat Kulas and Camp Secretary Brian D. McManus (the PCC of Camp 1). And others were dual members of Camp 4 in Waukesha and Camp 15.

All of us marched in solidarity both for the new Camp and for our nation. And this patriotic town of about

FROM THE COMMANDER – TOM MUELLER



Photo by Marie Frederick

4,800 stood up and saluted us along the ENTIRE route. There is frequent applause in other parades, but not nearly with the unanimity that I saw in Union Grove.

I was assigned to carry the U.S. flag, and Kulas was next to me with the bright

blue flag of the Col. Hans C. Heg Camp 15. We were flanked by Graf and Bob Koenecke, who like most of the Heg group lives in Racine County and is another transfer from Camp 1.

This all was very inspiring. So was another event a week earlier, when a few

Continued on page 4

Come one, come all to the picnic

Join us at the Camp and Auxiliary picnic, with the new Camp 15 serving as the host. It is from noon to 4 p.m. this Sunday, at Heg Park at Norway in Racine County. See some old friends and make new ones. Signup deadline is **Thursday** – so contact Brian D. McManus ASAP at bmcmamus1@wi.rr.com

C. K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SUVCW



Educating the public amid parade pomp

Forest Home Cemetery invited our Camp and Auxiliary 4 to join a few other period groups in commemorating the 150th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. The June 27 event also included Gen. U.S. Grant, a display about Old Abe, the Regimental Volunteer Band of Wisconsin, various re-enactors, an undertaker and then a cemetery tour led by our own Tom Ludka and Marge Berres of the Woman's Relief Corps. The parade was named the Johnny Comes Marching Home Parade.



Hello to our new member

Billy Cole has moved to Milwaukee and thus transferred to our Camp from the Curtenius Guard Camp 17 at Lansing / Sunfield, Mich.

His relative of record served in the 30th Missouri Infantry regiment. Billy is a native of Mississippi.



Photos by Kent Peterson and Tom Mueller

Welcome, Billy!!!



REMEMBERING COL. PIER: BATTLING AT THE CRATER

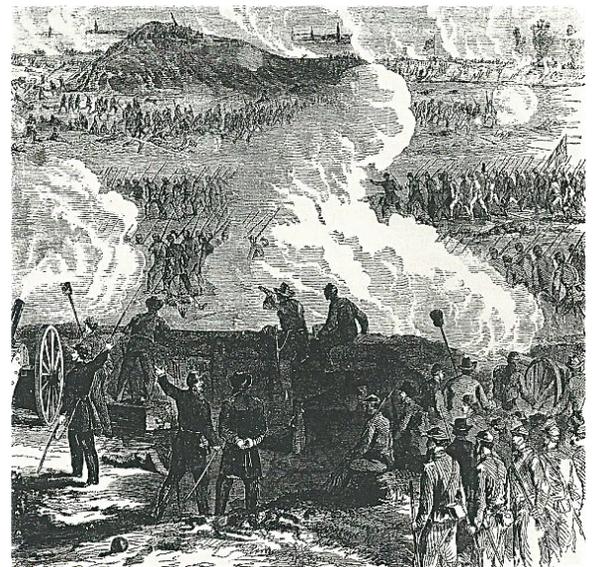
These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the July 1995 Camp Orders.

Immediately upon the explosion of the mine in the siege at Petersburg, Companies B and E of the 38th Wisconsin were ordered to lead the charge. Although numbering fewer than 100 men, they sprang over their works without hesitation and advanced upon the enemy's works. Terrific fire swept their ranks, but they occupied the captured line until 3 p.m., when they returned, under a very heavy crossfire, to the trenches. They lost seven killed, 13 wounded and nine missing that day, July 30, 1864.

"My decimated command used 5,000 rounds of ball cartridges every 24 hours; the graveyard behind the hill hourly increased its membership, and if a man left his position or stood upright, he did so at the peril of his life," said Col. C.K. Pier.

"From June of 1864 to April of 1865, it was continuous hell and the truth cannot be written or painted."

From Soldiers & Citizens Album of Biographical Record, Grand Army Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1890; Wisconsin in the War of Rebellion, by Wm. DeVoss Love, Church & Goodman, Publishers, Chicago, 1866.





**OF TUBERCULOSIS IN WAR AND
IN OLD LAWS**
BY PCC DAVID HOWARD



We often hear people give their disparaging views on things that happened in the past, via using their modern ideas of the world that they have now. They proclaim that things that our ancestors did, we would never do, and how those people were wrong and even somewhat evil.

But were they?

I do it myself sometimes. In the Civil War, we accept that troops would stand in a straight line across from the enemy and take the fire from the Confederates. We even think they were heroes for doing it. But in the back of my mind I can't help but think, weren't they crazy? Darn ... go take cover or at least get in to a prone position. Dig a foxhole or something.

If you allow yourself to remember that in the American Revolution some of the Americans took cover behind trees in gullies, it seems even more insane.

When we forget, or when we don't know, groups of us also like to make fun of old-fashioned laws. Some legislators pass laws eliminating these laws that they don't think they need any longer. Those known as blue laws, mostly religious laws, are attacked the most.

Others are like the part of the City of Racine's municipal code that says that unless you are a bonafide participant (e.g. a clown or a float), "you cannot throw or shoot any object, missile, spray or other solid, fluid or semi-fluid projectile by hand or any other means" along the route of an official parade.

Sometimes it is good to scrub these laws, but we always should check to see why these laws were enacted in the first place.

As a Milwaukee County drafting technician in the Register of Deeds Office, I had to look at the state statutes concerning land sales. Statutes mean laws. At the bottom of the page, usually, they would put the reason the law was enacted. It is sometimes called "intent."

I was reminded of this again when watching the PBS program "American Experience." The episode was about consumption – tuberculosis – which plagued Civil War soldiers, and people thousands of years before that. Before there was a cure, we faced a dreadful reality: 1 out of every 170 people in America had it. It killed in a few days, but sometimes took 30 years to kill. It attacked rich as well as poor.

When it was found that it was a disease spread by breathing, people tried to keep away from any person with a cough. When it was realized that saliva also carried the germs, laws were passed against spitting on the sidewalk.

That is another law that seems old-fashioned. Even now, in the City of Wauwatosa, you cannot clear the contents of your throat "upon any sidewalk abutting" a public street or alley. The city code blocks the act of spitting, expectorating or depositing "sputum, spittle, saliva, phlegm, mucous, tobacco juice, or wads of tobacco upon the floor or stairways" of any public hall or conveyance.

Consumption was only one of the diseases that the Civil War troops had to deal with. Others included dysentery, which accounted for 45,000 Union deaths and 50,000 Confederate deaths, typhoid (camp fever), pneumonia and measles. Malaria was the only one that could be cured.

Camp fever was the term used for all the continuing fevers experienced by the Army: Typhoid fever, malarial remittent fever and typho-malarial fever. The last named is a combination of elements from the first two diseases. This was the characteristic "camp fever" during the war. Symptoms included a pronounced chill followed by an intermittent fever, abdominal tenderness and nausea, general debility, diarrhea, retention of urine and furring of the tongue.

The Civil War was fought not only about slavery but about states' rights. One of those rights was to quarantine. Quarantine laws were within the purview of the states until the early 1800s. With the continuing epidemics of yellow fever and cholera, a shift to federal control of quarantine enforcement began in 1866 – after the war.

The word "quarantine" originates from the Venetian dialect form of the Italian *quaranta giorni*, meaning "40 days." This is due to the 40-day isolation of ships and people before entering the city of Dubrovnik in Croatia, long practiced as a measure of disease prevention related to the Black Death, which between 1348 and 1359 wiped out an estimated 30 percent of Europe's population, and a significant percentage of Asia's population.

From the Commander – continued from page 1

of us from Camp 1 were in the parade opening the Civil War homecoming event at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee. We long have had close ties with the cemetery, especially in recent months because we are putting up a historical marker about the nearly 1,000 Civil War veterans buried there.

We collected donations for the marker at our table, and people were reaching for their wallets the very second that they saw the display and were told some facts about the burials.

The first person who came past the table said her ancestor, Carl G. Dreutzer, was in the war and is buried at Forest Home, and showed us an old article about him. It quickly was discovered he was not in our huge database of names from the cemetery, so Brother Tom Ludka and Marge Berres of the Woman’s Relief Corps, who have done years of work on that, basically ran to the cemetery office to check its records. They soon emerged with bright smiles and the satisfaction of adding another name to our list.

Dreutzer’s gravestone had no indication of military service; nor had he been found while cross-checking names from various local GAR posts against cemetery records. He was a sergeant in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry, Company G. He was from Waupaca, enlisted on Feb. 11, 1862, and was wounded at Corinth, Miss., where the 14th fought on Oct. 3-4. He received a disability discharge five weeks later. He was born in 1845 and died in 1931.

My thanks go to Kathrine (she spells it that way) Atwood Laycock of West Bend, who brought Dreutzer’s name to our attention. She in turn appreciated our quick action and of course helped contribute to the historical marker.

These experiences in Union Grove and at Forest Home show more than ever that the Sons are doing a terrific job in the missions of honoring our Union ancestors, preserving and perpetuating the traditions of the GAR and conducting patriotic education.

Long may the flag of the USA wave, and long may the Sons carry on this cherished work!!!

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: How many Medals of Honor involved seizing or carrying a flag at a perilous place?

A: There were 1,520 Medals of Honor awarded during the Civil War, and 467 (30 percent) were “given to men who either defended the flag of their side or captured a flag of the Confederate,” according to the 2002 book “Medal of Honor,” by Allen Mikaelian. These include men who took the flag from fallen comrades and kept it aloft, or carried the flag into enemy defenses. Flag statistics are very hard to come by during Google searches. The author’s 1,520 number is right-on, according to the U.S. Army Center of Military History at www.history.army.mil/moh/mohstats.html and the Congressional Medal of Honor Society at www.cmohs.org/medal-statistics.php

AUGUST BIRTHDAYS

- 3 – Tom Ludka
- 8 – Tom Trimble
- 11 – Bill Liebert
- 15 – Ed Deutsch
- 17 – Bill Doan
- 20 – John Thielmann
- 22 – John Woolley
- 23 – Bruce Nason
- 28 – Rich Beggs



Congratulations, Brothers!!!

CAMP CALENDAR

25 July (this Saturday): South Milwaukee Heritage Days Parade, 11 a.m. Park at Rawson School and take the shuttle for form-up point in the downtown area.

20-23 August: National Encampment in Richmond, Va.

22-23 August: West Allis Settlers Weekend, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, and until 4 p.m. Sunday. At 84th and National.

2 September: Next Camp meeting, Machinists Union hall at 1650 S. 38th St., Milwaukee. There is no meeting in August.

5 September: St. Francis Days parade, 11 a.m. Form at Civic Center on East Howard.

Report any address or e-mail changes to Secretary David Howard Lifeopp@yahoo.com

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