

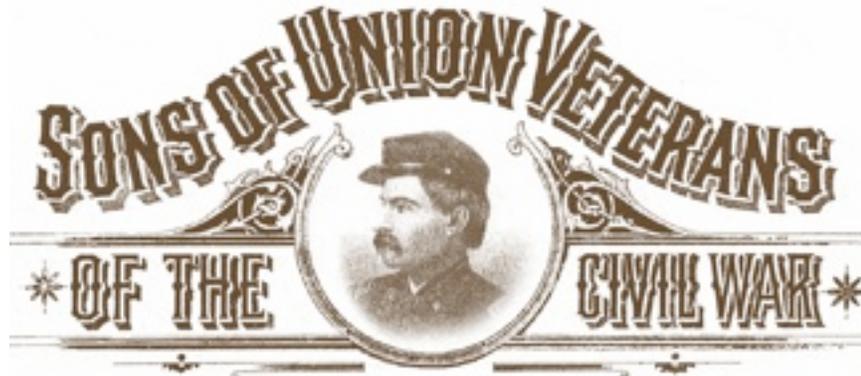
The Camp Orders this summer will run stories based on your relative of record, as listed on our roster.

Let us know where and when your relative of record served, whether he was KIA, MIA, wounded, disability discharge, etc. Brothers John Woolley of Sturtevant and Steve Dornbos of Milwaukee already has sent theirs.

Before July 10, send them to PCC Tom Mueller at thewisconsin3800@gmail.com, or to 320 W. Oakwood Road, Oak Creek, Wis. 53154.

C. K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2016 **CAMP ORDERS** JUNE 2016

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

F, C & L WITH OTHER CAMPS AND GROUPS



Tom Ludka and Marge Berres celebrate the unveiling along with PCC Tom Mueller, who was emcee of the event.



Two other Camps, the Woman's Relief Corps and another history group helped C.K. Pier Badger Camp #1 and Auxiliary 4 dedicate our historical marker at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee on June 12.

Camp 15, Camp 4 and Company F, 29th Colored Troops, made up the eight-man honor guard along with Camp 1. Some ladies of the 29th also attended, as did Don Shaw of Michigan, a member of the SUVCW Council of Administration.

Brother Tom Ludka and Marge Berres of the WRC led years of research to determine that Forest Home has 1,000 Civil War veterans, and many in the Camp and Auxiliary helped along the way.

We also salute Camps 15 and 4 for participating in our Memorial Day commemoration, along with Cushing's Battery, of course. More photos from each event are on page 2.



Parade plans will be the prime topic at the next Camp meeting, at 7 p.m. Wednesday, July 6, at the Machinists Union hall at 1650 S. 38th St., Milwaukee. PDC Kent Peterson will have the patriotic presentation.



This girl in the crowd was recruited to place flowers at Civil War graves near our microphone on Memorial Day. Sounding "Taps" on Memorial Day and at the Forest Home dedication on June 12 was Ruben Burgos of the American Legion Police Post 415.



2 big events carry on our mission and educate crowds



Maj. Alex Kaleta (US Army, retired), gave the keynote speech on Memorial Day.

Photos here and on page 1 are by:

Maggie Menard-Mueller

Tom Mueller

Andrea Kachellek



Council of Administration member Don Shaw of Michigan, in the coat and tie, honors Dean Collins' benediction at Forest Home. To his right is Mame Croze McCully, executive director of the Milwaukee County Historical Society.



REMEMBERING COL. PIER: IN THE THICK OF THE ACTION

These monthly articles about our Camp namesake are written by PCinC Steve Michaels. This item first was published in the June 1996 Camp Orders.

Col. Colwert K. Pier won a reputation for coolness and undaunted bravery in action with the 38th Wisconsin.

On the evening of June 16, 1864, the regiment took a position in front of the enemy's works before Petersburg. Shortly after nightfall, it moved with the entire brigade, under severe fire, to the extreme front. Next morning, moving out of the entrenchments, the colonel and his men lay exposed to enemy fire until 1 p.m. Following orders to advance, it captured the enemy's outer line of entrenchments and then lay exposed to severe fire again until 8 that evening. Ordered to charge again, a second line of rebel works was captured.

On the 18th, Col. Pier and the 38th were ordered to charge again. And again they succeeded in capturing enemy entrenchments, forcing the rebels back to their main line of defenses.

Pier was wounded during each of the three days of assaults. He was grazed by a bullet on the forehead, was shot in the fleshy part of the leg, and an ugly fragment of a shell hit him on the instep, the latter giving him much pain. But all three failed to drive him from the field, despite greatly weakening him through the loss of blood.

Said Col. Pier with pride, "My boys never went into a fight, on a march, or fatigue duty that I was not with them."

From Soldiers & Citizens Album, published Brown & Brown, 1888



‘THE LAWS OF NATURE’ AS THE REASON FOR SECESSION



At the June 1 Camp meeting, Chaplain Dean Collins gave a patriotic presentation about Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens saying flatly in 1861 that slavery was the main reason for the Civil War.

The speech is published as Chapter 14 of the book “Voices of Freedom: A Documentary History,” a 2010 textbook compiled by Eric Foner, Volume 1, 3rd edition. See it at <http://books.wwnorton.com/books/webad.aspx?id=20293>

In March 1861, Stephens delivered a speech in Savannah, Ga., that laid out his explanation for the dissolution of the Union and argued that the Confederate Constitution represented a significant improvement over that of the United States. After the war, Stephens would write a long book arguing that the war was caused not by slavery but a constitutional question – the South’s insistence on preserving state sovereignty against an overly powerful national government.

But in the 1861 speech, Stephens directly identified the defense of slavery and white supremacy as the fundamental motivation of the Confederacy, the “cornerstone” of the new southern nation. Apparently, the speech embarrassed Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who hoped to gain recognition from European powers by downplaying the role of slavery in the secession movement.

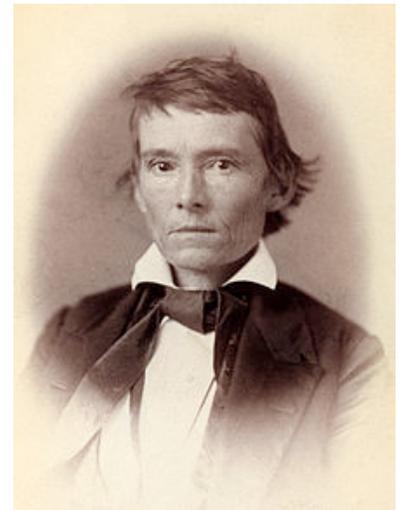
“... The new Constitution has put at rest forever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions – African slavery as it exists among us – the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution.”

The prevailing attitudes by most leading statesmen, including the Founding Fathers, “at the time of the formation of the old Constitution (ratified in 1788) were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically,” Stephens recounted. “... This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. ... Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it – when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell.”

Stephens continued: “Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race,

is his natural and moral condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth.”

Stephens also said “anti-slavery fanatics ... assume that the negro is equal, and hence conclude that he is entitled to equal privileges and rights with the white man” and that one northerner in the U.S. House of Representatives whom he debated was “attempting to make things equal which the Creator had made unequal.”



Alexander H. Stephens

The Confederacy “is the first government ever instituted upon principles in strict conformity to nature, and the ordination of Providence, in furnishing the materials of human society. Many governments have been founded upon the principles of certain classes: but the classes thus enslaved, were of the same race, and in violation of the laws of nature.

“Our system commits no such violation of nature’s laws. The negro by nature, or by the curse against Canaan (a reference to a passage in the Book of Genesis that was used as a justification for slavery) is fitted for the condition which he occupies in our system. The architect, in the construction of buildings, lays the foundation with the proper material – the granite – then comes the brick or the marble.

“The substratum of our society is made of the material fitted by nature for it, and by experience we know that it is the best, not only for the superior but the inferior race, that it should be so. It is, indeed, in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of His ordinances or to question them. For His own purposes He has made one race to differ from another, as He has made ‘one star to differ from another in glory.’”

FOND FAREWELL: EPITAPHS AND OBITS FOUND ACROSS STATE

*A faithful son, a brother dear,
A noble youth lies buried here
Many a friend he has left to weep
His brothers will e'er his memory keep
He died his country's cause to save
and now lies in a soldier's grave.*

This is one of the profound items on a tombstone that have been found during Department GRO work across Wisconsin via Find a Grave entries.

The inscription is on the gravestone of Franklin Ingersoll, 35th Wisconsin, Co. E, who died of disease on Jan. 31 or Feb. 1, 1864, at age 18. He is buried in Sizer Cemetery at Saukville; he was from Port Washington and died in Milwaukee.

Charles Schumann of the 45th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. I, died in 1919 at age 79, and is buried at Cedarburg Cemetery in Cedarburg. Find a Grave posts an obit from an unspecified newspaper that says: "His death leaves but three members of the Grand Army in Cedarburg. What once was a legion of young soldiers in this city who fought to preserve the Union, is now but a few surviving tottering old men."

In Chippewa County, the 1927 death of 97-year-old Charles E. Brown of the 18th Wisconsin, Co. C, resulted in this line in an obit in an unspecified newspaper: "He was a member of James Comerford Post, No 68, GAR. ... On account of the few remaining members of the GAR post being feeble, it is probable the full military rites will not be accorded."

However, the Find a Grave item also had a followup article that recounted a note of thanks from Brown's family: "We wish to express our sincere thanks to the GAR, Daughters of the GAR, WRC, the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, neighbors and friends for their aid and kindness ..."

Brown is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery in Chippewa Falls.

John Rowell of Chilton, a private in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. E, died at the Milwaukee Soldiers Home on Oct. 16, 1886. He is buried in Wood National Cemetery. Find a Grave reprinted his obituary in the Chilton Times newspaper, including:

"Eighteen months ago he went to the soldiers' home at Milwaukee, where he remained until he joined the great army of old veterans who have gone to the other world."

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: What were the ranks of landsman and artificer?

A: Landsman was the lowest rank of the Navy, given to new recruits with little or no experience at sea. Landsmen performed menial, unskilled work aboard ship. A landsman who gained three years of experience or re-enlisted could be promoted to ordinary seaman. An artificer was a military craftsman. Each artillery company was allowed two, according to <http://www.civilwarartillery.com/glossary/glossary.htm>. They would have been competent in metal- and wood-working, as well as repair of artillery wagons, limbers, caissons, wheels, etc. More at <http://civilwarartalk.com/threads/artificer.112411/>

JULY BIRTHDAYS

- 2 – Steve Michaels
- 9 – Patrick Fallon
- 14 – Ron Washburn
- 16 – Tom Brown



Congratulations, Brothers!!!

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

**Camp Commander
Patrick Fallon**

Website <http://www.suvcw-wi.org>

CAMP CALENDAR

24 July: Camp 1 and Auxiliary 4 picnic at Oakwood Park, Menomonee Falls.

30 July: South Milwaukee Heritage Days parade, 11 a.m.

7 August (Sunday): Ice cream social; a fair and benefit to help maintain C.K. Pier's little family cemetery in Fond du Lac; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; held by Fond du Lac County Historical Society.

11 to 14 August: National Encampment in Springfield, Ill.

27 and 28 August: West Allis Settlers Weekend