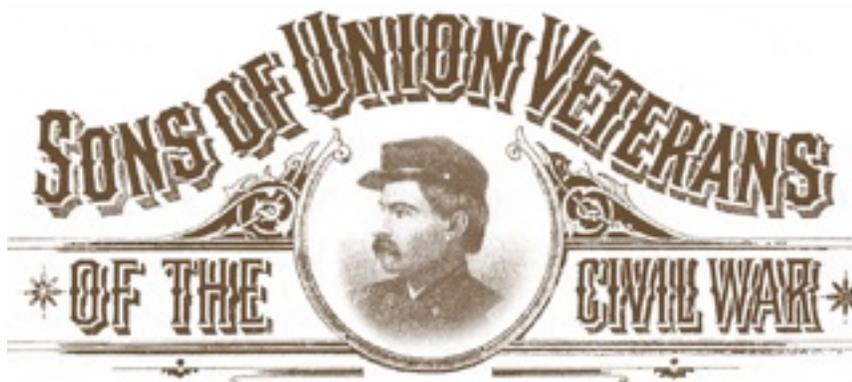




Graves of unknown soldiers, like this one at Fredericksburg National Cemetery, number in the many thousands at some battlefield cemeteries. See the trivia on page 4.

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1

SUVCW



C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2024

CAMP ORDERS

MARCH 2024

CHOSEN AS THE 2022 BEST CAMP IN THE NATION

**FOREST HOME STONES
ARE FOR MEMBER OF THE
ODD FELLOWS GROUP
AND A DRAFTEE**

The tombstones that the Camp and Auxiliary 4 are providing this year at Forest Home Cemetery span the gamut of service, for a soldier who enlisted eight days after Fort Sumter and for a draftee in September 1864.

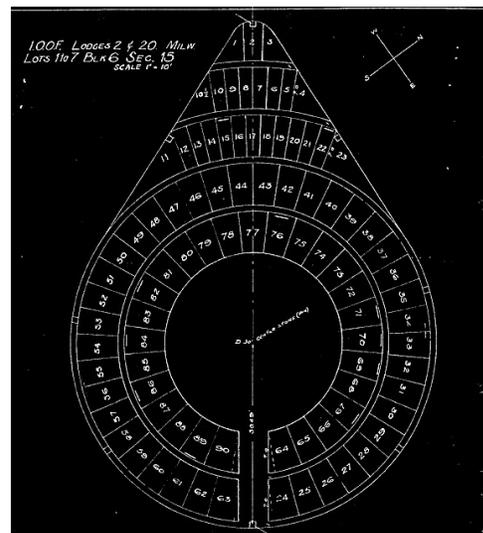
Both were on duty when the war ended. The graves have been unmarked since their deaths in 1889 and 1902, respectively.

The stones are the latest in more than a decade of effort, as part of the Adopt a Soldier program conducted by Brother Tom Ludka and Marge Berres of the Woman's Relief Corps. The Camp and Auxiliary have donated stones annually, and some members also have done so on their own.

Overall, Ludka and Berres' efforts have provided 269 stones. With the help of other researchers, more graves are being found every few months.

"Many thanks, once again, to all of you for your continued support in our efforts to provide headstones for unmarked Civil War veterans," Berres told the Camp and Auxiliary.

One stone is for 1st Sgt. Thomas J. Franey, who enlisted on April 20, 1861, in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry (3-



The Odd Fellows lot at Forest Home Cemetery has 1st Sgt. Thomas Franey on the left side of the inner ring. Franey died in 1889. This is provided by Marge Berres from cemetery records.

Continued on page 2

The next Camp meeting will be at 7 p.m. Wednesday, April 10, at the Lions Clubhouse, 7336 St. James St., Wauwatosa. PCC David Howard will have the patriotic presentation.

MEMBER OF THE ODD FELLOWS GROUP FOUGHT IN 2 UNITS

Continued from page 1

month unit), Co B. He was from Green Bay and served to Aug. 21 of that year, then was in the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. E, from Jan. 15, 1862, to Aug. 9, 1865. His residence was Milwaukee when he enlisted in the second unit.

Franey died at age 55 in 1889 and is buried in Section 15, in the northwestern part of the cemetery, in the distinctive lot of the Odd Fellows, a historical fraternal organization that dates to 1835 in Wisconsin and earlier in the England.

The second stone is for Pvt. Theodore Carl, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. B. He was a draftee from Milwaukee and served from Sept. 21, 1864, to July 2, 1865. Carl died at age 72 in 1902, and is buried in Section 4, also in the northwestern part of Forest Home.

The lot of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows consists of two rings of graves around a center stone. Ludka and Berres have placed other military stones in that lot over the years.

The website of <https://www.ioofwi.org/> gives the group's history: "In 18th century England, it was odd to find people organized for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and of pursuing projects for the benefit of all mankind. Those who belonged to such an organization were called 'Odd Fellows'. Odd Fellows are also known as 'The Three Link Fraternity,' which stands for Friendship, Love and Truth."

The first Odd Fellows lodge in the USA was founded in 1819, and its presence in Wisconsin dates

to 1835 in Mineral Point, in the lead-mining era.

The national website is <https://odd-fellows.org/> The group has "members of all faiths, races, genders, occupations and abilities, with over 600,000 members in over 10,000 Lodges in 30 countries." It also gives the "historic command of the Odd Fellow as "visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan."

Franey's three-month 1st Wisconsin fought Falling Waters, Md., in its brief time, and had duty at Harper's Ferry and guarding fords of the Monocacy River. In the 19th Wisconsin, his action was at Virginia places like Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg. The 19th occupied Richmond on April 3, 1865.

As for Carl, he and other non-veterans in the 18th Infantry were attached to the 93rd Illinois Infantry from November 1864 to April 1865, according to <http://civilwararchive.com/Un-reghst/unwiinf2.htm#18thinf> The veterans were given a two-month furlough starting in November.

It is well-known that battle-hardened vets in many Civil War units were distrusting of new men, especially draftees. But draftees were part of an enormous pipeline of fresh troops, a luxury that the Confederates did not have.

Carl and the Illinois unit were in the March to the Sea and the siege of Savannah, Ga., then the Carolinas campaign. Carl marched in the Grand Review in Washington, D.C., on May 24.

REMEMBERING COL. PIER: CHAPLAIN OF THE 38TH

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

One of the men that C.K. Pier welcomed to the front in the fall of 1864 was his unit's new chaplain. Joseph M. Walker arrived at Petersburg with the 38th Wisconsin Infantry's 2nd Battalion. Probably no minister in the Methodist church was more widely known outside of his church, or more highly respected.

Walker was working in Waukesha when the Civil War broke out. At the first important war meeting there a week later, on April 20, 1861, he was one of several who made speeches. Then in September, he was the principal speaker, making another strong appeal for troops. Both Walker and Col. Pier had a strong patriotic fervor.

Walker was born in Green County, Pa., on Jan. 26, 1823. He came to the Wisconsin territory in 1845 to read law, but turned to theology and was licensed to preach. He met the Methodist bishop, who wanted young men for the church's Rock River Conference, and was admitted on trial that year. The conference covered the northern half of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota territories. Walker became a deacon in 1848 and an elder the next year. He was pastor of Milwaukee's Spring Street M.E. Church for 18 months before being transferred to Waukesha.

At the age of 41, Walker traveled north to Beaver Dam and enlisted as a private in the Union Army on Aug. 8, 1864.



Joseph M. Walker

Continued on page 4



'LADY UNKNOWN' WHO HELPED FOIL PLOT ON LINCOLN



At the March Camp meeting, CC Grant Johnson made a patriotic presentation about Kate Warne and her role in foiling the plot on President-Elect Abraham Lincoln in Baltimore in 1861. This version comes mainly from <https://www.nps.gov/foth/learn/historyculture/kate-warne-private-detective.htm>

Who was “the lady unknown” who helped Lincoln make safe passage to Washington, D.C., and avoid an assassination plot in Baltimore only days before his presidential inauguration?

Employed by Allan Pinkerton’s detective agency, Kate Warne was America’s first female private detective. She was able to make her way into prominent secessionist circles without raising suspicion, because women were deemed powerless in 19th-century sexism.

Such prejudice was her main argument when she surprised Pinkerton by responding to a job posting for private detectives. As Warne told Pinkerton, “She could go and worm out secrets in many places to which it was impossible for male detectives to gain access.”

Warne discovered the Baltimore conspiracy while undercover as “Mrs. Cherry” or “Mrs. Barley” – a Southern woman with a strong accent, who wore a cockade pin signaling her allegiance to the South and who partied at the secessionists’ headquarters. After Warne shared details of the plot with Pinkerton, they and others eventually convinced Lincoln to take it seriously and proceed with caution.

On Feb. 21, 1861, Lincoln’s inaugural train arrived in Philadelphia. Around 100,000 people welcomed him as his carriage drove to the Continental Hotel. Lincoln had a busy schedule that included speeches, a public reception, a concert and fireworks.

Around 10:15 p.m., he prepared for bed but received a note to urgently go to the room of his adviser, Norman Judd. Lincoln listened as Pinkerton told him that when his train pulled into Baltimore, a mob would be waiting to murder him as he changed trains. Pinkerton urged that Lincoln instead should leave immediately for Washington.

While Lincoln was concerned, he declined because he wanted to speak at Independence Hall in the

morning, but said he would consider the warning.

But before Lincoln could go to bed, Frederick Seward, the son of his future secretary of state, William, arrived with a letter from his father that also told of a threat against Lincoln’s life in Baltimore. This second warning helped convince Lincoln that the threat was real.

Around 5 p.m. on Feb. 22, Lincoln had decided on a new course of action to get to Washington. The plan was to meet Pinkerton in Philadelphia and take a secret train into Baltimore.

Pinkerton took the president-elect to a different station to catch the train. At the station, they met with Kate Warne, who was gathering information and managing logistics.

Warne had purchased and secured four train tickets – for herself, Pinkerton, Lincoln and his bodyguard – for a sleeping berth to Washington via Baltimore. She pretended to be Lincoln’s caregiver while he wore a disguise and pretended to be her ill brother. Warne remained alert all throughout the night until they were safe in D.C. Her sleepless vigilance inspired the slogan of Pinkerton’s National Detective Agency – We Never Sleep.

The nearly empty night train made its way to Baltimore and arrived there around 3:30 a.m. on Feb. 23. For Lincoln, the most dangerous part of the journey still lay ahead. To reach their destination, they had to ride in a carriage from President Street Station to Camden Station over a mile away, to catch a train to D.C. One hour later, the train pulled away from Baltimore and headed for Washington, where it arrived at 6 a.m.

A little more than a week later, he was inaugurated as the 16th president of the United States.

Pinkerton praised Warne and they worked closely together throughout the Civil War. Pinkerton also put Warne in charge of the newly created Female Detective Bureau, “where she exhibited great kindness, strength of will, and force of character.”

Warne died in 1868 from pneumonia, at age only 34 or 35. Pinkerton buried her in his personal plot at Graceland Cemetery in Chicago.



Kate Warne, a Pinkerton agent, gathered vital info about the plot to kill Lincoln while he was passing through Baltimore on the way to his inauguration.

Pier – continued from page 2

He was to be a replacement soldier in Company D of the 38th Wisconsin, but a month later, was promoted to chaplain. Despite religious differences, it's likely that Pier was influenced by this enthusiastic, well-spoken man of the cloth. Both had studied law, and Walker had been admitted to the bar before becoming a minister.

After the war, Walker was appointed chaplain of the state prison and was transferred to Omro, where he was noted for his temperance sermons. He was the presiding elder of the Wau-paca and Appleton districts.

When he died at Ripon on April 1, 1885, at the age of 62, he was the oldest member of the Wisconsin Methodist Conference in continuous service.

From A Brief Historical Sketch of the 1st Methodist Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, by A.W. Kellogg, 20th Century Press, Milwaukee 1904; History of Methodism in Wisconsin, by Revs. P.S. Bennett, A.M., and James Lawson, Cranston & Stowe, Cincinnati, 1890; History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Western Historical Company, Chicago 1880; Milwaukee Sentinel; and The Cross and Flame in Wisconsin: The Story of United Methodism in the Badger State, by Wm. Blake, United Methodist Church, Wisconsin Conference, 1973



Getting oriented

Those who attended the Membership Orientation, held on Zoom last fall, were honored with certificates at the March meeting. From left are Mike Deeken, CC Grant Johnson, PCC Tom Mueller and Will Ammann.

CIVIL WAR

TRIVIA

Q: My relative was killed in a big battle. What are the odds of finding his grave?

A: He has a high chance of being an unknown. For example, at Fredericksburg National Cemetery in Virginia, 80 per cent of the 15,000 graves are for unknown soldiers, according to the National Park Service. At Vicksburg National Cemetery, 75 per cent of the 17,000 are for unknowns; at Poplar Grove in Virginia, 32 per cent out of 6,700; and at Stones River, Tenn., 42 per cent out of 6,100. More about the process of reinterring remains a few years after the battle is at <https://www.nps.gov/pe/learn/historyculture/poplar-grove-national-cemetery.htm>

APRIL BIRTHDAYS



2 – Dennis Slater	23 – Ken Freshley
9 – Mikko Lagunero	23 – Mike Benton
13 – David Howard	25 – J. Philip Walthers
19 – John Helmenstine	

Camp Commander – Grant Johnson

grant.johnson@respsory.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.sucw-wi.org>

The SUCW 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

Calvary Cemetery: On the weekend before Memorial Day, we will be placing flags for veterans. A strong team effort will be needed to keep up this tradition. Help us for a couple hours. Stay tuned for the day and time.

Memorial Day: May 27 at Calvary. 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 of the Roman Catholic Mass will be Auxiliary Bishop Jeffrey R. Haines.