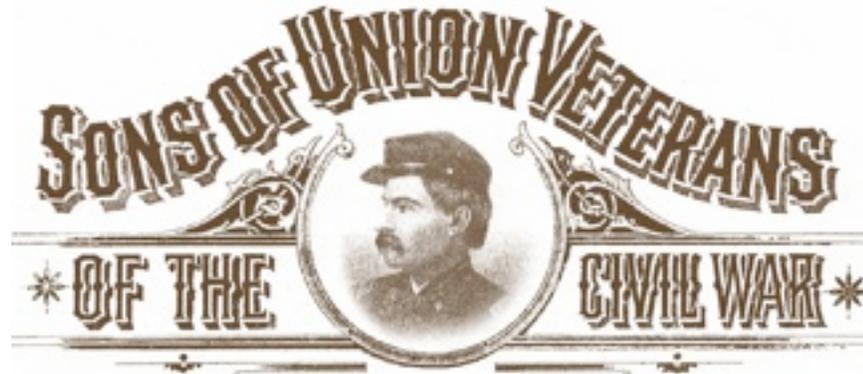




The Sons, Auxiliary and Allied Orders help the Fallon family dedicate the grave of Pvt. Ludwig Marks in Manitowoc County, 127 years after his death. See page 4.

C. K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

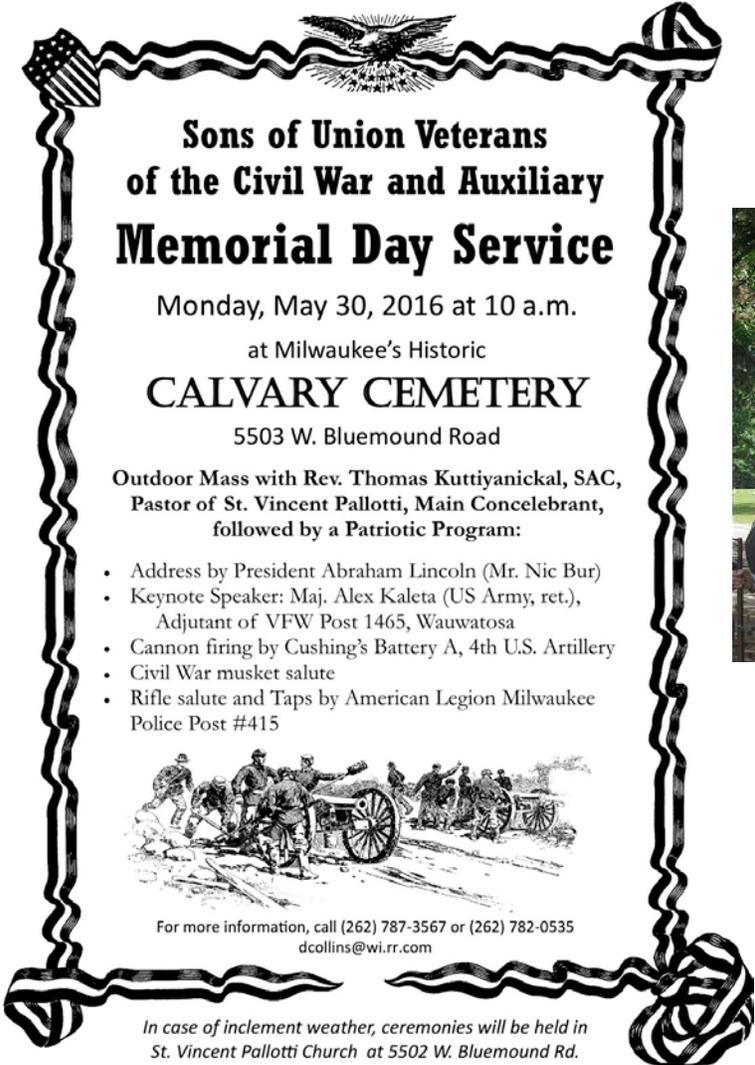
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C. K. PIER BADGER CAMP # 1

SERIES 2016 **CAMP ORDERS** MAY 2016

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



**Sons of Union Veterans  
of the Civil War and Auxiliary  
Memorial Day Service**

Monday, May 30, 2016 at 10 a.m.

at Milwaukee's Historic

**CALVARY CEMETERY**

5503 W. Bluemound Road

Outdoor Mass with Rev. Thomas Kuttiyanickal, SAC,  
Pastor of St. Vincent Pallotti, Main Concelebrant,  
followed by a Patriotic Program:

- Address by President Abraham Lincoln (Mr. Nic Bur)
- Keynote Speaker: Maj. Alex Kaleta (US Army, ret.),  
Adjutant of VFW Post 1465, Wauwatosa
- Cannon firing by Cushing's Battery A, 4th U.S. Artillery
- Civil War musket salute
- Rifle salute and Taps by American Legion Milwaukee  
Police Post #415



For more information, call (262) 787-3567 or (262) 782-0535  
dcollins@wi.rr.com

*In case of inclement weather, ceremonies will be held in  
St. Vincent Pallotti Church at 5502 W. Bluemound Rd.*



**The June 12 dedication of our historical marker at Forest Home Cemetery will be the prime topic at the next Camp meeting, at 7 p.m. Wednesday, June 1, at the Machinists Union hall at 1650 S. 38th St., Milwaukee. Chaplain Dean Collins will have the patriotic presentation.**

## HELP UNVEIL THIS HISTORICAL MARKER



Dedication ceremony  
1:30 p.m. Sunday, June 12  
at Forest Home Cemetery,  
Milwaukee

Funded by C.K. Pier Badger Camp #1,  
Auxiliary 4, event donations  
and two grants from Sons of Union  
Veterans of the Civil War.  
CinC Eugene Mortorff will be attending.



## REMEMBERING COL. PIER: KATE PIER A LEADER, TOO

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

A year after returning from the war, Col. Colwert K. Pier married a Fond du Lac schoolteacher. The wedding took place on Monday, June 25, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father.

Miss Kate Hamilton, the only daughter of John and Mary Hamilton, had turned 21 only three days earlier. Pier was 25. She had come to Fond du Lac from Vermont with her family when she was 8. Colwert's parents also were from Vermont. Kate Pier would lead a life fully as extraordinary as that of her husband.

When her father died in 1871, Kate assumed the care and management of the estate from a downtown office, all with the approval and cooperation of the colonel ... and all while raising four daughters. She had training in her father's real estate business and in the bank and law offices of her husband. Now, Mrs. Pier became one of the pioneer businesswomen of Wisconsin.

About the same time, the health of Colwert's father declined, and the colonel accepted management of his father's bank. Colwert and Kate were a force in the community, successfully steering it through the financial panic of 1873.

Kate Pier went back to school, this time at the State University law school in Madison, with her oldest daughter in the mid-1880s. She graduated on her 42nd birthday. Two other daughters finished law school later (the fourth had died during childhood).

Kate Pier was Wisconsin vice president of the National Women Lawyers Association, the dean of Psi chapter at Madison of Kappa Beta Pi legal sorority, and the only honorary member of the Milwaukee Business Women's Club. She served on the board of directors and as president of the first Presbyterian Home in Fond du Lac. She was the first woman to cast a vote in the county at an election, years before passage of the suffrage act.

While Col. Pier was active in the GAR, Kate was active in the Woman's Relief Corps.

In 1893, she was appointed a circuit court commissioner for Milwaukee County. This was the first time in the United States that judicial powers were conferred on a woman.

Kate Pier died June 23, 1925, one day after her 80th birthday.

*From History of the Bench & Bar of Wisconsin (Vol. 1) prepared under the direction of John R. Berryman; H.C. Cooper, Jr. & Co.; Chicago 1898. Also, The Story of Wisconsin Women by Ruth DeYoung Kohler; the Committee on Wisconsin Women for the 1948 Wis. Centennial; Mrs. Herbert V. Kohler 1948. And from Pioneers in the Law – The First 150 Women, published by the State Bar of Wisconsin. 28 October 1998, Madison.*



Kate Pier



## TRUTHS VS. COMPLEXITIES

BY PCC DAVID HOWARD



In April, PDC Tom Brown gave a patriotic presentation about "My Name is Old Glory," the poetic history of the American flag. It brought to my mind the way our flag has been treated and also our people. It brought to mind that the Supreme Court said it is all right to sit on, walk on, burn and fly the flag upside down.

I agree with the Supreme Court. When a person wants to protest the government in a respectful way, he flies the flag upside down. When a person needs help, she does the same. The part that I don't like from the Supreme Court is that the American people should have no option.

Our laws address only half the issue in most cases like our modern speech. When many people speak, it is only one part of the truth. It is the truth, but only half the truth. Sometimes we call it politically correct speech and other times we call it half-truths. Mostly, we just accept it.

In the Civil War, some American Indians joined the Union Army, whose main goal in the war was to help free the black slaves. I imagine that this motive by the native Americans is true in most cases and partially true in other cases. In all cases it is a half-truth, and maybe a politically correct phrase in other cases.

Perhaps some Indians joined because of their warrior culture. We don't want to mention that!!! It was the macho thing to do.

And like some other people, some Indians perhaps did it to get the newest technology in warfare. We don't want to mention that, either. And like many other people, some perhaps did it only for the money. You see, some enlistees received \$300 to sign up for the Union Army for three years after the passage of the Enrollment Act (March 3, 1863). They were that, mercenary! But that also may be only a half-truth. Those were hard times and \$300 was a lot of money to everyone.

So what are we really talking about? Black slaves = one-half truth, add warrior culture = one-third truth, add technology = one-fourth truth, then add \$300 = one-fifth truth.

Put another way, when the truth is told, as radio's Paul Harvey would say, "You will want to know the rest of the story."

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act nullified the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and said the two states could choose to enter as a free or slave state.

Kansas became known as Bleeding Kansas.

The sacking of Lawrence, Kan., was May 21, 1856. A sheriff-led posse destroyed two abolitionist newspaper offices and the house of Charles Robinson, the free-state militia commander-in-chief and leader of the Free State government, established in opposition to the pro-slavery Territorial Government.

The Pottawatomie Creek Massacre followed on May 24-25, 1856. A great believer in "an eye for an eye," John Brown sought to avenge the sacking of Lawrence. Setting out after dark with seven others, Brown entered the pro-slavery town of Pottawatomie Creek. Armed with rifles, knives and broadswords, Brown and his band stormed the houses of his enemies. Before the night was through, five victims lay brutally slain.

John Brown Jr.'s followers insisted that he did no killing at the Pottawatomie Massacre, (half-truth) because he did not decide which men would live and which would die. John Brown Sr. did not participate in the stabbing (half-truth, because he fired a shot into the head of the fallen James Doyle to ensure he was dead). John Sr. later conducted the raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., and was hanged on Dec. 2, 1859. He was age 59.

The rest of the story is that was the pro-slavery Southerners' turn to be outraged. Destroying property was one thing, but no one had been killed at Lawrence. So who started it? Who was right and who was wrong? Was it the liberal anti-slavers that went too far?

Back to Old Glory. To cover the other part of the half-truth of desecrating the flag, our laws should require that anyone who takes offense at the act must be within their rights to be offended. That the act is an act of attempting to create a riot. That the act is like being slapped in the face or even slapping the face of your father, uncle, brother, grandfather and so on. Therefore it should be legal and justified, on the side of the non-desecrating, to do minor violence upon the individual, without going to jail or even being sued.

This way, balance in the community is obtained and peace will prevail. Or at least we will get to argue about how much force was needed to get your message across. Am I advocating violence? No! I say, "Who started it?" Our laws usually do not address who started it. Who or what has the responsibility? You all have the right to offend, but others have the right to not be offended. There are two to six sides to any story.

## Honoring Pvt. Ludwig Marks

Ludwig Marks, g-g grandfather of Sister Susan Fallon, was drafted and served in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. I, from Sept. 30, 1864, to June 2, 1865. He died in April 1889 at the age of 65.



“He was never honored as a Civil War veteran until today,” Susan Fallon said. So Charlene Staples (above, left) of Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and Pat Blackmer of the Woman’s Relief Corps joined Fallon, of Auxiliary 4, and the rest of her family plus Camp 1 PCC Tom Mueller (Department GRO) in honoring him. Carolyn Agosto of Merriam, Kan., president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, sent a letter of support that was read at the May 14 event at Saint Peters Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery at Collins in western Manitowoc County.

**Allied Orders photo by John Abrahamson. Other photos here and on page 1 by Tom Mueller.**

## CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Q: Our Camp’s name is in honor of C.K. Pier. Did any other Civil War group do that?

A: The GAR post in Argyle in Lafayette County was named Colvert Pier Post 206. It was founded on Dec. 2, 1885, and lasted until 1915, according to the book “Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin,” written in 2005 by Thomas J. McCrory. The book notes the post began only five years after the Soldiers and Sailors Reunion, and speculates it was named because of Pier’s leadership in that effort.

## JUNE BIRTHDAYS

- 16 – Eric Sprengle
- 21 – Tom Heinen
- 23 – Joel Schanning

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

11 June: Department Encampment at Norway in Racine County, with Camp 15 as the host. 8:30 a.m. An RSVP is required by 3 June. Info was in the Department Dispatch.

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

30 July: South Milwaukee Heritage Days parade.

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