

MARY CHESEBRO LEE
DETACHED TENT #23www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/

MEET YOUR SISTER



Nancy Braatz of Janesville, WI is a talented crafter who has enjoyed a wonderful career working with the Deaf. As an employee at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for most of her career, Nancy was a child care counselor and teachers' assistant who gave every ounce of her caring and generous attitude to making deaf children succeed. Nancy has continued that same attitude with our tent. She has crafted beautiful bracelets from handmade paper beads, knitted wash cloths and created kitchen towels as a fund raiser. Nancy's daughter Susan Fischbach, and sisters Sandy Stratmeyer and Kathy Willemssen who is a talented oil and watercolor artist are also members of Tent #23... we are lucky to have these talented women as our Sisters!

4TH OF JULY PARADE

Tent #23 was represented in the Delavan 4th of July parade in conjunction with the Delavan Civil War Monument restoration project. A fund-raising and information table was set up in Tower Park to raise awareness of the monument project. Thanks to Brian Staples for participating with us and to members of the Johnson family for manning the table during the parade.



(above) Sisters Pat, Charlene, Merrybell, & Pam, along with Charlene's husband Brian, Ken Wargo, and Ken's daughter Chelsea by the information table.



(above) Merrybell riding in Ken's truck during the parade.

FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The next meeting of Detached Tent #23 will be held at 6:30pm on August 27, 2013 at the Delavan Community Centre.

Refreshments will be provided by Barb Hale and Mary Winchowky

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY WALK

As part of Delavan's Heritage Fest, Tent #23 presented a cemetery walk in Spring Grove Cemetery on July 27 to raise awareness of our Civil War. Many of our Sisters were involved in preparing for and participating in this historic event. Pat Blackmer and Pam Johnson developed the cemetery walk booklet. Patti Marsicano portrayed Chloe Johnson, wife of Henry O. Johnson, a grain elevator operator who was mortally wounded as a captain in the 10th Wisconsin Regiment. Judith Manning portrayed Henrietta Coup, the wife of William Cameron Coup, a Civil War veteran who went on to become a famous circus personality credited with putting the circus on rails and introducing the second and third big tops. Maretta Brabazon, a member of the DUVCW and the third wife of Civil War veteran John Brabazon, was portrayed by Pat Blackmer. Mary Chesebro Lee was portrayed by Charlene Staples, and her son Elon, a soldier with the 10th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was portrayed by Charlene's husband Brian. Zoe Woelky related the story of her great-grandfather, John B. Gould, who attempted to enlist three times while he was still underage. As soon as he turned 18, he enlisted as a private, and by the time he was mustered out 3½ years later he had attained the rank of 1st Sergeant. Ken Wargo, Chairman of the Monument Restoration Committee, explained the progress being made on the Soldiers Monument and its symbolism. There are nine Civil War veterans encrypted in the mausoleum, which was open to the public that day. Merrybell Seeber and Marilyn Traver provided information about the mausoleum to visitors. Pam Wanasek and Barbara Hale manned the fundraising and information tables. Fifty people attended and we raised \$300 for the Civil War Monument restoration fund! In case you were unable to attend, you will have another opportunity. All the participants agreed to repeat the cemetery walk presentations indoors at the next meeting of the Delavan Historical Society on Thursday, August 15 at 7pm at the Delavan Community Center.



On April 18, 1866 10 acres of land on North 7th street was purchased from for \$1000. This site overlooking Lake Comus became the Spring Grove Cemetery. The first burial took place on June 27, 1866. James and Susan Aram donated a 5½ acre addition to the cemetery and iron entrance gate in 1884. Additional acreage was added to the cemetery in 1942, 1955 and 1987. (*The History of Spring Grove Cemetery Taken From "In Memoriam" Published September 14, 1995*)

Symbolism in cemeteries was very prevalent during Victorian times. The Delavan Civil War Monument is no exception to this, with hidden meanings in a number of items carved on it and the design of the monument itself. The eagle is a symbol of courage or a military career. The draped column represents early death and grief. The flag draping the column indicates patriotism or that the deceased was a member of the armed services. The crossed swords indicate death in battle. The cannons indicate military service; an inverted cannon with its barrel muzzle down in a block of stone is a mortuary cannon (often used to honor the spot where someone fell on a battlefield). The steps at the base represent the path to God.

GETTYSBURG'S 150TH

We look forward to hearing about Susan Fallon's trip to Gettysburg for the 150th anniversary reenactment.



THE CIVIL WAR DRAFT IN WISCONSIN

On August 5, 1862, Governor Salomon received a call for the first draft of the Civil War requiring Wisconsin to supply an additional 42,557 men to the war effort. All men between the ages of 18 and 45 were eligible to be drafted. By delaying the drawing until after the harvest, the quotas of most counties were met by volunteers. On November 10, 1862, Governor Salomon scheduled drafting to begin town-by-town in the counties lacking volunteers. Sheboygan and West Bend experienced some disorganized protesting, but a full-scale riot occurred in Port Washington. Eight companies of the 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment were called in to restore order there.

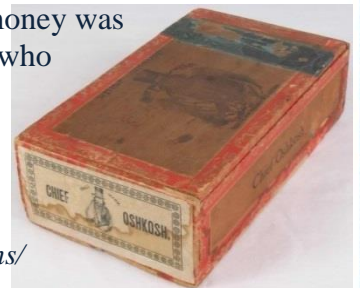
When the draft was held at the Milwaukee courthouse on November 19, it was surrounded by armed guards. Only officials were allowed inside. Two rows of twelve cigar boxes were laid upon a long table, two boxes for each town or ward in the county. One box was for the names of men subject to the draft and the other was for men exempt from it. The names of all the eligible men were then dumped into a larger box and drawn by a young blindfolded boy who was illiterate, then read to the waiting crowd outside.

In the end, of the 4,537 Wisconsin men drafted, only 1,739 were mustered in. Of these, more than a third failed to report, and among those who did, most were discharged or released for various reasons.

The following November a second draft was held. Delavan was part of the 1st district from which 4,172 men were drafted. Drafted men at this time that were able to pay \$300 or supply a substitute could escape service. In all wards of Milwaukee associations of draft-age men were formed who paid into a general fund. This money was used to pay the \$300 to exempt all members who were caught in the draft.

A total of 92,000 men from Wisconsin served in the Civil War. By comparison, in 1860 Wisconsin's population was 750,000.

(http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/teachers/lessons/civilwar/draft/pdf/complete_draft.pdf and the *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin* newspaper June 9, 1917)



The last surviving member of the Union Army (and last surviving veteran on either side whose status is undisputed), Albert H. Woolson, died on August 2, 1956 at the age of 106. Albert enlisted as a drummer boy in Company C, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery Regiment on October 10, 1864. He became a member of the GAR, serving as senior vice commander in chief in 1953. The GAR was dissolved after his death. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Woolson)

150 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

On August 8, 1863, after his defeat at Gettysburg, General Robert E. Lee offered his resignation to Jefferson Davis, who refused his offer. Lincoln met with former slave and abolitionist Frederick Douglass on August 10. Among the topics they discussed included the treatment and pay of black soldiers in the U.S. Army. On August 29, the Army of the Cumberland began the Chickmauga Campaign when they were ordered to advance into the upper Tennessee River Valley and take Chattanooga, Tennessee.

