

MARY CHESEBRO LEE  
DETACHED TENT #23[www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/)

## MEET YOUR SISTER



Our spry octogenarian, Merrybell Seeber lives in Delavan. A woman of many talents, she coordinates the senior Telecare program for the area, serves on the board of directors for the Walworth County Historical Society and is a member of the "Webster House Ladies" who maintain the Elkhorn museum and bake dozens of cookies for school tours. Merrybell is also a talented crafter. She was responsible for our table decorations at our installation in May. She has donated craft items to the tent as a source of fundraising for us. Merrybell's sister, Margaret Legois, who lives in Black River Falls, WI is also a member of our Tent.



## VETERANS HONORED, ASSISTED

Members of Tent #23 paid a visit to the Janesville Homeless Veterans Transitional Housing Program on December 6 to deliver donations and holiday candy packages (see photo to right)



Chris Jordan, the Walworth County Veterans Service Administrator, gave a presentation to the Delavan High School Alumni Society and Friends on October 28 on veterans' benefits (see photo to left).



George Ballman, who spoke on flag etiquette at our September meeting, is shown here conducting the American Legion Post #95 Veterans Day ceremonies November 11 at the Legion Hall in Delavan (see photo to right).



## FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The next meeting of Detached Tent #23  
will be held at 6:30pm on March 26, 2013  
at the Delavan Community Centre



### BUGLER NANCY LEHMAN PERFORMS TAPS

Nancy Lehman has been a bugler for 63 years, starting at the age of ten in her school band for a Memorial Day celebration. It took just that one service to get her hooked on bugling. Nancy believes that everyone who served our country should have a real bugle player at their funeral, not just a recording of Taps. She has played for funerals all over the state, but now limits her playing to Walworth County and McHenry County, Illinois. She officially became a military bugler about 30 years ago for the American Legion and funeral homes. When Bugles Across America was formed in 2000, Nancy was one of the original 16 volunteer buglers, and is now the second oldest bugler in the organization. Only the founder, Tom Day, is older.



To play the bugle for military funerals and other functions, Nancy had to learn 50 songs. She now knows over 200, ten of those by heart. She was grateful for the opportunity to play at our Tent meeting as that fulfilled a requirement by her commander to play at an event for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Civil War.

It is also the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Taps, a military bugle call consisting of 24 notes. It originated in the bugle call "Tattoo" which meant all soldiers had to return for roll call in the evening. In the Civil War all officers had to learn to play the bugle since it was used for communications on the battle lines. The original version of Taps was used by both the North and the South. The version of Taps we know today is credited to Union General Daniel Butterfield, who had no ability

to read or write music. He also had no military experience before the war, having been the CEO of American Express responsible for the eastern U.S. After his service he was brevetted to a higher level of general, and has the most ornate headstone at West Point even though he never graduated from there. Although General Butterfield was credited with the revised version of Taps in July of 1862, it wasn't until 1891 that Taps became standard and mandatory in military funerals.

For ceremonies at cemeteries, Nancy is required to stand at attention as the funeral procession arrives. She wears her uniform with white gloves and keeps her mouthpiece in her pocket in cold weather so her mouth won't freeze when she plays it. She practices three times a week. Our Tent was honored to have Nancy play Taps for us at our December meeting.

The original name for Taps was "To the Post" and is traditionally played on a bugle or field trumpet which has no valves. Nancy explained that a 21 gun salute doesn't involve 21 guns, but represents the year 1776 by adding  $1+7+7+6 = 21$ .



**The Getzen Company in Elkhorn is commissioned to make all the bugles for Bugles Across America. For their 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2013 people from all over the country will be coming to Getzen.**

*Bugles Across America now has over 7500 volunteers located in all 50 states. Since the Department of Veterans Affairs is expecting more than 1/2 million veterans to pass every year for the next 7 years, Bugles Across America is ALWAYS recruiting new volunteers. For more information about Bugles Across America or if you know someone who might be interested in volunteering as a bugler, please visit the Bugles Across America website at <http://www.buglesacrossamerica.org/>.*





Daniel Adams Butterfield  
1831-1901

Daniel Adams Butterfield was promoted to General during the Civil War. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for seizing the colors of the 83<sup>rd</sup> Pennsylvania during the Battle of Gaines Mill in 1862 and rallying the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the NY State Militia despite an injury. He was not pleased with the call for Extinguish Lights, feeling it was too formal, and wrote Taps with the help of Oliver Willcox Norton following the Seven Day's Battle in July 1862. It spread to other Union units and was made an official bugle call after the Civil War. For more information: <http://www.west-point.org/taps/Taps.html>

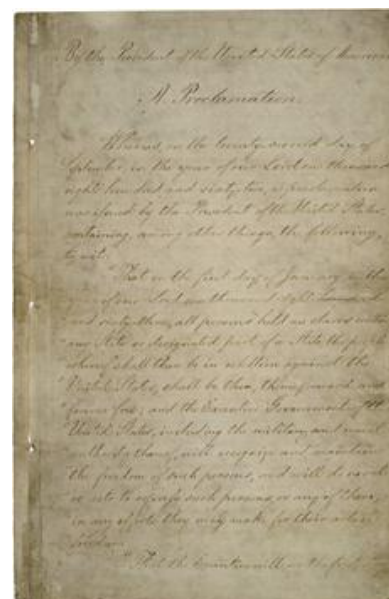
## EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION DECLARED JANUARY 1, 1863

The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation is this New Year's Day. "The proclamation declared 'that all persons held as slaves' within the rebellious states 'are, and henceforward shall be free.' Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it captured the hearts and imagination of millions of Americans and fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. Moreover, the Proclamation announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy, enabling the liberated to become liberators. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom.

From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed their insistence that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom. It added moral force to the Union cause and strengthened the Union both militarily and politically. As a milestone along the road to slavery's final destruction, the Emancipation Proclamation has assumed a place among the great documents of human freedom.

The original of the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, is in the National Archives in Washington, DC."

[http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured\\_documents/emancipation\\_proclamation/](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/)



## TAPS

Fading light, Falling night, Trumpet call, As the sun sinks in fright.  
Sleep in peace, Comrades dear, God is near.



A New Year's tradition in the South is to eat greens and black-eyed peas. This is supposed to ensure wealth and luck (greens = dollar bills and peas = coins). According to folklore, this tradition started during the Civil War, when Union troops pillaged the South. They only left black-eyed peas and greens behind, intended as animal fodder, but by eating these, Southerners were able to survive the war.

<http://www.southernliving.com/food/holidays-occasions/new-years-recipes-traditions>

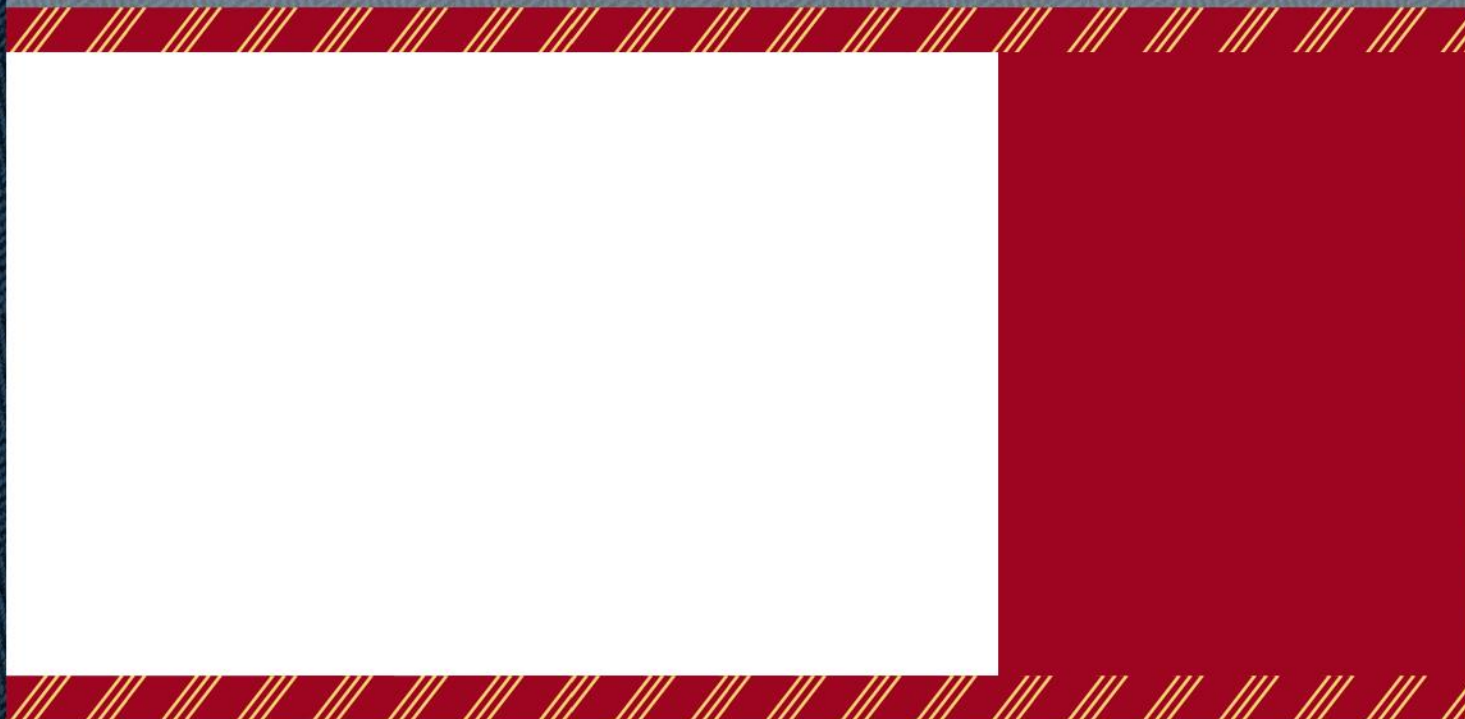


JANUARY 2013

# MARY CHESEBRO LEE

VOLUME #2 ISSUE #1

DETACHED TENT #23



**MARY CHESEBRO LEE, DETACHED TENT #23**  
**Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865**

FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY