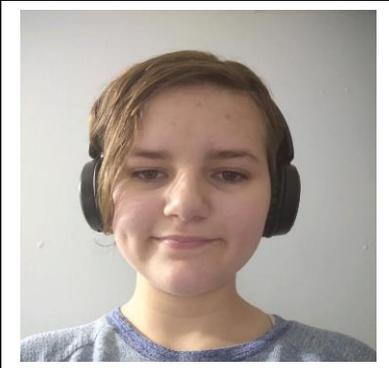


MARY CHESEBRO LEE

DETACHED TENT #23

<https://www.marychesebrolee23.org>

<https://www.facebook.com/duvcwmarylee>



WELCOME, NATALIE
Natalie Scott is our newest Tent member. She is the granddaughter of our member, Barb Pahlow. As a 12 year old, Natalie enjoys science, art and language and is attending school virtually this year. For fun Natalie watches anime shows and listens to music. She is the 5th great granddaughter of Stephen Brown Wing who served in Co. E of the 9th Vermont Infantry.

THE LINCOLNS IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH

By Dr. Trevor Steinbach

The C.K. Pier Badger Camp 1, SUVCW and the ASUVCW Camp 4 hosted a Patriotic Presentation in lieu of their annual luncheon held on the first weekend in February. The webinar was very informative with regard to the diseases and treatments that were available between 1850-1870. While those diseases that were prevalent included consumption, scarlet fever, pneumonia, typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, measles, mumps, smallpox and the common cold, the presentation focused on the health status of the Lincoln family. Each of these diseases in some way affected the Lincolns. It is suspected that Eddie died in 1850 due to diphtheria while Wille died of typhoid in 1862. Tad who was a sickly child eventually succumbed to consumption in 1871. Robert contracted the mumps while a student at Harvard and died in 1926 from a cerebral hemorrhage. Mary suffered from migraines after a carriage accident and also had malaria. Abraham Lincoln had scarlet fever, malaria and smallpox while serving as President. He was nearly killed from a gas leak in his East Room office at the White House which had caused a concentration of carbon dioxide leading to his suffocation if he had not been discovered nearly unconscious. (L-R, Willie, Tad, Abraham, Mary, Robert, Eddie is not pictured)



FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The next meeting of Tent #23 will held at
The Delavan Community Centre
To Be Determined

How to Make an Authentic Civil War Valentine

By Kat Eschner

Smithsonianmag.com

The history of Valentine cards in North America owes a lot to Esther Howland. She popularized the cards just when they were needed most: **during the Civil War.**

Howland turned DIY cards into an industry, so that now she is sometimes called "The Mother of the Valentine." **So for all of the "carders" in our Tent, follow her advice to make your own sweet note.**

1. Prepare to do it yourself (or enlist some friends)

At a time before printing technology had the sophistication it does today, making a really beautiful valentine at a price most people could afford meant doing it by hand.

"Beautiful and elaborate European Valentines were available in mid-nineteenth century America, but their cost and rarity limited their market to a wealthy elite," writes the Library of Congress's Mary Champagne. And card-makers in New York made lithographed Valentines, but they "could hardly compare to the handcrafted valentines Esther Howland made famous."

2. Gather up colored paper, lace, ribbon, and maybe some old magazines.

Howland's cards were made collage style: layers and layers of pasted-together objects. She often used brightly colored scraps of paper underneath light-colored lace to get the benefit of negative space.

Don't be afraid to put on a lot of layers. A lot. If you're thinking this could make the card too thick, consider the "lift-up" Valentine — another innovation Howland is credited with. These cards were meant to be sort of three-dimensional, because of the number of layers they had, and were "particularly effective when placed in an ornamental box made specifically to display these special valentines,"

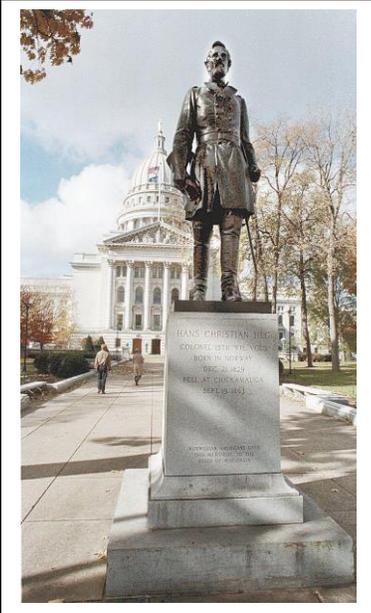
3. Don't write anything on the outside.

Howland is known for a number of innovations in the valentine industry, but maybe the one that shows that she really knew her market was the fact that her cards didn't come with a motto or verse on the outside.

After all, as she knew, love is unique and won't always fit with a premade card.

As a solution, Howland's valentines had a verse on the inside.



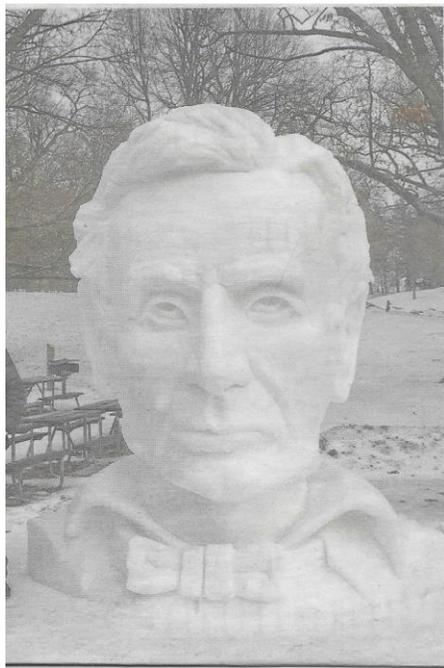


HANS CHRISTIAN HEG STATUE RESTORATION

The Wisconsin Department of Administration recently announced that two of the statues that were damaged by protestors last year are being restored and the work should be completed by July 2021. The protestors tore down the statues of abolitionist, Hans Heg and the statue of the woman symbolizing Wisconsin's "Forward" motto.

The repairs are expected to cost a combined total of nearly \$81,600. The state has received a grant from the National Endowment of the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts in the amount of \$60,000 to assist with covering the repair costs. In addition, a Wisconsin Historical Society fundraising effort has accrued another \$13,000 for the project.

(Photo to the left is of the original Heg statue which was located on Capitol Square prior to being torn down by protestors.)



Courtesy of:
Visit Lake Geneva Photos



Tent 23 received a Christmas card from our Navy "Nephew" James Stone and his wife, Faith and baby Jimmy. They are still stationed in San Diego!

The above photo depicts Abraham Lincoln as a snow sculpture and was carved by the Windy City Snowmen from Illinois. Given the recent amount of snow that we have received in Wisconsin, we can think of no better way to commemorate Lincoln's birthday on February 12th!