

MARY CHESEBRO LEE

DETACHED TENT #23

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/
<https://www.facebook.com/duvcwmarylee>



TENT #23 RECEIVES FLAG FLOWN IN COMBAT TWICE

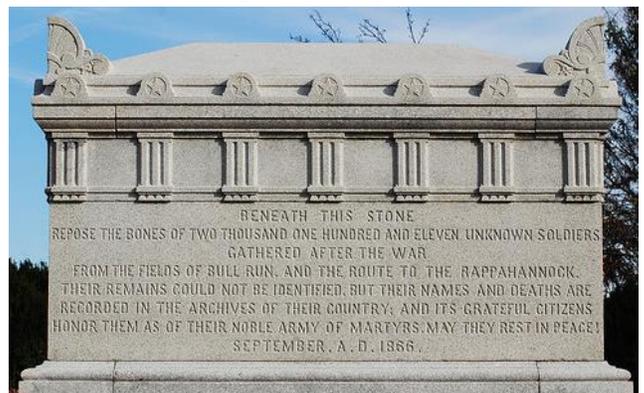
While on leave in December, our "Naval Nephew" James Stone presented our Tent with an American flag that had been flown in combat over Afganistan on board a B-1B bomber in support of Enduring Freedom. The same flag also flew a combat mission with the VP-1 Combat Air Crew in the gulf on October 24, 2013. Although he was unable to attend our December meeting, he and his aunt, Barbara Hale, stopped by Pat's house to present it to her.



FORGOTTEN SOLDIER PROJECT

While the DUVCW honors and perpetuates the memories of their ancestors who served in the Civil War, there is a group of soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice for their Country and are not remembered by the DUVCW. "Forgotten soldiers" are the men who died in battle, from wounds or disease, or were captured and died in prison without family or descendants to honor them. Past National President Ozzie Thompson, who attended our induction/installation ceremony, and the National Educational Activities Committee have announced a project to remember these forgotten men. They will be collecting the names of these forgotten soldiers (including documentation of their service) through 2015. This information will be compiled and available to the DUVCW membership in 2016, the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic. If you know of a forgotten Civil War soldier, Pat has copies of the form to be completed and handed in with the documentation of the soldier's service.

(photo of Arlington Cemetery monument to unknown Civil War soldiers from <http://susansworthreading.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/unknown-soldier.jpg?w=640>)



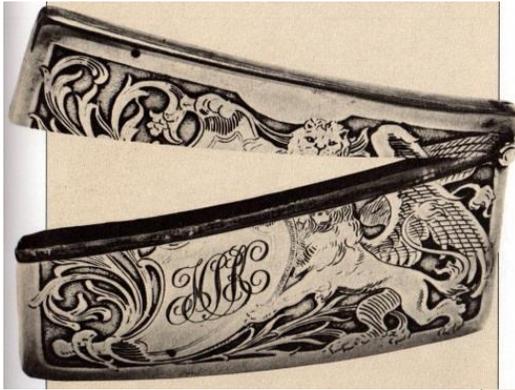
(photo of Arlington Cemetery monument to unknown Civil War soldiers from <http://susansworthreading.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/unknown-soldier.jpg?w=640>)

FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

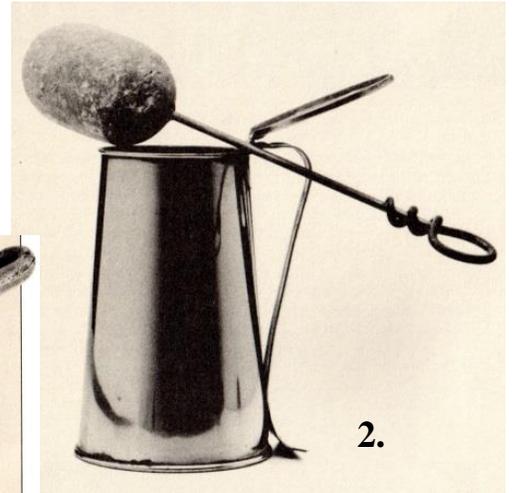
The next meeting of Detached Tent #23 will be held at 6:30pm on March 25, 2014 at the Delavan Community Centre.

GUESS THE GADGETS

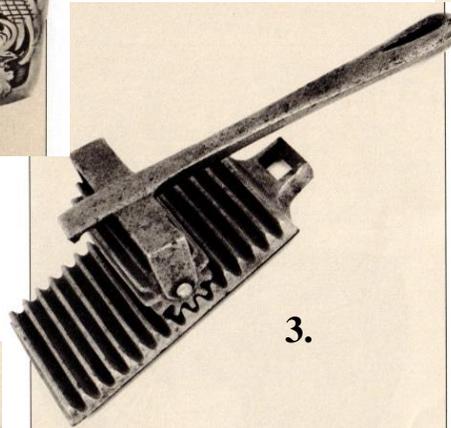
Below are pictures of five objects that were used at about the time of the Civil War.
Can you guess what each object is and what it was used for? (*Answers on page 3*)



1.



2.



3.



4.



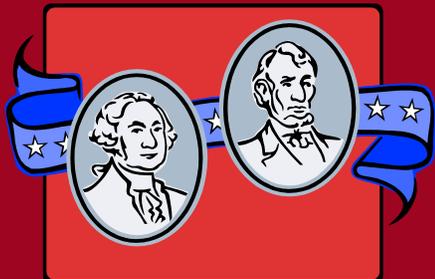
5.

(Pictures and information from *Ingenious Inventions of Domestic Utility*,
by Allen D. Bragdon & Marcia J. Monbleau)

TENT #23 FUNDRAISER: CUSTOM DUVCW ADDRESS LABELS

\$2.00 per sheet, 30 labels per sheet. If you would like to order return address labels with the DUVCW logo and your name and address on them, please contact Pam Johnson at blackmer13@sbcglobal.net

Would you or anyone you know like to experience what it was like to become a Civil War soldier in the Iron Brigade? Mark your calendars for **Civil War Encounters: Gone for a Soldier** Aug 23-24 at Old World Wisconsin. Become a Civil War soldier as you experience the process of recruiting, enlisting, drilling and marching as a member of a Wisconsin regiment in the Iron Brigade. This immersive experience also includes cannon firing and camp activities. For recorded information call 262-594-6300; during operating hours call 262-594-6301. Or visit oww@wisconsinhistory.org to learn more about this and other Old World Wisconsin programs.



“Presidents’ Day is...celebrated on the third Monday in February. Originally established in 1885 in recognition of President George Washington, it is still officially called “Washington’s Birthday” by the federal government. Traditionally celebrated on February 22—Washington’s actual day of birth—the holiday became popularly known as Presidents’ Day after it was moved as part of 1971’s Uniform Monday Holiday Act, an attempt to create more three-day weekends for the nation’s workers. While several states still have individual holidays honoring the birthdays of Washington, Abraham Lincoln and other figures, Presidents’ Day is now popularly viewed as a day to celebrate all U.S. presidents past and present.” *(from <http://www.history.com/topics/presidents-day>)*

GUESS THE GADGET ANSWERS

1. Gentleman’s sterling silver calling card case. Cards were carried by both ladies and gentlemen, and were presented to arrange a social call or to announce a visitor’s arrival. Visits were arranged in the afternoon and 15 minutes was considered the proper length of a call. Calls were never to be made in the morning, which is when women were occupied with domestic duties.
2. Brass fire lighter. Found on the hearth, the container was filled with kerosene and a stone attached to a thin metal rod was left to soak in it. When lit with a match, the saturated stone would burn long enough to ignite kindling or wood shavings to start a fire. After the fire was started, the stone was removed, allowed to cool, and was put back in the container to soak again for the next use.
3. Pleating iron. With all the layers of clothes with yards of material that women wore, the pleating iron made doing the ironing a little bit easier. Made of heavy cast iron, it was heated on the stove and then the top was lowered onto the clothing item to make multiple pleats at a time.
4. Lady’s spittoon. Used by a woman who had a cough, or, (heaven forbid!) if she was in the habit of chewing tobacco or taking snuff. It was thought to be part of a washstand set, and definitely not for public display or use.
5. Harden hand grenade. Before the days of organized fire departments, when a fireplace caught on fire there was not much a homeowner could do to prevent his house from burning down. The invention of the Hardin hand grenade changed this, however. Filled with a chemical liquid, this blue glass bottle would be placed on the mantel of each fireplace. If a fire got out of control, the grenade was thrown into the fire where it would break and the chemical would put the fire out. Its use was discontinued when the fumes were found to be harmful to people.

“A Civil War soldier marching into battle had a 1 in 30 chance of dying. If he stepped into one of the 150 stockades, warehouses, or forts serving as prison camps during the war, his odds fell to 1 in 7. More than 57,000 soldiers died in prison during the war.” *(from [Civil War Top Ten](#) by Thomas R. Flagel, p.3)*

On February 9, 1864, Union officers led by Colonel Thomas Rose escaped from Libby Prison on the banks of the James River in Richmond. Colonel Rose, Major A.G. Hamilton, and 13 other prisoners labored for months to dig an escape tunnel over 50 feet long. It began in the back of the prison’s kitchen fireplace, where the bricks were carefully removed and replaced each night, with soot thrown on them again to disguise the entrance to the tunnel. Of the 109 Union officers who escaped, 59 reached Union lines. *(from <http://libbyprison.historytreasure.com/>)*

