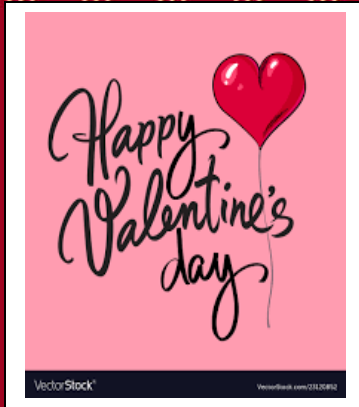


MARY CHESEBRO LEE DETACHED TENT #23

<https://www.marychesebroleewi23.org>

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



WKOW radio station has announced that a veteran that is 104 years old would like to get valentine from anyone to add to his scrapbook.

The address is:
Operation Valentine
Attn: Hold for Maj.
Bill White, USMC (RET)
The Oaks at Inglewood
6725 Inglewood Ave.
Stockton, CA 95207



TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, WHISKEY AND THE WAR

Legend has it that when critics of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant complained to President Abraham Lincoln about Grant's drinking, Lincoln replied, "I wish some of you would tell me the brand of whiskey that Grant drinks. I would like to send a barrel of it to my other generals." Grant's favorite brand is said to be Old Crow, a Kentucky straight bourbon whiskey that is still sold today.

Many if not most soldiers were already well acquainted with alcohol from the antebellum era. Whiskey was far and away the most popular drink in 1861. Often made from corn instead of grain, it was distilled at countless locations across the country. One thing for certain, the tax on whiskey and other alcohol helped fund the Union's efforts during the Civil War. Popular non-distilled drinks included cider and beer. Cider, made from apples, was more common, but beer was quickly growing in favor, its rise fueled by the steady German immigration into Northern states.

The first Wisconsin temperance society was formed in Green Bay in 1832. By the 1840s, they had become more prevalent, particularly in settlements comprised largely of New England Yankees, such as Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha, and Rock counties. In 1839, Samuel and Jeremiah Phoenix even persuaded the territorial legislature to create a new dry county named Walworth after a prominent eastern temperance leader.

(Continued on page 2)

FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The next meeting of Tent #23 will held at
The Delavan Community Centre
on Tuesday, March 24, 2020 at 6:30pm

As the population became more heterogeneous in the 1850s, however, conformity became impossible to enforce and the experiment in Walworth County was abandoned.

Temperance advocates did not always emphasize prohibiting the consumption of alcohol. But by the late 19th century, they did. The prohibition movement achieved initial successes at the local and state levels. It was most successful in rural southern and western states, and less successful in more urban states. By the early 20th century, prohibition was a national movement.

On January 17, 1920, 100 years ago, America officially went dry.

Prohibition, embodied in the US Constitution's 18th Amendment, banned the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcohol. Yet it remained legal to drink, and alcohol was widely available throughout Prohibition, which ended in 1933.

The 18th Amendment was repealed and the so called prohibition experiment was declared a failure.

Information excerpted from the Boston University, Times Free Press and Teach Us History.



ALCOHOL: NEITHER GOOD NOR EVIL
 Lacking proper medicines, the surgeons of the Civil War relied on what was available. Often this meant deadening pain or fighting disease with alcohol. Whiskey and other forms of alcohol also were used to treat wounds and disease ... though of questionable medical value, whiskey did relieve some pain.

You are invited to the 50th PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON
Saturday, February 1, 2020 at 12:30 p.m., \$20.00 per person
Alioto's Restaurant, 3041 N Mayfair Rd.
For more information: call (414) 614-3690



TENT 23 ADOPTS CORINTH NATIONAL CEMETERY IN MISSISSIPPI (Southern Memorial and Wreath Cemetery)

In accordance with the wishes of our Civil War ancestors who were members of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), wreaths are to be placed at 57 different cemeteries on Memorial Day.

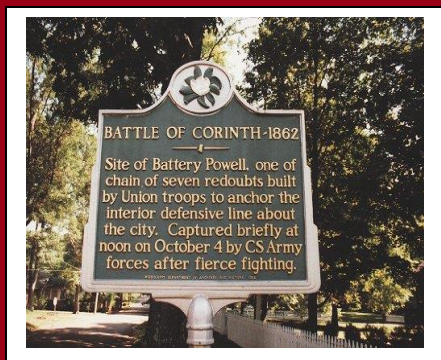
Tent 23 has adopted the Corinth National Cemetery where they will place a wreath to commemorate the 2020 Memorial Day.

Wisconsin's Role at the Battle of Corinth:

The 8th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Wisconsin Infantry regiments and the 6th as well as the 12th Wisconsin Light Artillery batteries helped defend the city.

The brigade commander recalled that, "I had the 8th Wisconsin, big burly fellows, who could march a mule off its feet, and who proved at Corinth... that they could fight as well as march." At one point, musket fire coming at the 8th Wisconsin Infantry cut the tether holding Old Abe the Eagle on his perch, and as the battle raged beneath him he soared high above the lines. The general also cited the 14th Wisconsin Infantry for heroic service at Corinth, calling it "the regiment to rely upon in every emergency; always cool, steady, and vigorous." The 17th Wisconsin Infantry was composed mainly of Irish immigrants. They led a bayonet charge with the Gaelic battle cry "Faugh a ballagh!" ("Clear the way!"), which the same general called, "the most glorious charge in the campaign."

When the battle began, Union forces in outer fortifications were ready to meet the enemy. Each side had about 23,000 soldiers who faced off in 90-degree heat. On the first day, Confederate forces gradually pushed the Union troops back into the city before night fell. The next morning, however, Union artillery swept the field and held their enemy at bay. By the end of the day the Confederates retreated with 4,848 soldiers killed, wounded, or missing. The Union lost 2,349 soldiers but was declared the battle victor.



KEEP GREEN THEIR MEMORY

Photos: Upper photo: memorial wreath honoring our GAR ancestors, 2nd photo: the marker at Corinth National Military Park, 3rd photo: the battle of Corinth where 45,000 troops engaged, Bottom photo: Old Abe the War Eagle who was present at the Battle of Corinth