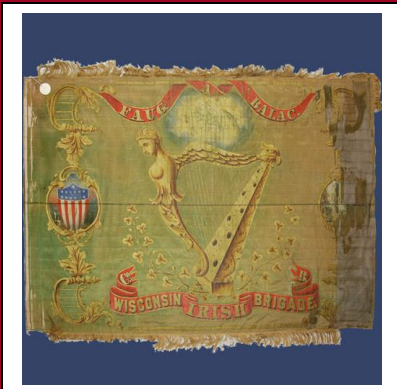
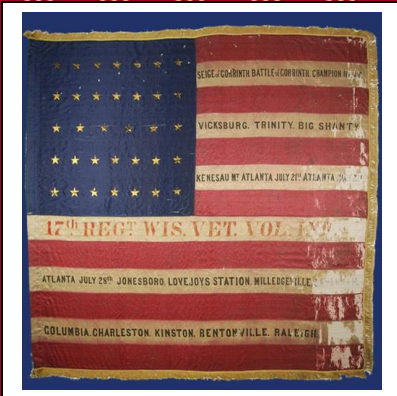


# MARY CHESEBRO LEE DETACHED TENT #23

[www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/)

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



The top flag is the 17<sup>th</sup> WI Veterans Vol. Inf. flag commemorating their battles. Below is the 17<sup>th</sup>'s Irish Brigade Battle Flag.



## CELEBRATING OUR IRISH HERITAGE The 17<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry



The 17<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was a regiment recruited from Wisconsin's Irish population. It was organized at Camp Randall in Madison, WI and mustered into service on March 15, 1862. Commanded by Colonel John L. Doran, the regiment was first sent to St. Louis, Missouri.

A stalwart group of men, they participated in numerous battles. Their first major action took place at the Battle of Corinth in Mississippi followed by battles in Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Kennesaw Mountain, Vicksburg and Atlanta. They also participated in the sieges at Atlanta, Savannah and Sherman's March to the Sea.

The regiment would eventually lose a total of 269 men who would perish from being killed in action, succumbing to battle wounds or dying from disease.

It has been estimated that a total of 150,000 Irish immigrants fought for the Union while an estimated 20,000 fought for the Confederacy.

The Irish continued to use their battle Cry, "Faugh – a Ballagh" meaning, "Clear the way" during the American Civil War.

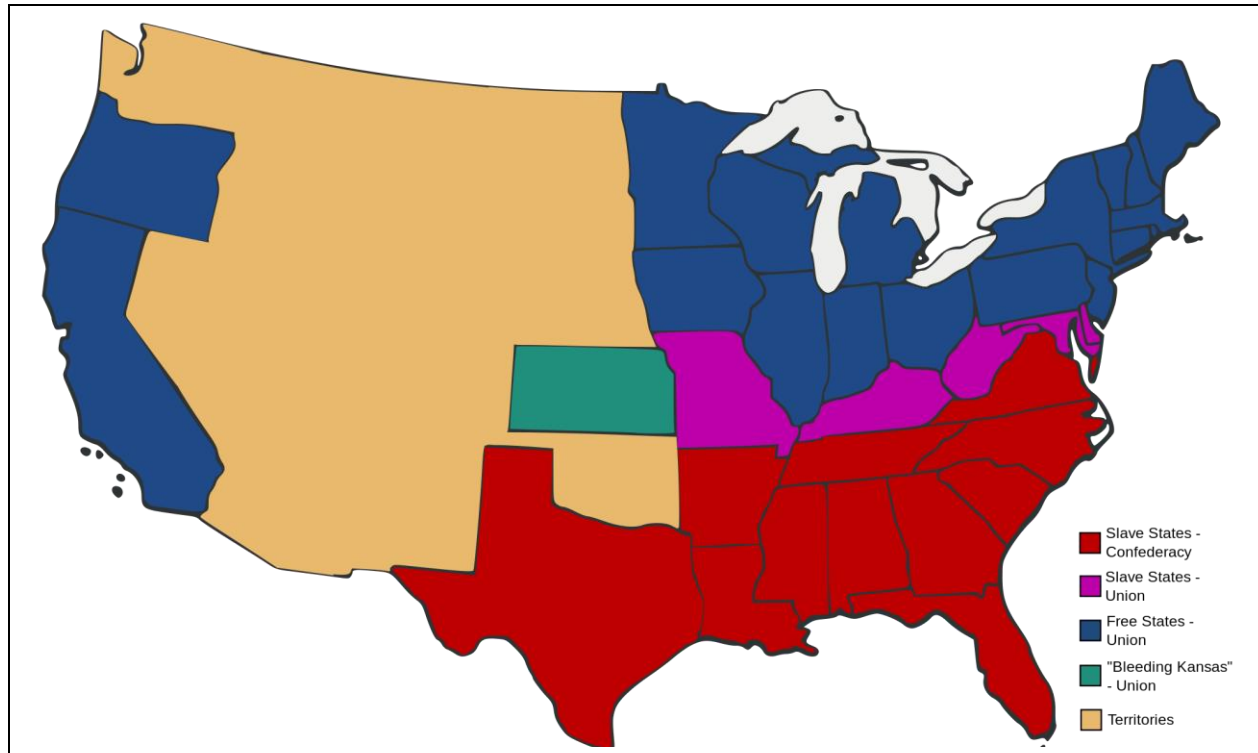
Photo on right: Two unidentified Irish Soldiers of the 17<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.



## FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The next meeting of Tent #23 will held at  
The Delavan Community Centre  
on Tuesday, March 26, 2019 at 6:30pm

### THE IMPACT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON OUR COUNTRY



### KNOW OUR HISTORY!

During the Civil War from April 12, 1861 – April 9, 1865, America was divided. The Union or Free States are depicted in blue while the Slave States of the Confederacy are noted in red. While often not considered, there were also Union States that acknowledged slavery which are featured above in pink. Kansas which was officially a Union State is in green. Known prior to the Civil War as “Bleeding Kansas” because of the violent confrontations that occurred during its settlement regarding the legality of slavery, it was admitted to the Union as a free state on January 29, 1861. The tan areas of the country had not obtained statehood and were still territories.

Tent #23 ancestors hailed from the Union States of Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

**DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR NATIONAL CONVENTION  
JULY 24<sup>TH</sup> – JULY 28<sup>TH</sup> , WESTIN AIRPORT HOTEL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA**



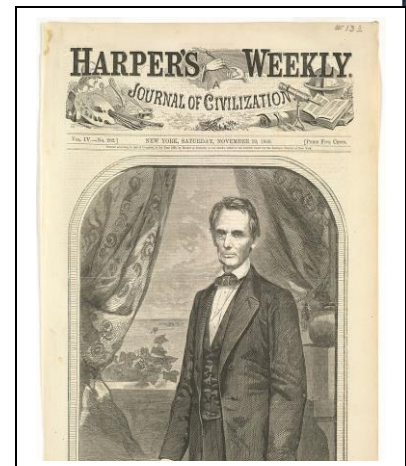
Richard Harris is a six year Veteran of the United States Army. He currently serves as the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater's Coordinator of Student Veterans & Military Services. Richard's primary role is to provide the University's more than four hundred student Veterans, military service and family members with the support they need to make a successful transition from the military to academic excellence. The Veteran and Service Members Lounge is located inside the Andersen Library on the campus. Harris is looking for items to improve the lounge. Unfortunately, not all requests submitted are able to be funded by the University. Perhaps, Tent #23 can assist with the donation of a needed item for this worthwhile cause. (Harris bio from UW-Whitewater)

### HARPER'S WEEKLY

*"Harper's Weekly* was the most widely read journal in the United States throughout the period of the Civil War.<sup>[4][5]</sup> So as not to upset its wide readership in the South, *Harper's* took a moderate editorial position on the issue of slavery prior to the outbreak of the war. Publications that supported abolition referred to it as "Harper's Weekly". *Harper's Weekly* had supported the Stephen A. Douglas presidential campaign against Abraham Lincoln, but as the American Civil War broke out, it fully supported Lincoln and the Union. A July 1863 article on the escaped slave Gordon included a photograph of his back, severely scarred from whippings; this provided many readers in the North their first visual evidence of the brutality of slavery. The photograph inspired many free blacks in the North to enlist. Some of the most important articles and illustrations of the time were *Harper's* reporting on the war. Besides renderings by Homer and Nast, the magazine also published illustrations by Theodore R. Davis, Henry Mosler, and the brothers Alfred and William Waud. In 1863, George William Curtis, one of the founders of the Republican Party, became the political editor of the magazine, and remained in that capacity until his death in 1892. His editorials advocated civil service reform, low tariffs, and adherence to the gold standard. "

Source: Wikipedia

**JOIN US AT OUR MARCH MEETING, TO READ BACK ISSUES OF HARPER'S WEEKLY AND DISCUSS IT'S IMPACT ON THE CIVIL WAR.** Courtesy of the Brian Staples collection of Harper's Weekly Newspapers.



Your ideas for future programming are most welcome! We are considering the following programs and would like your input: the Underground Railroad in Wisconsin/Walworth County, Veterans' Tiny House Village in Racine, Housing 4 Our Vets, UW-Whitewater's Veterans and Military Service Lounge, Reviewing Our History: Wisconsin in the Civil War, DUVCW Websites. Any suggestions for programming are welcome and appreciated.