

MARY CHESEBRO LEE DETACHED TENT #23

<https://www.marychesebrolee23.org>

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Lincoln declared this as the greatest event of the 19th



A celebration of black freedom, heritage, art and music



THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE MEANING OF JUNETEENTH

The Emancipation Proclamation written on September 22, 1862 declared that all slaves in the states engaged in the rebellion against the Union “shall be forever free”. President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation did not go into effect until January 1, 1863.

Lincoln didn’t actually free any of the approximately 4 million men, women and children held in slavery in the United States when he signed the formal Emancipation Proclamation the following January. The document applied only to enslaved people in the Confederacy, and not to those in the border- states that remained loyal to the Union.

Finally, the Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for the permanent abolition of slavery in the United States. As Lincoln and his allies in Congress realized, emancipation would have no constitutional basis after the war ended. They soon began working to enact a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. By the end of January 1865, both houses of Congress had passed the 13th Amendment, and it was ratified that December.

How does Juneteenth relate to the Emancipation Proclamation? The ethnic celebration marks the emancipation of the last remaining enslaved African-Americans in the Confederacy when General Granger arrived in Texas to proclaim the end of slavery on June 19, 1865.

Since that time it has become an annual tradition celebrated by the African-America community. To date, forty-seven of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia recognize Juneteenth as a state or ceremonial holiday. Wisconsin established recognition of this celebration in 2009.

FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

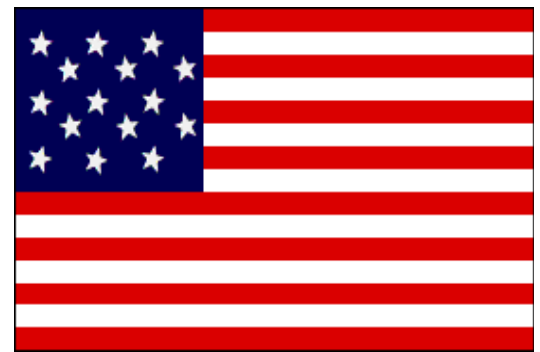
The next meeting of Tent #23 will held at
The Delavan Community Centre
On a date to be determined



WISCONSIN CREDITED WITH THE ORIGIN OF FLAG DAY

Sunday, June 14, 2020 is the observance of Flag Day. President Woodrow Wilson, in 1916, and President Calvin Coolidge, in 1927, issued proclamations asking for June 14 to be observed as the National Flag Day. But it wasn't until August 3, 1949, that Congress approved the national observance, and President Harry Truman signed it into law.

On June 14, 1777, to establish an official flag for the new nation, the Continental Congress passed the first Flag Act: "Resolved, that the flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation." (photo of above left side flag)



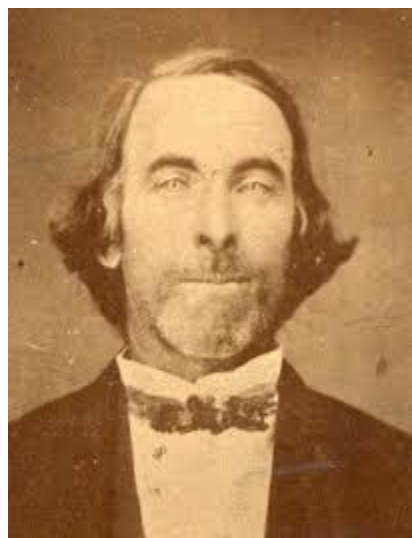
During the War of 1812 the fifteen star flag flew over Fort McHenry in Maryland. This flag inspired the writing of our National Anthem by Francis Scott Key. (photo of above right side flag)

The United States of America went through four different flags During the Civil War: The 33-star flag, the 34-star flag, the 35-star flag, and the 36-star flag. The original flag used during the attack on Fort Sumter was the 33-star flag, created in 1859 after the admission of Oregon into the United States of America. (photo of above left side flag) (photo of today's 50 star flag lower right side)



The current design of the U.S. flag is its 27th; the design of the flag has been modified officially 26 times since 1777.

Working as a grade school teacher in Waubeka, Wisconsin, in 1885, Bernard J. Cigrand held the first recognized formal observance of Flag Day at the Stony Hill School. The school has been restored, and a bust of Cigrand also honors him at the National Flag Day Americanism Center in Waubeka.



THE MAN WHO INSPIRED FATHER'S DAY WAS A SINGLE DAD AND A CIVIL WAR VET

William Jackson Smart was a twice-married, twice-widowed [Civil War](#) veteran and father of 14 children, one of whom dedicated her life to the creation of [Father's Day](#) in honor of her devoted and selfless dad.

The story goes that William's daughter, Sonora Smart Dodd, was attending one of the first official Mother's Day services in 1909 at her church in Spokane, Washington, when she had an epiphany—if mothers deserved a day in honor of their loving service, why not fathers?

When Sonora was 16, her mother Ellen died, leaving William as a single father to Sonora and her five younger brothers. And by Sonora's account, he performed brilliantly. "I remember everything about him," Sonora said many years later to the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*. "He was both father and mother to me and my brothers and sisters."

Sonora's mother Ellen, herself a widow, had three children from a previous marriage. On top of that, William had also been married and widowed before he met Sonora's mother. William had five children with his first wife, Elizabeth, who were already grown when William became a widower for the second time.

In 1910, Sonora brought a petition before the Spokane Ministerial Alliance to recognize the courage and devotion of all fathers like William on June 5, her dad's birthday. The local clergy liked the idea of a special Father's Day service, but couldn't pull something together so quickly, so they settled for June 19, the third Sunday in June.

On that first Father's Day in 1910, church sermons across Spokane were dedicated to dear old dad, red and white roses were passed out in honor of living and deceased fathers, the mayor of Spokane and governor of Washington issued proclamations, and Sonora found her calling. She would spend much of the next 60 years pushing for the official recognition of Father's Day as a national holiday. (Story by Dave Roos)



Top left photo: William Jackson Smart (father)
Bottom left photo: Sonora Smart Dodd (daughter)

**Sisters,
Please be safe and stay well!**