

MARY CHESEBRO LEE
DETACHED TENT #23

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A SNEAK PEAK
AT 2014

The Tent meeting schedule for the next few months is as follows:

March 25th: Magic Lantern Slide Show of the Civil War, presented by Dan Richardson, East Troy Historical Society

April 22nd: Women's Relief Corps, presented by Shirley Grant, National President of the WRC

May 15th: Joint Meeting of Tents 21 and 23 at Port Washington, WI

May 26th: Memorial Day, Rededication of the Delavan Civil War Monument at Spring Grove Cemetery

**MARK YOUR
CALENDARS!**

WISCONSIN AND THE
FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

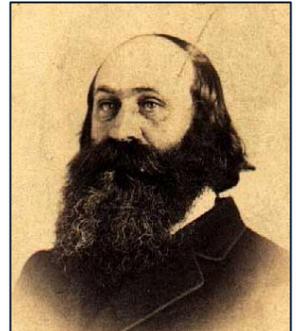
On March 10, 1854, Joshua Glover (top), a runaway slave from St. Louis, Missouri, was captured by federal agents in Racine citing the Fugitive Slave Act to reclaim him. A mob of 5,000 abolitionists led by the editor of The Free Democrat, Sherman Booth (bottom), stormed the Milwaukee jail where Glover was held and got him safely to Canada through the Underground Railroad. Authorities accused Booth of aiding and abetting a fugitive, but the Wisconsin Supreme Court found him innocent. It also declared the federal Fugitive Slave Law Act unconstitutional, making Wisconsin the only state to do so.

In 1858, Wisconsin passed a Personal Liberty Law to counter the Fugitive Slave Act. On March 7, 1859, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney overturned the Wisconsin decision, defending the Fugitive Slave Law and declaring Sherman Booth guilty. President Buchanan pardoned Booth in March, 1861, just before leaving office.

(Sources: *Badger Saints and Sinners* by Fred L. Holmes, pg 185-202, <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/thisday>, and <http://en.wikipedia.org>)



Joshua Glover



Sherman Booth

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.

THE 2015 LINCOLN FUNERAL COALITION EVENTS

It's not too early to make plans to see the historic 150th Anniversary Commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's death in Springfield, Illinois. The timetable below covers only the events on the reenactment weekend; there are other events in April as well. More information about the Coalition and these events can be found at the website listed at the bottom of this article. Information about hotel, dining, and other area attractions can be found at <http://visit-springfieldillinois.com/>

Thursday, April 30, 2015 - Civil War military and civilian re-enactors from throughout the United States will set up encampments in appropriate locations around Springfield.

Friday, May 1, 2015 - Civil War encampments open for public viewing in locations around Springfield. **EVENING (ticketed event)** Benedictine University at Springfield and the 2015 Lincoln Funeral Coalition will present "*Abraham Lincoln through the Arts: Performances of Poetry, Music, and Visual Arts Celebrating the Essence of Lincoln*".

THE REENACTMENT

Day one - Saturday, May 2, 2015 - Arriving at the current Springfield Amtrak Station on Third Street, a funeral train accurate to the period carrying current dignitaries, historic officials, representatives and the replicated coffin of President Lincoln. A period-accurate hearse and the procession will follow the historic route from the Amtrak station to Washington and 6th Street. Dignitaries, Color Guard, Civil War Reenactors and direct descendants of the original Honorary Pallbearers will participate in the opening commemorative ceremony. (To date, six descendants of the original twelve Pallbearers have been located.) After the opening ceremony, a candle-light vigil will take place throughout the night at Washington and 6th Street. Civil War encampments open for public viewing. Informal concerts by Civil War era bands take place at a variety of venues throughout the afternoon. **EVENING (ticketed event)** - Lincoln's Life A spectacular musical celebration of Lincoln's life and legacy featuring the Illinois Symphony Orchestra, community organizations and special guests led by Music Director Alastair Willis. 8:00 p.m. Sangamon Auditorium on the University of Illinois at Springfield campus.



Day two - Sunday May 3, 2015 - Local churches have the opportunity to invite the Civil War era musicians to provide music during worship. The funeral vigil ends mid-morning to facilitate arrangements for the historic procession to take place. Funeral procession begins. A period-accurate hearse is to be used. With adjustments for safety and modern-day streets, the funeral procession will follow the historic route to Oak Ridge Cemetery. It is the hope of the Coalition to have the procession use the original 1st Street entrance to Oak Ridge Cemetery. Clergy and Civil War Reenactors present the appropriate eulogy, speeches and salutes at the old public receiving vault. Civil War era musicians perform the music originally conducted during this ceremony. The 150th Anniversary Commemoration then concludes. *(Information and photos from http://lincolnfuneraltrain.org/2015_event.php)*



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

March 10, 1864 - Red River Campaign Begins - The Red River Campaign took place in LA and TX. At a crucial moment in the campaign, Wisconsin Captain Joseph Bailey of Wis. Dells freed 60 stranded transport ships and their accompanying ironclad gunboats as Confederate troops approached to capture them.

March 29, 1865 - Appomattox Campaign Begins - When it became clear that the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia, was about to fall, Confederate leaders and troops began moving west toward the town of Appomattox followed by Union troops. *(From http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/thisday/index.asp?month=3&day=29&submit_form=What+happened%3F)*



“Every regiment in the Union Army had two flags, one American flag and one representing the regiment itself. Infantry regimental flags were blue. When they mustered up to strength in New York, all three of the original regiments of the Irish Brigade received fine new regimental standards to guide the units in battle. But there was one thing different about their flags. Rather than the regulation blue of the infantry, all three were brilliant green. Set against these green silk backgrounds were the symbols of an embroidered harp and a clenched fist from which a cloud is shooting lightning. Also inscribed is the motto “Faugh au Ballaghs,” which they translated as “Clear the Way!” As the only units, North or South, that fought under green banners, the Irishmen of the Irish Brigade stood out for miles around.” (from <http://irishamerica.com/2011/07/the-irish-brigade-heroes-of-the-civil-war/>)

THE IRISH BRIGADE

“One of the most celebrated, decorated, and famous units in all of American military history was a brigade known during the American Civil War as simply “The Irish Brigade.” By late 1861 it was widely recognized among the political leaders of the Irish-American community that one sure route to social acceptance in their adopted nation was through military service. Some saw the presence of Irish immigrants upon the fields of battle in the developing war as a method to display the ancient concept of “Civic Virtue.” Accordingly, and despite their initial political opposition to the Republican administration of Lincoln, Irish America threw its full weight into the war. The most visible result of this was The Irish Brigade. Its first and most celebrated commander, Thomas Francis Meagher, had been a member of the “Young Ireland” movement in Dublin. Caught and initially sentenced to death for his participation in the rebellion conspiracy of 1848, Meagher was lucky enough to have his sentence reduced to exile. He was deported to Tasmania where he was easily able to arrange for his “escape” to the U.S. in 1852. When the Civil War broke out, Meagher immediately raised a company of infantrymen (of which he was naturally elected Captain). This company, known as Meagher’s Zouaves, fought in the very first major battle of the Civil War, at Bull Run Creek. Although the battle was an abysmal defeat for the Union troops, the Irish of the 69th did fairly well that afternoon, and Meagher got the idea that if one regiment of Irishmen could do well, a brigade of them (made up of three to five regiments) could do much better. Originally the Irish Brigade consisted of three regiments from New York City. At its peak the Brigade mustered some 3,500 men in the ranks. Of all the battles fought by the Irish Brigade, three stand out as requiring the greatest willingness to make supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty: Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. By the end of the war, more than 950 men of the Brigade had died on the battlefield. Overall, the Irish Brigade saw over 4,000 men killed and wounded; more men than ever belonged to the Brigade at any one time. (from <http://irishamerica.com/2011/07/the-irish-brigade-heroes-of-the-civil-war/>)



HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY



On March 16, 1883 Iron Brigade general John Azor Kellogg died. He moved with his family to Prairie du Sac in 1840. During the Civil War, he served with the 6th Wisconsin Infantry from 1861 to 1865. As his unit fought in most of the well-known battles of the war, Kellogg advanced to the rank of colonel in 1864 and brigadier general in 1865. After the war, he settled in La Crosse but in 1876 he moved to Wausau and served as state senator from 1879 to 1880. He wrote several articles on army life, posthumously published in book form under the title *Capture and Escape, a Narrative of Army and Prison Life* (1908). [Source: *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*, SHSW 1960, pg. 201] (from www.wisconsinhistory.org/thisday)

