

# DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861- 1865

## MARY CHESEBRO LEE

### DETACHED TENT #23



Ila McErlean at the Delavan Union Cemetery inventories Civil War burials for the national data base.



## TOUR OF THE HOMELESS VETS TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FACILITY

Members of Tent #23 visited the Janesville facility on September 13 for a tour of the housing facility and to drop off collected donations. Each room is set up for two people



with a kitchenette, two beds, and a bathroom. Laundry facilities and three meals a day are provided for the 42 clients, and there is a beautiful vegetable garden on the grounds along with turkeys. Blackhawk Tech is within walking distance for vets who wish to further their education, and the facility has also developed the "Full Circle Furniture Store" on Riverside Drive where furniture from hotels is repaired, refinished, and sold by the veterans.



## FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The next meeting of Detached Tent #23 will be held at 6:30pm on October 23, 2012 at the Delavan Community Centre



# FLAG ETIQUETTE AND HISTORY



George Ballman, a retired master gunnery sergeant, spoke at our September meeting about flag etiquette & history. He showed us flags made of pillowcases that represented flags flown at different times in the history of our country, including the Pine Tree flag from Massachusetts, which was flown at Bunker Hill, and the 30 Stars flag which was designed when Wisconsin became the 30<sup>th</sup> state to join the union in 1848. The 1912 flag with 48 stars flew for 47 years through WWI, WWII, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. Our current flag has flown the longest, since 1960.

The 3 proper ways to dispose of flags are by burning, shredding, and burying with a person. If a flag falls on the ground it does

not need to be destroyed unless it has been disgraced. Faded flags are acceptable to fly as long as they are recognizable. Flags flown at night must be illuminated only if in front of public buildings, not private residences. Flags may be flown upside down only as a sign of distress. When displaying the flag, the stars are always to be on the north or east, and if on an object should be toward the



front. A speaker should always have the flag on his right. The only people that can order the flag to be displayed at half staff are the U.S. President and the Governor of a state. The American flag should always be the tallest flag in a group, farthest to the right or in front. George had Pat, Mary, Terri, & Charlene help him demonstrate how to properly fold the flag and what each of the thirteen folds means.

When a state is added to the Union, its star is added to the flag on the next July 4. Alaska joined in June of 1959 and its star was added that year, but Hawaii joined in August 1959, so its star wasn't added until July 4, 1960.

*Please help Tent #23 support the Homeless Veterans Transitional Housing Program in Janesville by bringing donations to the monthly meetings. Items needed include men's shoes (top priority) & clothing, toiletries, laundry detergent/softener, books, magazines, & gas cards.*





Barbara Shreves, Patriotic Instructor for Tent #23 and Education Director for the Walworth Co. Historical Society teaches a class at the 1889 historic Blooming Prairie School in Elkhorn.



Guests/prospective members at our September meeting: Second cousins of member Zoe Woelky include (L-R) Pam Wanasek of Burlington, Judy Manning of Waukegan, IL and Gwen Dwyer of Elkhorn.

## 150<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIETAM

On September 13, 1862 Union soldiers found “the Lost Order”, a paper from General Lee’s headquarters detailing his operational plans. As a result of this, General McClellan knew exactly where Lee’s forces would be. He was slow to take action, however, and ultimately his delay allowed Stonewall Jackson to rejoin Lee on September 16 after a night march from his victory at Harper’s Ferry. Any advantage McClellan had from the discovery of the letter was gone. That night the two armies were lined up along both sides of Antietam Creek. McClellan attacked early the next morning and September 17 became the bloodiest day of fighting in American history. Casualties totaled 22,719 with 2,108 Union and 1,546 Confederate dead. After the Union victory, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

(information condensed from “The War’s Worst Day”, from The Weekly Standard, September 24, 2012)



(picture of Lincoln and Generals after Antietam from the National Park Service <http://www.nps.gov/anti/photosmultimedia/Historic-Photographs.htm>)

*Six generals were killed or mortally wounded at the Battle of Antietam - 3 Union and 3 Confederate. Today, the location where they were killed is marked by a mortuary cannon, a cannon barrel muzzle down in a block of stone. (from [nps.gov/anti](http://nps.gov/anti))*

Confederate rations after the blockade by the Union consisted of three peanuts a day (also known as “goober peas”). First they would eat the peanut meat. Then they would boil the shells to make tea. Finally they would eat the shells for fiber. More people died of disease and starvation in the Civil War than they did from wounds.

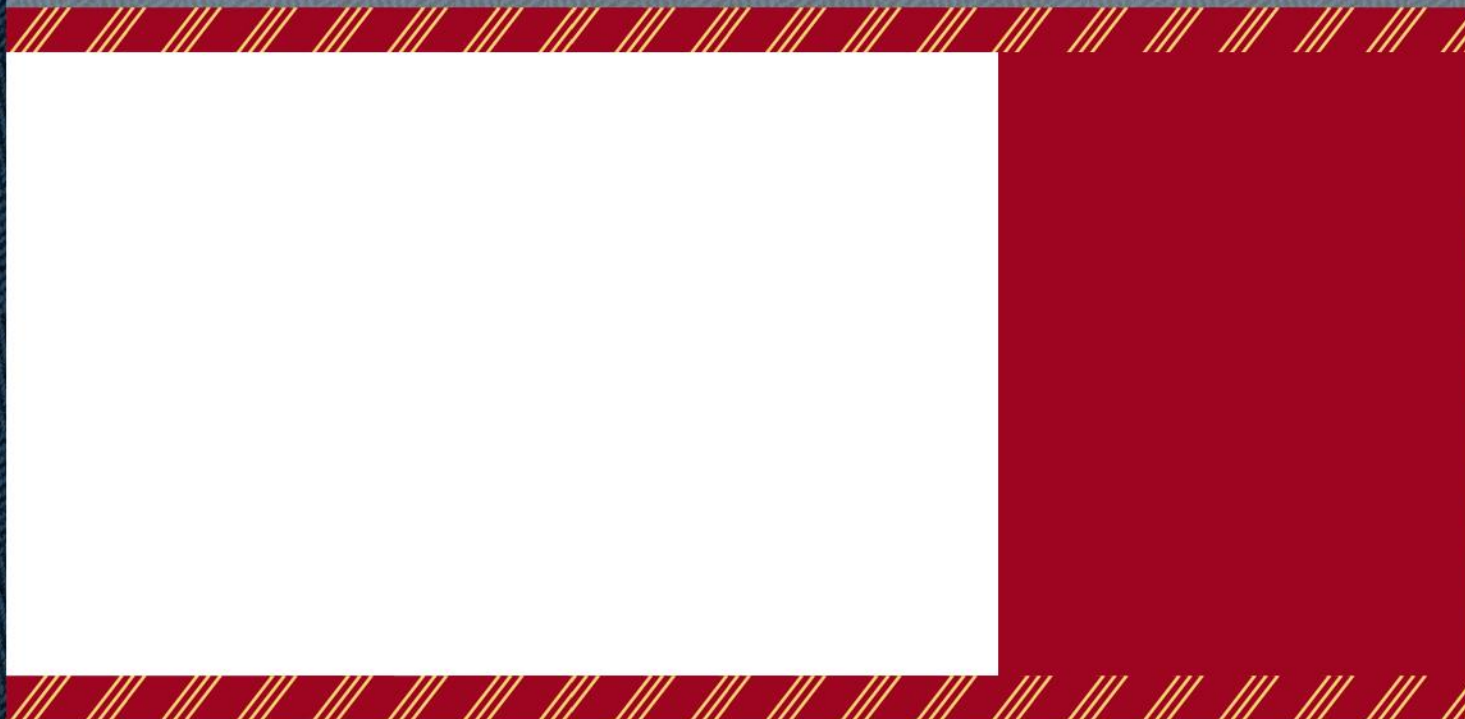


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# MARY CHESEBRO LEE

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DETACHED TENT #23



**MARY CHESEBRO LEE, DETACHED TENT #23**  
**Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865**

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