



The Tyrants' Foe

Volume XLVI

Newsletter of the Texas Rifles
Celebrating 33 Years of Excellence

April 2020



Greetings to my Texas Rifles comrades and welcome to our new comrades that have joined together with us from the 13th U.S. Our two separate units have a long history of working together, both as respected and trusted adversaries on the field of battle and in composite Federal units at both large and small events. By separate votes of both the Texas Rifles members and the 13th U.S. members in January, we are now, officially a combined company. This move strengthens us all as a combined unit. I would like to recommend for discussion this year the naming of the combined unit as "The Texas Rifles/13th U.S Combined Company". As most of you have noticed, I've been using this name unofficially in my correspondence to the group. My personal opinion is that this name recognizes the history and legacy of both units while giving us a new group identity. I will review the Texas Rifles bylaws on how the unit designation can be officially modified and request that Howard Rose and Tom Whitesides do the same for the 13th U.S. I need to verify, but for the Texas Rifles, I think an official notification (which this missive may be able to serve as) be presented to the members for official vote during the next unit muster and business meeting in January 2021. This new designation is not set in stone and needs to be discussed by electronic communication and also at group get-togethers (events, cartridge rolls, etc.).

On March 15th we had a very successful cartridge roll at my place. Many thanks to those in attendance. While the fare was simple (hot dogs & chips) we had a good time while working hard to refill our ammo boxes. My plan for the Houston region is to try to have cartridge rolls every month or two to get our boxes replenished and ready for the fall reenacting season. On the plus side, we currently have ~25lbs of powder still in the

cans and around 2500 +/- caps ready for the upcoming rolls. Thanks again to Howard Rose for his kind contribution to our powder supply.

Unfortunately, the list of events being canceled due to the Coronavirus continues to grow. Port Hudson has officially been canceled by Louisiana State Parks as well as other events across the country in all time periods. At this point we have no way to know how long this will continue. With this already being a relatively light year event wise, this is beginning to hurt. While it is very possible that the Port Jefferson reenactment on May 1-3rd will be cancelled, if it isn't, I think we should consider attending the event. It is currently on our schedule as an individual event. Since Port Hudson is a wash, would you be interested in attending Jefferson (if still held) as a company or Max effort event? Let the executive board know so we can move forward to putting the event up for a company vote. Our next scheduled (Max Effort) event is the Memorial Day Ceremony at the Houston National Cemetery. According to Howard Rose, the ceremony begins at 10am, but you should plan to arrive 8-8:30am to be able to find parking. Make sure your leathers are clean and all brass polished. Bring a full canteen and a chair or stool to sit.

While I haven't heard anything from our members, there has been rumblings from some (mostly on Facebook where everything is blown out of proportion) that our hobby is dying and the current Coronavirus scare is the death knell of the hobby. That is not the case. While the hobby has shrunk considerably from its heyday of national events numbering significantly over 10,000 participants and continues to shrink (including events being canceled due to political correctness, lack of interest & now health concerns), the hobby continues to be what we want to make it. While as a group we have never been mainstream or consistently hard-core, we continue to be progressive and advance the hobby through our attempt at having the best kits and drill that we can. We as individuals and as a unit, along with other likeminded reenactors, are what is going to keep this hobby alive. While we thankfully have new recruits, many of us have been in the hobby for an extended period of time (some for longer than they we would like to admit) and we are the institutional memory of the hobby. If we persevere as a company and support larger organizations like the Red River Battalion, we will be able to participate in events going forward that we will enjoy and learn from. Holding our own events, like Fort McKavett, and inviting our like-minded friends in the hobby, also gives us a chance to directly affect the direction of the hobby in Texas.

Speaking of our September 5-6th scheduled Texas Rifles/13th U.S. hosted (Max Effort) post-war event at Fort McKavett, things are already starting to come together. I have been in touch with Cody Mobley at the site and he is very interested in out hosting another event. Frank Marek has also spoken directly to Cody and also spoken to members of the 9th Texas & Texas Brigade and they are interested in attending the event this year. Since we unfortunately don't have any spring events due to the Coronavirus, I'll be concentrating on organizing the event (with Lt. Attaway's assistance and guidance) and reaching out to our reenacting friends to try to make this the biggest

McKavett event we have yet held. More information will be disseminated as it becomes available.

As mentioned, this is a light year for events, with very few reenacting events in the spring and summer. With this in mind, I would like to suggest other get-togethers, at least until the fall, such as cartridge rolls, live-fires & movies. I propose at least a couple of live fire events that would also include a 45-60 minute drill session after the live fire. For the live fires, any period or non-period (i.e. other periods or modern) weapons are welcome. We usually meet at the Carter's Country in Spring at 8:30am on a Saturday and have the group live-fire, usually taking turns shooting what we have brought to give everyone the chance to experience new weapons. We would drill immediately after the live fire at Jesse Jones Park (5.5 miles from Carter's Country), where we have an in with Rion who works at the park. The drill would be very laid back, with some manual of arms, company drill and skirmish drill. Unless requested otherwise, the live fire and following drill would be held in non-period attire (i.e. wearing shorts or jeans and t-shirts with musket & light marching order for the drill). Following the shoot & drill we'll have lunch and maybe a beer at a predetermined restaurant. The live-fire & drill combo was discussed at the cartridge roll and was well received. Please let me know your thoughts and if you have any suggestions. The live-fires are not member exclusive events. Family & friends are welcome.

We could also do movies as a chance to get together for some comradeship. Greyhound (Tom Hanks as a WW2 Atlantic destroyer skipper) comes out May 8th. Virus permitting, I'll arrange an evening out to see the movie or alternatively, we could do a Saturday matinee combined with a drill (my preference). We could also do movie nights at someone's home. I've done this on a small scale and combined with dinner (i.e. grill cooking), this can be a lot of fun.

Finally, if you've noticed a drill theme, there is a reason for that. We had a great drill at the Spring Creek event and I've received positive feedback regarding the drill from members both by email, word of mouth and at the cartridge roll. I am going to continue having drill for a minimum of an hour at each event we attend (broken up into multiple 30-45 minute sessions), even for 1 day events. It won't always be possible to do company drill, such as at memorial events, but we will always get in awkward squads for the recruits and company manual of arms. If we do this enough, I might actually be able to learn Federal stacking. At one time, the Texas Rifles were one of the best drilled units in Texas and I have every intention of regaining that. I won't wear us out or overdue the drills, but a brief refresher at each event will do wonders in our uniformity of drill and evolutions as a company.

Finally, I'll leave you with my hope that all of you will stay safe, from both the virus and the manufactured hysteria. Please let me know how you are doing, if you have any issues and if there is anything the company or I personally can do for you.

Your Servant,
Capt. Don L. Tucker
The Texas Rifles/13th U.S. Combined Company



The Great Virus Panic of 2020 has had adverse effects this quarter with the cancelling of two excellent events of Port Hudson and Goliad. This puts other Spring events in danger of not taking place and the measures may last into the Summer. Thus, we need to find alternative ways of making history come alive for others. One suggestion is to look at how we can use technology to interact with others and present the past in a memorable way. This also has the potential to appeal to those who have always had an ability to use Internet based resources and consider that an everyday activity.

The website is being revised and web server moved to a new location where we should enjoy greater bandwidth and faster response times. One of our past Captains has found his archive of past newsletters, and it is now a project to scan those and place them into our archive on our website. Additionally, I have some newsletters from the Confederate Guard, one of the "predecessors" of the Texas Rifles which will receive the same treatment.

At Spring Creek, we made our first appearance as the 13th US Infantry. As ordered at the muster, Corps badges were to be removed in honor of the incident that occurred in the XV Corps in which the 13th US was serving, which had no Corps badge. A soldier of the 13th was asked "What is your Corps badge?" and replied 40 rounds in the cartridge box and 20 in the pocket. This incident is remembered on the current regimental crest by a representation on the pater 1855 cartridge box.

The Texas Rifles
Keeping History Alive



Though neither the Union nor the Confederacy had a formal military intelligence network during the Civil War, each side obtained crucial information from spying operations. From early in the war, the Confederacy set up a spy network in Washington, D.C. which contained many southern sympathizers. The Confederate Signal Corps also included a covert intelligence agency known as the Secret Service Bureau, which managed spying operations along the so-called "Secret-Line" from Washington to Richmond. As the Union had no centralized military intelligence agency, individual generals took charge of intelligence gathering for their own operations. General George McClellan hired the prominent Chicago detective Allan Pinkerton to set up the first Union espionage organization in mid-1861.

CONFEDERATE SPIES IN WASHINGTON:

In late April of 1861, Virginia Governor John Letcher, a former congressman, used his knowledge of the city to set up a nascent spy network in the

capital after his state seceded but before it officially joined the Confederacy. Two of the most prominent recruits were Thomas Jordan, a West Point graduate stationed in Washington before the war, and Rose O'Neal Greenhow, an openly pro-Southern widow and socialite who was friendly with a number of northern politicians, including Secretary of State William Seward and Massachusetts Senator Harry Wilson.

In July 1861, Greenhow sent a coded message across the Potomac to Jordan (now a volunteer in the Virginia militia) concerning the planned Federal invasion. One of her couriers, a young woman named Bettie Duvall, dressed as a farm girl in order to pass Union sentinels in the Chain Bridge leaving Washington, then rode at high speed to Fairfax Courthouse in Virginia to deliver her message to Confederate officers stationed there. General Beauregard later credited the information received from Greenhow with helping the Confederate army defeat the Union in the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run).

CONFEDERATE SIGNAL CORPS AND SECRET SERVICE BUREAU:

The Confederate Signal Corps, which operated a semaphore system used for communicating vital information between units on the field, also set up a covert intelligence operation known as the Secret Service Bureau. Headed by William Norris, the former Baltimore lawyer who also served as chief signal officer for the Confederacy, the bureau managed the "Secret-Line," an ever changing system of couriers used to get information from Washington across the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers to Confederate officials in Richmond. The Bureau also handled the passing of coded messages from Richmond to Confederate agents in the North, Canada and Europe.

A number of Confederate soldiers, especially cavalymen, also acted as spies or "scouts." Among the most famous were John Singleton Mosby, the "Gray Ghost," who led guerrilla warfare in western Virginia through the latter years of the war, and especially Jeb Stuart, the celebrated cavalry officer whom General Lee called "the eyes of the Army."

UNION SPIES: ALLAN PINKERTON'S SECRET SERVICE:

Allan Pinkerton, the founder of his own detective agency in Chicago, had collected intelligence for McClellan during the first months of the Civil War while McClellan led the Department of Ohio. When President Lincoln summoned Pinkerton to Washington late that summer, the general put the detective in charge of intelligence for the the Army of the Potomac, and Pinkerton set up the first Union espionage operation in mid-1861. Calling himself E.J. Allen, Pinkerton built a counterintelligence network in Washington and sent undercover agents to ingratiate themselves in Richmond. However, Pinkerton's intelligence reports from

the field during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign consistently miscalculated the Confederate numbers a twice or three times their actual strength, helping to fuel McClellan's repeated calls for reinforcements and reluctance to act.

Though he called his operation the U.S. Secret Service, Pinkerton actually worked only for McClellan. Union military intelligence was still decentralized at the time, as generals (and even Lincoln) employed their own agents to seek out information and report back to them. Another prominent Union intelligence officer was Lafayette C. Baker, who worked for the former Union General-in-Chief Winfield Scott and later for Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Baker was notorious for rounding up Washingtonians suspected of having southern sympathies; he later directed the manhunt for John Wilkes Booth in 1865.

PROMINENT CIVIL WAR SPIES:

Thanks to her success, Rose o'Neal Greenhow was one of the first Confederate spies targeted by Pinkerton. Shortly after the southern victory at First Manassas, Pinkerton put Greenhow under surveillance and subsequently arrested her. Imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison, she was released in June 1862 and sent to Richmond. Belle Boyd, another southern belle-turned-Confederate spy, helped smuggle intelligence to Stonewall Jackson during the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1862. The Union also made use of female spies: Richmond's Elizabeth Van Lew, known as "Crazy Bett" risked her life running an intelligence operation out of her family's farm, while Sarah Emma Edmonds disguised herself as a black slave to enter Confederate camps in Virginia.

The British-born Timothy Webster, a former police officer in New York City, became the Civil War's first double agent. Sent by Pinkerton to Richmond, Webster pretended to be a courier on the Secret Line, and managed to gain the trust of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War (later Secretary of State). Benjamin sent Webster to deliver documents to secessionists in Baltimore, which Webster promptly passed on the Pinkerton and his staff. Webster was eventually arrested, tried as a spy, and sentenced to death. Though Lincoln sent Jefferson Davis a message threatening to hang captured Confederate spies if Webster were executed, the death sentence was carried out in late April 1862.

Best regards,
First Sergeant Frenchy



From the Home Front



Campfire Chili

(Because this was only a one day event we substituted fresh with can.)

Serves about 10 people.

Ingredients

- 3 lbs of Ground Beef
- 1 51oz can of Ranch Style Beans
- 1 Can Fire Roasted diced Tomatoes
- 1 small can of Tomatoe sauce
- 1 large Red pepper Diced
- 1 Jalapeno Diced
- 1 Med. Onion Diced
- Chili powder
- Onion powder
- Cayenne powder
- Fresh Garlic or Jared
- Salt
- Pepper

Other things you will need

- Cast iron Dutch oven with lid
- Tripod for campfire
- Cooking spoon
- Knife
- Cutting board
- Tasting spoon
- Fire pit (you can cook on stove)

How to Cook

Start campfire

1. Fry the Ground Beef (do not need to drain off grease)
2. While meat is cooking cut up vegetables
3. After meat is cooked add all your can goods and vegetables
4. Add seasoning to taste
5. Hang pot with lid on tripod
6. Stir occasionally
7. Taste to make sure you have enough spices
8. Keep over fire till ready to serve.

Trisha Akers,
Civilian Coordinator



WHERE DID THAT COME FROM? DRAWERS

(Ladies will please divert their eyes from this subject)

(Corollary: If you do not divert your eyes, you are not a proper Victorian lady)

Strangely enough, underwear has gone in and out of fashion. It was not worn in the Classical period by Greek or Roman males; they preferred to leave things in their natural state. Nor was underwear worn during Dark Age. Nor during the medieval times. During the Renaissance men's woolen full length hose were a complete one piece garment from the waist down with drop front upper opening. They were skin tight so that

no garment could be worn beneath them. As full length hose started to go out of fashion and knee breeches became fashionable in the early 1600's, there was, literally, room for underwear. Underwear for men started as a fashion trend for the rich. They were cut very full because stretch fabrics had yet to make an appearance; tight non-stretch garments tend to split when the body is in motion if not loose in cut. As knee breeches became more common, the shirt became very long, knee length or more. For the middle and lower classes, the long shirt is what you wore during the day, slept in at night (remember the term, "night shirt"?), and became your underwear beneath the knee breeches. Before the invention of cloth weaving and sewing machines, clothing was very expensive and even middle class people had few clothes. If you immigrated to Jamestown in Virginia in the early 1600's, it was recommended that you bring three (3) sets of clothing; work clothes made of linen canvas, everyday wool clothes, and wool broadcloth clothes for church and public meetings. No mention was made of underwear in the list, just three shirts. This was for people moving to a wilderness area with no stores!

If you were rich (unlikely in the New World and uncommon in the Old World) or sought to ape your betters in fashion, you could get into legal troubles. England was blessed with a middle class that gradually controlled more and more of the wealth. Gone were the days when the only source of wealth was agricultural products and land rent. Trade and manufacturing were beginning to generate more wealth than farming. Obviously, noble lords and their ladies could not allow unwashed common tradesmen, or their churlish women, to dress like their betters in social rank; the result was The Sumptuary Laws. These were laws that required that a person could only dress in manner compatible with their social rank. The laws controlled how much a person could spend on clothing. For example, unless you were a member of a noble house, you could not have gold threads in your clothing. Colors, ribbons, and clothing expenses were all subject to limits. Underwear was not mentioned, but remained a curiosity for the rich. Typically underwear was an unlined, white linen version of the knee breeches. Young males frequently unbuttoned the functional buttons down the outside seams of their knee breeches to show the world that they were, in fact, wearing underwear. This meant that they were 1) fashionable, 2) marriage material, and 3) had the resources to dress well.

By the end of the 1700's, trousers were replacing knee breeches for the working classes and in the enlisted military. Underwear started to be worn by the middle and lower classes and was no longer an affectation of the rich, or those social climbers who wished to dress above the station of life into which God ordained them to be. In the early 1800's trousers were common and shirts started to be shortened as they were no longer wanted/needed to serve as defacto underwear. Underwear gradually was worn by all social classes and lengthened from knee to ankle length. As the US military began to issue more trousers, stockings shortened from above the knee to calf length. Garters on the exterior of tight leg garments were no longer needed to hold up the stockings and went onto the ash heap of fashion history joining there the stockings, knee breeches and knee length shirts. No US Army clothing regulations mention the issue of

drawers until 1861. Neither do they mention shirts, but shirts were issued by the US and other militaries. Before that time, drawers may have been issued and worn, but as a private purchase by the enlisted men. Civilian pattern first half of the 19th century drawers were typically made of light linen or cotton. There were many necessities of life that the US Army did not supply to enlisted men, such as suspenders, spoons and drawers.

The initial issue trousers in the US Army were white linen or cotton. In 1821 the Army specified grey wool trousers for enlisted men in winter. At that point when wearing wool next to the skin, the addition of underwear was wanted. The real test came in 1832 when the trouser fabric was changed from grey wool to sky blue kersey. No man was/is willing to wear scratchy kersey wool cloth next to his skin, specifically in the crotch area, without some form of protection. The potential for chafing the thighs (and other sensitive parts) is significant. Back in the day when the West Point Cadets still wore 100% heavy wool uniforms, one brother of a cadet told me that his brother had no remaining leg hair on his lower legs; the heavy wool abraded it off. Imagine (or not) what such abrasion would do in the crotch area. So soft drawers were issued made of Canton flannel beginning in 1861. Even if you don't own a reproduction regulation Federal issue drawer from the Civil War era, you may be familiar with Canton flannel. It is the twilled cotton with a knapped, soft, fuzzy side supplied with shoe shining kits. And that is where Federal issue drawers came from.

Jmk



Scuttlebutt Within the Ranks

With the morning sun breaking over a tree line, a calm breeze may blow through a Civil War encampment. Bellowing low within the encampment smoldering campfires are being rekindled in order to start that morning pot of coffee, or kettle of breakfast hash or even fire-cakes while the flags of the encampment catch a ripple of the day's bolstered reveille call to wake the soldiers to the day ahead of them. And with yawns and a rustling to put on their brogans, each soldier rises to meet the morning around the campfire and rejuvenate from last night's comradery of mayhem. After a quick mustering of life and limb, breakfast is served in good form in order to prepare for the day's march ahead to some not so far away battlefield...

Then comes a steady march to the awaiting battlefield. Small talk in the ranks keeps our minds off the terrain all the while listening for marching orders, but mainly just following the drill maneuvers of the men around us in the ranks to keep up and in time with every

step. Soon enough though comes the roar of cannon and the battle is on. Looking left, then right, remembering drill maneuvers in our head we push forward in line, muskets at the shoulder to meet the enemy eye to eye and muzzle to muzzle. A man falls then another from “over there”. The battle commences while the crowds of observers begin to realize what is to unfold before them.

We live in troubling times as reenactors. An article in the New York Times dated 28 July 2018 titled *The Decline of the Civil War Re-enactor*, tells of the reasons why for this decline. (<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/28/style/civil-war-reenactments.html>) However, I offer not so much of the obvious but more of a resolution to this “Decline” that we all have noticed to some degree. When we look at what we do with our hobby we are set to immerse ourselves in the experience(s) that our American ancestors lived through which helped shape us into who and what we are today. Undoubtedly, we can all trace an ancestor or two or more to a soldier, sailor or Marine of the American Civil War regardless of which side they may have fought on. In some cases we may have had ancestors who fought on both sides.

Getting back to the resolution however, first let me bring your attention to the public which we not just entertain but educate through our hobby. Those who seek us out to spend a day / weekend with us are interested in the experience that our educational system seems to disenfranchise students to the cause and impact of the Civil War. To this end we take it upon ourselves to actively demonstrate what life was like for the everyday soldier and civilian during this era of history. It is here that we should expand our educating the public during our engagements through active participation of the public. We interact with the public sure, but let us go beyond “talking” with our fellow Americans. We need to immerse them into what we experience at every engagement; if even for all of 5 minutes. How do we do this? We can accomplish this with perhaps bringing a set or two of uniform items such as a Union sack coat or Confederate shell jacket with all of the leather accoutrements for them to try on. Perhaps a one on one drill. Or perhaps with certain restrictions allow them to handle or fire a musket.

In the spirit of furthering participation of the public at engagements and thinking of the civilian side of the hobby, another anecdote to help rejuvenate interest into the hobby would be to invite the public to join us for a campfire meal at a nominal fee. In doing so the money raised could go into a fund for gear and equipment as well as help with food at the engagement. To go along with this entertaining notion, why not challenge other reenactment units to something of a “cook-off” and let the public be the judges?

Thirdly, we should always remember to keep ourselves with the disassociation of modern-day politics. This aspiration is nothing new to us as re-enactors. We all are very aware of the politics that surrounds the artifacts of the Confederacy. We are here for historical record and to teach history. With this said we need to make ourselves known to schools throughout Texas as well as those local schools near out of state engagements. Talking with people this past year, it came to my attention that part of

the event coordinator's job is to publicize their event to the local schools. Yay! Great! But can we do more to help in their efforts? Consider, a business plan for gaining and retaining a customer base. How do they do this and more importantly, get returning customers? Answer, publicity! To this end we need to reach out to Texas schools and let them know that we are in their area and are interested in helping their teachers teach not just history but also the livelihood(s) of the era. Schools today are transitioning more and more to what they refer to as Project Based Learning which is especially done through STEM programs. This model of teaching is very hands-on for students. Hmmmm, seems I mentioned something about interacting with the public a minute or two ago... When we consider that in Texas schools, students touch on the era(s) we re-enact in 7th grade with Texas History, 8th Grade with U.S. History up to Reconstruction (1877) and again in 11th grade with U.S. History from the Civil War / Reconstruction to today. This is an excellent opportunity to not just bring the hobby to the school campus but also to immerse the students into the hobby by setting up an encampment and/or do a small engagement for the students, their parents as well as faculty/staff. Consider it a "Civil War Day" for a school. Correct me if I'm wrong, but seems like I read somewhere once upon a time that infantry units on both sides had musicians in their ranks who served to signal orders on the battlefield. Every school has a band do they not? I'm thinking an opportunity here to be had.

Lastly, I'd like to offer an option to visit with local fraternity / sorority organizations such as the Sons of Union / Confederate Veterans as well as the United Daughters of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of Union Veterans. The mission of these organizations is to educate about the history of the American Civil War amongst other worthy ambitions such as scholarships, cemetery visits etc. With the mentioned cemetery visit we have scheduled for Memorial Day, this is an excellent opportunity to partner up with these organizations for an event. Remember though that this is not to be affiliated with politics of any kind but only to remember those fallen and departed American veterans of the Civil War.

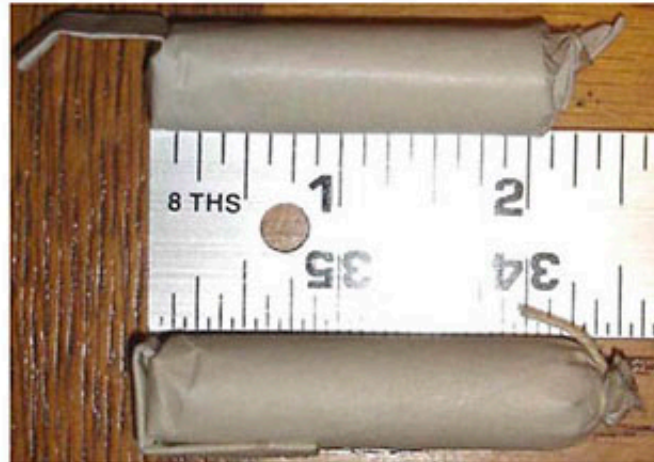
In the end, yes our numbers as re-enactors has been dwindling. But this is not to say that we go quietly into the night either as time goes by. We need to do more for our public audience as well as reach out to every community we come into contact with. Simply put, we should let the community know that the Texas Rifles are coming to a town near you!

Cheers,
Pvt. Joseph M. Akers
Texas Rifles



Cartridge Assembly

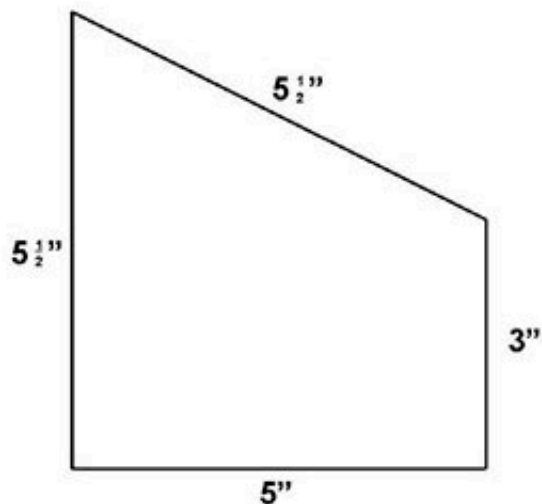
.58 Caliber Minie' Ball Cartridge



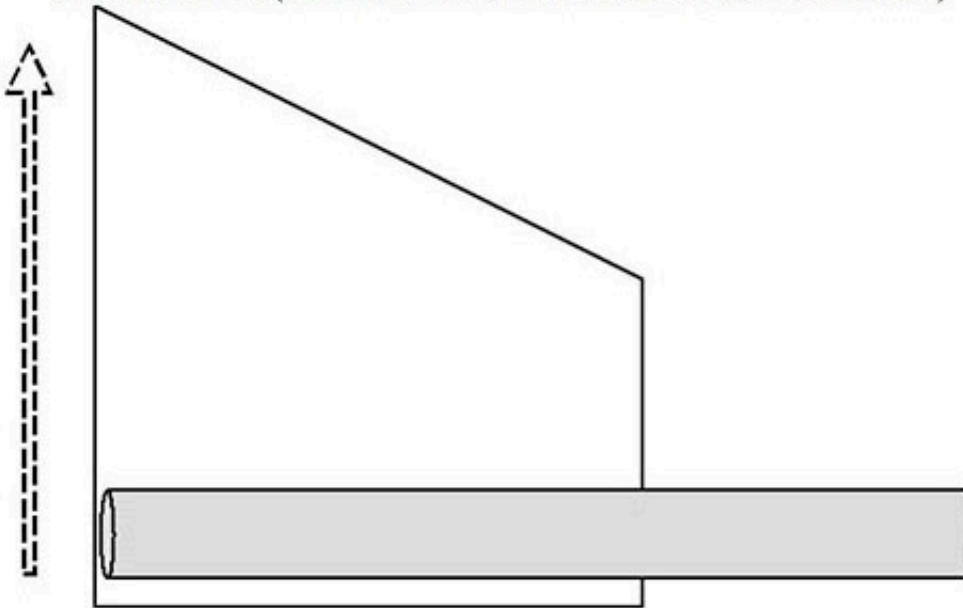
Two 58 cal. blank cartridges are shown above. The upper cartridge is one of the previous Texas Rifles blank cartridges. The lower cartridge was prepared by John Zimmerman (Harpers Ferry) to be identical to a Civil War 58 caliber Springfield cartridge (contains a Minie' ball with walnut shells in place of black powder).

To prepare a Texas Rifles blank cartridge

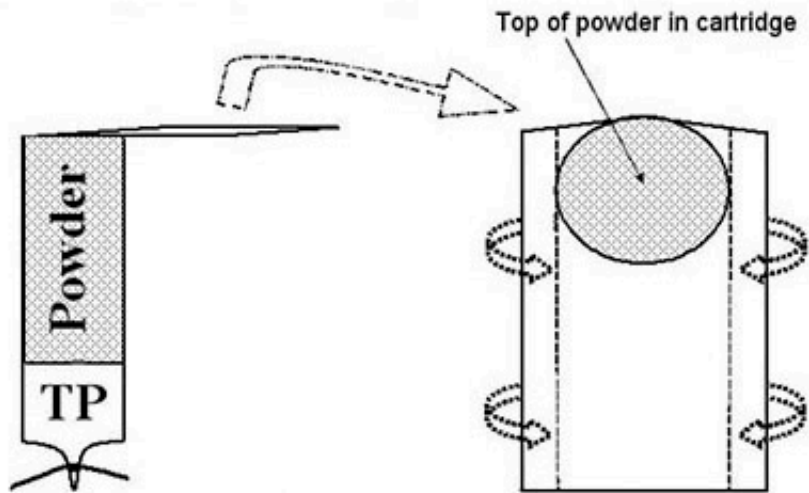
1. Prepare a template using the dimensions below (pressed cardboard material at the back of a pad of paper works well).



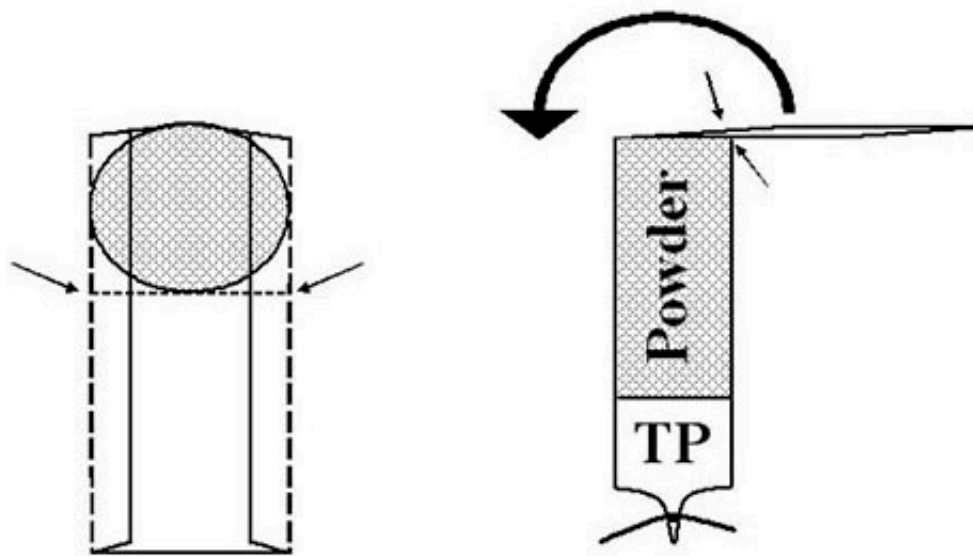
2. Draw the template pattern, as many times as possible, onto newsprint paper (available at art stores, copy shops, or U-haul supply stores) and cut out cartridge papers. If possible, stack multiple sheets under the template sheet & cut together to save drawing template on every sheet.
3. Next, roll cartridge paper around a tube of approximately 58 caliber (0.58 inches diameter) in the direction indicated below. Roll the paper with the long part at the end of the tube. Appropriately sized copper tubes can be found at a hobby shop or a wooden dowl can be used (harder to find a wooden dowl of close to correct size).



4. After the paper is completely rolled around the tube, hold the paper snugly on the tube & slide the long end of the paper past the end of the tube approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (to the left in the above diagram).
5. Twist the paper extended from the end of the tube to seal the cartridge and tie off the twisted end with a piece of string (any period appropriate string).
6. After the cartridge tube is prepared, stuff 1-2 pieces of toilet paper down into the tube to serve as an artificial Minie' ball in the end of the cartridge (maintains more authentic final cartridge dimensions, i.e. easier to remove from the cartridge box).
7. Add 70 grains of FFFg black powder to the cartridge.
8. Close the end of the cartridge by folding the end of the cartridge paper flat over the surface of the black powder (left side of figure below).



9. Next, fold the outer edges of the folded over paper up & in (as shown above right before fold & below left after).



10. Now fold the extended tab back over the top of the cartridge (flat) as shown above and fold again down the side of the cartridge (see picture at top of instructions for an idea of what the final product should look like).
11. Ten of these cartridges plus a tube of 12 caps should be placed into each arsenal pack.



The 2020 Muster (with a wee bit of humor)



We had a good turnout and meeting as the U.S. 13th joined with us this year.



Captain Tommy Attaway receives his retirement gift. I think it was filled with many \$100 bills from Frenchy's "secret" Cayman account, which Don managed to pilfer. Hey Frenchy...now you know.



Capt. Tucker summons 1st sergeant Frenchy Davis to whip the company into shape! You can sense their fear.



Lieutenant Attaway demonstrates how to keep from being shot in battle by using the man in front as a shield; actually he's demonstrating the proper way of firing from the rear rank.



Chris kept us well fed and happy with his excellent cooking.



Photo taken just prior to a very successful auction.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Events for 2020

Date	Event	Location	Rating	Impression
March 28/29	Port Hudson CANCELLED	Port Hudson, LA	MAX	US
May 1-3	Spring of '64	Cutler, IL	Individual	CS
May 25	Memorial Day	Houston, TX	MAX	US
August 7-9	Cedar Mountain	Rapidan, VA	Individual	CS
September 5/6	Ft. McKavett	Ft. McKavett, TX	MAX	US
October 24	Texian Market Days	Richmond, TX	MAX	US
November 11	Veteran's Day	Houston, TX	Company	US
December 5/6	Prarie Grove	Prarie Grove, AR	Individual	US

Events for 2021

Date	Event	Location	Rating	Impression
January 16	Annual Muster	George Ranch	MAX	CS

Editor's Note *The Spring of '64* event looks interesting. It's in Southern Illinois only about 35 miles from Carbondale where I went to university, bottom line, beautiful country up there. However, it's only just under a month and a half from now and the virus may well still be a problem. So far the event has not been cancelled. For those who plan to attend, here are the web pages for information.

<https://sites.google.com/view/spring64/home> ALSO

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

History of the 13th US Infantry

Tommy Attaway

The 13th Infantry that we portray is actually the 3rd incarnation of the regiment. Previous regiments bearing the title of the 13th Infantry served from 1798 to 1800 before being deactivated. The second 13th Infantry served in the War of 1812, and was amalgamated into the current 5th Infantry. With war impending, additional regiments of the Regular Army were raised in 1861, as three battalion regiments, the idea being that one battalion would be in the field in active service, one battalion being engaged in recruiting up to strength, and one battalion training for active service. Each battalion was to contain eight companies instead of the ten companies of the previously raised regiments.

An earlier history of the regiment was authored by Lieutenant James B. Goe, Adjutant 13TH U. S. Infantry and is reproduced below with slight editing.

The 13th United States Infantry was organized by direction of the President, May 14, 1861, confirmed by Act of Congress, July 19, 1861; and reorganized by Act of Congress, July 28, 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel Sidney Burbank assumed command of the regiment, July 23, 1861, and headquarters were established at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where Companies A, B, C and G of the 1st Battalion were organized. The field officers were Colonel Wm. T. Sherman, Lieutenant Colonel Sidney Burbank, and Majors C. C. Augur, S. W. Crawford, and Charles Hill. Recruiting stations were opened for the regiment at Dubuque, Keokuk and Iowa City, Iowa; Cincinnati and Bellefontaine, Ohio; and Madison, Wisconsin, and Company A of the 1st Battalion was organized October 8, 1861; B, C and G. November 13, 1861; D, E, and F. April 1, 1862.

Philip H. Sheridan was appointed captain in the 13th from a lieutenantcy in the Fourth, May 14, 1861, to fill a vacancy. He joined the regiment, November 10, 1861, but was soon thereafter appointed chief commissary and quartermaster to the Army of Southwest Missouri, which practically severed his connection with the regiment.

On the 12th of February, 1863, the headquarters and so much of the regiment as had been recruited were removed to Alton, Ill., to guard the rebel prisoners confined in the prison at that place.

Headquarters of the regiment were removed, June 12, to Newport Barracks, and on the 4th of September 1862, the First Battalion left Alton by rail for Newport, Ky., where it was placed on guard at Beechwood Battery and vicinity. In October it was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., and on the both of December left that city on the flagboat *Forest Queen* with the expedition against Vicksburg under the command of Major General Wm. T. Sherman, and disembarked six days later on the south bank of the Yazoo River, about 13 miles from its mouth. On the both the battalion was ordered to the front and participated in an engagement on the banks of the Chickasaw Bayou, five miles from Vicksburg, and was under a heavy fire of musketry from 7 o'clock A. M., until after dark. The casualties were one private killed and 11 wounded.

On the night of December 31 the battalion embarked on the *City of Alton* and ascended the Arkansas to within three miles of the Post of Arkansas, arriving January 10, 1863. During that night the troops were under the fire of the enemy, and on the afternoon of the 11th, participated in the general assault on the enemy's works, resulting in the capture of the post. The battalion lost one man killed and Captain C. S. Smith and 22 men wounded.

The battalion reëmbarked January 14 on the steamer *Forest Queen* and on the 23d arrived at Young's Point, La., three miles below Vicksburg, where it remained, taking part in digging the canal, until March 17, when it accompanied the expedition up Deer Creek to the relief of Admiral Porter, who was near Rolling Fork with a part of his fleet.

On the afternoon of the 22d it became engaged and drove the enemy from the vicinity of the gunboats at Black Bayou.

The battalion returned to Young's Point, March 27, where it remained in camp until April 29, when it accompanied the 2d Division of Sherman's Corps on a reconnaissance in force to the right of the enemy's lines, ascending the Yazoo River to the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff, Miss., and returned to camp near Vicksburg, May 1. Embarked the next day for Milliken's Bend, La., and thence, on the 6th, to join the army under General Grant then in Mississippi, accompanying the brigade to Champion Hills and arriving there on the 16th to take part that afternoon in the battle of "Champion Hills" or "Baker's Creek." It then proceeded to Vicksburg, and on the 19th of May participated in the successful assault upon the enemy's fortifications, Walnut Hills, Miss. In this action Captain C. Washington was killed, and of the enlisted men 21 were killed and 46 wounded.

Company E of the 1st Battalion was sent by special train to Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of arresting C. L. Vallandigham and returned to Cincinnati, May 5, in charge of said prisoner and remained there doing guard duty until May 26, when Captain Alexander Murray, with a guard of 11 men, escorted and delivered him to General Rosecrans. On the 16th of June the company rejoined the first Battalion, which was still in camp at Walnut Hills.

On July 4 the battalion left camp to join the expedition under General Sherman, then at Black River. Arriving there on the 6th it crossed the river and proceeded to Jackson, Miss., in front of the enemy's works, where one private was killed and four wounded. It remained at Jackson until the city was evacuated by the enemy,—July 16,—and returned to Camp Sherman, Miss., arriving on the 25th.

The following extract from the proceedings of a Board of Officers convened by G. O. No. 64, Hd. Qrs. 15th A. C., Camp Sherman, Miss., August 5, 1863, shows without further comment the distinguished services rendered by the 13th Infantry in the operations before Vicksburg:

- "The Board being organized established the following rules of guidance:
- "1. Troops that have participated in a battle or siege with credit, are entitled to its name on their colors.
- "2. Art. 1st. The regiment that in force planted its colors on the parapet, and suffered the greatest relative loss, shall have inscribed on its banner, First at Vicksburg.'
- "Art. 2d. Those engaged with credit, suffering loss, shall have the inscription, 'Vicksburg, Siege and Assault 19th and 22d.' 'Vicksburg, Siege and Assault 19th (or 22d).'
- "Art. 3d. Troops in reserve and in the line of circumvallation shall have the inscription, 'Siege of Vicksburg.'
- "The Board, after a careful examination of the papers and the evidence submitted

- in support of claims, decided unanimously the following commands entitled to the inscriptions appended to their respective titles:
- "1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, First at Vicksburg, Jackson.

"The Board find the 13th U. S. Infantry entitled to 'First Honor at Vicksburg,' having in a body planted and maintained its colors on the parapet with a loss of 43.3 per cent., including its gallant commander,—Washington,—who died on the parapet. Its conduct and loss the Board, after a careful examination, believes unequalled in the army, and respectfully ask the General Commanding the Department to allow it the inscription awarded."

The battalion left Camp Sherman September 27, 1863, for Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived October 3. When the train bearing the battalion arrived at Collierville, Tenn. (being en route from Memphis to Chattanooga), the battalion commander, Captain C. G. Smith, was informed that an attack was about to be made on the forces stationed there (66th Indiana Volunteers). He immediately ordered the battalion off the cars and formed in line of battle on the road, with two companies deployed on the right and left as skirmishers. When scarcely in position the battalion was attacked by a force of 3150 men commanded by the rebel General Chalmers. A battery of five pieces of artillery opened upon them with grape and solid shot, and the battalion, having no support against artillery at such long range, withdrew to the railroad cut, except the skirmishers, who fell back gradually, having maintained their position for about an hour and a half. The enemy opened a flank fire on the left, and the battalion had therefore to retreat to the rifle pits where the 66th Indiana had been driven, the enemy pursued with overpowering numbers.

Seeing the enemy taking possession of the train and setting fire to it, Lieutenant Griffin with about forty men was ordered if possible to drive the enemy off, put out the fire, and push the train up under cover of the fort. This duty was accomplished in the most brave and gallant manner, whereby the battalion sustained the reputation it had already gained in former engagements. The casualties attending this fight were 15 men killed and 27 wounded.

This battle was fought under the eye of General Sherman who complimented the battalion for its bravery.

After this engagement the battalion proceeded to Corinth, Miss., thence to Chattanooga, November 21.

On July 4, 1863, Colonel Sherman was promoted brigadier general, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Sanderson 15th Infantry, was promoted colonel of the regiment.

The following extracts from General Sherman's memoirs, in which is given his touching letter on the death of his boy Willie, are of special interest to members of the Thirteenth.

"There was a short railroad in operation from Vicksburg to the bridge across the Big Black, whence supplies in abundance were hauled to our respective camps. With a knowledge of this fact Mrs. Sherman came down from Ohio with Minnie, Lizzie, Willie, and Tom, to pay us a visit in our camp at Parson Fox's. Willie was then nine

years old and well advanced for his years, and took the most intense interest in the affairs of the army. He was a great favorite with the soldiers, and used to ride with me on horseback in the numerous drills and reviews of the time. He then had the promise of as long life as any of my children, and displayed more interest in the war than any of them. He was called a "sergeant" in the regular battalion, learned the manual of arms, and regularly attended the parade and guard-mounting of the Thirteenth, back of my camp.

"I took passage for myself and family in the steamer *Atlantic*, Captain Henry McDougall. When the boat was ready to start Willie was missing. Mrs. Sherman supposed him to have been with me, whereas I supposed he was with her. An officer of the Thirteenth went up to General McPherson's house for him, and soon returned, with Captain Clift leading him, carrying in his hands a small double-barrelled shotgun; and I joked him about carrying away captured property. In a short time we got off. As we all stood on the guards to look at our old camps at Young's Point, I remarked that Willie was not well, and he admitted that he was sick. His mother put him to bed, and consulted Dr. Roler, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, who found symptoms of typhoid fever. The river was low; we made slow progress till above Helena; and, as we approached Memphis, Dr. Roler told me that Willie's life was in danger, and he was extremely anxious to reach Memphis for certain medicines and for consultation. We arrived at Memphis on the 2d of October, carried Willie up to the Gayoso Hotel, and got the most experienced physician there, who acted with Dr. Roler, but he sank rapidly, and died the evening of the 3d of October. The blow was a terrible one to us all; so sudden and so unexpected, that I could not help reproaching myself for having consented to his visit in that sickly region in the summer time. Of all my children, he seemed the most precious. Born in San Francisco, I had watched with intense interest his development, and he seemed more than any of the children to take an interest in my special profession."

"GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
"October 4, 1863—Midnight.

"Captain C. C. Smith, commanding Battalion Thirteenth United States Regulars.

"My Dear Friend: I cannot sleep to-night until I record an expression of the deep feelings of my heart to you, and to all the officers and soldiers of the battalion for their kind behavior to my poor child. I realize that you all feel for my family the attachment of kindred, and I assure you of full reciprocity.

"Consistent with a sense of duty to my profession and office, I could not leave my post, and sent for the family to come to me in that fatal climate, and in that sickly period of the year, and behold the result; the child that bore my name, and in whose future I reposed

with more confidence than I did in my own plan of life, now floats a mere corpse, seeking a grave in a distant land, with a weeping mother, brother, and sisters, clustered about him. For myself I ask no sympathy. On, on I must go to meet a soldier's fate, or live to see our country rise superior to all factions, till its flag is adored and respected by ourselves and by all the powers of the earth.

"But Willie was, or thought he was, a sergeant in the Thirteenth. I have seen his eye brighten, his heart beat, as he beheld the battalion under arms, and asked me if they were not real soldiers. Child as he was, he had the enthusiasm, the pure love of truth, honor and love of country, which should animate all soldiers.

"God only knows why he should die thus young. He is dead, but will not be forgotten till those who knew him in life have followed him to that same mysterious end.

"Please convey to the battalion my heartfelt thanks, and assure each and all that if in after years they call on me or mine, and mention that they were of the Thirteenth Regulars when Willie was a sergeant, they will have a key to the affections of my family that will open all it has; that we will share with them our last blanket, our last crust!

"Your friend,

(Signed) "W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major General."

Over Willie's grave in Calvary Cemetery, near St. Louis, is erected a beautiful marble monument, designed and executed by the officers and soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, which claimed him as a sergeant and comrade.

The battalion was in reserve at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 24, and on the 26th marched to Graysville, Gal, in pursuit of Bragg. Continuing the march on the 27th the battalion reached Maysville, December 6. The return march began December 7, reaching Chattanooga, December 17[,] Bellefonte, Ala., December 31, and Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1864. On April 4 the battalion was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., where it was detailed as special guard to General Sherman's headquarters, which duty it continued to perform until the close of the year, being encamped at Edgefield, about two miles from Nashville, Tenn. It remained at this point until July 13, 1865. On October 14, 1864, Colonel Sanderson died at St. Louis, while on detached service as provost marshal of Missouri, and was succeeded by Colonel I. V. D. Reeve.

The headquarters of the regiment moved from Newport Barracks, May 10, 1865, to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where Companies A and B. ad Battalion, were organized during that month, and Companies C, D, E, F. G and H. in July. On July 1s the 1st Battalion left Nashville for St. Louis, arriving on the both; thence August 24, to Fort Leavenworth, where it arrived August 31. Companies A, B. D, E and G went on to Fort Riley, September 5, arriving on the 18th.

During November, 1865, the headquarters of the regiment were moved to Fort Leavenworth. The 2d Battalion left Camp Dennison in August for Jefferson Barracks, where it arrived September 5, but left for Fort Larned, Kansas, via Fort Leavenworth, in November, reaching that post in December. While en route, Company D was detached for duty at Fort Ellsworth, and Companies B and E ordered to take post at Fort Zarah, Kansas. Companies A, B and C, 3d Battalion, were organized at Jefferson Barracks during January, 1866, and Companies F. G and H. in March.

The companies of the 1st Battalion at Fort Riley left that post April 11 for Fort Leavenworth, where they were joined by the remaining companies and proceeded up the Missouri River to establish a military post north of the Black Hills, D. T.; but on arriving at Fort Sully on the 27th, they reembarked under orders to establish a new post at or near Fort Benton, M. T., arriving at and establishing Camp Cooke, M. T., May 19.

The 2d and 3d Battalions concentrated at Fort Leavenworth, and during May proceeded to the District of the Upper Missouri. The headquarters of the regiment left Fort Leavenworth, May 1, and arrived at Fort Rice, D. T., May 16. The ad Battalion was distributed as follows: Headquarters and Companies A and B at Fort Randall; C, E and H. at Fort Sully; G at

580

Fort Thompson; F at Fort James, and D at Fort Dakota, all these stations being in Dakota. The headquarters of the ad Battalion were established at Fort Rice with Companies B. E, F. G and H. A was at Fort Sully, C at Buford, and D at Berthold.

Company F, 1st Battalion, was detached from Camp Cooke during September for the purpose of establishing a mail route between Helena, Montana, and that post.

Pursuant to General Order 92, A. G. O., received December 28, the 2d and 3d Battalions, 13th Infantry, were transferred respectively to the 22d and 31st Regiments of Infantry. Companies I and K of the regiment were organized at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., during October, 1866.

The regimental return for January, 1867, shows the following roster of commissioned officers: Colonel I. V. D. Reeve; Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Andrews, and Major William Clinton.

Captains R. S. LaMotte, N. W. Osborne, Robert Nugent, A. B. Carey, Wm. C. Ide, E. W. Clift, F. E. DeCourcy, R. A. Torrey, and Robert Chandler.

First Lieutenants Patrick Meagher, J. L. Horr, T. J. Lloyd, Wm. H. Keeling, J. D. Graham, J. M. Green, J. T. McGinnis, A. N. Canfield, and J. S. Stafford.

Second Lieutenants M. O. Coddington, O. A. Thompson, E. H. Townsend, H. C. Pratt, Wm. Auman, W. I. Sanborn, J. B. Guthrie, and Thomas Newman.

Regimental Headquarters were at Fort Rice till June, 1867, then at Camp Cooke till August 11, then at Fort Shaw until sent to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., June 11, 1870.

At Camp Cooke. May 17, 1868, hostile Indians (Sioux and Crows), numbering about 2500, surrounded and attacked the post at about one o'clock P. M., the attack being continued without intermission until 7 o'clock, when the Indians were driven off, carrying with them their dead and wounded. The garrison at this time consisted of Companies B and H, 13th Infantry, under the command of Major Clinton. The troops during the engagement were commanded by Captain DeCourcy. Fearing that the garrison might fall into the hands of the Indians, the wives of the officers requested that they be placed in the magazine and that the magazine be fired in the event of the capture of the post, in order that they might be saved from falling into the hands of the savages.

Captain Wm. Auman (then a 1st lieutenant), in addition to being in command of B Company was the post quartermaster, and when the Indians appeared his first thought was to secure the government animals which were grazing a quarter of a mile from the post. Armed with a rifle he proceeded to the corral, mounted a horse, and accompanied by one of the teamsters rode out and secured the animals while the hostile Indians were within two hundred yards of the herd. After the animals had been put in the corral he went where one of the field pieces had opened fire, and finding that the piece was loaded with shell the fuse of which was uncut, he cut one fuse with his pocket knife and started for the magazine for a fuse knife. At this juncture he received a bullet wound in the left foot, the ball passing through the instep and causing a most painful and serious wound.

On May 19, 1868, a command made up of detachments from Companies B, E and H. under Captain Nugent, was engaged with Indians at the mouth of the Muscleshell River, Dakota; and on the 24th a portion of this command under Lieutenant Canfield met and had a skirmish with the hostiles near the mouth of the Muscleshell.

At Fort Buford during the years 1869 and 1870, the garrison consisted of Companies C, E and H, 13th Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Morrow, and during the period referred to, attacks by and skirmishes with hostile Sioux Indians were of daily occurrence, so much so, in fact, that General Sheridan in 1869 reported that Fort Buford was in a state of siege. About July 24, 1869, four citizens were killed by Indians near the post, and in June, 1870, two more citizens were killed and six wounded. As the Indians always carried off their killed and wounded, it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury inflicted upon them, but they must have lost several, both in killed and wounded, during their almost daily attacks. Sitting Bull was the greatest enemy during this time and attempted several attacks, but was always frustrated by information received from his camp through one of the Indian scouts named Bloody Knife (Ta-Me-Na-Way-Way), who was afterwards killed in the Custer massacre.

In the reduction and consolidation of 1869 all the field officers of the regiment were changed. Colonel Reeve was replaced by Colonel P. R. DeTroband, recently of the 31st; Lieutenant Colonel Andrews by Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Morrow, recently of the 36th; and Major Clinton by Major R. S. LaMotte, recently of the 12th.

On the 12th of March, 1869, Captain Clift left Fort Ellis in command of a party consisting of Lieutenant W. L. Wann, 34 enlisted men of the Thirteenth, and 10 volunteer citizens in pursuit of hostile Indians. On the 13th the bodies of two men were found, stripped and mutilated in the most horrible manner. A small party was sent up the river in search of the cattle which the unfortunate men had been herding, and the following is an extract from Captain Clift's report of the subsequent operations of his command:

"Before the detachment sent up the river had returned, I discovered a party of Indians coming from the south side of Sheep Mountain, and others between Sheep and Crazy mountains. I then took a position on rising ground to the west of the river to await the return of the detachment sent above, and also to ascertain something of the strength of the Indians. I could see them in large numbers on all sides of Sheep Mountain. Those in advance came down to the river (the water was very shallow) and endeavored by every means to induce me to cross. Seeing that they were in force and far better mounted than ourselves I declined their invitation. Out of the 25 horses in my command, only four or five could be of the slightest use in following them.

"The Indians lost no time in crossing and the fight commenced at once. The ground was broken into ravines, ledges and small knolls on all sides which afforded them cover, consequently I changed my position several times and thus obliged them to expose themselves in moving from point to point. The fight was kept up in this manner for four hours, when the Indians withdrew. Most of my horses were now so broken down that I was unable to follow.

"In the engagement the Indians had four men and two horses killed. Our loss was only one horse. The Indians were mounted on fine American horses and in their

dress and actions resembled the Sioux or Nez Perces more than other tribes in this section of the country. I know of no others who are so brave and well mounted."

Captain Clift went out again in less than a month, and, under date of April 10, 1869, reports as follows:—

"I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your instructions of the 5th inst., I left the post that evening with a detachment consisting of one lieutenant, one surgeon, one sergeant, two corporals and 40 men, * * * and proceeded to the residence of Judge Sheels where I was joined by several citizens from the valley. I learned that on the night of the 4th inst. seven head of cattle and one horse had been driven off. We found their trail and followed it to the foot of the mountains about two miles north of the Flathead Pass. * * * From this point I took the trail of the Indians and followed it over an almost

impassable country until about noon on the 7th inst. Those in advance came in sight of the Indians near a mountain on the north fork of Sixteen-mile Creek and near the headwaters of the Muscleshell River. The party consisted of 13 Indians, two of whom made their escape with the horse they had taken. * * * The eleven remaining took to a mountain about 1500 feet between them and the creek. The mountain was a narrow ridge and could only be ascended at two ends. On the north side the comb of rock was at least 100 feet in height perpendicularly; on the south side it was not so abrupt.

"I immediately divided the party, leaving a few below on the north side, and they ascended both from the east and west ends. The Indians could be plainly seen on the peak of rocks, defying us in the most insulting manner. The position chosen by the Indians afforded them complete shelter and at the same time commanded the mountain on all sides. There were three holes on the summit around which they built up walls, leaving port-holes through which they kept up an incessant fire. We got to within 150 yards on each end and worked for two hours to dislodge them but with no effect. Finding that there was no resource left except by assault, I directed Lieutenant Thompson to lead the men on the east, while I would direct on the west end. As soon as Lieutenant Thompson could get around to his position the assault was made from both sides, and in a few minutes we had the satisfaction of putting an end to the affair. * * * We killed nine Indians on the spot. They were all armed with rifles and revolvers, and had an abundant supply of ammunition.

"The casualties on our side were one private killed and two badly wounded. Two citizens were wounded.

"When all did so well it is difficult to particularize. Lieutenant Thompson conducted his part of the action in a manner highly satisfactory. Surgeon C. Ewen attended to the wounded in the best possible manner. Sergeant J. P. Sullivan, Company G; Corporal B. Sheridan, Company D; Private C. Thompson, Company F; Citizen T. King and two others, names unknown, were conspicuous for daring and bravery. Private Conry, who died so nobly at the same instant with his antagonist, should be remembered. I suggest therefore that the mountain upon which the engagement took place be named after him."

The modesty of this report is characteristic of that gallant and capable officer. As a matter of fact he was personally engaged in hand-to-hand conflict with the Indians, and when his revolver ammunition was exhausted, he began using rocks for offensive purposes. Captain Cliff continued to serve in the 13th Infantry till October, 1884, when he was retired on account of disability, dying of paralysis two years later at his home in Detroit.

On the morning of the 19th of January, 1870, Captain R. A. Torrey, with all the available men of his company (A) and ten men each from Companies F, I and K, left Fort Shaw en route to the Marias River, as guard to the wagon train of a battalion of the 2d Cavalry under the command of Major E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry. In addition to Company A as

strengthened, Captain G. H. Higbee with a mounted detachment of the 13th Infantry also accompanied this expedition against the Piegan Indians. When the command arrived in the vicinity of the hostiles, Lieutenant Waterbury, 13th Infantry, who was with Captain Higbee's mounted force, was ordered to proceed with a detachment and capture a herd of ponies near the Indian camp. He promptly executed this order, securing all the animals, and rejoined the column to take part in the encounter with the Indians. In this engagement the percentage of loss sustained by the Piegans was heavy. The troops returned to Fort Shaw January 28. Captain Torrey's command remained as guard to the wagon train during the fight.

October 24, 1871, the headquarters of the regiment were changed from Camp Douglas to Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., returning to Camp Douglas November 25, 1873.

August 17, 1872, Companies C, F and I, comprising part of an expedition against hostile Indians in southern Utah, proceeded from Camp Douglas to the scene of hostilities. The battalion returned to the post September 7. No casualties.

The 13th Infantry was relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, October 10, 1874, and ordered to New Orleans, taking station at Jackson Barracks, the entire regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Morrow, arriving during the month of October.

Headquarters and Companies D, E, H, I and K, while en route to New Orleans, met with a railroad accident on the Mobile and Ohio R. R., between Dyer and Trenton, Tenn., the train going off the track. Four freight cars were smashed and four passenger cars disabled. One corporal and one private of Company K were killed; two privates of Company I and two of Company K injured. The records of Company I and a large amount of officers' baggage were destroyed.

The regiment moved into the city of New Orleans, November 1, 1874, where it was employed preserving the peace during the McEnery-Kellogg election riots of that year.

The regiment continued to serve in the Department of the South for six years, portions of it being stationed at different times at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Little Rock, Atlanta, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Chattanooga, Lake Charles, Mississippi City, and other points in the Department of the South.

During the railroad strikes and labor riots of the summer of 1877 all the companies of the regiment, except D and G in Calcasieu Parish, La., were on duty at Pittsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and other points in Pennsylvania.

During the summer and fall of 1878 the South was scourged by the most terrible epidemic of yellow fever that has occurred for years. Thousands had perished from the disease. The suffering and destitution of the inhabitants of the lower Mississippi valley, especially between Memphis and Vicksburg, was so great that the National Relief Commissioners determined to send relief. By the cooperation of various cities of the

North a fund of \$20,000 was raised and large quantities of merchandise were secured. The funds thus raised were expended in the purchase of an assorted cargo of provisions, clothing, bedding, medicines and ice, and the steamer *John M. Chambers* was chartered to leave St. Louis early in October to carry these supplies for distribution to the yellow fever sufferers along the Mississippi River. But who was to assume charge of the expedition and undertake the great responsibility and personal danger attending the execution of this mission? Who were to officer this boat and, taking their lives in their hands, deliberately face almost certain death in order to give aid to the destitute? For it meant death to the unacclimated.

The Secretary of War telegraphed General Augur, commanding Department of the South, to know if any officers of his command would volunteer for this perilous duty. Quickly came the response that Lieutenant H. H. Benner, 18th Infantry, and Lieutenant C. S. Hall, 13th Infantry, had volunteered to go with the relief boat. Lieutenant Hall had left his camp and started to go to his home on a three months leave of absence, but he relinquished that and offered his services. The history of the army does not contain the record of any more heroic and truly unselfish act than that of these two officers. It cost Lieutenant Benner his life.

Regimental General Order No. 8, of date February 1, 1879, shows the estimation in which Lieutenant Hall's gallant conduct was held by his commanding officer, and it may truly be said that this order also voiced the sentiments of the whole nation:

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Hall, 13th Infantry, having reported for duty with his company on his return from detached service, it affords great pleasure to the Colonel Commanding to welcome him back and to congratulate him upon his noble conduct and important services last summer, during the disastrous epidemic which carried death and desolation along the Mississippi River. After tendering voluntarily his coöperation to the dangerous undertaking of carrying supplies of all sorts on a steamboat chartered especially for that purpose, and of distributing them at the points where the yellow fever was most fatal and causing the greatest destitution and suffering, Lieutenant Hall, by the death of Lieutenant Hiram H. Benner, 18th Infantry, found himself in command of the expedition with all its dangers and responsibilities. He faced both with a brave heart and an intelligent determination, and fulfilled his perilous position in a manner worthy of praise and admiration.

Such a noble achievement does great honor to this young officer and reflects credit upon the regiment to which he belongs. It deserves special acknowledgment, which the Colonel Commanding is happy to tender to Second Lieutenant Charles S. Hall, with his thanks and those of all the officers of the 13th United States Infantry.

March 25, 1879, Colonel DeTrobriand was retired. This promoted Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Brooke, who transferred with Colonel Luther P. Bradley, the latter becoming the colonel of the Thirteenth.

In June, 1880, the regiment was ordered to New Mexico, Headquarters and Companies F. G. H. I and K, taking station at Fort Wingate. The remaining five companies, under Lieutenant Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, marched from Santa Fé to southern Colorado for the purpose of building a new post on the Mancos River. The location for this was changed by the Department commander, and the new post of Fort Lewis, Col., was built on the La Plata River during the ensuing eighteen months.

During the years 1880 and 1881, Captain B. H. Rogers' company of mounted infantry (Company C of the 13th, stationed at Fort Lewis), did a large amount of scouting in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. At this time the renegade Pah-Utes were committing all sorts of depredations in that section. Captain Rogers rendered most efficient service in his operations against these Indians, succeeded in putting an end to their incursions, and reëstablished the settlers on their lands.

In 1882, Captain J. B. Guthrie, commanding Company A, took part in a scout after Apaches from Fort Cummings. On April 22 the company took part in an engagement with the Indians in which several men of the 4th Cavalry were killed and wounded.

The Thirteenth spent eight years of varied and arduous duty in New Mexico, participating in numerous operations against Indians, especially in the campaign against Geronimo.

Since June, 1888, the regiment has served in the Indian Territory. Headquarters were at Fort Supply until January 4, 1893, since which time they have been at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Companies I and K were skeletonized in August, 1890.

Colonel Luther P. Bradley was retired December 8, 1886, and was succeeded by Colonel Robert S. LaMotte, promoted from the Twelfth.

Colonel LaMotte died at Fort Supply, December 16, 1888, and was succeeded by Colonel Montgomery Bryant, promoted from the Eighth, whose service as captain and major had all been with the Thirteenth. Colonel Bryant was retired at his own request, March 1, 1894, and was succeeded by Colonel Alfred T. Smith, promoted from the Eighth.

In a paper of this kind relating as it does exclusively to the historical record of the regiment as a distinct organization, and written partly with the object of affording information to the younger officers of the regiment, it is greatly to be regretted that the splendid services of those officers now in the regiment who served in the volunteers during the war cannot be fully set forth here. This state of affairs is due of course to the fact that the old officers of the 13th, as it was during the Rebellion, having passed from the scene of action, their places are filled by those whose war records were made with other organizations.

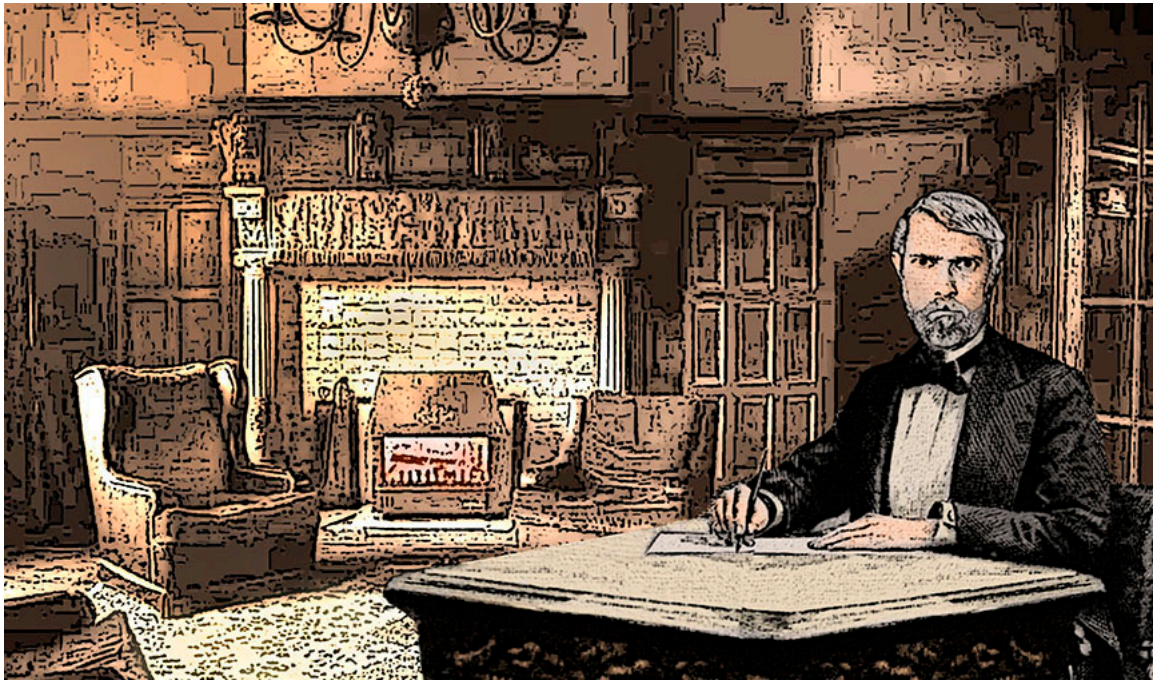
The following is an extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, published in General Order No. 6, dated Headquarters 13th Infantry, May 27, 1875:

"I have always felt the warmest friendship and the keenest pride in the records and high military standard of the 13th Infantry, and I know that wherever it may be called upon to pitch its tents, the officers and men will be governed by such a high sense of professional duty as will make it a distinguished honor to the General of the Army to have been its colonel, and to the Lieutenant General to have been one of its captains."

NOTE.—The writer is under obligations to Major F. E. DeCourcy, U. S. A., Captains William M. Waterbury, William Auman, Benjamin H. Rogers, and Jesse C. Chance, 13th Infantry, for much useful information relating to the history of the regiment; and to Private Frank Cooper, Company E, 13th Infantry, for valuable assistance in obtaining necessary data from the regimental records.



To Tyrants Never Yield!



Thanks to everyone who contributed to the making of this edition of the Tyrants' Foe Newsletter. Without you it could not exist. Deadline for submissions for the next newsletter is scheduled for midnight June 28, 2020. – The Editor

STAY HEALTHY!

