



The Tyrants' Foe

Volume XLIX

Newsletter of the Texas Rifles
Celebrating 34 Years of Excellence

January 2021



Greetings Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hope everyone had a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! After the year we have had, we all definitely deserved an enjoyable holiday season. This Captain's article will cover a few of my thoughts and the upcoming virtual annual meeting on January 16th.

As mentioned many times before, 2020 was a very trying, stressful and disappointing year, with reenacting almost non-existent since the implementation of the Covid19 restrictions in March. These restrictions forced the cancelations of most of the year's events. As such, most of us have seen few if any of our reenacting pards since March. I can only speak for myself, but I greatly miss our time together, enjoying events and the comradeship in camp and around the fire.

In addition to the Covid19 issues, many disturbing things occurred in 2020 that were not encouraging for Civil War (& other periods) living history & reenacting. We have no control over the politics, media and opinions put forth in the last year, but I strongly encourage the support of each other in the Texas Rifles/13th US United Company. We are a family of historians interested in the history and experiences of those that were there. Only by working together will we be able to keep our unit alive and, by extension, keep the hobby alive in Texas and throughout the country. We will not be able to change the politically motivated opinions of some, but we can try to educate as many people as possible on the experiences of those present during the Civil War.

Unfortunately, it is still unclear the direction the hobby will take going forward. Events are disappearing or being held under stricter guidelines than those in the past. It may very well reach a point where it's up to us to hold private events to keep the hobby alive. I hope that's not going to be the case and that events we've attended in the past will continue and that authentic groups will continue to host interesting events, but we will have to wait and see what happens.

Upcoming Annual Meeting: The Texas Rifles/13th US United Company Annual Muster and Meeting will occur Saturday, January 16th. For the first time in the history of the Texas Rifles (established in 1987), the meeting will be held virtually due to Covid19 restrictions and concerns. This is certainly disappointing to me as I know it is for many of you. I look forward to the meeting every year. In addition to the business meeting (which we will attempt to hold virtually), I'll miss the comradeship, the drill, the auction and slideshow.

It has been determined by voting to have the meeting in email format on January 16th. Twenty-two members responded to the inquiry on the meeting format. Eighteen supported an email meeting and 10 supported a Zoom meeting (some respondents supported both methods). All agreed to pay dues by no later than January 15th. Any current members wishing to vote in the meeting should send a check to the Treasurer (Rion Braddock*, \$12/individual, \$18/family household) which Rion must receive by no later than Friday, January 15th to make you eligible to vote during the Saturday meeting (all unit member family members can each vote separately). "The check is in the mail" will not be accepted. Rion has received 14 checks for far.

*Rion Braddock
22 S. Braided Branch Dr
Tomball, Texas. 77375

The final agenda and meeting format are currently being finalized by the Executive Board and will be provided prior to the meeting. All meeting emails will be sent to voting & non-voting members (voting ability depends on if dues were paid).

Note: Responses to each email sent during the meeting Saturday by the Executive Board will have a specified time limit for the votes to be returned and counted (30-60 minutes to count, but hopefully shorter).

The current draft agenda for the meeting is shown below and is subject to change:

A) Initial meeting email to be delivered to everyone by the afternoon of Friday, January 15th to contain:

Old Business:

- 1) List of those with paid dues (i.e., voting members).
- 2) Persons eligible for membership.

- 3) Reports by: Executive Board (Captain, Lieutenant, 1st Sergeant & Civilian Coordinator), Treasurer, and Committees (military authenticity, civilian authenticity, etc.).

New Business:

- 1) Election of Officers*

*Nomination of Officers will be accepted the week prior to the meeting. All nominated officers will be listed in the initial (Friday) email. In the current format, members may be nominated to multiple Executive Board positions.

- 2) Voting on recruits with 2 Max Effort events in the last 12 months.

- 3) List of Possible events for 2021 (all subject to cancellation):

- a. Battle of Galveston Ceremony (Jan 9th)
- b. Spring Creek (contacted Monte Parks for update info & date).
- c. Port Hudson (March 27-28)
- d. Pleasant Hill, LA (April 10-11)
- e. Fort Blakely (April 9-11)
- f. Jefferson, TX (May 1-2)
- g. Other suggestions or corrections requested.

- 4) Drill Manuals and specific drill items for discussion:

- a. Drill Manual(s) to use for the Company? Do we use a single manual or two manuals (suggested by Lt. Attaway: Casey's for the Federal impression and Goetzel's edition of Hardee's for the Confederate impression). The main differences between manuals are the stacking method and placement of the musket while loading.
 - i. Do we re-train ½ of the company to load and fix bayonets with the musket butt either between the feet or cast to the left?
 - ii. Do we adopt a single method or train to use both methods of stacking (Federal method &/or Kentucky Swing (RRB uses Kentucky Swing which the TR has also done historically).
 - iii. During left & right oblique firings, which shoulder of the front rank man does the musket go over? Per Lt. Attaway, the board suggests the rear rank firing over the left shoulder of the front rank on left oblique. This is the way it was done prior to Hardee's and Casey's, and also what was done with the trapdoor Springfield. No logical reason why those with manual knowledge would have changed - especially when not instructed to do so.

B) Annual Meeting (1st Vote): Saturday, January 16th:

- 1) An initial email will be sent to all members opening the meeting at 8am.

2) Responses (comments) to the Old Business and Election of Officers (paid member votes) to be received by 8:30am Saturday morning*.

*Note: All voting emails will be provided in a specific format (TBD). Please do not alter the format when returning your votes to ease tabulation. When you have comments to submit, please type them immediately below your votes.

C) Reporting of initial voting results:

- 1) A tally of the officer elections will be reported hopefully by no later than 9:30am. Votes will be tabulated and verified by the executive board and immediately emailed back to all members.
- 2) Tally of voting results on drill manuals and drill specifics.
- 3) Any further discussion on Drill Manuals
- 4) Discussion of any meeting items, especially unit events for 2021.
- 5) Call for event voting (on schedule – as “Max Effort”, “Company Event” or “Individual Event”).

D) Continued voting or discussion repeated as needed throughout the morning.

E) Close of business meeting.

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



Contributed by Capt. Tucker

The Charge of the Light Brigade

BY ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

I

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!" he said.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

II

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldier knew
Someone had blundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

III

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the six hundred.

IV

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed as they turned in air
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered.
Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right through the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reeled from the sabre stroke
Shattered and sundered.
Then they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred.

V

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came through the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

VI

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!





I believe that I can speak for most of us in saying good riddance to 2020. Hopefully, the vaccine will allow for a return of public gatherings and the ability for us to practice the living history craft.

At best, we are likely to have one national event take place in 2021, and I expect most of our schedule will be the local events such as TMD, Jesse Jones, and Spring Creek. And we will most likely need to plan and execute our own events such as Ft. McKavett.

Our website is back online, and can now be referenced for potential event sites and prospective members. There are areas that need improvement, such as our 13th US impression information and updated sources. Potentially more gallery images would be useful as well.

With the loss of Yahoo Groups, the mailing list management is a theme, and something I am working on with the resources on hand. The goal is to allow for as much "self management" as possible, so you have options on one email containing all of the messages for the day, or to have individual messages sent as they are received, I have not yet started on the configuration of the mail list management software, that is now a high priority in order to get better communications in place.

This January will be a unique event in the history of our organization as we will not meet in person. This breaks our longest tradition, the annual muster where we gather to share good times with our friends and plan our year. The highlights have been the AV presentation of the past year in review, and the fundraising auction. All of this will be sorely missed as we conduct the business of our organization electronically.

I sense that the public has grown weary of the isolation and will be looking to return to a more normal life as the vaccine is distributed and the risk decreases. I hope that sites are ready to resume their programs of which we should play a key role.

Keeping History Alive
Lt. Tommy Attaway

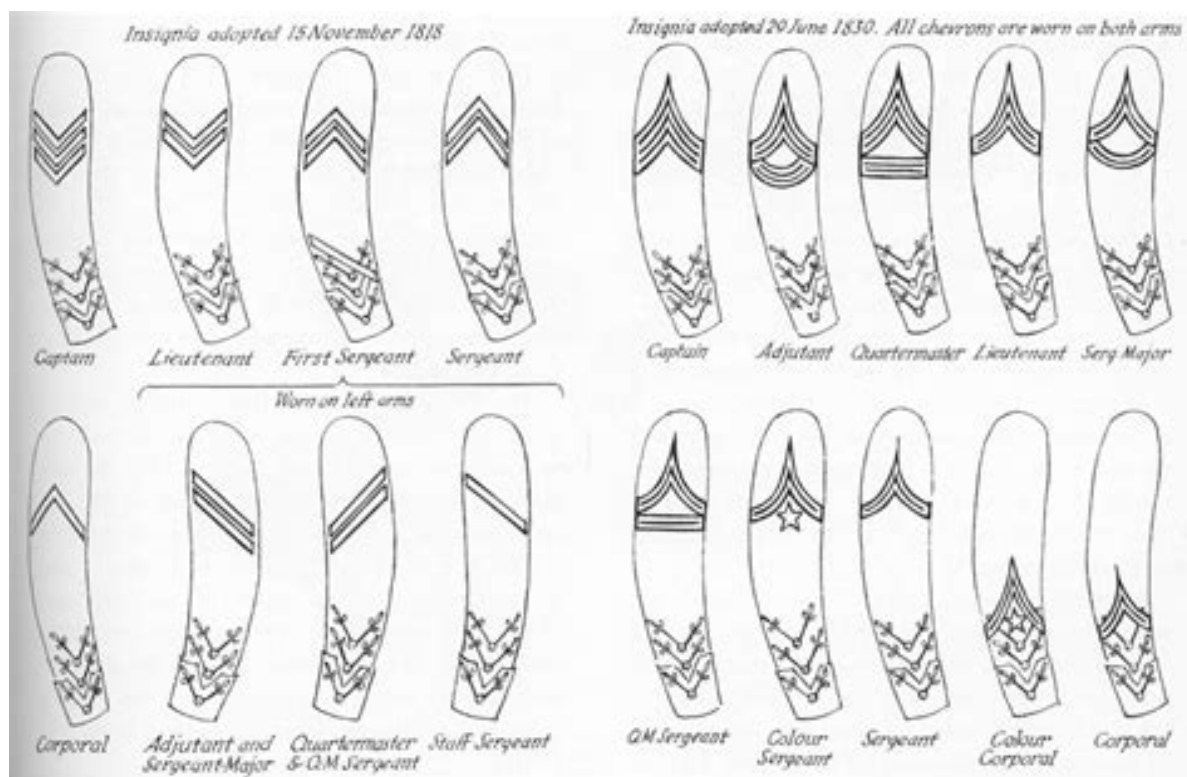


The Battalion

Throughout the 19th Century, the Corps of Cadets at the US Military Academy formed a four company battalion, of Companies A, B, C, and D. After the war of 1812, the Academy was authorized a strength of 250 cadets, the cadet gray was adopted as the uniform color in 1816, and Sylvanus Thayer became Superintendent. Thayer would organize the instruction methods and set the foundation for the structure of the Academy for most of the 19th Century.

Thayer's appointment was the direct result of President Monroe's visit to the Academy in 1817 where he was enraged by the situation he found, faculty reporting to him that the Superintendent, Alden Partridge ran an institution run on favoritism, no standard program of instruction, cadets commissioned at the whim of Partridge without any consideration of time spent at the Academy, or scholarly proficiency.

Thayer set about to make the Academy what it was intended to be – an institution producing professional military officers for the United States Army. He put the academic course work on a four year plan, new cadets to be enrolled for all four years to earn a commission, and a class size of approximately 15 cadets in each class with daily work assigned and oral examination of the previous day's assignment.



Thayer first came to the attention of Monroe as the future President served as Secretary of War, and sent Thayer to Europe to make himself aware of the state of the military arts of England and France, specifically to return with the best selection of military books and manuals to be had – this would become the foundation of the library at West point

The Commandant became responsible for instruction in military subjects and the discipline of the cadets. In this respect, Thayer's appointment of Capt. Bliss of the 6th Infantry provoked a crisis when then inability of Bliss to control his temper led him to forcibly drag a cadet out of formation. This led to a written protest by cadets to Thayer, letters written to Congress, the removal of Bliss and the conclusion to the surprise of some cadets that the Attorney General of the U.S., William Wirt that cadets are part of the land forces of the United States and subject to the Articles of War. The Academy was not a college where students wore uniforms, it was a part of the U. S. Army.

Into this setting would come the men who would play the major roles in the wars of the United States in the remainder of the 19th Century. Robert E. Lee (1829) would be one of the few Generals of the War of 1861-1865 to have completed the Academy before Thayer left in 1833. Subsequent Superintendents (Delafield, Brewer, Lee) having the longest tenures, and Commandants (most notably Hardee from 1856 to 1860) would have the most impact on those cadets later becoming senior officers during the conflict.

The history of the last 75 years has tended to gloss over the effects of the 1850s splittin in the country on the Military Academy, but the tensions were there and noticeable. In 1850, the Academy's Debate Society was going to take up the proposition that a state could nullify an act of Congress. The program was cancelled by the Superintendent. The tensions increased. Cadets from slave states were assigned to Companies A and B, while free state cadets found themselves in Companies C and D. Even that could not ease the tensions, as cadets would still be assigned to classes without regard to company assignment, the cadet clubs still functioned, the class system was an opportunity for senior cadets to

abuse those with incorrect political opinions, and a Commandant used the cadet battalion to practice his new tactics manual.

Lee did not want to be appointed as Superintendent, referring to the Academy at the time as a “snake pit”. Despite Lee’s efforts to ease the situation by focusing on the improvement of living conditions for the cadets and faculty, the tensions present in the country were also reflected at the Academy. Not even an officer of Lee’s reputation could instill a sense of decorum and tolerance in the Corps of Cadets.

Cadets were willing to voice the extreme views of regional politicians which other cadets felt honor bound to provide a response



Here is one example – Cadet Emory Upton was a fervent Abolitionist and transferred to the Academy after a year at Oberlin College, which was the first institution of higher learning to admit students of all races and both sexes (only discovering the use of preferred pronouns at a much later point in time). This brought Upton to the attention of a senior cadet from South Carolina, Wade Hampton Gibbes, who suggested that Upton had probably enjoyed himself very much with the Negro coeds. Upton demanded an apology, and Gibbes refused, and thus a challenge to a fight. A room was cleared of furniture and

the fight commenced, the larger Gibbes having an advantage over Upton that was telling. Finally Upton's roommate from Pennsylvania challenged other Southern cadets to come up if they "wanted something".

U. S. Grant's cadet dress coatee:



Such incidents could be officially ignored as they took place when cadets were not "on duty" at official activities, but ultimately took their toll on comradeship and discipline. As the election of 1860 neared, tensions were high at West Point as they were elsewhere in the country.

Cadet Custer



This caused the tenures of Superintendents and Commandants to be brief in the late 1850s to early 1861.

Battalion Adjutant Cadet George Washington Custis Lee



The inauguration of President Lincoln, set southern secession in motion and this soon had an impact on the Academy. The oath taken by cadets upon entering the Academy was changed from this 1857 version: I, _____ of the State of _____ aged _____ years, _____ months, having been selected for an appointment as Cadet in the Military Academy of the United States, do hereby engage with the consent of my (Parent or Guardian) in the event of my receiving such appointment, that I will serve in the army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. And I _____ DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them HONESTLY and FAITHFULLY, against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the Officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War. The 1861 version remains today, substituting Uniform of Military Justice for Articles of War: I, _____ do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State, county, or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States.

This oath had its intended effect, as the Southern sympathizers resigned from the Army and the Academy. Those leaving the Academy, formed up and marched off saluting the flag of the United States as they passed in front of the remaining part of the cadet battalion, who presented arms to those departing.

However, this does not end the story of “traitors at West Point”. Today’s political climate that demands the eradication of any trace of the Confederate States of America and those associated with it, has visited the Academy with a vengeance. Building named for Lee and others based on their service to the United States, and slated for renaming, and removal of all artifacts associated with them. But the ultimate irony remains, there is no discussion of changing the uniform color from cadet gray, the official color of Confederate uniforms.

Richmond, Va., June 6, 1861.

General Orders, No. 9.

UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY.

TUNIC.

For Commissioned Officers.

1..All officers shall wear a tunic of gray cloth, known as cadet gray ; the skirt to extend half—way between the hip and the knee; double breasted for all grades.....

5..The uniform coat for all enlisted men shall be a double breasted tunic of gray cloth, known as cadet gray, with the skirt extending half-way between the hip and the knee; two rows of buttons on the breast, seven in each row; the distance between the rows four inches at top and three inches at bottom; stand— up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it; to hook in front at the bottom,





FALL IN! ATTENTION COMPANY! QUIET IN THE RANKS!

Your old First Sergeant ran across a tidbit which I had never heard before and found interesting:

After the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, soldiers reported seeing a peculiar phenomenon: glow-in-the-dark wounds. More than 16,000 from both sides were wounded during the battle and neither Union nor Confederate medical personnel were in the least prepared for the carnage. The wounded lay in the mud for two rainy days, and many of them noticed that their wounds would glow in the dark. It was also noticed that those whose wounds glowed in the dark healed better than the others. In 2001, two teenagers from Maryland solved the mystery while preparing for a science fair which they subsequently won. What they discovered was that many of the wounded became hypothermic, and their lowered body temperatures made ideal conditions for a bioluminescent bacteria called *Photorhabdus luminescens*, which inhibits pathogens.

Since I am from New Orleans I would have chalked it up to some *gris-gris* emanating from Congo Square in my hometown, but I guess not. Then again, can we trust a couple of teenagers? I shall have to consult the tomb of Marie Laveau in Saint Louis Cemetery Number One and summon her spirit to resolve the question.

I know all of you will join me in hoping for a better 2021, virus free, and a time to be spent looking forward to cleaning and oiling our muskets, putting our knapsacks and bedrolls on our shoulders, and getting back to living life the way it should be lived. Here's to many days and nights around the campfire sharing stories, jokes, history, meals and ardent spirits.

Three cheers for a better year!

Best regards,
First Sergeant Frenchy



By the Fall of 1864 the American Civil War had raged for nearly 4 whole years. It is well recorded that this war was the most suffered conflict the American nation had ever endured. This war not only divided the nation but at its end sought to renew the values of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness as stated by Thomas Jefferson who in turn took the philosophies of Montesquieu and John Locke.

On the morning of November 21st, 1864, it was called to the attention of President Lincoln that a widowed mother, Mrs. Lydia Bixby of Massachusetts had five sons who were fighting for the Union:

- Charles N. Bixby of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry – Killed at the 2nd Battle of Fredericksburg on May 3rd, 1863
- Henry C. Bixby of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry – Killed at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2nd, 1863
- Arthur E. Bixby of the 14th Massachusetts Infantry – Died of wounds at Folly Island, SC
- Oliver C. Bixby of the 58th Massachusetts Infantry – Killed at the Battle of the Crater on July 30th, 1864
- George W. Bixby of the 56th Massachusetts Infantry – Killed at the Battle of the Crater on July 30th, 1864

- Copy -

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov 4, 1864.

J. Hon. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam,

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five (5) sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
A. Lincoln.

Because of the lingering war that had claimed so many Americans on both sides along with the recent address at Gettysburg, Lincoln felt compelled to write to Mrs. Bixby and express a nation's condolences. This letter was then published in a Boston newspaper, *Evening Transcript*.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Mrs. Bixby—a lady in the southern portion of this city, whose case has excited much sympathy—had six sons enlisted in the Union army, five of whom have been killed in battle, and the sixth is now at the U. S. Hospital at Readville. Being in indigent circumstances, she has received assistance from some of the churches and Christian women of Boston. Her lonely abode was made cheerful this morning by the receipt of the following letter from President Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.]

Dear Madam,—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle.

I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save.

I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours, to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of Freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
Mrs. BIXBY. A. LINCOLN.

Transcript:
Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 21, 1864

Dear Madam,
I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle.

I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you this consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save.

I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the alter of Freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
A. Lincoln

It was later discovered that in fact only two sons, Charles and Oliver Bixby were killed in action whereas Arthur E. Bixby was honorably discharged, Henry Bixby died as a prisoner of war while George Bixby was recruited into the Confederate Army while a prisoner at Salisbury Prison. Needless to say the communication lines during Civil War were constantly interrupted and news & mail from loved ones were slow coming. It is true that war doesn't just fall on the shoulders of the soldier but is endured by the mothers and wives on the home-front...

Trisha Akers,
Civilian Coordinator



"All history proves that music is as indispensable to warfare as money; and money has been called the sinews of war. Music is the soul of Mars...." – *New York Herald*, 1862

It is common-place to think of the sounds of a 19th century battlefield to include that of a drum, bugle and fife. These instruments and the musicians who played them were indeed "instrumental" to the chaos of combat on the field. Particular to the infantry was the drummer whereas cavalry and artillery units alike both took their orders from the sound of buglers. Fifes harmonized with drums to take the tiresome dread of long campaign marches from the minds of soldiers as well as provided an escape of a favorite tune within the confines of camp.

However aside from the drum roll of Reveille, or the call to assembly or arms to the bugle call for Taps at the end of the day, there is the music that captured not only the cultural atmosphere(s) of opposing armies but also the history that most textbooks fail to comprehend let alone portray to the greater masses.

One such song the history books morphed into their own liking is that of "John Brown's Body". We all recognize the commonly known abolitionist named John Brown and affiliate him with the raid on Harpers Ferry in an effort to begin a slave revolt and end the peculiar institution we know as slavery. However, this song's origin has nothing to do with the abolitionist, John Brown at all. Instead, "John's Brown Body" belongs to a Sergeant John Brown of Boston, a Scotsman who was a member of the 2nd Battalion, Massachusetts's Light Infantry Volunteer Militia.¹ It is ironic that the state of Massachusetts being the origin of this song considering that John Brown (the abolitionist associated with Harpers Ferry) was a profound abolitionist and the state of Massachusetts was the first state to recruit a regiment of colored troops known to us as the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Infantry who became known for their bravery and diligence to the Union cause both on and off the battlefield.² As "John Brown's Body" refers to Sgt. John Brown and was sought to tease the Sergeant it soon became recognized in Union regiments throughout the army and because of the familiarity of John Brown the abolitionist it was quickly adapted as something of a battle cry to end slavery while restoring the Union.³ With this there have been several versions of the song created until it was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* and commonly mistaken and sang as the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" because of the similarities found in the chorus of the song.⁴ This song therefore can be argued to really set the stage for the Civil War being over the issue of slavery according to Union accounts for the war.

¹ Roger Lee Hall, "The Story of the John Brown Song," American Music Preservation, March 13, 2018, <http://www.americanmusicpreservation.com/JohnBrownSong.htm>.

² Jim Percoco, "United States Colored Troops," American Battlefield Trust, accessed December 28, 2020, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/united-states-colored-troops>.

³ Chandra Manning, "John Brown's," Teaching History, accessed December 27, 2020, <https://teachinghistory.org/best-practices/examples-of-historical-thinking/25095>.

⁴ Kenneth Osbeck, "Battle Hymn of the Republic: The Story Behind the Song," Christian Broadcasting Network, accessed December 28, 2020, <https://www1.cbn.com/devotions/battle-hymn-republic-story-behind-song>.

*“John Brown’s Body / Battle Hymn of the Republic”
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.*

*Chorus:
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
His soul goes marching on.*

*He's gone to be a soldier in the Army of the Lord
He's gone to be a soldier in the Army of the Lord
He's gone to be a soldier in the Army of the Lord
His soul goes marching on.*

Chorus

*John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back
His soul goes marching on.*

Chorus

*John Brown died that the slaves might be free
John Brown died that the slaves might be free
John Brown died that the slaves might be free
But his soul goes marching on.*

Chorus

*The stars above in Heaven now are looking kindly down
The stars above in Heaven now are looking kindly down
The stars above in Heaven now are looking kindly down
On the grave of old John Brown.*

Chorus

On a related note, let’s now talk about “Dixie”! But first, riddle me this.... What does the song, “Dixie” and John Brown’s Raid have in common? Answer: Both happened in 1859! John Brown and his gang raided Harpers Ferry in mid-October 1859, the same year that a minstrel show in Ohio performed and entertained an audience of patrons who enjoyed a performance showing white men painted in black makeup and playing the part of happy enslaved people.⁵ Notice the mention of the

⁵ Leila Fadel, “How 'dixie' Became and Endured as an Anthem,” 91.3 KVLU Radio, January 6, 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2019/01/06/682608032/how-dixie-became-and-endured-as-an-anthem>.

phrase, “happy enslaved people” ... Perhaps this interpretation was seen by those northern theater performers as a direct impression of southern culture and then again perhaps not since the fact remains that this song originates from a northern minstrel show? In any case, the South took this song as the national anthem of the Confederacy despite claims from other less publicly claimed sources of “Dixie” being the unofficial anthem of the Confederacy.⁶ Now a common saying among Texans is that “everything is bigger in Texas” or in Virginia you may find the “Gateway to Southern Hospitality”. Then again you may hear the catch-phrase, while elsewhere someone else may have “Georgia on their mind” and don’t forget the fighting spirit found in Louisiana State University’s “Fighting Tigers” which symbolize the spirit of Wheat’s Tiger Battalion who at one point in the war when they ran out of ammunition resorted to throwing rocks at Union forces in the rage of battle.⁷ In any of these southern state sayings you will always hear the echoes of Dixie that stretch from before the Civil War an into today’s time.

“Dixie”

*Oh I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times there are not forgotten;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
In Dixie Land where I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!*

CHORUS:

***“Oh I wish I was in Dixie! Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I’ll take my stand,
To live and die in Dixie!
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie!
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie!”***

*Old Missus marry “Will the weaver,”
William was a gay deceiver;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
And when he put his arm around ‘er,
Smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!*

CHORUS:

⁶ SCV Administration, “Dixie the National Anthem of the Confederate States of America Csa,” Sons of Confederate Veterans, September 8, 2020, <https://www.scv4.org/blog/dixie-anthem-of-the-confederate-states-dixies-land-national-anthem/>.

⁷ Craig Bowman, “The Real Louisiana,” War History Online, June 13, 2018, <https://www.warhistoryonline.com/war-articles/the-real-louisiana-tigers.html>.

*His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaver,
But that did not seem to grieve 'er,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
Ole Missus acted the foolish part,
And died for a man that broke her heart,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!*

CHORUS:

*Now here's a health to the next ole Missus,
And all the gals that want to kiss us;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
But if you want to drive away sorrow,
Come and hear our song tomorrow,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!*

CHORUS:

*Dar's buckwheat cakes an' Injun batter,
Makes you fat or a little fatter;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble,
To Dixie Land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!*

CHORUS:

I would argue that there were three distinct divisions of these divided United States during the Civil War; Union States, Confederate States and the third being the Border States. The state of Maryland is one such state. During the war Maryland was among the states classified as a Border State. These states were sympathetic to the Confederate cause but did not rally to take arms against the Union States. As such when President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation that freed the slaves in those states who were in rebellion against the United States, this Executive Order did not free those enslaved within the Border States. It must be understood that Lincoln's intention was to preserve the Union and not seek out the abolition of slavery. He made this very clear when he commented that if he could preserve the Union and not free one slave he would do so just the same as if it took freeing the slaves to preserve the Union then he would do that just the same.⁸ When South Carolina fired upon Fort Sumter and

⁸ Abraham Lincoln, "Letter from Abraham Lincoln to Horace Greeley," University of Houston Digital History Repository, accessed December 29, 2020, http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=393#:~:text=In%20August%201862%2C%20Lincoln%20stated%3A%20%22If%20I%20could,leaving%20others%20alone%20I%20would%20also%20do%20that.%22.

ignited Civil War, Lincoln called for troops enlist and quell the rebellion. The southern states quickly seceded one by one. In order to keep the newly formed Confederate States of America to gain a stronghold so close to Washington D.C. by having the state of Maryland secede to the Confederacy, Union troops marched onto Maryland's capitol of Baltimore to keep the state from secession. And in doing so the citizens of Maryland rose in protest but still unrelenting to secede with the song which today is known as the state song and University of Maryland's alma mater, "Maryland, My Maryland".⁹

"Maryland, My Maryland"

*The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 2

*Hark to an exiled son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 3

*Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,-
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 4

⁹ James Ryder Randall, "Maryland My Maryland," State Symbols USA, accessed December 29, 2020, <https://statesymbolsusa.org/symbol-official-item/maryland/state-song/maryland-my-maryland>.

*Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland!
Come with thy panoplied array,
Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

Verse 5

*Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland!
Come to thine own anointed throng,
Stalking with Liberty along,
And chaunt thy dauntless slogan song,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 6

*Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain-
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain
That baffles minions back again,
Maryland!
Arise in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 7

*I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
For thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek-
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 8

*Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll, Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

VERSE 9

*I hear the distant thunder-hum,
Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife, and drum,
Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb-
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes! she burns! she'll come! she'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!*

When Union Brigadier General Benjamin Butler known to many a Southerner as “Butcher Butler” became acting military governor of New Orleans, he issued General Order No. 40 which mandated that any person in his jurisdiction who is caught with any property of any kind describing the Confederacy would be subject to arrest and confinement. This order included the possession of not only official documents of the Confederate government to include money but also sheet music that favored the Confederacy.¹⁰

Probably the second most popular song throughout the Confederate States of America came to be the “Bonnie Blue Flag” also referred to as the “Lone Star Flag”. When General Butler issued his Gen. Order No. 40, a renowned publisher brothers, A.E & Henry Blackmar were in the business of printing and distributing popular sheet music, hymnals and other advertisements for the Confederate cause. In the midst of Butler taking command over New Orleans, Henry Blackmar moved his part of the publishing firm to Atlanta in an effort to A) escape the jurisdiction under Butler and B) continue to publish and circulate for the sake of the Confederacy. Unfortunately, the younger brother of the firm, A.E. was arrested under General Order No. 40 and imprisoned. However, Henry kept the firm going in Atlanta wherein the song known as the “Bonnie Blue Flag” became a popular marching song of the Confederate Army throughout the war. Although, the origin of the Bonnie Blue Flag dates back to 1810, to each of the Confederate states, this song represented the reversal of the U.S. Flag Act of 1818

¹⁰ Jessica Anne Dauterive, ““Bonnie Blue Flag:” the Most Dangerous Song of the Civil War,” New Orleans Historical Society, accessed December 29, 2020, <https://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/806>.

which mandated that a Star be added to the United States Flag for each state as that state officially entered the Union. So with secession, each state would be allowed to take back it's Star from the U.S. Flag accordingly.¹¹

"The Bonnie Blue Flag"

*We are a band of brothers natives to the soil,
Fighting for our property we gained by honest toil;
But when our rights were threatened the cry rose near and far,
Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah, for Southern rights, hurrah,
Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears the single star.
As long as the Union was faithful to her trust,
Like friends and like brothers we were kind and just;
But now when Northern treachery attempts our rights to mar,
We hoist OE high the bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah for Southern rights, hurrah,
Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears the single star.
Frist, gallant South Carolina nobly made a stand,
Then came Alabama who took her by the hand,
Next quickly Mississippi, Georgia and Florida,
All raised on high the bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah, for Southern rights hurrah,
Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears the single star.
Ye men of valor gather around the banner of right,
Texas and fair Louisana will join us in the fight:
Davis our loved President, and Stephen's statesman rare;
Now rally round the bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah, for Southern rights hurrah,
Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears the single star.*

¹¹ Charles Gaylat, "The Lone Star Flag," Washington's Artillery, September 19, 1863, <http://www.washingtonartillery.com/Def.htm>.

*Then here's to brave Virginia the Old Dominion State,
With young Confederacy at length has linked her fate,
Compelled by her example let other states prepare,
To hoist on high the bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah, for the Southern rights hurrah,
Hurrah, for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.
Then here's to our Confederacy, strong we are and brave
Like patriots of old we'll fight, our heritage to save.
And rather than submit to shame to die we would prefer,
So cheer up for the bonnie blue flag that bears a single star,*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah for Southern rights hurrah,
Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears the single star.
Then cheer, boys, cheer, and raise a joyous shout,
Arkansas and North Carolina now have both gone out;
Then let another rousing cheer for Tennessee be given,
The single star of the bonnie Blue Flag has grown to be eleven.*

Chorus.

*Hurrah, hurrah, for Southern rights hurrah,
Hurrah, for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears eleven stars.*

Speaking of imprisonment, prisoners were no more in need of music to keep their spirits and morale up as the soldiers still in action. When word came from newly incarcerated Union prisoners at prison camps such as Andersonville in Georgia that Major General William T. Sherman was making his way through Georgia in an effort to further dismantle the Confederacy and as he proclaimed, "Make Georgia howl...", Major Samuel Byers a Union prisoner of war at Libby Prison heard of the news and wrote the poem titled "Sherman's March to the Sea" which other prisoners set to music. After two failed escape attempts, Byers finally escaped Libby Prison and made his way back to his unit of the Iowa 5th Infantry. Although sources can't be verified as to when MG Sherman first heard the poem, when he heard of Byers' third and successful escape he ordered him to become a member of his general staff. Needless to say with Sherman's March to the Sea campaign having divided the Confederacy into a third parcel after Grant's

Vicksburg campaign victory in 1863, the now song of Byers was a marching favorite among Union troops.¹²

“Sherman’s March to the Sea”

*OUR camp-fires shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning
And eagerly watched for the foe,
When a rider came out of the darkness 5
That hung over the mountain and tree,
And shouted, “Boys, up and be ready!
For Sherman will march to the sea.”*

*Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen, 10
And the bugles re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men;
For we knew that the stars in our banner
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet us 15
When Sherman marched down to the sea.*

*Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
We stormed the wild hills of Resaca;
God bless those who fell on that day! 20
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.*

*Still onward we pressed, till our banners 25
Swept out from Atlanta’s grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;*

¹² Samuel Byers, “Major Samuel Byers Obituary,” Find-A-Grave, accessed December 29, 2020, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82900490/samuel-hawkins_marshall-byers#:~:text=It%20was%20while%20he%20was%20in%20the%20southern,in%201869%20married%20Margaret%20Gilmour%20of%20Pontiac%2C%20Mich.

*Yet we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree; 30
We twined them a wreath of the laurel
As Sherman marched down to the sea.*

*Oh! proud was our army that morning,
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said: "Boys, you are weary; 35
This day fair Savannah is ours!"
Then sang we a song for our chieftain,
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars in our banner shone brighter
When Sherman marched down to the sea.*

Lastly and to complete this list of Civil War history through music, proper attention must be given to George Root's, "Battle Cry of Freedom". Inspired by Lincoln's calling for 300,000 men to enlist into service to preserve the Union, Root composed this song which debuted in Chicago on 24 July 1862.¹³ Throughout the war versions of the Battle Cry of Freedom became synonymous with both Union and Confederate troops. Though the original version of Root's was intended as a Unionist battle cry, the newly formed Confederacy adopted their own version of the tune to fit their perspective of the war.¹⁴

"Battle Cry of Freedom" (Union Version)

Chorus:

*The Union forever
Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitor
Up with the star
While we rally round the flag, boys
Rally once again
Shouting the battle cry of freedom*

*Oh, we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll rally once again
Shouting the battle cry of freedom
We will rally from the hillside, we'll gather from the plain
Shouting the battle cry of freedom*

Chorus:

¹³ George Root, "The Battle Cry of Freedom: About the Song," Ballads of America, accessed December 30, 2020, <https://balladofamerica.org/battle-cry-of-freedom/#:~:text=Inspired%20by%20the%20call%2C%20composer%20George%20F.%20Root,newspapers%20concerning%20the%20inspirational%20effects%20of%20the%20song.>

¹⁴ George Root, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," American Battlefield Trust, accessed December 30, 2020, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/primary-sources/civil-war-music-battle-cry-freedom-southern-version#:~:text=Civil%20War%20Music%3A%20The%20Battle%20Cry%20of%20Freedom,who%20wrote%20lyrics%20of%20of%20their%20own.%201.>

*We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before
Shouting the battle cry of freedom
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more
Shouting the battle cry of freedom*

Chorus:

*We will welcome to our numbers the loyal, true, and brave
Shouting the battle cry of freedom
And although they may be poor not a man shall be a slave
Shouting the battle cry of freedom*

Chorus:

*So we're springing to the call from the East and from the West
Shouting the battle cry of freedom
And we'll hurl the Rebel crew from the land we love the best
Shouting the battle cry of freedom*

Chorus:

“Battle Cry of Freedom” (Confederate Version)

*Our flag is proudly floating on the land and on the main,
Shout, shout, the battle cry of Freedom;
Beneath it oft we've conquered and will conquer oft again,
Shout, shout, the battle cry of Freedom.*

Chorus:

*Our Dixie forever, she's never at a loss
Down with the eagle and up with the cross.
We'll rally 'round the bonny flag, we'll rally once again
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom.
Our gallant boys have marched to the rolling of the drums,
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom;
And the leaders in charge cry, “Come boys, come!”
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom.*

Chorus

*They have laid down their lives on the bloody battle field,
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom;
Their motto is resistance—“To tyrants we'll not yield!”
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom.*

Chorus

*While our boys have responded and to the field have gone,
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom;
Our noble women also have aided them at home.
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom.*

Chorus

The music sung by both Union and Confederate soldiers alike go to prove that each fought for an ideology of political and social belief that embodies the American principles of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness that resonated to be true in the 18th century with the founding fathers as it did in the war between the states of the 19th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bowman, Craig. "The Real Louisiana." War History Online. June 13, 2018. <https://www.warhistoryonline.com/war-articles/the-real-louisiana-tigers.html>.
- Byers, Samuel. "Major Samuel Byers Obituary." Find-A-Grave. Accessed December 29, 2020. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82900490/samuel-hawkins_marshall-byers#:~:text=It%20was%20while%20he%20was%20in%20the%20southern,in%201869%20married%20Margaret%20Gilmour%20of%20Pontiac%2C%20Mich..
- Dauterive, Jessica Anne. "Bonnie Blue Flag: " the Most Dangerous Song of the Civil War." New Orleans Historical Society. Accessed December 29, 2020. <https://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/806>.
- Fadel, Leila. "How 'dixie' Became and Endured as an Anthem." 91.3 KVLU Radio. January 6, 2019. <https://www.npr.org/2019/01/06/682608032/how-dixie-became-and-endured-as-an-anthem>.
- Gaylat, Charles. "The Lone Star Flag." Washington's Artillery. September 19, 1863. <http://www.washingtonartillery.com/Def.htm>.
- Hall, Roger Lee. "The Story of the John Brown Song." American Music Preservation. March 13, 2018. <http://www.americanmusicpreservation.com/JohnBrownSong.htm>.
- Lincoln, Abraham. "Letter from Abraham Lincoln to Horace Greeley." University of Houston Digital History Repository. Accessed December 29, 2020. http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=393#:~:text=In%20August%201862%2C%20Lincoln%20stated%3A%20%22If%20I%20could,leaving%20others%20alone%20I%20would%20also%20do%20that.%22.
- Manning, Chandra. "John Brown's." Teaching History. Accessed December 27, 2020. <https://teachinghistory.org/best-practices/examples-of-historical-thinking/25095>.
- Osbeck, Kenneth. "Battle Hymn of the Republic: The Story Behind the Song." Christian Broadcasting Network. Accessed December 28, 2020. <https://www1.cbn.com/devotions/battle-hymn-republic-story-behind-song>.
- Percoco, Jim. "United States Colored Troops." American Battlefield Trust. Accessed December 29, 2020. <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/united-states-colored-troops>.
- Randall, James Ryder. "Maryland My Maryland." State Symbols USA. Accessed December 29, 2020. <https://statesymbolsusa.org/symbol-official-item/maryland/state-song/maryland-my-maryland>.

Root, George. "The Battle Cry of Freedom." American Battlefield Trust. Accessed December 30, 2020. <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/primary-sources/civil-war-music-battle-cry-freedom-southern-version#:~:text=Civil%20War%20Music%3A%20The%20Battle%20Cry%20of%20Freedom,who%20wrote%20lyrics%20of%20of%20their%20own.%201..>

SCV Administration. "Dixie the National Anthem of the Confederate States of America Csa." Sons of Confederate Veterans. September 8, 2020. <https://www.scv4.org/blog/dixie-anthem-of-the-confederate-states-dixies-land-national-anthem/>.



Submitted by Joseph Akers



The 131st Photograph of President Lincoln

The Editor

There was an interesting program titled THE LOST LINCOLN on the Discovery channel October 10th of last year. It followed Dr. Whitney Braun in an investigation to determine whether or not a newly discovered photograph could be the 131st and final image of the president following his fatal shooting in 1865. Her journey to discover the truth started with Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, to halls of the National Archives, to the scene of his last moments alive in Ford's Theatre, and the Petersen House in Washington, DC.

What is particularly interesting is the painstaking process of verifying the photograph, which concluded a 95% probability of it being genuine. This involved tracing the histories of those who had the image as well as scientific methods examining the Ambrotype as well as using modern facial recognition technology on the image.

The image of Lincoln on his deathbed is an Ambrotype, which, according to the program, proves to be significant in that there was a limited amount of time in which the photograph could be taken. Lt. Col. George Valentine Rutherford was left alone to guard Lincoln's body until it was removed. Lincoln died at 7:22 AM. Lincoln's body was removed at 9:30 AM. As it turns out there was a photographer by the name of Ulke living upstairs. He was the one who took the photograph. Rutherford had between 8 AM and 9 AM to be able to have the photograph taken and not be caught. Rather than use the Wet plate process, which takes more time to expose, an Ambrotype was made which has a shorter exposure time. It should be noted that both the Wet Plate and Ambrotype process both demand on the spot plate preparation and developing. As of this writing I have not been able to determine the difference in preparation and development times between the two processes. It was determined that, including camera set up, the total time involved using the Ambrotype would have been about 15 minutes which would have easily fit into the time available. Remember, Lt. Col Rutherford was under strict orders by Secretary of State Stranton to be sure the body was not disturbed, which included no photographs. It appears the secret of the photograph had to be kept which it was for about 100 years.

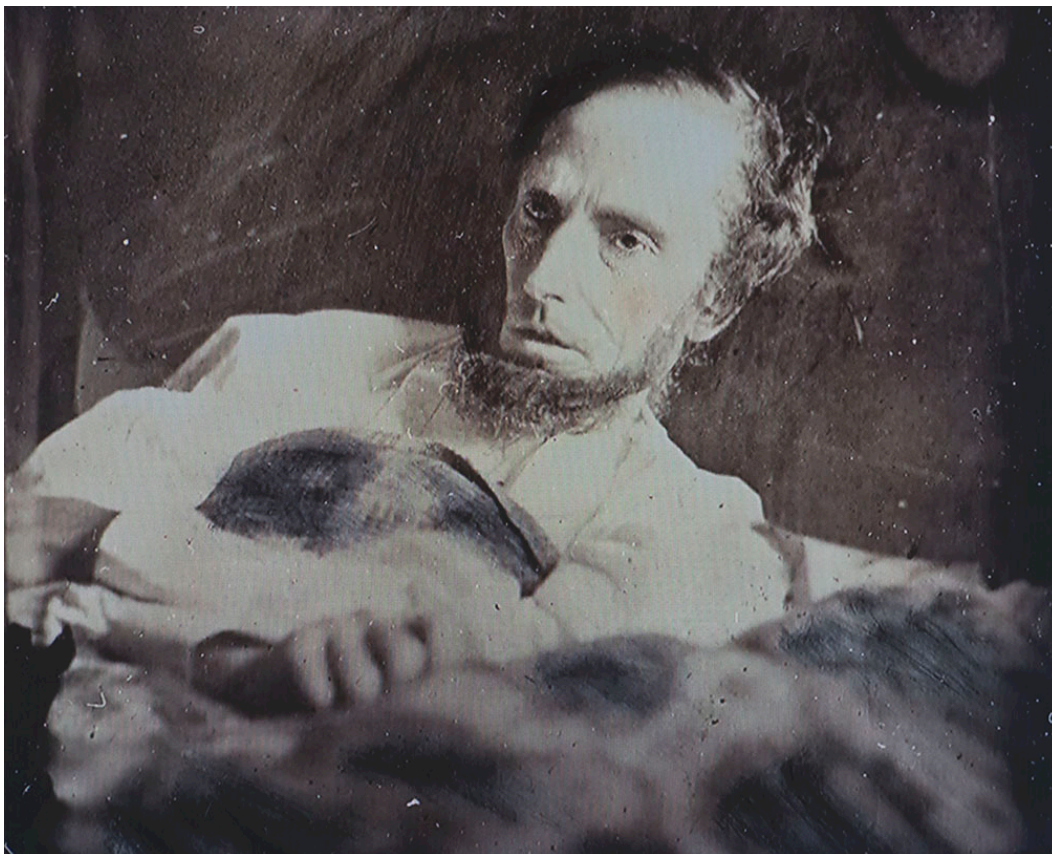
Just an added note, unfortunately the only way a copy could be made from an Ambrotype was by photographing the original. The Wet Plate can have prints made from it.

What proves to be additionally interesting is that the photograph accurately reflects the original autopsy by Dr. Charles Leale, which further adds to its authenticity. In addition, Lincoln's eyes being made open for the photograph was not an unusual practice at the time. In addition, the left eye bulging with bruising underneath as well as the clenched fist of Lincoln's hand is indicative of brain damage done by the lead ball from John Wilkes Booth's derringer. Ballistics indicates the ball would have penetrated

approximately three inches into Lincoln's brain. A doctor interviewed in the program said that not all gun shot wounds to the head are fatal and it could have been possible to surgically remove the bullet and save Lincoln's life, definitely today and possibly so back then. I have to wonder that if the bullet was successfully removed and Lincoln lived what would his life have been like afterwards?

It was pointed out that for a time before Lincoln was shot he was taking a medication, known as Little Blue Mass pills, for severe constipation. The pills contained mercury, some even had arsenic in them. I believe medicine at that time was nothing to be admired. That being said this would account for the gaunt look in the later images of Lincoln as the pills were notorious for causing people to lose weight. In short, Lincoln was slowly being poisoned by the medication and, even if Booth never entered the picture, it is problematic how long Lincoln would have lived had he continued taking that medication.

The following is a portion of the Lincoln Ambrotype photograph as aired on the Discovery channel. If the program airs again I would urge all to take the time and watch it. It goes into much greater detail and addresses questions I cannot address in this short article.



For those interested in the types of photography available in the 19th century here is a short video you can watch:

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=Civil+War+photographic+methods&docid=608053157821222163&mid=5E3F2E3BBEC0219958255E3F2E3BBEC021995825&view=detail&FORM=VIRE>



Welcome to the 13th U.S.

We welcome the 13th U.S. into our reenacting ranks! I have done some research into their long and event filled history and discovered this rare photograph of them with president Lincoln, the location and year was not noted. They have a colorful history indeed! The Texas Rifles value their knowledge and experience!

-The Editor



UPCOMING EVENTS

Events for 2021

Date	Event	Location	Rating	Impression
January 16	Annual Muster	Via Zoom & e-mail	Max	



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 March 31, 2021 – The Editor