



# The Tyrants' Foe



Volume 50

Newsletter of the Texas Rifles  
Celebrating 34 Years of Excellence

April 2021



Greetings Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we approach the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021, the reenactment landscape is still fluctuating. Unfortunately, this is to be expected with the continued presence of and issues caused by Covid19. I would prefer that our personal opinions of Covid19 remain personal as we have members on both sides of the issue. It is my hope that we remain open minded and respectful of both points of view.


I've made a limited (i.e., mostly regional) review of remaining events this year and have the following that have been brought to my attention (thanks to Howard Rose & others) and the events also still on our schedule. For those events still on our voted schedule (highlighted below on the left in light green), everyone that is comfortable is encouraged to attend.

<b>Events for 2021</b>					
<b>Date</b>	<b>Event*</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Impression</b>	<b>Status</b>
April 9-11	Fort Blakely*	Mobile, AL	Individual	US	Still Scheduled
April 17th	San Jacinto Living History/ Reenactment	San Jacinto Battlefield		?	Currently Scheduled
April 21st	San Jacinto Monument Ceremony	San Jacinto Battlefield		?	Currently Scheduled
May 1/2	Port Jefferson*	Jefferson, TX	Individual	US	<b>CANCELED</b>
31-May	Memorial Day*	Houston, TX	Company	US	Still Scheduled
TBD	Civilian/Military Event*	TBD	MAX	Civilian	TBD
September 4/5	Ft. McKavett*	Ft. McKavett, TX	MAX	US & Civilian	Still Scheduled
23-Oct	Texian Market Days*	Richmond, TX	MAX	US	Still Scheduled
Oct 22-24	Battle of Stones River	Nashville, TN		CS	Still Scheduled
November 6/7	Port Hudson**	Port Hudson, LA	MAX	US	Currently Scheduled
11-Nov	Veteran's Day*	Houston, TX	Company	US	Still Scheduled
13-Nov	Spring Creek*	Tomball, TX	MAX	US	Not confirmed
<b>Events for 2022</b>					
<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Impression</b>	<b>Status</b>
1-Jan	Galveston*	Galveston, TX	Individual	US	Still Scheduled
15-Jan	Annual Muster*	George Ranch	MAX	CS	Still Scheduled

The events below (some also listed above) were not voted upon at the Annual Meeting and would require a vote to add them to the schedule. After review by the membership, an interest email will be sent to determine if a vote should be held. If enough members are interested, a voting email will be sent to all paid members to determine if the event should be added to the schedule and at what level (Rating: Max, Company or Individual). Please let us know if you have any information not provided about any of these events or if you know of any other events the group might be interest in.

- 1) Because of the short notice & impressions (Texian or Mexican), the April San Jacinto events will not be added as unit events, but members are encouraged to go if they are interested. Please contact Howard Rose if you'd like to attend.
- 2) Port Hudson was voted upon as a Max Effort, US impression event for March 27-28<sup>th</sup>, but has currently been rescheduled for November 6-7<sup>th</sup>. We will need to vote to determine if Port Hudson will remain on the schedule for November and at what level.
- 3) Voting will also include the possible civilian event (dates, locations, scenario's TBD).

- 4) Fort McKavett (September 4-5<sup>th</sup>) is still on the schedule. I've been in touch with Cody Mobley who is in charge of the site and he is very willing to have us host a post-war re-garrisoning event. Planning for this will begin soon.
- 5) The Battle of Stones River (October 22-24<sup>th</sup>). This is an event being supported by the Red River Battalion and all associated companies (including ours) are being encouraged to attend. A new Confederate division is being formed (1<sup>st</sup> Division, Army of the Deep South) that has invited the RRB to join for national events over the next 5 years. This will be an umbrella organization providing the RRB a home to portray Confederates at high quality national events. I'll have more information about this soon and will disseminate it to the group. I realize this is relatively short notice for a national event and distance and Covid both play factors in any decisions.



In cooperation with Western regional reenactor organizations and **Atlanta Campaign, Inc.**

we are proud to announce the organization of the

**1st Division**

**Army of the Deep South**

for the upcoming ***Stones River Campaign of 2021*** and other **Western Theater Campaigns** through 2025.

Our goal is to provide a solid, organized Division structure for the quality larger scale events you desire with the professional military leadership you deserve.

All organizations are welcome to serve alongside us and we require no stipulations other than our units continually work together to improve for our mutual common good.

The Confederate Organizational Structure for Stones River 2021 will be:

**Maj. Gen'l. Hunter Poythress, Overall CS Commander**

**Colonel Mike Shuttles, Chief of Artillery**

**Colonel Mike Brown, Chief of Cavalry**

We look forward to working with you over the next few months as we organize our forces and prepare for the Campaign in Middle Tennessee!

**Forward!**

Lt. Colonel M<sup>thw</sup> Sterman, Chief of Staff

<https://stonesriver2021.com>

6) Howard Rose was kind enough to bring to my attentions some events being held at the Daniel Lady Farm near Gettysburg. The event information is shown below.

## The Historic Daniel Lady Farm to Host 5 Historical Military Events During 2021!

### **160<sup>th</sup> Battle of Manassas April 24 & 25, 2021**

This spring Reenactment and Living History event will feature *The Battle of the First Manassas* and an extensive Living History area for an all-around, all-day educational Civil War experience! The Reenactment will focus on what was learned by both armies during the first major battle of the American Civil War.

### **Military Field Days May 29 & 30, 2021**

This Living History Event will feature Revolutionary War, American Civil War, and World War Reenactors to name a few. It will be an all-around, all-day educational experience for the whole family!

### **158<sup>th</sup> Battle of Gettysburg July 3 & 4, 2021**

This summer Reenactment and Living History event will feature popular battles such as *McPherson's Ridge*, *The Wheatfield*, and *Pickett's Charge*, along with an extensive Living History area for an all-around, all-day educational Civil War experience for the whole family!

### **159<sup>th</sup> Battle of Sharpsburg September 18 & 19, 2021**

This fall Reenactment and Living History event will feature *The Cornfield Battle*, *The Sunken Road Battle*, and *Burnside's Bridge Battle*, the bloodiest day on American soil, along with an extensive Living History area for an all-around, all-day educational Civil War experience for the whole family!

### **WWII – Normandy – Battle of the French Country Side October 23 & 24, 2021**

This Living History Event will feature the Axis and Allies of World War II. Enjoy a full weekend of WWII living history events, including a daily skirmish! Visitors can experience the different camps, learn about the uniforms, explore vehicles and equipment, learn about the little-known cavalry that still existed on horseback, and even catch a skirmish!

**Join us at the Historic Daniel Lady Farm each of these weekends in 2021 to smell the gunpowder in the air, feel the ground rattle beneath your feet, and to experience firsthand, history coming to life before your very own eyes!**

Go to [danielladyfarm.com](http://danielladyfarm.com) for more Information!

On a final note, the Executive Board needs an idea of how unit members feel about trying to reenact in the current Covid & political environment (at least for the rest of 2021 or any part thereof). Personally, I am not interested in historical revisionists or political correctness in any form. However, that being said, we must all consider our safety when planning events. The hobby may continue to shrink, but it's still up to us to try to keep it alive and at the same time, educate those willing to listen about what life was like during the Civil War. While it is trite, it is also true; "those that ignore or forget history are destined to relive it".

Finally, as we get back to having events, the Non-Com pool to be used for 2021 includes, in no particular order:

Howard Rose  
Tom Whitesides  
Curtis Lewis  
John Tyler  
Steve Corey

I and the Board have complete faith in all of these men.

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





I believe that we are now underway to putting the restrictions on public gatherings behind us, and will be able to resume conducting events. Port Hudson has been rescheduled in order to take advantage of this and I'm personally happy about that, as I consider it one of the best medium size events in our area.

We can now look forward to resuming our schedule and seeing each other at events.

Our website has been 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.

The email mailing list server is having the final bugs worked out as I write this. The email addresses we had have been subscribed to the mailing list, and you should get confirmation messages. You can send email commands to the list server, or the initial message sent to you from the server will also have a link embedded in it to use your web browser to manage how you want information sent to you.

You can give the list commands via email by addressing the list at [ListServ@texasrifles.org](mailto:ListServ@texasrifles.org). The Subject of the message will be the command – Subscribe to join the list from the email address you used to send the message. Once subscribed, you can then send additional commands, such as digest to get one combined message per day rather than individual emails. If your email address changes, unsubscribe from the old email address and subscribe from your new email address.

The list will have all of the features the Yahoo group had (including an archive) and more such as a temporary pause and start again. Once your subscription is active, and I have all of the scripting issues resolved, messages that you send to the list that are not list commands, will then be distributed to all of the list members, and replies to the list will also be distributed to all list members.

Keeping History Alive  
Lt. Tommy Attaway



### **Muster for Pay**

One of the activities we did at the last Ft. McKavett event was to pay the troops because we were on post at the last day of August. Due to the numbers on hand, a modification of the process specified by Regulations was used. Here is a concise breakdown of what should have happened by regulation. Article XXXI is titled Musters. What is being intended here is that the company muster roll is updated when the troops are paid in order to settle the financial books of the men present for duty, and on the rolls of the company are a complete listing of the men assigned to the company.

**327. Troops will be mustered for pay on the last day of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The musters will be made by an Inspector-General, if present, otherwise by an officer specially designated by the Commander of the Army, Division, or Department; and in absence of either an Inspector-General or officer specially designated, the muster will be made by the commander of the post.**

It is interesting to note here that the muster is conducted by an officer that should be outside of the Regimental chain of command which would serve the purpose of conducting a completely independent audit. As would usually be the case with the Army scattered among small posts, if circumstances required it, the post commander would conduct the muster.

In the next paragraph, it is clearly intended that a more typical occurrence would be for this activity to take place at an installation having a substantial part of a regiment or attached troops.

**328. When one inspecting officer cannot muster all the troops himself on the day specified, the commanding officer will designate such other competent officers as may be necessary, to assist him.**

This paragraph gives us a clear intention that the entire Army would be paid on the same day. This is a formal ceremony, the troops being paraded in dress uniform, and an inspection of all issued items is conducted. It becomes clear that muster and pay activities are the main activity of the day, and probably take the entire duty day for the garrison.

**329. All stated musters of the troops shall be preceded by a minute and careful inspection in the prescribed mode; and if the command be of more than a company, by a review, before inspection.**

Now we have the entire garrison formed on the parade ground –

**330. The mustering officer having inspected the companies in succession, beginning on the right, returns to the first company to muster it. The company being at ordered arms, with open ranks, as when inspected, the Captain will, as the mustering officer approaches, command,  
*1. Attention. 2. Company! 3. Shoulder- ARMS! 4. Support-ARMS.***

**The mustering officer will then call over the names on the roll, and each man, as his name is called, will distinctly answer, Here! and bring his piece to a carry and to an order.**

This then properly accounts for the men present for duty, and having been mustered, can be paid.

**331. After each company is mustered, the Captain will order it to be marched to the company parade, and there dismissed to quarters to await the Inspector's visit.**

It will be the case that some men may be sick or confined. Those men will also be visited.

**332. After mustering the companies, the mustering officer, attended by the company commanders, will visit the guard and hospital, to verify the presence of the men reported there.**



Now that every soldier on post has been accounted for, the muster rolls can be completed, and preparation of the pay vouchers is completed.

**333. The muster and pay rolls will be made on the printed forms furnished from the Adjutant-General's office, and according to the directions given on them. On the muster-rolls companies are designated by the name of the Captain, whether present or absent. The pay-roll is left blank, to be filled by the Paymaster.**

An officer will be appointed to act as the paymaster, drawing funds from the Paymaster Department for this purpose. This officer is responsible for the funds, and if there be a shortage after the troops are paid, he will be personally liable for the error to be made up from his personal funds.

**334. One copy of each muster-roll will be transmitted by the mustering officer to the Adjutant-General's office in the War Department within three days after the muster.**

A soldier's pay would be subject to various deductions. From time to time, Congress would require part of a soldier's monthly pay to be withheld until the completion of the enlistment, as a means of discouraging desertion. The rate of laundress services would have been specified by the Council of Administration, and this amount given to the laundresses. Also, the Sutler may extend credit, up to one third of a month's pay. After everything netted out, many soldiers would be lucky to receive half the amount of their monthly pay....





FALL IN! ATTENTION COMPANY! QUIET IN THE RANKS!

### **Dixie's Censored Subject: Black slaveowners**

In an 1856 letter to his wife, Robert E. Lee called slavery "a moral and political evil." Yet he concluded that slaves were much better off here rather than in Africa, morally, socially and physically.

Although not mentioned in most history books, it is apparent that large numbers of free blacks owned slaves; in fact, in numbers disproportionate to their representation in society at large. In 1860 only a small minority of whites owned slaves. According to the U.S. census report for that last year before the Civil War, there were nearly 27 million whites in the country. Some eight million of them lived in slaveholding states.

The census also determined that there were fewer than 385,000 individuals who owned slaves. Even if all slaveholders had been white, that would amount to only 1.4% of whites in the country (or 4.8% of southern whites owning one or more slaves.)

In the rare instances when the ownership of slaves by free blacks is acknowledged in history books, it is portrayed that black slave masters were simply individuals who purchased a wife or child from a white slaveowner and had been unable to legally manumit them. Although this did happen at times, it is a misrepresentation of the majority of instances, one of which is debunked by records of the period on blacks who owned slaves. These include individuals such as Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry of Colleton District, South Carolina, who each owned 84 slaves in 1830. In fact, in 1830 a fourth of free black slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves, eight owning 30 or more.

According to federal census reports, on June 1, 1860, there were nearly 4.5 million blacks in the U.S., with fewer than four million of them living in southern slaveholding states. Of the blacks residing in the South, 261,988 were not slaves. Of this number, 10,689 lived in New Orleans. A black history professor from Duke University records that

in New Orleans over 3,000 free blacks owned slaves, or 28% of the free blacks in that city.

To return to the census figures quoted above, this 28% is impressive when compared to less than 1.4% of all American whites and less than 4.8% of southern whites. The statistics show that, when free, blacks disproportionately became slave owners.

The majority of slaveholders, white and black, owned only one to five slaves. More often than not, many black and white masters worked alongside their slaves. This was true for none other than U.S. Grant who was the owner of a slave for a short period of time and with whom he worked side by side. The few individuals who owned 50 or more slaves were in the top 1% and have been defined as slave magnates.

In 1860 there were at least six blacks in Louisiana who owned 65 or more slaves. The largest number, 152 slaves, were owned by the widow C. Richards and her son P.C. Richards, who owned a large sugar cane plantation. Another black slave magnate in Louisiana, with over a hundred slaves, was Antoine Dubuclet, a sugar planter whose estate was valued at (in 1860 dollars) \$264,000. That year, the mean wealth of southern white men was \$3,978.

In Charleston, South Carolina in 1860, 125 free blacks owned slaves, six of them owning 10 or more. Of the \$1.5 million in taxable property owned by blacks in Charleston, more than \$300,000 represented slave holdings. In North Carolina, 69 free blacks were slave owners.

In 1860 William Ellison was South Carolina's largest black owner of slaves. Between 1822 and the mid-1840s, Ellison gradually built a small empire, acquiring slaves in increasing numbers despite the fact that he himself had been a slave who was manumitted in about 1816. He became one of South Carolina's major cotton gin manufacturers. Ellison was so successful that many of his white competitors went out of business. Where money was involved, it was apparent that neither Ellison's race or former status were considerations. The general practice of the period was that plantation owners would buy seed and equipment on credit and settle their accounts when the annual cotton crop was sold. Ellison, like all free blacks, could resort to the courts for enforcement of the terms of the contract agreements. Several times Ellison sued white men for money owed him.

In 1840, Ellison owned 30 slaves, and by 1860 he owned 63. His sons, who lived in homes on the property, owned an additional nine slaves. That same year Ellison greatly underestimated his worth to tax assessors at \$65,000. Even using this falsely stated figure, the man who had been a slave 44 years earlier had achieved great financial success. His wealth outdistanced 90% of his white neighbors in Sumter District. In the entire state, only 5% owned as much real estate as Ellison. His wealth was 15 times greater than that of the state's average for whites. And Ellison owned more slaves than

99% of the South's slaveholders.

Despite the fact that Ellison was a successful businessman and cotton farmer, Ellison's major source of income was as a "slave breeder," and the laws of most southern states forbade the sale of children under twelve and inherited slaves. Nevertheless, Ellison secretly began slave breeding. While there was a financial return in raising and keeping young males, females were not productive workers in his factory or cotton fields. As a result, he kept a few young females as "breeders" and sold most of the other females and some of the male children for an average price of \$400. Apparently such "breeding" was looked on with disgust throughout the South and hence the reason for secrecy.

William Ellison died in December of 1861 and his family actively supported the Confederacy during the war. They converted nearly their entire plantation for the production of corn, fodder, bacon and cotton for the Confederate armies. Ellison's grandson even served in the Confederate army with the 1st South Carolina Artillery and was later wounded in action and died in 1863. Although his comrades knew he was black and that it was illegal for him to serve in the Confederate army, the family's prestige nullified that law in the minds of his fellow soldiers.

Following the war, the Ellison family's fortunes dwindled. But many former black slave magnates took advantage of circumstances and benefitted by virtue of their race. For example, Antoine Dubuclet, previously mentioned New Orleans plantation owner who held more than 100 slaves, became Louisiana state treasurer during Reconstruction, a post he held from 1868 to 1877.

Best regards,  
First Sergeant Frenchy



# From the Home Front



## “The War Between the Salts” By Trisha Akers

Salt... we use it in everyday cooking and curing, but not much is mentioned in the history books as to the role salt played in everyday life of the Civil War and 19<sup>th</sup> century in general. The properties of salt are not only important to cooking but it is equally suited for medical purposes. Although the expression; “...pouring salt into the wound” means to only further hurt a person or situation, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century salt mixed with water (saltwater) was a vital part of first aid. Saltwater was primarily used to cleansing fresh wounds in order to allow them to heal quickly. However it should be mentioned that as the expression suggests that although the process of applying saltwater to an open wound stings as it cleanses, the use of only salt has proven to be harmful if not fatal in many cases during this time frame. It is true that there can be too much of a good thing!

In early July of 1863 General Ulysses S. “Unconditional Surrender” Grant besieged and captured the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi and more or less split the Confederacy in half. At the same time General George Meade defeated General Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and thus boosted the morale of the Union to go on to victory. But why didn't the fall of Vicksburg have the same effect on morale as Gettysburg? The simple answer is that although Gettysburg was seen as a morale victory, the Confederate defeat at Vicksburg despite one of vital strategic importance was not a direct threat to Washington D.C. due to its geographic location. Vicksburg not only was the key to tightening the grip of Anaconda Plan over the Confederacy, but in doing so cut the Confederacy supply of salt to sustain the Confederate Army. When Florida failed to maintain salt production the Confederacy looked to Texas, specifically that of Lampasas County, Texas at a place known as Salt Creek which today is known as Swenson Salines in Lometa, Texas.

So how important is salt really? It is true that we relate to salt as to flavor our food today as well as cure and preserve meat(s). But salt has a much higher role then just a dietary preference! To armies of the 19th century, salt is used as a medical disinfectant, to

sustain cavalry horses as well as draft mules not to mention the herds of livestock necessary to sustain an armies food supply. Salt is so important that in 1862 General William T. Sherman stated,

*."Salt is eminently contraband, because of its use in curing meats, without which armies cannot be subsisted,"*

As the war began, soldiers were given a tablespoon of salt as part of their rations. The same amount was agreed upon to be issued to prisoners of war as well. However, as the war carried on and especially for prisoners of war this ration of salt was quickly and effectively cut out of the rations altogether as supplies became scarce due to either distance, supply trains or both! In fact many reports indicate that it was easier to requisition coffee, tobacco and the like then it was to get salt.

With the loss of the Mississippi River in mid-1863 all but halted for the Confederacy while the Union was still able to distill, trade and barter for salt in order to accommodate the Union army. With this salt shortage, the Confederacy began to quickly lose men due to battlefield related wounds as well as unable to sustain it's livestock which ultimately led to the quick demise of the army resulting in Lee's surrender and the loss of the Southern cause.

## How to Make Salt Pork

### Ingredients:

- 10 Ounces of non-iodized salt (such as kosher salt)
- 1/3 Cup Sugar (granulated)
- 2 ½ Lbs Pork Belly (cut into ½ inch strips)
- 1 medium sized onion

### Directions

- 1) Mix salt & sugar together
- 2) Rub some of the salt & sugar into the pork belly (both sides)
- 3) Sprinkle some of the salt/sugar mix in the bottom of a deep dish (ceramic or glass preferred for modern day)
- 4) Layer strips of pork belly into dish
- 5) Sprinkle some more salt/sugar mix over pork belly layer
  - a. Repeat this process until either dish is full or out of pork!
- 6) Cover and refrigerate for 2 days.
  - a. The pork will cure and can be stored for up to a year but keep in mind diminishes flavor over long period of time.

Trisha Akers,  
Civilian Coordinator



Submitted by Joseph Akers

### **“Woman in the Ranks!”**

There’s a rumor floating around that a woman has joined the ranks! According to a letter written by Ida Tarbell to a General F. Ainsworth of the U.S. War Department in October, 1909, the question was directly asked if there was any record in the War Department of a woman serving either in direct combative roles or in service of a combat unit during the War Between the States. Upon receiving this letter General Ainsworth spent little time in researching the acquisition and returned a response to Ms. Tarbell stating;

*“I have the honor to inform you that no official record has been found in the War Department showing specifically that any woman was enlisted in the military service of the United States as a member of any organization of the Regular or Volunteer Army at anytime during the period of the War Between the States. It is possible, however that there may have been a few instances of women having served as soldiers for a short time without their sex having been detected, but no record of such cases is known to exist in the official files.”<sup>1</sup>*

Despite the “fishing” expedition of Tarbell to get an official answer from the War Department regarding women serving in the military, we now know of their service through diaries, military correspondence, personal letters and official dispatches.

Although the majority of women served to defend their hearth & home there were many women throughout the Confederacy who formed “Drill Groups” which trained women of all ages to defend and ward off any attack from Union soldiers approaching their communities. Unfortunately for the Southern cause, this notion of self-defense grew

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<sup>1</sup> Documents Numbered 158003, Records and Pensions Office file 1849 34 RG94 (NARA)

less and less as the war turned against the South.<sup>2</sup> Of those women who chose to take up arms, especially in the Confederate states, the majority found themselves serving as nurses, scouts, couriers and spies. The two most notorious spies for the South were none other than Rosie Greenbow of Washington D.C. and Belle Boyd. Boyd, a seductive tease among the presence of Union officer company who is noted for shooting and killing a Union officer at the age of 17. All in all these women were seen by many of today's historians as the "Confederate Desparadoes".<sup>3</sup>

Still there were those whose personality and fortitude pressed them to take more of a man's role during the Civil War by binding their body as well as cutting their hair in order to disguise themselves and join the infantry and cavalry ranks as active combatants. These women left their domestic duties of the home and schoolhouse alike to heed the call to arms! Women such as Sarah Edmonds Seelye aka Pvt. Franklin Flint Thompson of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Michigan Infantry enlisted to take part in the adventure of the fight but more importantly to prove her patriotism and all but guarantee a financial income in the time being. Documents indicate that "Pvt. Franklin F. Thompson" is the only woman to have received a pension for her service as a Union soldier during the Civil War.<sup>4</sup> It should be equally noted that it wasn't just women of the Northern states that took up arms; as Southern women also assumed the soldier's calling of the battlefield such as;

- Loreta Janeta Velazquez aka "Lt. Harry Buford" CSA
- Sarah R. Wakeman aka Pvt. Lyons Wakeman of the 153 New York Volunteers
- Jennie Hodgers aka Pvt. Albert Cashiers of the 95<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry
- Frances Clayton aka Pvt. Frances Clalin of the 4<sup>th</sup> Missouri Artillery



*Frances Clayton aka Frances Clalin 4<sup>th</sup> Missouri Artillery*

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<sup>2</sup> Gertrude Biddle and Sarah Dickenson, *Notable Women of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1942 pp. 185-86)

<sup>3</sup> Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (August 9, 1862) and Lafayette Baker, *History of the United States Secret Service* (Philadelphia, 1867) pp. 170-73 and John Williamson's *Mosby's Rangers* (New York, 1896) p. 46

<sup>4</sup> American Battlefield Trust, <https://battlefields.org/learn/articles/Female-soldiers-civil-war>, March 18th, 2021



(Library of Congress)

*"I could only thank God that I was free and could go forward and work, and I was not obliged to stay at home and weep."* –Sarah Edmonds Seelye

Despite the confines of gender roles, women throughout history have helped in carrying the burden(s) of war regardless of their age, ethnicity and other demographics. All in all however, women stood little chance of being discovered unless by becoming a wounded or killed statistic. Their lack of being discovered is attributed to ill-fitted uniforms, social norms of the Victorian era (lack of bathing regularly, sleeping clothed etc) as well as the lack of ability to grow a beard was usually dubbed as being young. In rare cases such as that of Sarah Wakeman of New York or as Chalmette National Cemetery recognizes her as, Pvt. Lyons Wakeman up until letters were discovered from her in 1976 proving her service to the Union during the Civil War. In Wakeman's case she served throughout the war until 1864 when she took ill after the Battle of Pleasant Hill and soon died of dysentery. Wakeman's and a selection of others' true identity were not discovered at all even after their death on the battlefield or in some military hospital.<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> Find-A-Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11079398/sarah-rosetta-wakeman> , March 28th, 2021



Sarah Rosetta Wakeman aka Pvt. Lyons Wakeman  
Company H 153<sup>rd</sup> New York Volunteers

(courtesy of Chalmette National Cemetery, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana)

With all things being equal then, it is clear to see that the Civil War was not just a war fought by men but by women alike! Lost to history is the exact numbers of women who served on American battlefields during the Civil War, but it cannot be ignored that through the carnage of the bloodiest war in American history, women were there on the front lines side by side with men.

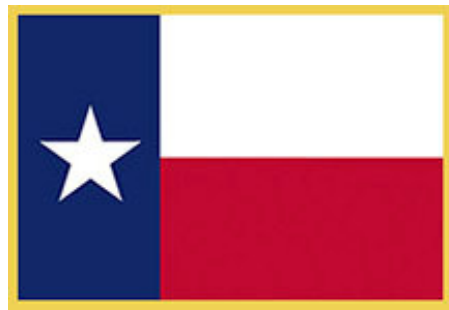
Pvt. Joseph Akers



## EDITOR'S NOTES

In an attempt to promote an alcohol free, healthy lifestyle, three pillars of the Texas Rifles have established a Milk & Cookies club for all Texas Rifle members. These refreshments will be the norm for all future reenactments and other Texas Rifle gatherings! I have this on good authority. -The Crow





**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 30, 2021 – The Editor**