

Brown Quarterly

A Newsletter for Classroom Teachers

Volume 12, Issue 2, Winter 2011

The Historic

**54TH
MASSACHUSETTS
COLORED INFANTRY**



The 54th Massachusetts regiment, under the leadership of Colonel Shaw in the attack on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina, in 1863. Mural is at the Recorder of Deeds building, built in 1943, 515 D St., NW, Washington, D.C. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Immortalized in the 1989 film *Glory*, the celebrated 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment was sworn into federal service May 13, 1863. Under the command of Colonel Robert Shaw of Massachusetts (the son of a white abolitionist), the “54th” bravely volunteered to lead the assault on strongly fortified Confederate troops at Fort Wagner, South Carolina on July 18, 1863.

The onset of the Civil War set off a rush by free African American men to enlist in the U.S. military, but a 1792 law barred “persons of color from serving in the militia.” Also, strong opposition in the North as well as a widespread prejudice limited their involvement in the war to driving supply wagons, burying the battle dead, and building railroads.

Public opinion slowly began changing when after a series of Northern military defeats, fewer white men were willing to join the army. Because of this lagging morale, Congress passed a Confiscation Act July 17, 1862. This legislation declared all enslaved African American men to be free as soon as they came into Union lines. Even further a Militia Act empowered the president to ‘employ as many persons of African descent’ in “any military or naval service for which they may be found competent.” Motivated by this change, Congress also repealed the 1792 law.

Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letter, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth that can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship.”

-- Frederick Douglass

IN THIS ISSUE

The Historic 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry.....	1, 3
A Personal Perspective: E.D. Townsend	2
Fort Scott National Historic Site Interprets the Valor of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment	4
Civil War Sesquicentennial 2011-2015	4
The Changing Roles of Women During the Civil War.....	5
Pull-out Section: National Parks Relating to the History of the Civil War.....	8

RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

Teacher Talk and Free Stuff	9
Book Nook.....	10-11
Upcoming Events.....	12



**BROWN
FOUNDATION**

The Brown Foundation is pleased to publish this newsletter in partnership with Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site. Through this newsletter we provide classroom teachers with often overlooked aspects of U.S. history, and we share information about educational resources available from national parks and museums.

The Brown Foundation is an important park partner and was instrumental in establishing Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site.

BROWN FOUNDATION
www.brownvboard.org
info@brownfoundationks.org
(785) 235-3939

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Cheryl Brown Henderson

PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
Linda Brown Thompson

CHIEF OF OPERATIONS
Don Cameron

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND
PROGRAM ASSISTANT**
Leslie O'Neil

EDITOR/DESIGNER
Mary Napier
Napier Communications, Inc.



**BROWN
V.
BOARD OF EDUCATION**
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

**BROWN V. BOARD
HISTORIC SITE**
www.nps.gov/bvrb

A Personal Perspective

WAR DEPARTMENT. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 252. WASHINGTON: JULY 31, 1863

This Presidential order asserts that for every Union soldier who is killed, or for any soldier who is enslaved by the enemy, a rebel soldier will also be killed or put to hard labor. The order was issued in response to Confederate threats to treat captured black Union soldiers as contraband and return them to slavery or execute them.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 252.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1863.

The following order of the President, is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person, on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

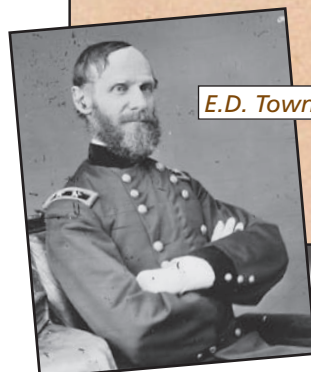
The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.



E. D. Townsend

33rd USCT
80

Courtesy of Library of Congress

54TH MASSACHUSETTS COLORED INFANTRY

- continued from page 1

On August 25, 1862, the War Department authorized Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, military governor of the Union-controlled South Carolina Sea Islands, to raise five regiments of black troops for Federal service, with white men as officers. Eager to defend their rights, African American men volunteered in numbers necessary to compose the number of “colored” regiments authorized by the military.

President Abraham Lincoln was cautious about raising a large African American army on political grounds. He believed that “To arm the Negroes would turn 50,000 bayonets from the loyal Border States against us that were for us.” Frederick Douglass along with other African American leaders argued the necessity of enlisting African American troops. It was apparent to them that if African American men proved their patriotism and courage on the battlefield, the nation would be morally obligated to grant them first-class citizenship. He insisted that “once let the black man gets upon his person the brass letters ‘U.S.’, a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on

earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States.” Having freed, by executive order,

those African Americans enslaved in the South, Lincoln could no longer deny the African American man the opportunity to fight.

On February 13, 1863, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts introduced a bill proposing the “enlistment of 300,000 colored troops.” Although the bill was defeated, abolitionist governor John A. Andrew of Massachusetts requested and received authorization from Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton to organize a colored regiment of volunteers to serve for three years.

And so on July 18, 1863, Union Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, a white officer and son of Boston abolitionists, readied 600 African American men of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment for an assault on Fort Wagner, a Confederate stronghold guarding the harbor’s entrance to Charleston, South Carolina. In the attack nearly half the regiment was killed, wounded or captured. Colonel Shaw was among those who died. Sergeant William Carney of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was wounded three times in saving the American flag from Confederate capture. For his bravery, he became the first African American to earn the Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest military award. Survivors of the 54th participated in the eventual capture of Fort Wagner several weeks later. The 54th continued to serve throughout the remainder of the war. By the end of the war, almost 179,000 African Americans served in the Union Army and navy. ■



CIVIL WAR TO CIVIL RIGHTS AND BEYOND
THIS MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO SERVED IN
AFRICAN AMERICAN UNITS OF THE UNION ARMY IN THE CIVIL WAR
THEIR NAMES INSCRIBED ON THESE WALLS COMMEMORATE
THOSE FIGHTERS OF FREEDOM



Colonel Robert Shaw

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

On October 14, 1992, the African American Civil War Memorial was created. It is the only national memorial to honor the contributions of the 166 regiments comprising the US Colored Troops (USCT) and sailors during the Civil War. At the memorial, there is a sculpture titled, “Spirit of Freedom,” which depicts three infantrymen and a sailor defending freedom. The back of the statue shows a somber scene of a soldier leaving home, bidding goodbye to family and beloved kin. Photo courtesy of the African American Civil War Memorial and Museum.

Fort Scott National Historic Site Interprets the Valor of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment

First Kansas (Colored) Volunteer Infantry Regiment

During the Civil War, Kansas was the first state to officially recruit and train military units comprised of black soldiers. Between July 1862 and October 1863, the 1st and 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiments were recruited in eastern Kansas and mustered into the Union Army at Fort Scott. They compiled a proud campaign record in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.



Painting by Andy Thomas of the Battle at Mine Creek. The Battle of Mine Creek, also known as the Battle of the Osage, occurred in Kansas as part of Price's Raid during the Civil War. Courtesy of Fort Scott National Historic Site.

Recruitment

Kansas Senator (General) James H. Lane pioneered the recruitment of black soldiers in the Midwest. Most of the soldiers of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment were from Fort Scott, Leavenworth, Mound City, Wyandotte, and Lawrence, Kansas.

The Fort Scott Bulletin reported:

July 26, 1862

"An effort is being made in Leavenworth to raise a regiment of negroes. There are contrabands enough in Fort Scott to fill up two companies..."

August 16, 1862

"Colored Regiments--Gen. Lane is still going on with the work of organizing two Colored Regiments, notwithstanding the refusal of the President to accept black soldiers. Last Tuesday about fifty recruits were raised here..."

Organization

The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment was mustered into the United States Army on January 13, 1863, at Fort Scott, Kansas. It was the fifth black regiment to enter the Union Army. Colonel James M. Williams, who had helped recruit the regiment, became the commanding officer. Throughout the Civil War, white officers normally commanded black regiments. However, a few black soldiers eventually earned the rank of officer and many others were promoted to non-commissioned officers (corporals and sergeants.) On December 13, 1864, during a general reorganization of the black regiments the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry became the 79th United States Colored Troops (USCT) and the 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry was designated the 83rd United States Colored Troops. ■

CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL 2011-2015

Plans are underway by the National Park Service for a multiyear commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of America's Civil War. During this period the Park Service will engage in resource protection, interpretative and educational programs and activities for the following purpose:

To facilitate a deeper and broader public understanding and awareness of the significance of the events that precipitated the war, the war and its military actions, and Reconstruction, and the relevance to contemporary issues that are the legacy of the war, including the modern Civil Rights movement and human rights issues, in order to provide opportunities to make personal connections and allow for differing perspectives.

Legacy sites such as Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site and Little Rock Central High School will be highlighted because they demonstrate that the effects of the struggle continued for more than 100 years and remain relevant today. ■



Cannon mounted in the camp of Duryea's and Bainbridge's Batteries, 15th Arkansas Confederate Infantry, Port Hudson, Louisiana. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

The Changing Roles of Women

During the American Civil War

The lives of American women were changed in profound ways by the American Civil War. Whether out of necessity or motivated by patriotism, a significant number of women left the domestic sphere. On farms, in factories, in hospitals and on the battlefield, the knowledge, strength, and expertise of women fed and supported their families and saved lives. Their service has not been forgotten. The century that followed the war continued the transformation of women's roles as women began to seek control over their lives. The contributions of women during the Civil War and the wartime transformation of gender roles are being felt to this day.

Despite the changes wrought by the industrial revolution, the United States in the 1860s was still an agrarian society. With many men off fighting in the war, fields needed tending and animals needed care. Women in both the North and South who were left at home not only undertook demanding field work, but they also assumed decision making roles as well. They did what was necessary to feed their families, to support their men gone to war, and to maintain the war effort. Women in large numbers went to work in munitions factories, plowed the family fields, nursed the wounded and dying in military hospitals and field tents and, secretly, served on the front lines.

The popular opinion at the start of the Civil War was that the harsh realities of battle were too brutal for a woman's weak constitution. Women were at the forefront, however, of demanding that professional standards be incorporated into the treatment of the wounded. The United States Sanitary

Commission, formed in 1861 by both men and women, was responsible for marshalling the vast labor of women working to supply the Union army. The USSC provided the structure necessary to focus the outpouring of money and supplies that were flowing into the war effort. The USSC also organized women as volunteer nurses and the brutality of modern warfare forced both armies to accept women in this role. While numbers

of participants vary, historians agree that women played a major role in the care of soldiers during the Civil War, and it was these women's experiences during this time that helped usher in the modern era of nursing as a career.

One area where wartime shortages necessitated the shifting of long-held beliefs was in the factory. With an ever-growing scarcity of men to do the work, many women, especially younger ones from the lower and immigrant classes, filled the labor needs of factories that made shoes, textiles, ammunition, and other necessities of the war effort. Munitions work at this time was extremely dangerous, made more so by the garments women wore. Flowing skirts and multiple layers of

clothing provided ample kindling for the errant spark. Explosions rocked munitions factories in both the north and the south. In 1862, one disaster at a Pennsylvania plant killed 78 workers, most of whom were women.

Remarkably, it is estimated that more than 600 women on both sides actively served in the war as soldiers. Since women were prohibited from serving in both the Union and Confederate armies, they could not serve openly. Women concealed their sex by cutting their hair, binding their breasts, wearing men's clothes, and changing their names. Enlistment protocol at the time was surprisingly lax, and the superficial changes in appearance allowed these women to become soldiers. Historical archives and hospital records prove that they did, in fact, serve. More than 80 women had their gender discovered when they were either wounded or killed during the war. Their contributions were real and considerable. ■



Nurses and officers of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, Fredericksburg, VA. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Disguised female soldier



Susie King Taylor

One Woman's Civil War Story

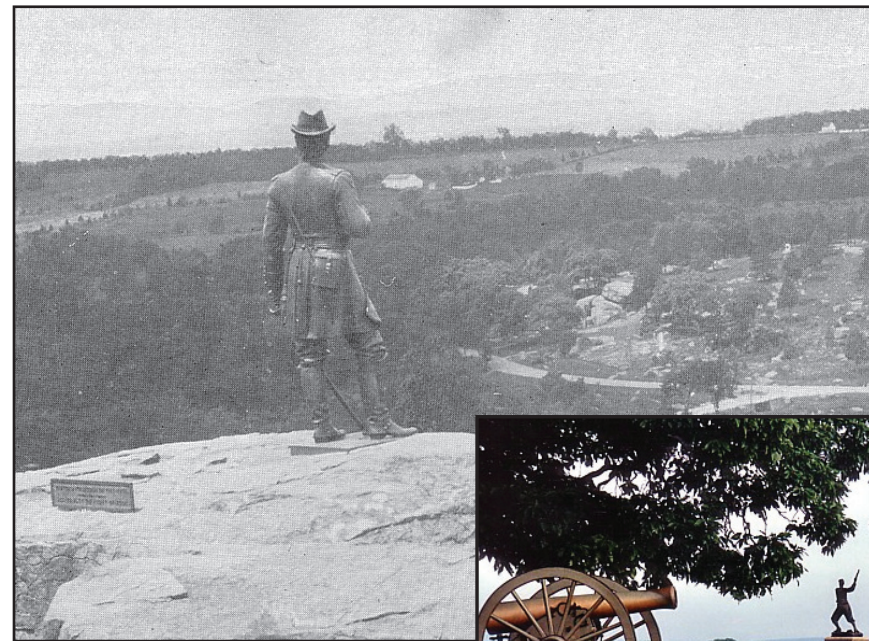
Susie Baker was born enslaved in 1848 in Georgia, where she learned to read and write from her grandmother. In 1862, she gained her freedom as contraband of war and was appointed a laundress to the 33rd U.S. Colored Troops. Later that year, Susie married Sergeant Edward King, a soldier assigned to the 33rd. Although only 14 years old at the time and along with her laundry responsibilities, she taught many of the soldiers in her husband's regiment to read and write. In January 1863, she began to nurse the wounded men. She also learned to clean, load, and fire a musket. Susie King continued to nurse the wounded soldiers until she and her husband were mustered out of the regiment in 1866. She published her autobiography, *Reminiscences of my life in camp with the 33d United States Colored Troops late 1st S.C. Volunteers*, in 1902. ■

National Parks Relating to the History of the Civil War

There are more than 70 parks in the National Park System, which have resources that are related to the history of the Civil War. They provide opportunities to tour the real places where this struggle occurred nearly 150 years ago. Over the course of the next several years, these parks will participate in commemorating the 150th anniversary of this major national event, helping to provide a broader historical context for our understanding of the war.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, KY
African American Civil War Memorial, DC
Andersonville National Historic Site, GA
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, TN
Antietam National Battlefield, MD
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, VA
Arkansas Post National Memorial, AR
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, VA
Battleground National Cemetery (Rock Creek Park), DC
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, KY, TN
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC, VA
Booker T. Washington National Monument, VA
Boston African American National Historic Site, MA
Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, MA
Brown v Board of Education National Historic Site, KS
Brice's Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, MS
Buffalo National River, AR
Cane River Creole National Historical Park, LA
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, FL
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, VA
Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, SC
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, GA
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, DC, MD, WV
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, GA, TN
Civil War Defenses of Washington, DC
Clara Barton National Historic Site, MD
Colonial National Historical Park, VA
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, KY
Dry Tortugas National Park, FL
Ford's Theater National Historic Site, DC
Fort Davis National Historic Site, TX
Fort Donelson National Battlefield, TN
Fort Larned National Historic Site, KS
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, MD
Fort Pulaski National Monument, GA
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, NC
Fort Scott National Historic Site, KS
Fort Smith National Historic Site, AR, OK
Fort Sumter National Monument, SC
Fort Union National Monument, NM
Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, DC
Frederick Law Olmstead National Historic Site, MA
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, VA
George Washington Carver National Monument, MO
General Grant National Memorial, NY
Gettysburg National Military Park, PA
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, CA
Alcatraz Island, CA
Fort Point National Historic Site, CA
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
Governor's Island National Monument, NY
Gulf Islands National Seashore, FL, MS

Hampton National Historic Site, MD
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV
Homestead National Monument of America, NE
Independence National Historical Park, PA
James A. Garfield National Historic Site, OH
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, MO
Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, LA
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, GA
Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, AR
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, IN
Lincoln Home National Historic Site, IL
Lincoln Memorial, DC
Maggie L Walker National Historic Site, VA
Mammoth Cave National Park, KY
Manassas National Battlefield Park, VA
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, VT
Martin Luther King Jr National Historic Site, GA
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, NY
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, DC
Monocacy National Battlefield, MD
Natchez National Historical Park, MS
Natchez Trace Parkway, AL, MS, TN
Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail, MS, TN
Tupelo National Battlefield, MS
National Capital Parks East, DC
Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site, DC
Fort Dupont Park, DC
Fort Foote, MD
Fort Washington Park, MD
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, DC
New Bedford National Historical Park, MA
Ocmulgee National Monument, GA
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, TX
Pea Ridge National Military Park, AR
Pecos National Historical Park, NM
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, DC
Petersburg National Battlefield, VA
Richmond National Battlefield, VA
Rock Creek Park, DC
San Juan Island National Historical Park, WA
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, CO
Santa Fe National Historic Trail, CO, KS, MO, NM, OK
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, AL
Shiloh National Military Park, TN, MS
Springfield Armory National Historic Site, MA
Stones River National Battlefield, TN
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, FL
Tupelo National Battlefield, MS
Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, AL
Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, AL
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, MO
Vicksburg National Military Park, MS
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, MO
Women's Rights National Historical Park, NY



These are historic and current photos from various National Parks relating to the history of the Civil War. Photos courtesy of the National Park Service.

LASTING LEGACIES *of the Civil War*

A Symposium



Photo courtesy of Library of Congress

Events across the country from 2011 to 2015 will commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. The Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site kicked-off its Civil War Sesquicentennial observances with a symposium on March 27, 2011. Four scholars presented insights into the bitter conflict that produced “a new birth of freedom” in the country when the chains of bondage were released from four million enslaved men, women, and children.

Dr. David Blight, Dr. Dwight Pitcaithley, Jim Denny, and Arnold Schofield each spoke about a different aspect of the war. The scholars and their topics included:



Has Civil War Memory Divided or United Americans Over 150 Years?

The causes, impacts, and legacies of the Civil War have long been debated. Dr. David Blight examined these topics during his presentation.

Dr. Blight, a professor of history at Yale University, is the author and editor of several books including *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory* (2001), *Beyond the Battlefield: Race, Memory, and the American Civil War* (2002), and *Frederick Douglass's Civil War: Keeping Faith in Jubilee* (1989).

Disunion Denied: Missouri's Secession Convention and the Great Slavery Question

As a former Chief Historian of the National Park Service, Dr. Dwight Pitcaithley provided a valuable perspective on the ways the Civil War is interpreted at historic sites. He is also an expert on the secession conventions in the South and has written a book on the topic that will soon be published.



Bleeding Missouri

The Civil War era in Missouri and Kansas featured some of the most violent and tragic episodes of the war. Raids back and forth across the border destroyed communities, torched farms, and uprooted thousands of people. Bitterness lingered for decades after the war. Jim Denny provided a historical perspective from the Missourians' point of view.

Origins, Animosities, and Legacies of the Kansas/Missouri Border Wars: 1856 - 1865 and Beyond

An authority on the Civil War in Missouri and Kansas, Arnold Schofield served for many years as the park historian at Fort Scott National Historic Site. After retiring from the National Park Service he began working for the Kansas State Historical Society.



Collectively, the four speakers presented a national picture of the war as a turning point in history, examined the war's many relevant legacies, and shed light on the regional war that raged along the Missouri and Kansas border in the 1850s and 1860s.

Audience members listened to the presentations, asked questions, interacted with Civil War scholars and enthusiasts, as well as purchased books and had them signed by the authors. ■

Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the start of the Civil War



Teaching About the Civil War

There are great resources available for teachers to use when teaching about historical places or events like the Civil War or Civil Rights Movement. Below are a few examples.

Curriculum Materials – Antietam National Battlefield

The National Park Service is pleased to provide you with teacher packets for your students. These packets will provide you with information about the Battle of Antietam and provide you with lessons and activities that supplement your study of the battle. Please feel free to utilize any of the material found in the packets to reinforce the materials you present to your students in the classroom. You can find these materials at: <http://www.nps.gov/anti/forteachers/curriculummaterials.htm>.

- Teacher Packet for Kindergarten-4th Grade
- Teacher Packet for 5th-8th Grade
- Teacher Packet for 9th-12th Grade
- “Letters and Diaries of Soldiers and Civilians” packet a collection of primary sources for use in the classroom.
- “Antietam: People and Places” self-guided driving tour guide
- “Contradictions and Divided Loyalties: Slavery on the Antietam Battleground.” self-guided driving tour guide
- Mumma/Roulette Farm Education Trail Guide
- Mumma Cemetery Exploration Worksheet
- 10 page “Interview a Monument” Worksheet and background materials
- Sounds of Antietam worksheets
- Antietam National Cemetery teacher packet
- Antietam National Cemetery student packet

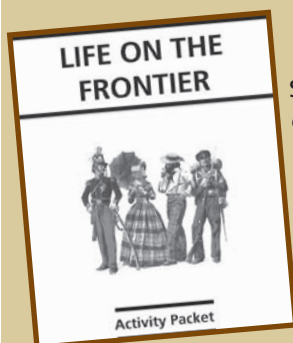
Teacher’s Guide – A Mighty Long Way: My Journey to Justice at Little Rock Central High School By Carlotta Walls LaNier with Lisa Frazier Page

Carlotta Walls LaNier’s book, *A Mighty Long Way*, begins with a simple and powerful premise: that education is priceless; and ends with an equally powerful conclusion: that every individual has the power to make a difference. When Carlotta Walls LaNier’s teacher passed around a sign-up sheet for those who wished to attend the previously all-white Little Rock Central High School, which had achieved a reputation as one of the best high schools in the nation, LaNier signed her name without hesitation. She simply desired the best education possible. She never imagined the violent outburst of hatred and intolerance which would come from members of the American South angered by the Supreme Court ruling that deemed segregation unconstitutional. In giving voice to the story of her decision to be one of the first students to participate in the desegregation of American schools, LaNier demonstrates the power and potential of a single individual.

Random House Publishing offers a free teacher’s guide to this book at <http://www.randomhouse.com>.

The teacher’s guide includes: information about the book, teaching ideas, discussion questions, suggested activities, and topics for further discussion. This is a great way to get your students engrossed in an historical event through reading a memoir from someone involved. ■

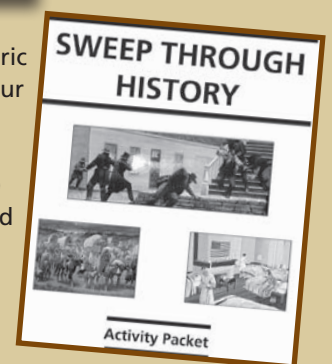
Free Stuff



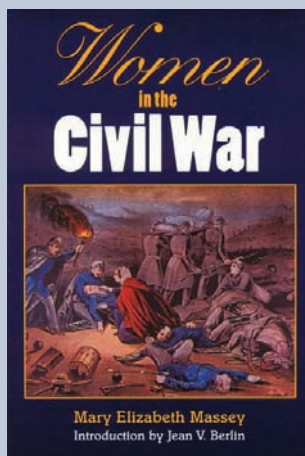
Activity packets are available from the Fort Scott National Historic Site for elementary school teachers. These packets can be used in your classroom. Packets available include:

- Life on the Frontier contains activities about the fort community. (K-4)
- Sweep through History (5-6) contains activities related to westward expansion and the Civil War as they pertain to Fort Scott.

You can find these at: <http://www.nps.gov/fosc> ■



Book Nook

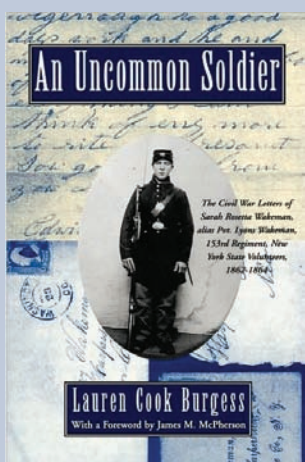


Women in the Civil War

Mary Elizabeth Massey, Introduction by Jean V. Berlin

Paperback, 401 pages, University of Nebraska Press, April 1, 1994

The Civil War wrought cataclysmic changes in the lives of American Women on both sides of the conflict. *Women in the Civil War* demonstrates their enterprise, fortitude, and fierceness. In this revealing social history, Massey focuses on many famous women, including nurses Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, and Mother Bickerdyke; spies Pauline Cushman and Belle Boyd; writers Louisa May Alcott, Julia Ward Howe, and Mary Chestnut; pamphleteer and military strategist Anna Ella Carroll; black abolitionists Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth; feminists Susan B. Anthony and Jane Grey Swisshelm; and political wives Varina Davis and Mary Todd Lincoln. The anonymous women who maintained farms and plantations are described, as are camp followers, businesswomen, entertainers, activists, and socialites in Charleston and Washington.



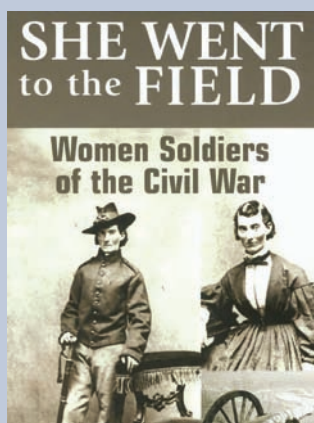
An Uncommon Soldier: The Civil War Letters of Sarah Rosetta Wakeman, alias Pvt. Lyons Wakeman, 153rd Regiment, New York State Volunteers, 1862-1864

Sarah Rosetta Wakeman

Paperback, 128 pages, Oxford University Press, February 1996

"I don't know how long before i shall have to go into the field of battle. For my part i don't care. I don't feel afraid to go. I don't believe there are any Rebel's bullet made for me yet."--Pvt. Lyons Wakeman.

Similar sentiments were expressed by tens of thousands of Civil War soldiers in their diaries and in their letters to loved ones at home. What transforms the letters of Pvt. Lyons Wakeman from merely interesting reading into a unique and fascinating addition to Civil War literature is who wrote them--for Private Wakeman was not what "he" seemed to be. The five-foot tall soldier's true identity was that of a simple young farm girl from central New York state named Sarah Rosetta Wakeman. Her letters, the only such correspondence known to exist, provide a rare glimpse of what life was like for a woman fighting as a common soldier in the Civil War under the guise of a man.



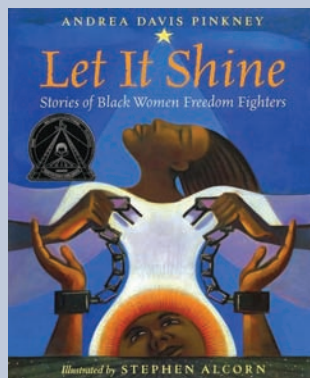
She Went to the Field: Women Soldiers of the Civil War

Bonnie Tsui

Paperback, 160 pages, Falcon Press Publishing, January 2007

Women Soldiers of the Civil War profiles several substantiated cases of female soldiers during the American Civil War, including Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (a.k.a. Private Lyons Wakeman, Union); Sarah Emma Edmonds (a.k.a. Private Frank Thompson, Union); Loreta Janeta Velazquez (a.k.a. Lieutenant Harry T. Buford, Confederate); and Jennie Hodgers (a.k.a. Private Albert D. J. Cashier, Union). Also featured are those women who may not have posed as male soldiers but who nonetheless pushed gender boundaries to act boldly in related military capacities, as spies, nurses, and vivandieres ("daughters of the regiment") who bore the flag in battle, rallied troops, and cared for the wounded.

Book Nook



Let It Shine: Stories of Black Women Freedom Fighters

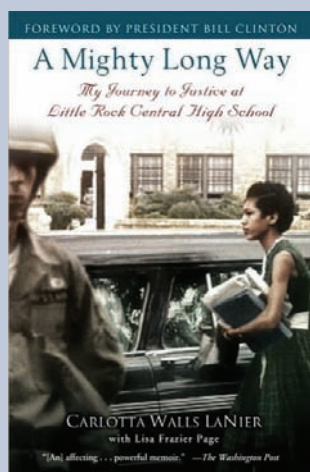
Andrea Davis Pinkney

Hardcover, 120 pages, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, September 2000

Ten freedom fighters let their lights shine on the darkness of discrimination.

Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus and sparked a boycott that changed America. Harriet Tubman helped more than three hundred people escape slavery on the Underground Railroad. Shirley Chisholm became the first black woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

The lives these women led are part of an incredible story about courage in the face of oppression; about the challenges and triumphs of the battle for civil rights; and about speaking out for what you believe in—even when it feels like no one is listening. Andrea Davis Pinkney's moving text and Stephen Alcorn's glorious portraits celebrate the lives of ten bold women who lit the path to freedom for generations.



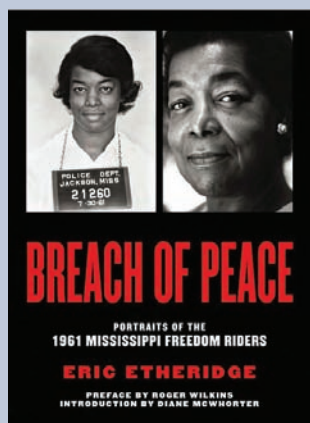
A Mighty Long Way: My Journey to Justice at Little Rock Central High School

Carlotta Walls Lanier with Lisa Frazier Page, Foreword by Bill Clinton

Paperback, 336 pages, One World/Ballantine, Reprint edition (July 27, 2010)

When fourteen-year-old Carlotta Walls walked up the stairs of Little Rock Central High School on September 25, 1957, she and eight other black students only wanted to make it to class. But the journey of the "Little Rock Nine," as they came to be known, would lead the nation on an even longer and much more turbulent path, one that would challenge prevailing attitudes, break down barriers, and forever change the landscape of America.

For Carlotta and the eight other children, simply getting through the door of this admired academic institution involved angry mobs, racist elected officials, and intervention by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was forced to send in the 101st Airborne to escort the Nine into the building. But entry was simply the first of many trials. Breaking her silence at last and sharing her story for the first time, Carlotta Walls has written an engrossing memoir that is a testament not only to the power of a single person to make a difference but also to the sacrifices made by families and communities that found themselves a part of history.



Breach of Peace: Portraits of the 1961 Mississippi Freedom Riders

Eric Etheridge

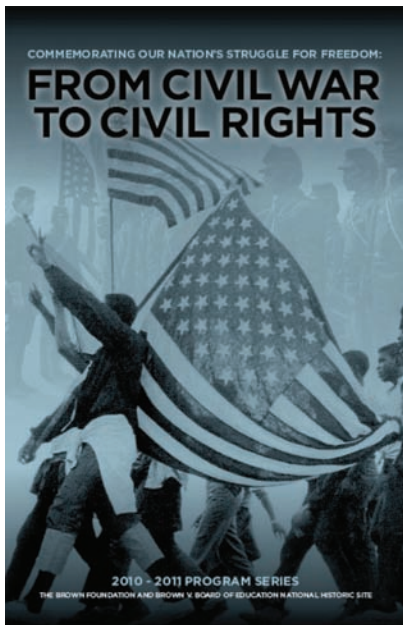
Hardcover, 224 pages, Atlas & Co., May 2008

A beautifully-produced book that celebrates the Freedom Riders, featuring rarely seen mug shots alongside stunning contemporary portraits. In the spring and summer of 1961, several hundred Americans—blacks and whites, men and women—converged on Jackson, Mississippi, to challenge state segregation laws. The Freedom Riders, as they came to be known, were determined to open up the South to civil rights: it was illegal for bus and train stations to discriminate, but most did and were not interested in change. Over 300 people were arrested and convicted of the charge "breach of the peace."

Collected here in a richly illustrated, large-format book featuring over 70 contemporary photographs, alongside the original mug shots, and exclusive interviews with former Freedom Riders, is that testament: a moving archive of a chapter in U.S. history that hasn't yet closed.

Upcoming Events

For more information about upcoming and past programs, visit the Brown Foundation web site at www.brownvboard.org, e-mail info@brownfoundationks.org, or call (785) 235-3939.



Programs sponsored by:



April 1-29, 2011

The Battle of Black Jack
Traveling Exhibit

April 17, 2011

The Battle of Black Jack: Prelude to Civil War
A Portrayal of John Brown

May 3-30, 2011

The Lawyers of Brown v. Board of Education
Exhibit

May 17, 2011

57th Anniversary Brown v. Board of Education
Annual Commemorative Event

June 26, 2011

Freedom Riders
Lecture by Eric Etheridge and Freedom Riders Robert and Helen Singleton
Photography Exhibit

July 17, 2011

The Tulsa Lynching of 1921: A Hidden Story
Film and Discussion

**August 1, 2011 -
September 29, 2011**

Commemorating our Nation's Struggle for Freedom
Exhibit featuring Topeka Area Artists

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
TOPEKA, KS
PERMIT NO. 268

Return Service Requested

1515 SE Monroe • Topeka, KS 66612

