



ENGLISH

Secret Soldiers

HAITIAN CREOLE

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TheatreEspresso 

Secret Soldiers

What Happened?



During the Civil War, the U.S. military recorded over 250 cases of women who fought in the Union Army disguised as men. Because of the secretive nature of women's participation in battle, the actual number was likely much higher. At least three African American women are known to have fought in "colored" regiments. Several cases of Confederate women who fought in disguise are also documented. Like the men, the women who fought risked their lives. Many women were injured, became gravely ill, and even died as a result of their service. Women had various reasons for wanting to fight in the Civil War. Once enlisted, they needed to hide their true identities from fellow soldiers. If discovered, newspaper reports treated women differently depending on the reason they gave for enlisting.

Fanm Sòlda

Pandan lagè sivil ki te ravaje peyi Etazini, nan lame inion-an yo te anrejistre plis pase 250 ka kote fanm degize an gason. Men, tankou tout bagay sekre, se posib te gen plis fanm ki tap goumen pou kenbe inite peyi-a. Te genyen omwen twa fanm nwa ki te goumen nan rejiman nwa-a. Listwa dokimante prezans plizyè fanm nwa, degize an gason, nan ran lame konfederasyon-an. Yo te riske vi yo tankou mesye yo. Anpil ladan yo te blese, yo vin malad grav epi yo menm mouri paske yo te sèvi nan ran lame-a. Fanm nan epòk sa-a te gen kèk bon rezon pou yo goumen nan lame. Yon fwa yo anrole, yo te kache vrè idantite yo ak lòt sòlda ki tap goumen sou kote yo. Si yo ta rive demaske yo, atik jounal te trete yo diferan depann ki rezon yo bay ki te pouse yo antre nan lame-a.

Kisa k te pase?



Secret Soldiers transports you to the battle-torn city of New Orleans in 1864. As medical officers, you are called to an emergency meeting. Nurse Bartlett is accused of concealing the identity of a seriously ill female soldier, Sarah Rosetta Wakeman. Nurse Bartlett admits that she entered Sarah's male alias, Private Lyons Wakeman, into the hospital records. She did so to protect Wakeman and her family from ridicule in the press and from neighbors. Nurse Hughes, who discovered the false entry, argues that if Wakeman dies, no one will know about the sacrifices she made. She reminds you that hundreds of women are fighting on the front lines, but fear discovery. Nurse Hughes urges you to expose Wakeman's sex and send a message that women's contributions to the war effort should be honored, not hidden. You must decide: should Wakeman's name be corrected in the hospital record to reflect her true identity as Sarah Rosetta, or should it remain Private Lyons Wakeman to protect her secret? You will witness key moments that led this dilemma, question witnesses, sift through conflicting testimony, debate the issues with your classmates, and vote on a solution.

Questions to consider

- What may have motivated women to break the law and enlist in the army?
- How do you think women were able to hide their identities and pass as male soldiers?
- What might happen to a soldier who was discovered to be a woman?
- What benefits could come from exposing the true identities of female soldiers?
- Why would a woman's reason for joining affect the way the public viewed her?
- How does this story relate to the integration of the military during the Civil War, and modern-day questions about women's roles in the military?

Arguments for concealing Wakeman's identity

Arguments for revealing Wakeman's identity

Pyès teyat sa-a transpòte-w nan vil New Orleans nan ane 1864, kote batay la tap fè raj. Ou se yon ofisyè medikal ke yo rele nan yon reyinyon an ijans. Yo akize yon enfimyè, Bartlett, ki te kache idantite yon solda fanm ki te blese grav. Sòlda sa-a te rele Sarah Rosetta Wakeman. Enfimyè-a konfese li te anrejistre solda-a nan liv admisyon lopital la sou yon lòt non, Lyons Wakeman paske li te vle pwoteje blese-a ak fanmi-l kont vye pawòl piman bouk jounal ak komeraj vwazen. Yon lòt enfimyè, Hughes, ki te dekouvri sekrè-a pwoteste pou-l di si blese-a mouri, pesonn pap konnen sakrifis li fè-a. Li pale de santèn fanm kap goumen nan lame-a, ki kache idantite yo paske yo pè yo dekouvri yo. Enfimyè di ankò lè nou revele idantite blese-a nap montre ke yo dwe onore kontribisyon fanm yo nan lagè sa-a. Ou pral deside si pou yo korije non solda Wakeman nan liv lopital-la pou yo mete vrè non-l Sarah Rosetta ? Ousnon eske se pou yo kite-l sou non senp sòlda Lyons Wakeman pou pwoteje sekrè-a ? Ou pral viv de moman ki pral fè-w poze keksyon, brase lide ak kanmarad ou yo, pran yon desizyon epi vote pou yon solisyon.

Kèk Keksyon pou ta konsidere

- Kisa ki fè fanm nan tan sa-a te brave la lwa pou yo anrole tèt yo nan lame ?
- Daprè oumenm, kouman medam sa yo te kapab kache idantite yo epi fè yo pase pou gason?
- Kisa ki ta kapab pase si yo dekouvri ke fanm sòlda nan lame?
- Ki benefis sa ta kapab pote si yon fanm sòlda revele vrè idantite-l ?
- Kouman rezon ki fè yon fanm anrole nan lame konfederasyon-an kapab chanje opinion piblik- la sou fanm sa-a?
- Kouman istwa sa-a fè-w panse a entegrasyon fanm lan militè epi a lòt gwo keksyon nap pose kounye-a sou wòl fanm nan lame.

Rezon ki fè nou kache idantite Wakeman

Rezon ki fè nou revele idantite Wakeman

July 19-20, 1848: The first Women's Rights convention in the Western world is held in Seneca Falls, New York. The Declaration of Sentiments written at the convention will be seen as a founding document in the campaign for women's rights.

February 1861: Delegates from six seceded states form a government and create the Confederate States of America.

March 4, 1861: Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated as the sixteenth President of the United States.

April 12-13, 1861: Fort Sumter is attacked by Confederate soldiers.

May 25, 1861: Sarah Emma Edmonds (under the name Franklin Thompson) is mustered into service with the 2nd Michigan Infantry.

July 21, 1861: Sarah Emma Edmonds and Loreta Janeta Velazquez fight on opposite sides in the First Battle of Manassas/Bull Run, which ends in a victory for the Confederate Army.

February 16, 1862: Surrender of Fort Donelson, Tennessee to Union Army.

April 6-7, 1862: Union Army wins at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

April 25, 1862: Capture of New Orleans by the Union Army.

August 30, 1862: Sarah Rosetta Wakeman enlists with the 153rd New York Infantry under the name Lyons Wakeman.

January 1, 1863: Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, which declares that slaves in the seceded states are now free.

March 13, 1863: 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first official unit of African-American Union officers, is organized.

April 1863: Sara Emma Edmonds (in disguise as Franklin Thompson), becomes sick with malaria. Fearing that Army medical attention will uncover her secret, she goes home to recover and is later charged with desertion.

July 1-3, 1863: Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

July 18, 1863: Confederate victory at the Second Battle of Fort Wagner, Charleston, S.C.

November 19, 1863: Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address.

March-April 1864: Sarah Wakeman fights in the ill-fated Louisiana Red River Campaign.

June 28, 1864: Lincoln signs a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

January 31, 1865: Congress passes the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

June 30, 1886: Desertion charges against Sarah Emma Edmonds (alias Franklin Thompson) are dropped, and she receives a \$12/month pension.

19-20 jiyè 1848: Premye konvansyon sou dwa fanm nan sosiyete-a pral fèt nan "Seneca Falls", yon vil nan leta New York. Yon dokiman (Declaration of Sentiments) ki te soti nan gwo reyinyon sa-a pral sèvi tankou batistè mouvman pou dwa fanm.

Mwa fevriye 1861: Delege nan sis eta ki pran distans yo ak gouvènman etazini-an kreye yon eta separe yo bay non Eta Konfedere Damerik.

4 mas 1861: Abraham Lincoln enstale tankou 16zèm prezidan peyi Etazini.

12-13 avril 1861: Sòlda konfederasyon yo atake fò Sumter

25 me 1861: Sarah Emma Edmonds (sou non sòlda Franklin Thompson) anrole nan dezyèm enfantri eta Michigan.

21 jiyè 1861: Sarah Emma Edmonds ak loreta Janeta Velasquez goumen nan de kan opoze. Lame konfederasyon-an te genyen premye batay sa-a ki te fèt nan "Manassas/Bull Run".

16 fevriye 1862: Fò Donelson nan Tennessee rann tèt li bay lame inion-an.

6, 7 avril 1862: Lame Inion-an genyen yon batay nan Shiloh, Tennessee.

25 avril 1862: New Orleans tonbe nan men sòlda inion yo.

30 awou, 1862: Sarah Rosetta Wakeman anrole nan the 153zyèm enfantri eta New York sou non Lyons Wakeman.

1e janvyè, 1863: Lincoln pibliye manman lwa yo rele "Emancipation Proclamation" ki bay libète a tout esklav nan eta konfedere yo.

13 mas 1863: Yo mete sou pye premye rejiman nwa ameriken sou non 54èm rejiman enfantri volontè nan Massachussets.

Avril 1863: Sara Emma Edmonds (degize an Franklin Thompson), tonbe malad ak malaria. Paske li te pè yo dekouvri vrè idantite-l, manmzèl te prefere tounen lakay li pou-l fè swayè-l. Yo te akize-l de dezèsyon.

1-3 jiyè 1863: Lame inion an genyen batay Gettysburg, nan eta Pensylvania.

18 jiyè 1863: Lame Konfederasyon an genyen batay Fò Wagner nan Charleston, S.C.

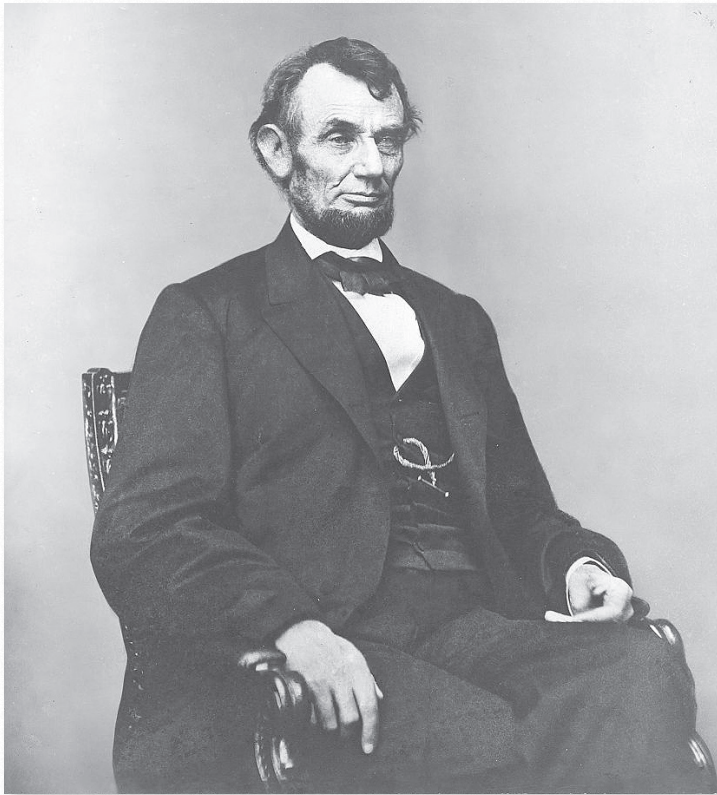
19 novanm 1863: Pezidan Abraham Lincoln fè gwo diskou listwa rele "the Gettysburg Address".

Mas-avril 1864: Sarah Wakeman al goumen nan yon seri move batay yo rele "Louisiana Red River Campaign".

28 jen 1864: Prezidan Lincoln siyen yon lwa ki kaba ansyen vye lwa sou lesklavaj yo rele "Slave Act of 1850".

31 janvyè 1865: Kongrè etazini pase 13zyèm amandman manman lwa peyi-a. Amandman sa-a te bani lesklavaj sou tout tètwa etazini.

30 jen 1886: Yo kite akizasyon dezèsyon kont Sarah Emma Edmonds (kite geyen non sòlda-l Franklin Thompson) tonbe. Yo menm ba-l yon pansyon douz dola chak mwa



President Abraham Lincoln

1. Prior to the Civil War, what attempts were made to achieve equal rights for women? Did the Civil War help or hinder the Women's Rights Movement? How so?
2. What might the female soldiers have had in common with the soldiers of the 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry?
3. How many years after the Civil War ended were desertion charges against Sarah Emma Edmonds dropped? Why might it have taken so long for this to happen?

1. Avan lagè sivil, eske te gen kèk mouvman pou reklame dwa fanm nan sosiyete-a? Eske lagè sa-a te ede fè dwa fanm nan sosiyete vin miyò ? Si wi, kouman ?
2. Kisa fanm sòlda yo te geyen ankomen ak sòlda 54yèm rejiman volontè nan leta Massachussetts ?
3. Kombyen ane sa te pran apre lagè-a pou yo kite tonbe akizasyon dezèsyon kont Sarah Emma Edmonds ? Pou kisa sa te pran tout tan sa-a ?



Abolitionist: Someone who is opposed to slavery.

Casualty: A soldier who was wounded, killed, or missing in action.

Cavalry: A branch of the military mounted on horseback.

Confederacy: The States that seceded from the United States of America to form their own nation, the Confederate States of America.

Courier: A soldier who served the officers of his regiment by carrying mail or messages.

Deserter: Someone who abandons their military duty without permission.

Emancipation: Freedom from slavery.

Furlough: A leave from duty, granted by a superior officer.

Infantry: A branch of the military in which soldiers traveled and fought on foot.

Muster: To formally enroll in the army or to call roll.

Pension: Money paid regularly to a retired soldier

Private: The lowest rank in the army.

Secession: Withdrawal from the union of the United States of America.



Frances Clalin Clayton in uniform as
“Jack Williams”



Abolisyonis: Se te yon moun ki vle kaba zafè lesklavaj.

Viktim: Yon sòlda ki blese ousnon mouri ousnon disparèt nan la gè.

Kavalri: Yon pati lame kote sòlda yo monte sou cheval.

Konfederasyon: Se te yon gwoup eta ki te chwazi separe tèt yo de inion an pou yo te fòme pwòp nasyon pa yo sou non Eta Konfedere dè Etazini.

Mesaje: Yon sòlda ki sèvi tankou yon faktè pou l transpòte lèt ousnon mesaj pou sòlda parèy li yo .

Dezètè: Yon sòlda ki sove kite lame san otorizasyon chèf-li.

Emansipasyon: Lè-w libere yon kretyen vivan de chenn lesklavaj.

Pèmisyon: Yon konje ke yon ofisye pi wo grade bay.

Enfantri: Yon pati lame kote sòlda yo mache a pye.

Anrole: Enskri tèt-w nan lame.

Pansyon: Lajan yon ansyen sòlda touche nan retrèt

Senp sòlda: Pi piti grad nan lame

Sesesyon: Separasyon de yon pati nan yon peyi ak leta peye kit e existe avan an

SARAH ROSETTA WAKEMAN (AKA PVT. LYONS WAKEMAN) was born on January 16, 1843. She enlisted with the 153rd New York Infantry under the name of Lyons Wakeman on August 30, 1862. Pvt. Lyons worked protecting the perimeter of the nation's capital, and as a guard in Carroll Prison in Washington D.C. Eventually, Wakeman and the rest of the 153rd were assigned to active field duty. In 1864, after fighting in the brutal Louisiana Red River Campaign, Wakeman became gravely ill and was taken to a medical hospital in New Orleans.

SARAH EMMA EDMONDS (AKA FRANKLIN THOMPSON) was born in December of 1841 and enlisted with 2nd Michigan Infantry under the name of Franklin Flint Thompson on May 25, 1861. Frank Thompson participated in First and Second Battles of Bull Run, Antietam, the Peninsula Campaigns, and Vicksburg. She contracted malaria. Rather than be discovered in a hospital, she left her regiment to recover. During this time Frank Thompson was listed as a deserter. The charges were eventually dropped and she received a government pension in 1886. She later fought for an increased pension due to chronic pain and illness she suffered as a result of her service. She died before a final decision was made on September 5, 1898.



Sarah Emma Edmonds

LORETA JANETA VELAZQUEZ (AKA HENRY T. BUFORD) was born on June 26, 1842 in Cuba. Disguised as a man named Henry T. Buford, she recruited 236 men to fight for the Confederacy, fought in the First Battle of Bull Run, the Siege of Fort Donelson and the Battle of Shiloh. Her sex was discovered on at least one occasion and she was arrested on two. Velazquez eventually gave up her disguise and returned to her life as a woman.

SARAH ROSETTA WAKEMAN (AKA PVT. LYONS WAKEMAN) te fèt le 16 janvyè 1843. Li te anrole nan 153yèm enfantri leta New York sou non Lyons Wakeman jou k fè 30 awou 1862. Senp sòlda Lyons te genyen pou l defann kapital la epi li e yon gadyen prison nan “in Carroll Prison” nan Washington D.C. Yo te vin voye li menm ak tout rejiman nan batay. An 1864, apre yon gwo batay nan ‘Louisiana Red River Campaign’, Wakeman vin blese grav. Yo mennen l nan lopital nan New Orleans.

SARAH EMMA EDMONDS (non Sòlda FRANKLIN THOMPSON) te fè nan mwa desanm 1841. Li te anrole nan 2zyèm enfantri eta Michigan le 25 me 1861 sou non sòlda Franklin Flint Thompson. Frank Thompson goumen nan anpil batay tankou premye ak dezyèm batay “Battles of Bull Run”, Antietam, Peninsula Campaigns, epi Vicksburg. Li te vin pran malarya. Paske li te pè yo dekouvri idantite-l, li te kite lame a pou l te kapab pran bonjan swenaj. Yo te pibliye non-l tankou yon dezètè. Apre lagè sivil –la, yo te retire akizasyon sa yo epi yo te bal yon pansyon en 1886. Pita li te mande plis lajan pansyon paske li tap soufri anpil akòz maladi ak soufrans lagè-a te met nan kò-l. Li mouri le 5 septanm 1898 avan otorite yo te pran yon desizyon sou ka li-an.



LORETA JANETA VELAZQUEZ (non sòlda HENRY T. BUFORD)

te fèt le 26 jen 1842 nan peyi Kiba. Li te degize an gason, sou non Henry T. Buford, lè yo angaje-l nan lame konfederasyon-an avek 235 lòt kretyen vivan. Li te goumen nan “First Battle of Bull Run”, syèj fò Donelson epi nan “Battle of Shiloh”. Yo te dekouvri vrè idantite-l omwen yon fwa epi yo te arête-l 2 fwa. Pita li te kite tout degizman tonbe epi li te retounen nan vi nòmal-li.

As members of the emergency committee of medical officers, you will have the opportunity to ask questions of the following key players. Write down some questions that you may ask.

My Questions

Sarah Wakeman: Sarah Wakeman has been fighting under the alias of Private Lyon Wakeman. In the hospital and seriously ill, she is conflicted as to whether or not her true identity should be revealed.

Nurse Hughes: She would like to change Miss Wakeman's record to reflect her real identity, so that she may be properly recognized for her service.

Nurse Bartlett: She is accused of keeping Miss Wakeman's identity a secret. She believes that female soldiers should remain in disguise for their own protection.

Ou se yon manm komite dijans ofisye medikal yo. Ou pral gen chans pou mande tout aktè prensipal yo keksyon. Ekri kèk nan keksyon ou ta vle poze yo.

Keksyon

Sarah Wakeman: Sarah Wakeman tap goumen sou non yon senp sòlda Lyon Wakeman. Nan lopital-la, li blese grav epi lap fè fas a yon pwoblèm si pou-l revele vrè idantite-l.

Nurse Hughes: Enfimyè sa-a ta renmen chanje enfòmasyon nan kaye admisyon lopital-la pou-l mete vrè non madmwazèl Wakeman. Konsa yo kapab rekonèt valè sakifis li fè pou kòz -la.

Nurse Bartlett: Yo akize-l li vle kenbe idantite madmwazèl Wakeman sou sekre. Enfimyè sa-a kwè ke fanm sòlda yo dwe kenbe idantite yo sou sekre pou pwòp pwoteksyon yo.

TheatreEspresso performs at the John Adams Courthouse in Boston (in collaboration with the Supreme Judicial Court), at the Lawrence Heritage State Park Visitors Center, and in schools and museums throughout New England. The company thanks Mass Humanities and the following foundations for their generous support.



Cabot Family Charitable Trust, Catherine McCarthy Memorial Trust Fund, Friends of Lawrence Heritage State Park, Foley Hoag Foundation, Immigrant City Archives, National Endowment for the Arts, C. Pringle Charitable Foundation, Nathaniel and Elizabeth P. Stevens Foundation, and the White Fund

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Since 1992, **TheatreEspresso** has toured its educational dramas to schools, museums, libraries, and courthouses throughout New England. **TheatreEspresso's** work challenges students to make critical judgments, explore social relationships, reflect on the role of law and human rights in our society, and question accepted truths about the history of America. These plays confront students with complex situations, based on actual historical events, that provoke a variety of opinions and solutions. By asking students to consider themselves participants in the drama, the company engages students in examining contradictory events and testimony in order to reach their decisions.

TheatreEspresso does not advocate any one viewpoint, but hopes to compel students to relate historical events to contemporary issues. **TheatreEspresso** is in residence at Wheelock Family Theatre.



**For further information, visit our website at
www.TheatreEspresso.org**