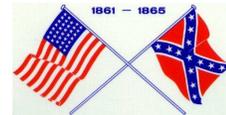




HARDTACK

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter

<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>



December 10, 2007 at 7:30 p.m.
Meeting at Indiana History Center

The Plan of the Day

Indiana's Supreme Court in the Civil War: How can the constitution be unconstitutional?

Quoted from article by Hon. Randall T. Shepard and Douglas Fivecoat published in April 2006 RES GESTAE, the journal of Indiana State Bar Association:

“The storied events at the Indiana Supreme Court during the Civil War years reflected the great changes that occurred in the state following its admission to the Union in 1816.... Hoosier politics, once dominated by Whigs, became increasingly Democratic – following the ideals of Jefferson and then Jackson. This changing political balance brought many contentious issues to the surface: controversies over slavery, race relations and states’ rights, as well as debates about currency, wartime service and state finances.... The Court tackled landmark cases concerning office holding and army service, the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the state budget and military appropriations, and civil rights. Controversial as they were, these decisions shaped Indiana’s future and sometimes foreshadowed national policy.”

Our Guest Speaker

Chief Justice Randall Shepard

Randall T. Shepard became Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1987 at the age of 40, then the youngest chief justice in the United States. He had served eighteen months as an associate justice before becoming chief. Shepard also spent five years as a trial judge in a court of general jurisdiction, Vanderburgh Superior Court, in Evansville, Indiana. While Shepard practiced law, he served as Executive Assistant to the Mayor of Evansville for five years, and acted as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of Transportation in Washington, D.C.



Chief Justice Shepard graduated cum laude from Princeton University in 1969, where he earned an A.B. degree and a certificate in urban studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. He earned his J.D. degree from the Yale Law School in 1972 and received an L.L.M. from the University of Virginia Law School in 1995. He received the annual Women in the Law award in 1996. He was awarded a Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Southern Indiana in 1995 and The University of South Carolina in 2000. In October 2005, the National Association of Women Judges gave him the Norma Wickler Excellence in Service Award.

Shepard's principal avocation is historic preservation. He served eleven years as a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He spent three years as chairman of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and presently serves as honorary chairman.

Roster of Officers and Committees for the 2007-2008 Campaign

Officers:

President: Dave Sutherland

Secretary: Frank Bynum

Vice President: Nikki Schofield

Treasurer: Peg Bertelli

Committee Chairs:

Programs: Nikki Schofield

Preservation: Andy O'Donnell

Website: Paul Watson

Publicity: Dave Buchanan & Tony Roscetti

Quiz Master:

Tony Trimble

Summer Campaign:

Nikki Schofield

HARDTACK Newsletter:

Editor: Jenny Thompson

2007-2008 Campaign Plans

Unless otherwise noted, we meet at the Indiana History Center, 450 West Ohio Street.

| | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| Jan. 14, 2008 | Civil War Burial at Crown Hill Cemetery | Tom Davis |
| Feb. 11, 2008 | Galvanized Yankees, the U.S. Volunteers | Jim Goecker |
| March 10, 2008 | Union Cavalry at the Battle of Shelbyville | Greg Biggs |
| April 14, 2008 | Spring Hill Affair & the Battle of Franklin | Eric Jacobson |
| May 12, 2008 | "William C. Oates in War and Peace" | Glenn LaFantasie |
| June 9, 2008* | <i>Topic to be Announced</i> | Peter Carmichael |

* meeting at Primo Banquet & Conference Center, 5649 Lee Road

JOIN US BEFORE THE MEETING AT SHAPIRO'S DELI!

All ICWRT members and guests are invited to join us at 5:30 P.M. at Shapiro's Delicatessen, 808 S. Meridian St. (just south of McCarty Street) before the meeting to enjoy dinner and fellowship.

Other Camp Activities

CHICAGO PREMIERE OF MARGARET GARNER IN NOVEMBER 2008

The Auditorium Theatre of Roosevelt University, located at 50 E. Congress Parkway, in association with Michigan Opera Theatre (MOT), will co-produce the Chicago premiere of *Margaret Garner*, a new opera based on one of the most significant and controversial fugitive slave stories in pre-Civil War America, Nov. 1-9, 2008. *Margaret Garner* is based on the true story of one of the most significant and controversial cases of all

antebellum fugitive slave stories. Margaret Garner's love for her husband and children fueled her ongoing fight for survival as she endured unimaginable abuse and hardship. In 1856, Garner and her husband fled with their children to Ohio in an attempt to escape their lives as slaves at Kentucky's Maplewood Farm. Facing recapture, Garner made the chilling decision to attempt to kill herself and her two children, rather than see them return to the bonds of slavery. As her husband was dragged from their hiding place, Garner succeeded in killing her two-year-old daughter before being overpowered by a party of U.S. marshals. Margaret Garner's trial became the longest fugitive slave case of this era. An intense national debate – over whether Garner should be tried for “destruction of property” or murder – directly and blatantly addressed critical questions at the core of the causes of the Civil War.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION

Response from Senator Richard Lugar to David Sutherland:

“Thank you for sharing with me your and members of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table's support for the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2007.

This bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. As you mention, this bill would reauthorize funding for battlefield preservation. In knowing of your support, I will continue to closely monitor the progress of this legislation.

I share your belief that we must do all we can to preserve the history of the wars that have shaped this nation's development and character. In 1996, I supported the passage of the American Battlefield Protection Act which requires the Interior Department to work closely with state and local agencies in preserving and protecting Civil War battlefields.

I also supported the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002, which amended the 1996 legislation by establishing a federal grant program to help local entities acquire battlefield sites. This legislation passed the Senate unanimously on November 20, 2002, and was signed into law that December.

I appreciate learning of support for preserving of our nation's heritage, and will continue to work on behalf of our mutual interests. Again, thank you for contacting me.”

Special Orders

Battlefield Journal

Battlefield Journal is now available online. For more information about receiving the online issues or taking field trips using their Civil War Weekend Tours, visit www.battlefieldjournal.com.

“The Notorious Mrs. Winston and Morgan's Raid”

Our recent speaker, Mary Mackey, informs us that her essay entitled “The Notorious Mrs. Winston and Morgan's Raid” has just been published in the Fall 2007 issue of “*Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*.”

Official Records

PERRYVILLE UPDATE



38th Indiana Trail Sign



80th Indiana Trail Sign

The interpretive signs have been installed on the Perryville battlefield. (Note: The brick house by the 80th Indiana sign will soon be demolished, so the sign will eventually look over the beautiful, unspoiled vista of the battlefield.)

Test Your Civil War Knowledge (with Trimble's Trivia)

Name the Civil War figure who was known by each of the nicknames below.

1. "Old Bald Head"

2. "Baldy"

3. "Tardy George"

4. "The Horse"

5. "Old Blizzards"

Answers to the November Quiz:

1. The Civil War included the longest siege in U.S. History. Where was it?
Petersburg
2. “A noble Roman once stabbed his daughter, rather than she should be polluted by the foul embrace of a tyrant. It was a similar feeling the Kell and I saw the _____ go down. We had buried her as we had christened her, and she was safe from the polluting touch of the hated Yankee.” Who said this and to what did he refer?
Raphael Semmes on the sinking of the *CSS Alabama*
3. Who organized the California Brigade? Why was its name changed and to what?
Edward Baker; changed to Philadelphia Brigade after Ball’s Bluff
4. What battlefield is bisected by the Orange Plank Road?
Chancellorsville
5. What is Edith and where would you find it? For what is it famous?
10 in. Columbiad mounted at Ft. Moultrie and famous for firing a warning shot at the *Star of the West*

The Soldiers and Civilians Speak

About Politics:

Semi-weekly *Indiana State Sentinel*, January 2, 1849, quoted in John D. Barnhart and Donald F. Carmony’s *Indiana From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth, Vol. II*:
 “We have no compromises to make with slavery, and we shall oppose the surrender of a single inch of the virgin soil of the new territories to the foul embraces of the peculiar institution. The slave power and the whig party have formed an alliance.... From all such combinations, from all such interests, the Democracy of Indiana wash their hands, henceforth and forever.”

The *Indianapolis Journal*, May 5, 1860, quoted in Kenneth Stampf’s *Indiana Politics During the Civil War*:

“because it is a *duty* the Republican party owes to the cause which has created it, to stop right now the advance of slavery.... Unite for another four years the Executive and Judicial powers for slavery, and freedom will be by law shut up in the free States, and existing there only by sufferance.... Wherefore we want any man for our candidate who can win, for *success is a duty*.”

The *Indianapolis Journal*, November 19, 1860, quoted in Kenneth Stampf’s *Indiana Politics During the Civil War*:

“No rational man can resist the argument against secession as a constitutional proceeding, but any rational man may hesitate before deciding the constitution shall be preserved at the expense of civil war.... The main question, therefore, is not the constitutionality of secession, but the blood and horror of coercion.... Of what value will an union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together?”

Governor Morton's 1861 proclamation, quoted in Melissa Rose's *Indiana and the Civil War*:

"There is no curse like that of a lingering war. If, with the immense superiority in wealth, population and resources of the loyal States, their power was promptly exerted in anything like an equal ration with the efforts made in the seceding States, this rebellion would be speedily extinguished. Let Indiana set the glorious example of doing her whole duty, and show to the world how much can be accomplished by the brave and loyal people of a single State.

To this we are prompted by every consideration of hope, interest, and affection. All that we are, all that we hope to be, is in issue. Our cause is the holiest for which arms were ever taken, involving, as it does, the existence of our government, and all that is valuable and dear to a free people."

The Indianapolis *Journal*, April 16, 1861, quoted in Kenneth Stampf's *Indiana Politics During the Civil War*:

"We are no longer Republicans or Democrats... In this hour of our country's trial, we know no party, but that which upholds the flag of our country."

Martinsville *Gazette*, August 16, 1861, quoted in Melissa Rose's *Indiana and the Civil War*:

"War meetings are all the rage now, and Morgan County is not behind the times. We defy any other county in this or any other State to get up more war meetings, or larger or more enthusiastic meetings, than we can in Old Morgan..."

About Copperheads:

The Grand Jury of the United State Circuit Court, May 1862, quoted in W.H.H. Terrell's *Indiana in the War of the Rebellion*:

"These witnesses came from many counties and lived in various parts of the State...having personal knowledge of the matters, constrain them to say that a secret oath-bound organization exists, numbering some fifteen thousand in Indiana, as estimated by members of the Order, commonly known as Knights of the Golden Circle, but even in the same localities by different names.... They have signals by which they can communicate with each other by day or night, and, above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal was invented for the use of such members as should by means of draft, or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case members of the Order serving in opposing armies are reminded of the obligation not to injure the member giving it. Upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, they shoot over each other.... Not only are the loyal soldiers of the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but the Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the Federal tax and to prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States....it has been discovered that the Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy."

The Indianapolis *Daily Journal*, January 19, 1863, describing how the Democratic conspiracy was to be executed, quoted in Kenneth Stampp's *Indiana Politics During the Civil War*:

“If we are not to be forced out of the Union by the temporary power of a party which already makes no secret of its designs, we must be ready to act.... Be prompt, vigilant and bold, and you will defeat their schemes.”

Felix G. Stidger, from the Treason Trials in 1864, quoted in W.H.H. Terrell's *Indiana in the War of the Rebellion*:

“Dodd said, they had agreed to seize the camps of the rebel prisoners at Indianapolis, Camp Chase in Ohio, Camp Douglas at Chicago, and the Depot of prisoners on Johnson's Island. They were going to seize the arsenals in Indianapolis, Springfield and Chicago. They were going to arm the prisoners with the arms thus seized; raise all the members of the Order they could on the 15th or 16th of August, that being the day fixed for the uprising. Each commander was to move all his men toward, and concentrate them at Louisville.”

Horace Heffren, from the Treason Trials in 1864, quoted in W.H.H. Terrell's *Indiana in the War of the Rebellion*:

“Governor Morton was to be taken care of... They were to hold the Governor as a hostage for those who were taken prisoners, *or to make way with him some way.*”

A witness describing the work of the Sons of Liberty, quoted in Jennifer Weber's *Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of Lincoln's Opponents in the North*:

“In order to prevent the draft they resolved to prevent the enrollment of the townships of that county, even to the extent of taking the lives of enrolling officers, if they could accomplish it no other way.”

I. Coddington, the Terre Haute enrolling agent in 1863, quoted in Jennifer Weber's *Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of Lincoln's Opponents in the North*:

“I am informed that the Union citizens almost consider themselves as abandoned to the mercy of the bands of outlaws who are led by desperate men...”

E. Anne Butler in a letter to son Scott Butler, August 21, 1864, quoted in *Affectionately Yours: The Civil War Home-Front Letter of the Ovid Butler Family*, edited by Barbara Butler Davis:

“We are beginning to feel somewhat the excitement that might be expected in our political campaign but to this ordinary excitement are being added developments that show we are surrounded by banded traitors that are ready and willing at any moment to precipitate into all the horrors of civil war right here in Indiana. There is much excitement here today Sunday as it is on account of some developments made by detectives from New York who traced a large amount of fire arms & ammunition to this city and to day found the same secreted in the Sentinel Building.... I suppose the copperheads will make the old plea that the[y] want their rights and a free election and took this way to ensure it. I think this move though will surely bring some of these desperadoes to get their

des[s]erts. We have strong hopes that the soldiers will get to vote this fall and save us from the calamity of having the copperheads getting things into their traitorous hands”

The Indianapolis *Daily Journal*, August 22, 1864, about the raid of Dodd’s printing establishment, quoted in Kenneth Stampp’s *Indiana Politics During the Civil War*:
 “Let everyone stop and inquire where we are tending and what future is just before us... The signs of revolution have been visible about us for many months, and to-day we find ourselves standing upon its very brink.”

E. Anne Butler in a letter to son Scott Butler, August 29, 1864, quoted in *Affectionately Yours: The Civil War Home-Front Letter of the Ovid Butler Family*, edited by Barbara Butler Davis:

“William [Wallace] now thinks he will stop a day in Chacago to look in on the Copperhead convention which is to convene there to day the object of which meeting is to nominate the opposing candidate to Lincoln. It has been thought that there would likely be a division of the party for one part is in favor of coming out for peace on any terms which of course means a recognition of the Southern confederacy, while it is thought the larger part are unwilling to being committed to that platform some from principal and others from policy doubting the success of their party if they should come out squarely on a peace platform. There have been developments lately showing that we have traitors banded together all over the country to resist the draft but the strenght of the government it is thought is sufficient to take care of this fire in the rear of our braves –”

An Indiana soldier, about the re-election of Lincoln, quoted in Jennifer Weber’s *Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of Lincoln’s Opponents in the North*:

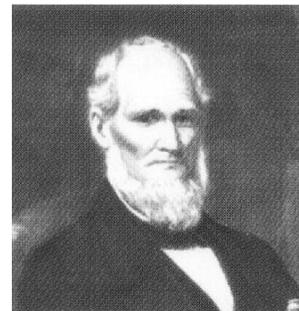
“Treason has received a blow from which it may not recover, and traitors slink away into their holes where they will have time to consider their meanness, their worse than sinful course, and perhaps repent if repentance is for such vile creatures, which to my mind seems rather doubtful.”

Civilian of the Month

Henry Smith Lane

Information from Robert Wernle’s *Henry Smith Lane: the Old War-Horse*

Henry Smith Lane was born on a Kentucky farm on February 24, 1811. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1832. In 1833, he married Pamela Bledsoe Jameson. The next year, they moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he continued to practice law. He “always said that slavery was his principal reason for leaving Kentucky.” In 1842, Pamela died after a sudden short illness. In 1845, Henry married Joanna Elston. In 1846, he helped recruit a company of Montgomery County Volunteers. Henry served as their captain, major and lieutenant colonel during their one-year tour of duty during the Mexican War. He returned to his law practice after the war, but the 1848 drew him into politics, campaigning for Zachary



Taylor. Due to recurring heart problems, Henry retired from his law practice in 1853 and joined his father-in-law, Major Isaac Elston, in forming the bank of Elston and Lane.

In 1854, Lane became chairman of a new antislavery political party, "People's Party." This party evolved into the Republican Party with Lane continuing as the leader. He was a great political speaker and was called "the Old War-Horse." His efforts helped Lincoln gain the Republican presidential nomination. Lane was sworn in as governor of Indiana on January 14, 1861, but was elected senator two days later. He resigned as governor and Lieutenant Governor Oliver P. Morton became governor. After Lane's retirement from the Senate, he served on the U.S. Board of Indian Commissioners, as a trustee of Asbury University (DePauw) and as a trustee of the Indiana Historical Society. Henry died June 18, 1881 and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery at Crawfordsville.

Historic Site of the Month

Henry S. Lane Place

The Henry S. Lane Place is located at 212 S. Water Street in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Built in 1845, the Antebellum Mansion sits in the center of Crawfordsville in a Historical District known today as *Elston Grove*. Henry Lane lived at Lane Place, near his brother-in-law, Lew Wallace, until he died in 1881. In his lifetime, Lane represented Montgomery County as state



representative, U.S. Congressman, governor and U.S. Senator. His wife, Joanna Elston Lane, lived in the home until her death in 1914. Her niece continued to preserve the property. She deeded the property to the Montgomery County Historical Society in 1931.

Also available for touring on the grounds is the Speed Cabin. The cabin served as part of the Underground Railroad in Indiana. It was restored and relocated to the Lane Place grounds. The property is owned and operated by the Historical Society and contains the Society's office. Admission: \$3 for adults, \$1 for students, free for children under 6. Open: March 1 – mid December Wed. – Sat. 10 – 5, Sun. 1 – 5 Closed Monday and Tuesday, but tours can be scheduled on Monday, Tuesday and evenings by appointment. For more information, email mchs@wico.net, visit the Website www.lane-mchs.org or call (765) 362-3416.

If you have a short article, book review, or some other item that may be of interest to our members, please submit it via email to the editor at jkt60@earthlink.net by the tenth day following the preceding month's meeting. Please list HARDTACK in the subject line and include your email address in case I need to contact you.

Governor Morton from the Indianapolis *Daily Journal*, June 6, 1864, quoted in Kenneth Stampf's *Indiana Politics During the Civil War*:

“We could rejoice... and you could rejoice much more if you found all the people at home unanimous. It is not thus. There never was a war supported by all; there never was a cause in which all were united; and you will regret to find that there are those in Indiana who do not sympathize with you – who regret that you did not come home with your flags trailing in the dust....”

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table
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Indianapolis, IN 46224