



HARDTACK

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter

<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>

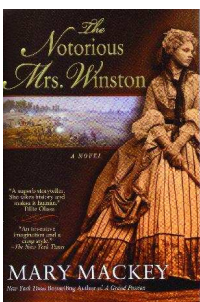


November 12, 2007 at 7:30 p.m.

Meeting at Indiana History Center

The Plan of the Day

The Notorious Mrs. Winston



Born and raised in southern Indiana, Claire Winston has spent her youth helping her father ferry escaped slaves across the Ohio River. Trapped into a passionless marriage, she falls helplessly in love with a handsome lieutenant who is one of General John Hunt Morgan's raiders. In the summer of 1863, as Morgan begins his invasion of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, Claire disguises herself as a male soldier and rides through war-torn Kentucky in search of her lover only to be unexpectedly drafted by Morgan and swept up in the greatest guerilla raid in American history. When Morgan invades Indiana, Claire tries to warn the citizens, but arrives too late and is forced to ride north with the raiders as they burn, loot, rip up railroad tracks, and steal horses, penetrating 1000 miles into Union territory. After Morgan's men are finally defeated by Union troops at the Battle of Buffington Island, Claire's secret is revealed. When the press hears the scandalous story of the woman who gave up everything for love and rode with Morgan disguised as a man, she becomes known as "The Notorious Mrs. Winston."

Our Guest Speaker Mrs. Mary Mackey

Mary Mackey is the author of eight novels, as well as several screenplays and numerous works of nonfiction and poetry. A magna cum laude graduate of Harvard with a PhD from the University of Michigan, she is a past West Coast President of PEN, and currently is professor of English and Writer-in-Residence at California State University. She lives with her husband in northern California.



Books For Sale:

Mary Mackey's book will be on sale at the Nov. 12 meeting. We have only ten copies, so buy early. See Nikki Schofield between 7:00 and 7:30, before the meeting starts. Cost is \$15.00. If we are sold out, you can order one from www.Penguin.com.

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.

Dec. 10, 2007	Civil War Politics in Indiana	Chief Justice Randall Shepard
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

Other Camp Activities

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.

Slavery, the Courts, and the Underground Railroad – November 15, 2007

7:00 P.M. – 9:30 P.M., Great Hall, Indiana State Library, 140 N. Senate Ave.

Enter at 315 W. Ohio Street

From Spirit and Place Festival November 2-18, 2007 guide

Hoosiers responded to slavery with debate, violence, and sacrifice. Some helped escaping slaves while others helped slave owners – each acting generously within their own moral, spiritual, and civic perspectives. Criminal and civil court cases provide fascinating evidence on the history of slavery and the Underground Railroad. Professor Paul Finkelman, the President William McKinley Distinguished Professor of Law and Public Policy at Albany Law School, will debunk many myths about the Underground

Railroad and discuss the complexity of the fight for and against slavery in Indiana and the United States in the 19th century. Q&A will follow. Admission is free. For more information, call 317-232-2535 or email ihb@statelib.lib.in.us.

On Civil war and slavery – November 29, 2007

7 p.m. Indiana History Center, Basile Theater

From INPerspective, Volume 13/Number 5

David Blight is looking to change the way you think about the Civil War. This November, the Yale University historian visits the Indiana History Center as the featured speaker in the History Makers series, presenting a new way of understanding the nation's collective response to the war, arguing that, in the interest of reunification, the country ignored the racist underpinnings of the war, leaving a legacy of racial conflict.

Blight will discuss his book *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory* (2001), which has earned a number of awards, including the Frederick Douglass Prize, the Lincoln Prize, three awards from the Organization of American Historians and the Bancroft Prize.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION

Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) reports that Rep. Dan Burton has signed on as a cosponsor of Civil War Battlefield Preservation Program. If you were unable to sign the petitions that were passed out at the October Roundtable meeting, please contact your US Senators and Representatives to ask them to cosponsor these bills. For more information, visit www.battlefieldactivist.com or call the local offices of the Senators and Representatives.

Special Orders

“LITTLE SORREL” MAKE-OVER

Information from Col. Keith Gibson, VMI Museum

Conservators who specialize in restoring 19th century mounted animal hides, are currently in the process of giving “Little Sorrel”, Stonewall Jackson’s horse, an extensive makeover – consisting of a shampoo (the first time in 140 years), hide and hair replacement, coloration and skin repair.

“When ‘Little Sorrel’ died in 1886, Fredrick Weber, the leading taxidermist of his day, was asked to mount the hide of the famous horse. Weber took measurements from life and used a new process he had developed – he used Plaster of Paris instead of sawdust and wood sizing to create the ‘body’ of the horse. Plaster of Paris made the hide much more stable to changes in humidity and less attractive to insects. The contours of muscle and tendons could be more faithfully reproduced by the new technique, giving a much more life-like appearance. Today ‘Little Sorrel’ is the oldest mounted horse in America and one of only about six historically significant mounted horses in the world.” To see pictures and the entire article, visit www.vmi.edu/NewsCenter.aspx?id_15775.

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

1. The Civil War included the longest siege in U.S. History. Where was it?
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?
3. Who organized the California Brigade? Why was its name changed and to what?
4. What battlefield is bisected by the Orange Plank Road?
5. What is Edith and where would you find it? For what is it famous?

Answers to the October Quiz:

1. After the war, Gen. Sherman was asked which battle was the "bloodiest and most horrible?" What was his reply?
Shiloh
2. Who said, "Our failure is entirely due to a want of discipline and a want of officers. Universal suffrage, furloughs and whiskey have ruined us." To what lost battle did he refer?
Braxton Bragg explaining the loss at Shiloh
3. To whom did the term "katydid" apply?
The "green" cadets of the Virginia Military Institute
4. Who or what were "Hovey's Babies"?
A unit of young unmarried men recruited by Gen. Hovey in 1864
5. On what battlefield would you find the Dead Angle?
Kennesaw Mountain

The Soldiers and Civilians Speak

Descriptions of Morgan:

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Pendleton Hardin, quoted in *Kentucky's Civil War 1861-1865*, edited by Jerlene Rose:

"exactly my idea of a dashing cavalryman. Tall and well formed with a very handsome face... His whole dress was scrupulously clean and neat..."

Frances Dallam Peter quoted in *Kentucky's Civil War 1861-1865*:

"rascal and notorious rebel"

Descriptions of Morgan's Men:

Frances Dallam Peter, quoted in *Kentucky's Civil War 1861-1865*:

"a nasty, dirty looking set"

Lieutenant James McCreary (future governor of Kentucky) quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*, edited by Stan Banash:

Describing Morgan's men prior to the Christmas Raid –

"As company after company moved into line with horses prancing, firearms glistening, bugles blowing, and flags waving, and with our artillery on the right flank, and finally halted in a beautiful valley with bright eyes and lovely faces gaping at us, it formed a grand and imposing scene."

The Raid into Indiana:

Sergeant Henry Stone (a boy from Greencastle, Indiana who had joined Morgan's raiders) in a letter to his father, written July 8, 1863, after stepping onto Indiana soil, quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*:

"Wake up old Hoosier now. We intend to live off the Yanks hereafter and let the North feel like the South has felt of some of the horrors of war – horses we expect to take whenever needed, forage and provisions also. In fact it is concluded that living is cheaper in Indiana and Ohio than Tennessee... I hope I'll get close enough to pay you a visit. This will be the first opportunity of the Northern people seeing Morgan and they'll see enough. I just imagine now how the women will bug their eyes out at seeing a Rebel army."

a Corydon defender, quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*:

"the enemy opened upon our forces with three pieces of artillery, making the shells sing the ugly kind of music over our heads.... In the meantime the enemy had completely flanked the town...the fighting was very sharp for the space of twenty minutes.... After the field was taken by the enemy they moved forward, and planted a battery on the hill south of town, and threw two shells into the town, both of them striking near the center of main street, one exploded but did no damage. Seeing the contest was hopeless...Col. Jordan wisely hoisted the white flag and surrendered."

Governor Morton's state of emergency warning (July 10), quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*:

"In order to provide against possible danger it is requested that all places of business in Indianapolis be closed this afternoon at three o'clock, and that all ablebodied white male citizens will form themselves into companies and arm themselves with such arms as they can procure, and endeavor to acquaint themselves with military tactics."

Information about a Darlington, Indiana Home Guard and their response to Morgan's raid, quoted from *140 Years of Darlington Community History*:

"A company of sixty men were formed in Darlington under command of Captain E.P. McClaskey.... This company was called the Wallace Blues in honor of Captain Lew Wallace, Indiana's Adjutant General in charge of raising and organizing troops.... In

1863, the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of these men decided to present the company with a flag and chose July 4th as the most appropriate time.... When the flag presentation was taking place in Darlington, General Morgan was striving to cross the Ohio river and enter Indiana. Four days after receiving the flag, the Wallace Blues were ordered to Mitchell to assist in driving Morgan from the state, and quite proudly they marched forth beneath their new banner.... After this company of men returned from helping check Morgan's raid, many of them enlisted and went to the front, and through the remainder of the war served with credit to the state."

General Basil Duke, describing the plundering in Salem, Indiana, quoted in W.H.H. Terrell's *Indiana in War of the Rebellion*:

"This disposition to wholesale plunder exceeded anything that any of us had ever seen before. The great cause for apprehension which our situation might have inspired seemed only to make the men reckless. Calico was the staple article of appropriation. Each man who could get one, tied a bolt of it to his saddle, only to throw it away and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. They did not pillage with any sort of method or reason. It seemed to be a mania, senseless and purposeless. One man carried a bird-cage, with three canaries in it, two days. Another rode with a chafing-dish, which looked like a small metallic coffin, on the pommel of his saddle, until an officer forced him to throw it away. Although the weather was intensely warm, another, still, slung seven pair of skates around his neck, and chuckled over his acquisition! They pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. I would not have believed that such a passion could have been developed so ludicrously among any body of civilized men."

Sergeant Kelion Petticord, quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*:
In Vienna, Indiana –

"The women were soon crying... begging and imploring us to spare their children. The boys heard this with amazement, and asked the women if they thought we were barbarians that they should think we could hurt women and children. The men assured them that not a hair of their heads would be injured, nor would their feelings in any way."

The Raid into Ohio:

Chicago *Tribune*, quoted in Shelby Foote's *The Civil War: A Narrative, Volume 8*:
[July 16] "John Morgan's raid is dying away eastward, and his force is melting away as it proceeds. Their only care is escape and their chances for that are very slight."
[two days later, from the editor] "John Morgan is still in Ohio, or rather is in Ohio without being allowed to be still."

A *Cincinnati Gazette* reporter, quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*:
Describing Basil Duke's captured raiders –

"The rebels were dressed in every possible manner peculiar to civilized man.... They wore in many instances large slouch hats peculiar to the slave States, and had their pantaloons stuck in their boots. A dirty gray-colored coat was most prevalent, although white dusters were to be seen.... On the battlefield of Buffington Island, one could pick up almost any article in the drygoods, hardware, house furnishing or ladies' or

gentleman's furnishing – linen, hats, boots, gloves, knives, forks, spoons, calico, ribbons, drinking cups, carriages, market wagons, circus wagons....”

Events after Morgan's Escape from Prison:

Cornelia (Nelia) Colton in a letter to her father, quoted in *The Colton Letters : Civil War Period 1861-1865*, edited by Betsey Gates:

December 4th, 1863:

“... we accepted Brainerd Howe's offer of going over to the Penitentiary with us.... We were satisfied that he would show us all that was to be seen, and we were very much pleased with what we saw.... The guide showed us the knives which he said were all that Morgan and his men had to dig their way out with. You know they sometimes 'lock the barn door after the horse is stolen' and consequently we were not even allowed to see where Morgan and his men had been confined.”

J.G. Birchfield, of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, describing the capture and death of Morgan, quoted in *Camp-fire Chats of the Civil War*, edited by Washington Davis: “There have been several letters published claiming to describe Morgan's death, but I have never yet seen one which came anywhere near the truth of the affair.... It was in Greenville, Penn., [sic] Sept. 4, 1864. We had been encamped at Bull's Gap... It was pitch dark, and the lightning played around the clouds as we marched out east of the gap and across the country southeast, until we struck the old Newport road. Then we turned east toward Greenville, when the rain began to fall in torrents.... I rode up to the hotel, where I was acquainted with Mrs. Col. David Fry... She was very much excited and replied, 'General Morgan is in that brick house at the rear, and you must take him.'... [Captain Wilcox ordered the block surrounded. Two officers came to the door and said they would surrender.] ...just then we saw a man start from behind the building in his shirt sleeves and bareheaded, and run toward the brick house on the north side of the block; so we did not stop to take the two, but hurried up to catch the other fellow... We got between him and the house, and ordered him to surrender, which he refused to do, and fired.... [Andrew] Campbell fired his second shot, which took effect just below the left shoulder-blade, and passed through his body, and out below his left nipple. Morgan threw up his hand and exclaimed, 'Oh God!' and fell dead without a groan. We then placed his body on Campbell's horse, and he carried it about one mile west of Greenville, where we met General Gillam. Campbell said, 'General, here is the old Kentucky horse-thief, I guess he won't get away this time.'”

Captain John Dowdy, about avenging Morgan's betrayal and death, quoted in *A Civil War Treasury of Tales, Legends, and Folklore*, edited by B.A. Botkin:

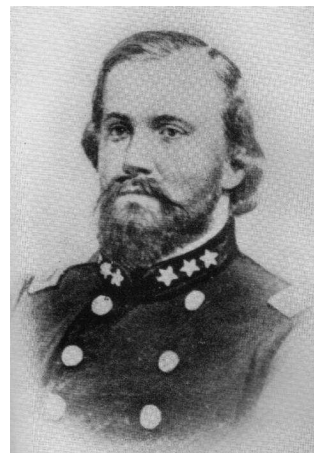
“General Morgan was killed near Greenville, Tennessee, while resting up at the Williams' home. Mrs. Thompson betrayed him and got the \$1,000 reward. I was with General Morgan at four o'clock on the morning he was killed [September 4, 1864].... I and Frank Fletcher were captured twenty miles south of Greenville. We were sent to an Ohio prison and tried as spies.... I was convicted and sentenced to die.” [Dowdy escaped ten days before the execution and returned to the scene of Morgan's death. Mrs. Thompson offered him the \$1,000. He gave her five minutes to talk.] “She knelt down

and prayed. When the five minutes were up, my gun went off – she was dead. I laid her on the porch, crossed her hands, rode off, and I ain't been back there since.”

Officer of the Month

John Hunt Morgan

John Hunt Morgan, the son of Calvin C. and Henrietta Hunt Morgan, was born in Huntsville, Alabama on June 1, 1825. His family moved to Lexington, Kentucky in 1829. During the Mexican War, he served as 1st Lieutenant in the 1st Kentucky Mounted Volunteers and fought in the Battle of Buena Vista. After the war, he married Rebecca Gratz Bruce on November 21, 1847. He became a successful businessman with a hemp factory, woolen mill and in buying and selling slaves. After the death of their infant son in 1853, Rebecca became an invalid. After Rebecca's death in July 1861, John joined the Confederate army and raised a company of Kentuckians. John preferred to use guerrilla warfare tactics.



Their First Kentucky Raid occurred in July of 1862. A recruitment poster was printed at Georgetown, Kentucky, which increased the number of his raiders. John married Martha “Mattie” Ready on December 14, 1862. The Christmas Raid into Kentucky occurred December 22, 1862 – January 5, 1863. Morgan is best remembered for his Great Raid into Indiana and Ohio in July of 1863. Some of his men were captured at Buffington, Ohio; Morgan and the remainder of his men were captured July 26, 1863 near West Point, Ohio. He was temporarily imprisoned in the Cincinnati jail before being transferred to the Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio on July 30. Morgan and six other raiders escaped through a tunnel dug from the cell of his scout Thomas Hines on November 27. Morgan led one last raid into Kentucky in June of 1864. He was killed September 4, 1864 in Greenville, Tennessee. He was temporarily buried in the Abingdon Cemetery. A week later, his body was moved to Richmond, Virginia, for a state funeral and burial in Hollywood Cemetery. On April 17, 1868, he was re-buried with high honors in Lexington Cemetery in Lexington, Kentucky.

Historic Sites of the Month

Follow Morgan's Raids:

You can follow Morgan's Raids into Kentucky at the following website: trailsRus.com. On this site, you can download maps and more information about Morgan's First Raid, Morgan's Christmas Raid and The Great Raid. You can follow Morgan's Raid into Indiana at this website: <http://www.hhhills.org/jhmht>. In the store section of this website, you can order a free map or student tour guide. You can also purchase a double CD, audiotape, or guidebook. The location of Morgan's surrender just east of West Point, Ohio, was marked by a stone erected by Will I. Thompson in 1909. The marker has been moved further west on SR 518, just west of Protech Electrical Contracting, for better protection from vandalism. General John Hunt Morgan's cellblock door can be seen at Motts Military Museum, located at 5075 S. Hamilton Road in Groveport, Ohio. Warren Motts began his Civil War collection in 1961, which has expanded over the years to

include other wars. In the late 1980's, he opened the Mott's Museum in the basement of his home. His long-time friend, Robert R. Richards, purchased the building and grounds for its current location. Many veterans continue to donate items to his collection and the museum continues to expand. The museum is open Tuesday-Saturday 9-5 and Sunday 1-5. Cost is \$5 for adults, \$4 for Seniors, and \$3 for students. School tours and groups are welcome. For more information, visit www.mottsmilitarymuseum.org or contact Warren Motts at 1-614-836-1500.



Inscription on stone marking site of Morgan's surrender, quoted in *Dee Brown's Civil War Anthology*:

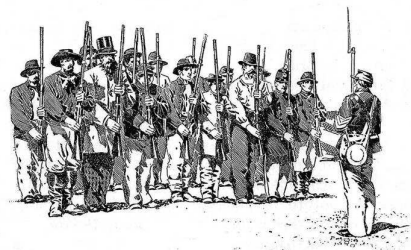
This Stone Marks the Spot Where the
Confederate Raider, General John H. Morgan
Surrendered His Command to Major Geo. W. Rue
July 26, 1863, and is the Farthest Point North Ever Reached by Any Body of
Confederate Troops During the Civil War.”

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.

Re-enlist NOW for the 2007-2008 Campaign

Membership dues for the 2007-2008 campaign of The Indianapolis Civil War Round Table has increased by \$5.00 effective July 1, 2007 due to the increased expense of renting our facility.

All ICWRT members may continue to receive the monthly newsletter, HARDTACK, via email at no additional charge. Members who prefer to receive the HARDTACK by U.S. Mail are asked to pay an additional \$12.00 to help cover printing and mailing costs.



Please bring your completed re-enlistment form (below) together with your payment to Peg Bertelli, ICWRT Treasurer, at the next Round Table meeting, or mail your re-enlistment form and payment to:

Peg Bertelli
11827 Corbin Drive
Fishers, Indiana 46038

Phone: (317) 596-9193
Email: pbbertelli@insightbb.com

Please complete and detach the form below and include with your check:

ICWRT Membership Enlistment for July 2007 thru June 2008

Please print legibly!

Name..... Date

Address.....
.....

Phone: (.....) Email Address:

We must have a valid email address if you wish to receive the HARDTACK newsletter free of charge!

(please specify Membership Level):

_____ **\$30 Individual** _____ **\$35 Family** _____ **\$15 Student**

_____ **I wish to receive the newsletter via U.S. Mail for an additional \$12**

In addition to my membership dues, please accept my generous gift of \$ _____
to the ICWRT general operating account (This donation is not tax deductible)

If someone invited you to join the ICWRT, please list his or her name below:

John Hunt Morgan's recruiting manifesto, July 1862, quoted in Dee Alexander Brown's *The Bold Cavaliers: Morgan's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Raiders*:

"KENTUCKIANS!

I come to liberate you from the despotism of a tyrannical faction and to rescue my native State from the hand of your oppressors. Everywhere the cowardly foe has fled from my avenging arms. My brave army is stigmatized as a band of guerrillas and marauders. Believe it or not. I point with pride to their deeds as a refutation to this foul aspersion. We come not to molest peaceful individuals or to destroy private property, but guarantee absolute protection to all who are not in arms against us. We ask only to meet the hireling legions of Lincoln. The eyes of your brethren of the South are upon you. Your gallant fellow citizens are flocking to our standard. Our armies are rapidly advancing to your protection. Then greet them with the willing hands of fifty thousand of Kentucky's brave. Their advance is already with you."

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table
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