



# HARDTACK

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter

<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>




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November 9, 2009 at 7:30 p.m.

Meeting at Indiana History Center

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## *The Plan of the Day*

### Cades Cove: A Community at War



Picture from [www.tennesseeanytime.org](http://www.tennesseeanytime.org) and quote from [www.townsendthepeacefulside.com](http://www.townsendthepeacefulside.com)

“The Civil War had a shattering impact on the residents of Cades Cove. There had never been a slave in the cove’s history and the mountain people in the hills of East Tennessee had little in common with the rest of the South. While 21 fought for the North and 12 fought for the South, the remaining were mostly pro-Union. They paid dearly for their northern sympathies, as they were surrounded by hostile territory. From 1862-1864, a Confederate regiment called Thomas’ Legion occasionally wreaked terror upon the cove by stealing livestock, harassing children and often taking prisoners. Finally, the residents had to post small children as guards along the mountain tops. When these children saw Confederates approaching, they would blow horns they had brought along. The echo of these horns sounded through the valley and warned the residents below to run and hide.

The Civil War forever changed the history of the cove. The residents of the cove no longer trusted outsiders. They felt betrayed by the American government for not having sent any soldiers to protect Cades Cove residents during the war. They felt anger at the Southern states, who they blamed for the war. So the cove turned inward and almost no new immigration occurred into the cove until the coming of the park in the 1920’s. Without new blood, the residents intermarried and by 1900, there were over 700 people – but only a handful of different last names. There are even a few cases of cousins marrying cousins during this era in history.”



|                |   |                  |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| March 8, 2010  | “Who Lost the Lost Order?”                                | Dave Klinestiver |
| April 12, 2010 | “Mary Surratt – Innocent or Guilty?”                      | Nikki Schofield  |
| May 10, 2010   | “Lincoln, Terrorism Abroad & the Coming of the Civil War” | Robert May       |
| June 14, 2010  | <i>A Dark and Bloody Ground: Sowing the Wind</i>          | Michael Willever |

### *Other Camp Activities*

#### **Carmel Civil War Round Table:**

- November 18 – Dr. Wesley Hanson, “Rare and Unusual Music of the Civil War”
- January 20 – Al Harris, “June 25, 1862 - The Day the War Could Have Been Won”

We meet at 7:00 PM on the third Wednesday of the month at the Carmel Clay Historical Society's Monon Depot Museum at 221 First St. SW in Carmel.

**Portraits of Lincoln: The Robert Lang Collection:** This special exhibit will be on display until January 2, 2010 at the Wabash County Historical Museum, 36 E. Market Street, Wabash, IN. Hours: Tues – Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission: \$5 Adults; \$3 Seniors (60+); \$3 Children (6-12). For more information, visit [www.wabashmuseum.org](http://www.wabashmuseum.org) or call 260-563-9070.

**Buffalo & Mistletoe:** This event will be held December 12 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and December 13 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Buffalo Run Farm, Grill & Gifts in Spencer County. See pioneers, frontiersmen and Native Americans demonstrating the life skills of the Lincoln Era. For more information visit <http://www.legendaryplaces.org/buffalorun/> or call 812-937-2799.

### *Special Orders*

**Salisbury Prison and National Cemetery:** Jerry and Jenny Thompson recently visited Salisbury, North Carolina to see the National Cemetery and the location where the prison camp used to be located. Sue and Ed Curtis, of the Salisbury Confederate Prison Association, took us on a very informative tour of the locations. Three 8<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry soldiers were imprisoned at this camp and lost their lives, probably due to disease in late 1864 and early 1865:

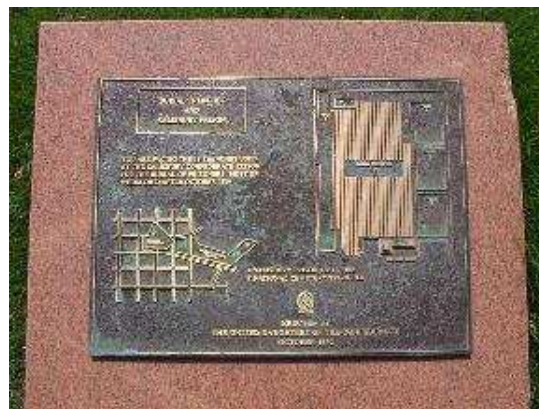
- Henry Norton, from Grant County, was 18 years old when he enlisted as a private in Company B of the 3 month 8<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry on April 23, 1861. He mustered out August 6, 1861. He enlisted as a Sergeant in Company H of the 3 year 8<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry on September 5, 1861. He was a veteran. He died “in rebel prison” at Salisbury on December 7, 1864.
- William Conde, from Madison County, enlisted as a private in Company K on September 5, 1861. He died “in rebel prison” at Salisbury on January 1, 1865.
- George W. Harlan, from Huntington County, was 25 years old when he enlisted as a Sergeant in Company I on August 25, 1861. He was appointed First Sergeant on September 26, 1862. He was a veteran, enlisting on December 31, 1863. He died “in rebel prison” at Salisbury on January 13, 1865.

The prisoners at that time were dying so quickly that they were buried in 18 trenches in what is now the National Cemetery. None of the prison buildings survived Stoneman’s



raid; he burned all the structures in the camp. The railroad, which ran from Washington, D.C. to Atlanta, still runs through the area and is why the camp was located in this town. The Salisbury Confederate Prison Association owns a plot of land between where two of the prison hospital buildings were once located, where visitors can sprinkle dirt from the soldiers' states. Gib Young provided dirt from Grant and Huntington Counties and John Bowyer provided dirt from Madison County. Jerry read the information about the soldiers and the poem "The Final Reunion" by Beatrice Tyson, and prayed to honor these soldiers. We greatly enjoyed our visit.

The Salisbury Confederate Prison Association would like to erect a monument listing all the names of the soldiers who are buried in the trenches. If you have ancestors who died or were imprisoned in Salisbury Prison, please contact Sue Curtis at [southpaws@salisbury.net](mailto:southpaws@salisbury.net) and share your information with her.



The trench headstones and the trench marker at the National Cemetery



The Salisbury railroad tracks



The lot where visitors can sprinkle home state dirt

### **Recent burial of unknown Civil War soldier in Franklin, TN**

Submitted by Greg Biggs

The link below will take you to the online slide show with 287 photos taken during the October 10th funeral of the Civil War soldier found a few months ago south of Franklin,

Tennessee. As it was not discernible as to what side he fought for, the US and CS flags were laid on his coffin and reenactors from both sides participated. The event drew thousands of spectators and two Real Sons of a Union soldier and a Confederate soldier. Both men can be seen in the photos a number of times. Members of the Clarksville, Nashville and Franklin CWRTs participated as did Sons Of Union Veterans members and Sons of Confederate Veterans members. David Fraley, interim director of the Carter House, gave one of the eulogies. We may never see another Civil War funeral in our lifetimes.

<http://awphotos.zenfolio.com/p496066309/h196573fc#h5bd866>

## *Official Records*

### **Attendance:**

September 41

October 49

**Alan T. Nolan Memorial Youth Scholarship Fund:** The Executive Board of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table has established this fund to provide membership dues, annual tour expenses or other worthwhile purpose for any full-time student of any age. Please see Tony Roscetti to donate to this fund.

### **Book Raffle list:**

*The Killer Angels*, by Michael Shaara

*The Stonewall Brigade*, by James I. Robertson, Jr.

*The Civil War, A Narrative: Red River to Spotsylvania*, by Shelby Foote

*Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years*, by Carl Sandburg

*Civil War Battles*, by Curt Johnson and Mark McLaughlin

**\*Tony is running low on books. Anyone wishing to donate books for upcoming raffles should either bring them to Tony Roscetti at the November meeting or contact him to make arrangements for pick up.**

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

1. On what would you find a "chatoyant face"? Who used the most famous one?
2. What innovation was referred to as a "horizontal shot tower" by the Confederates?
3. "There is no doubt that \_\_\_\_\_ allowed three distinct occasions to take Richmond slip through his hands for want of nerve to run what he considered risks. Such a general will never command success, though he may avoid disaster." Who said this and to whom was he referring?
4. Where was Telegraph Road? (2 battlefields)
5. Under whom did the Jessie Scouts serve? How did they get their name?

Answers to October quiz:

1. What improvement did the Fretwell-Singer torpedo bring to warfare? \*\*\* A spring-loaded trigger on the top
2. Who was Nero? \*\*\* A fierce guard dog at Castle Thunder
3. On what battlefield was Slaughter's Field? \*\*\* Port Hudson
4. Where was the Burnt District? Whose activities was it meant to curtail? \*\*\* Southern Missouri; William Quantrill
5. What regiment was known as the Mozarts? \*\*\* 40<sup>th</sup> New York

### *The Soldiers Speak*

William Howell, quoted in Durwood Dunn's *Cades Cove: The Life and Death of A Southern Appalachian Community 1818-1937*:

"My father did not enlist in the Civil War. He would lay out and work in the fields of a day to make bread for his wife and children. He was a Union man in principle... Sometimes he would have to go down in the settlement and get a yoke of cattle to haul feed and firewood this was in time of war. On one occasion he went out after the cattle and the rebels caught him and kept him two weeks. This was one of the hardest trials my mother ever went through. They shot him in the hand before he surrendered. But after this he got away from them in the night and finally got back home. I can remember the shouts of my mother the night he come in.

On another time we were grinding our cane on a wooden cane mill and boiling the juice in kettles in a furnace. In this way the people would make their molasses when all of a sudden [sic] two armed rebels came up, they striped [sic] the horse and took off with them, leaving our cane patch standing, and us nearley [sic] on starvation. We never got the horse back. When we seen them comeing [sic], my father ran off and hid thinking they would take him, but when they started off with the horse and scarcely got out of sight my father came out and made for his gun. My mother caught around him telling him it would never do, that the whole army might come and kill us all, and so she constrained him to let them go, saying it would be better to lose the horse, than it would be to lose some or all of our lives.

At another time we lost every bite of bacon that we had, and it war times and none to sell, makeing [sic] it awful hard on the family of little children. Although I was small only from five to eight years old, I can remember hearing the cannons roar and when we would hear of the rebels comeing [sic] we would carry out the bedding and Pa's gun and hide them in hollow logs until they would pass and be gone. I can remember Ma puting [sic] the best clothes on us that we had she said that they would not strip them off of us to take them."

Lt. Charles G. Davis, First Massachusetts Cavalry (who had escaped from the infamous Camp Sorghum at Columbia, South Carolina) quoted in Durwood Dunn's *Cades Cove: The Life and Death of A Southern Appalachian Community 1818-1937*:

"December 2<sup>nd</sup>: We arose about daybreak and again started on our trip. We had some hard climbing for an hour or so, but the descent soon commenced and continued until we reached Cades Cove. We entered the Cove about 3 p.m. and very unexpectedly caused quite an alarm. A girl was on duty as a sentinel. She gave the alarm with a horn. When she blew the horn we were looking down the Cove. In an instant it was alive. The men

were driving their cattle before them, and every man had a gun over his shoulder. We asked the girl to point out the home of Mr. Rowan (after telling her who we were), assuring her that we were friends. We marched in and went to Mrs. Rowan's home. She was very much frightened when she saw us, but we soon satisfied her that we were friends. She informed us that they were looking for the Rebels every moment. Rather pleasant news for us. We had not more than got seated when a woman came running up the road to Mrs. R., and informed her that the Rebs were coming. We jumped up ready to run, but we soon found out that the woman had taken us for the Rebels, and that it was a false alarm. Mrs. Rowan said she could not keep all of us, so five of us started over to the house of Mr. Sparks to whom she directed us. We soon found out that our entrance had alarmed all of the inhabitants of the Cove. The men left their fields and fled to the mountains. It soon became known who we were. They commenced to collect around us. We were resting very comfortably at Mr. Sparks' telling our story when a horseman came riding up from the lower end of the Cove and said 'the Rebels are coming sure,' that one of the citizens had seen them. All was confusion for some moments. The men picked up their guns and we our blankets and started for the mountains. We reached a safe place. After waiting for an hour, we found out that it was another false alarm. The report had gone down one side of the cove and up the other. We all returned to Mr. Spark's house and ate a hearty supper. We found all good Union men here. They all have to sleep in the bushes every night, and have for the past two years. They live in continued terror of being killed. At dark we went to the bushes for our night's rest."

### *Civilian of the Month*



Info from <http://cadescovepreservationtn.homestead.com> and [www.townsendthepeacefulside.com](http://www.townsendthepeacefulside.com) Photo from [www.tennesseeanytime.org](http://www.tennesseeanytime.org)

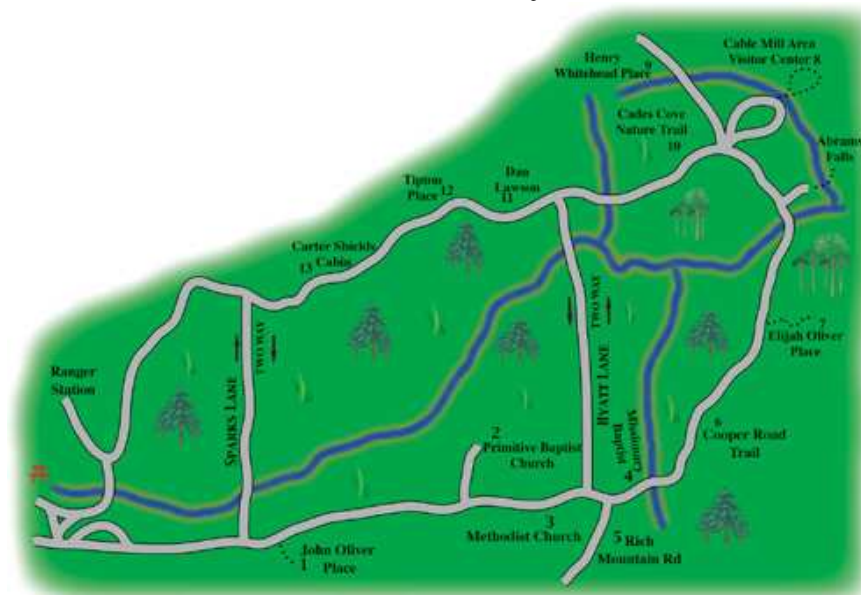
**Russell Gregory** was born in Georgia in 1795. He met his wife Susan Hill in North Carolina, while traveling with his father on a trading mission. The Gregorys and Hills moved to Cades Cove in the early 1830s. In 1838, he was supervisor for construction of the road (now called the Parsons Branch Road), which connected Cades Cove with the Parsons Turnpike. In 1853, he and others purchased North Carolina territory. He lived on the grassy bald south of the Cove on the North Carolina side of the State Line near the Gant Line at Rich Gap. Russell, unable to serve in the military because he had lost a hand from infection, organized a home guard and aggressively defended the

Cove from renegade forces using his rifle "Old Long Tom." His son, Charles, joined the Confederate regiment Thomas' Legion in 1862, which continually raided the area. Russell finally organized an ambush on this group. His son informed his comrades that his father had fired the first shot and they came back later that night. Not realizing their intent, he pointed out his father's home. His comrades dragged Russell out and killed him in front of his son. Russell was buried in the Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery. This



bald where Russell lived became known as Gregory Bald to eulogize this pioneer who sacrificed his life for the community.

### *Historic Site of the Month*



**Cades Cove Loop:** On this driving tour, you will visit John Oliver's Place, the Primitive Baptist Church, the Methodist Church, the Missionary Baptist Church, Rich Mountain Road, Cooper Road Trail, Elijah Oliver Place, Cable Mill Area, Henry Whitehead Place, Cades Cove Nature Trail, Dan Lawson Place, Tipton Place and Carter Shields Cabin. Directions and more information about the driving tour can be found at <http://smokymountainnavigator.com/index.asp?mid=69&mid2=193>



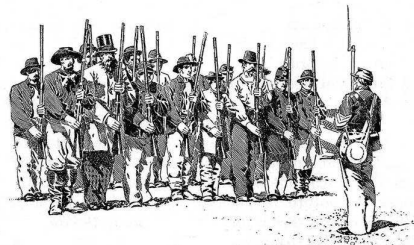
John Oliver Cabin, built c. 1822  
Photo from Wikipedia

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@att.net](mailto:jkt60@att.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 2009-2010 Campaign

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 Tony Roscetti, ICWRT Treasurer, at the next Round Table meeting, or mail your re-enlistment form and payment to:

Tony Roscetti  
6270 Brixton Lane  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

Phone: (317) 475-9227  
Email: [anthony.roschetti@nationalcity.com](mailto:anthony.roschetti@nationalcity.com)

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

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### ***ICWRT Membership Enlistment for July 2009 thru June 2010***

*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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Lt. Charles G. Davis, First Massachusetts Cavalry (who had escaped from the infamous Camp Sorghum at Columbia, South Carolina) quoted in Durwood Dunn's *Cades Cove: The Life and Death of A Southern Appalachian Community 1818-1937*:

“The girl was the sentinel that guarded the entrance to the Cove, and at the signal from her, which was of approaching danger, the men, who were tilling the soil, drove their cattle to places of safety, and then put themselves in readiness to defend their dear ones and their homes from the Guerrillas and Bushwackers, who had invaded their little settlement many times during the War. I remember asking the girl on guard what she would do if a stranger should demand the horn of her before she could have used it, and her reply was rather a surprise to me as I had always had a great respect for women, but had met only the kind that used soft words, those who had not been on the ‘battle line,’ so to speak, those who had lived in pleasant homes and surroundings. Her reply was that she should tell him to go to ‘Hell!’ And from my knowledge of her as a sentinel on duty, I am very sure that she would have done so.”

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