

# HARDTACK

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter

<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>

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June 11, 2007 at 6:30 p.m.

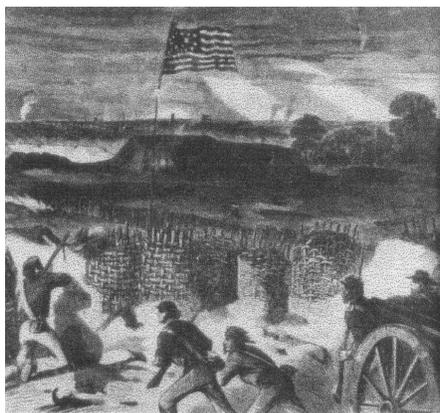
Meeting at Primo Banquet and Conference Center, 5649 Lee Road

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*The Plan of the Day*

“I Am Too Late”

## Joseph Johnston and the Fall of Vicksburg



As Vicksburg slowly succumbed to the ever-tightening grip of Federal forces that laid siege to the city in the summer of 1863, Southern civil and military authorities looked to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to rescue the “Gibraltar of the Confederacy” and its garrison. The force that he assembled in the Jackson-Canton area, fifty miles east of Vicksburg, eventually swelled to 31,000 men and was called the Army of Relief. Coupled with the 30,000-man army in Vicksburg under Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, Confederate forces gained a brief period of numeric superiority. But despite the desperate situation in Vicksburg or the urgings of President Jefferson Davis and Secretary of War James A. Seddon, Johnston remained immovable and the window of opportunity closed when Union reinforcements arrived by the tens of thousands. With the fate of the nation and his own reputation in the balance, Johnston finally moved, but by then it was too late. On July 4, the fortress city on the Mississippi River surrendered, which sealed the fate of the Confederacy.

Most works on the Vicksburg campaign, however, only touch on Joseph E. Johnston and the activities of the Army of Relief. Our June speaker, Terry Winschel, is the long-serving historian at Vicksburg National Military Park. His program will examine the controversial service of Joseph E. Johnston in Mississippi and provide expert analysis that will enable you to better understand the complexities of the Vicksburg campaign, which is regarded by a growing number of historians as the most decisive campaign of the Civil War.

## *Our Guest Speaker*

Terry Winschel

Terry Winschel is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of The Pennsylvania State University. He also holds both M.S.S. (Master of Social Science) and Ed.S. (Education Specialist) degrees from Mississippi College. Mr. Winschel is a thirty-year veteran of the National Park Service and has served at Gettysburg National Military Park, Fredericksburg National Military Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and is currently Historian at Vicksburg National Military Park.



Terry has written 50 articles on the Civil War and more than 100 book reviews. He is author of *Triumph & Defeat: The Vicksburg Campaign, Vol. II* (SavasBeatie 2006), *Vicksburg is the Key: The Struggle for the Mississippi River* (University of Nebraska Press 2003), *The Civil War Diary of a Common Soldier* (LSU Press 2001), *Vicksburg: Fall of the Confederate Gibraltar* (McWhiney Research Foundation Press 1999), and *Triumph & Defeat: The Vicksburg Campaign* (Savas Publishing 1998).

Mr. Winschel is the 2004 recipient of the Nevins-Freeman Award presented by The Civil War Round Table of Chicago, the 2006 Charles L. Dufour Award presented by The Civil War Round Table of New Orleans, and was named National Park Service Preservationist of the Year in 2007 by the Civil War Preservation Trust.

### *Roster of Officers and Committees for the 2006-2007 Campaign*

#### *Officers:*

President: Dave Klinestiver

Secretary: Robert Vane

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Programs: Dave Sutherland

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Membership: Nikki Schofield

Publicity: Dave Buchanan & Tony Roscetti

#### *Quiz Master:*

Tony Trimble

#### *Summer Campaign:*

Nikki Schofield

#### *HARDTACK Newsletter:*

Editor: Jenny Thompson

Distribution: Jenny Thompson (email) & Tony Roscetti (U.S. mail)

### *Other Camp Activities*

**Camp Sullivan Research:** Shannon Huckstep, an intern at the Indiana Historical Bureau, is searching for more information about Camp Sullivan. If anyone has any recommendations about where she can look (beyond the early Indianapolis histories), please contact her at [snhuck@iupui.edu](mailto:snhuck@iupui.edu).

**9<sup>th</sup> Annual Summer Civil War Conference:** The Military History Education Group, an offshoot of the Decatur, IL Civil War Roundtable, is having their 9th Annual Summer Civil War Conference. The event will be held on Saturday, June 9, 2007 in Arthur, IL, which is between Decatur and Champaign/Urbana in the center of the state. This is at Exit 203 off I-57 and then west a few miles. Yoder's Kitchen Banquet Facility is the host site and the event runs from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM. As with most Civil War conferences, books will be available from bookseller Bob Murphy.

The speakers include:

Dr. Glenn W. LaFantasie - Western Kentucky University - "William C. Oates in War and Peace." Oates commanded the 15th Alabama at Little Round Top in the Battle of Gettysburg and went up against the 20th Maine and Joshua Chamberlain, but he is also much more than that; he is a wonderful historic character in every way! Oates is the subject of a recent fine biography by Dr. LaFantasie, who has also written several other books.

Dr. Terri K. Kionka - author/historian - "A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To Vicksburg." Dr. Kionka is the author of the recent book "Key Command" on Cairo, IL and its relationship with Ulysses S. Grant and is a graduate of the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University.

Fred L. Ray - author/historian - "Shock Troops of the Confederacy: The Sharpshooter Battalions of the Army of Northern Virginia." Based on his book of the same name, Mr. Ray will discuss the formation, training and deployment of these specialist troops, one of whom was the author's ancestor.

Greg Biggs - Clarksville (TN) CWRT, author/historian - "Napoleonic Cavalryman - Nathan Bedford Forrest." Mr. Biggs is a veteran Civil War tour guide, research historian for several authors and a nationally known Civil War flags expert. He is also a student of the Napoleonic Wars and in this program teaches how cavalry was used in Napoleon's time, how it was used in America before the Civil War and how an ill-educated man with no military training whatsoever, used cavalry in a proper Napoleonic manner during the Civil War.

For more information on this conference please call (217) 578-2262 or visit the website: [www.geocities.com/mhegil1999/index.html](http://www.geocities.com/mhegil1999/index.html) Area motels are listed on the website. The conference fee is \$45 and includes lunch and all speakers. Tickets sold at the door will be \$55. Send to: Military History Education Group, PO Box 560, Atwood, IL 61913.

**Official Records sets for sale:** David Schuff, of Clarksville, Tennessee, has two sets of *The Official Records* for sale at a cost of \$6,000. The books are in beautiful shape and many have never been opened. To contact him, please email him at [dgschuff@charter.net](mailto:dgschuff@charter.net) or call him at 931-552-6467.

**Bugles Across America:** On May 19, the editor and her husband witnessed a Taps ceremony performed by Bugles Across America at Crown Hill Cemetery to honor veterans on Armed Forces Day. Bugles Across America, NFP was founded in 2000 by Tom Day, when Congress passed legislation stating Veterans had a right to at least 2 uniformed military people to fold the flag and play taps on a CD player. Bugles Across America was begun to take this a step further, and in recognition of the service these Veterans provided their country, we felt that every Veteran deserved a live rendition of taps played by a live Bugler. To this end, we are actively seeking volunteers to provide this valuable service to Veterans and their families. Bugles Across America now has over 5000 bugler volunteers located in all 50 states and a growing number overseas. Since the Department of Veterans Affairs is expecting more than 1/2 million veterans to pass every year for the next 7 years, Bugles Across America is ALWAYS recruiting new volunteers. Bugler Volunteers can be male or female. They can play a traditional bugle with no valves, or they can perform the ceremony on a Trumpet, Cornet, Flugelhorn, or a 1, 2 or 3-valved bugle. The bugler can be of any age as long as they can play the 24 notes of Taps with an ease and style that will do honor to the Veterans, their families, and the burial detail performing the service. For more information or to volunteer, please visit their website: [www.BuglesAcrossAmerica.org](http://www.BuglesAcrossAmerica.org) or email “Ben” Benjamin at [R.Benjamin@insightbb.com](mailto:R.Benjamin@insightbb.com).

### *Special Orders*

**Transportation need for a Roundtable Founder:** Jerry Sargent, one of the founders of the Roundtable, is 82 years old. He lives in the Methodist Home in Franklin, Indiana, and is looking for a ride to and from our meetings. If anyone can help him with this, even occasionally, he would greatly appreciate it. He can be reached at (317) 965-1415.

**8<sup>th</sup> Indiana Research:** Jenny Thompson, the editor of the *Hardtack*, is researching the soldiers of the 8<sup>th</sup> Indiana, both three-month and three-year regiments. If you have an ancestor who served in these regiments or have information about any of these soldiers, please contact her at [jkt60@earthlink.net](mailto:jkt60@earthlink.net).

**Preservation Update: Second Perryville sign** (first sign wording is in Dec. *Hardtack*)  
**80<sup>TH</sup> INDIANA**

The inexperienced 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry Regiment was part of Union Colonel George Webster’s brigade. This unit included the 50<sup>th</sup>, 98<sup>th</sup>, and 121<sup>st</sup> Ohio infantry regiments and the 19<sup>th</sup> Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, commanded by Captain Samuel Harris. The 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana was deployed here to support Harris’s artillery, which was located on this ridge, in front of you.

When the Confederate attack began, the 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana lay down to await the Southern assault. The roar of musketry and cannon fire foreshadowed the ferocity of the fight, and some Hoosiers were killed and wounded when cannon balls bounced through the ranks.

Near 2:20 p.m., Confederate Brigadier General Daniel Donelson’s brigade emerged from a belt of woods approximately 200 yards to your front. Donelson’s Tennessee troops, who had been hit hard by Federal artillery, marched toward a gap

between Webster's brigade and Colonel Leonard Harris's brigade, which was deployed on the ridges to your right. The 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana had to prevent the Confederates from exploiting this gap.

The ripping volleys of musketry and booming artillery was deafening as Donelson's men clawed their way toward Samuel Harris's cannon. The 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana moved forward and helped repulse Donelson's men, who left their dead and wounded scattered in these fields.

The battle was not over. Under severe pressure from several rebel brigades, Leonard Harris's troops withdrew from the hills to your right-front. Harris's absence allowed more Confederate infantry to strike Webster. When rebel troops moved through a cornfield near Leonard Harris's former position, the 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana opened fire. Private Joseph Glezen remarked that they let loose "a destructive fire into their ranks," while another Hoosier wrote, "As they came through a corn field they were in plain view and we literally mowed them down."

Despite the fire, these Confederates, part of Brigadier General S.A.M. Wood's brigade, nearly surrounded Samuel Harris's cannon. The artillery fell back and the 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana followed, taking a new position along the Dixville Road, in the fields behind you. Colonel Webster was killed near the road, and, as daylight faded, the Union troops continued to move to the rear, where the fighting ended.

The 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana began the fight with 738 men. They lost 27 killed, 116 wounded, and 14 missing, representing more than 21 percent casualties. Sergeant George Washington Potter, Jr., later lamented, "The dead and wounded lay thick in all directions, friends and foes side by side." Here, and all across the battlefield, inexperienced Union troops faced the horrific realities of war for the first time.

#### QUOTES:

"[I] found a 6 pound cannon ball about two feet from me at my left, having struck on the hill on the battery, and bounced coming angling and after striking my hat, mashed the head and killed Milton Spraggins, who was lying immediately at my left, and finally lodged against the side of his brother who was still at his left . . . Now came the tug of war for at this time the bullets were whistling over me with such fury that it seemed as if no man could stand erect and alive . . . Our bullets found them in their hiding places and strewed the ground with their mutilated carcasses—the legitimate fruits of [their] own treason and folly."

-Private Joseph P. Glezen, Co. H, 80<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry Regiment

*Text provided by the Kentucky Historical Society [LOGO]*

*Sign sponsored by the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table [LOGO]*

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

*No quiz this month*

#### Answers to the June Quiz

Identify the Civil War personality known by each nickname below.

1. "Gentle Anna" or "Michigan Annie"      \*\*\*\*\* Anna Etheridge (Union nurse)
2. "Neighbor"      \*\*\*\*\* Maj. Gen. David R. Jones, CSA
3. "King Jeff the First"      \*\*\*\*\* Jefferson Davis
4. "Old Blinkey"      \*\*\*\*\* Gen. William H. French, USA
5. "Old Blizzards"      \*\*\*\*\* Gen. William W. Loring, CSA

## *Civilians Speak*

### **ABOUT THE SIEGE:**

(Quoted from Catherine Clinton's *Life in Civil War America*)

"Mary Jane Sitterman was visiting her quartermaster husband in Vicksburg when she got trapped by the advancing Union army closing in on Vicksburg from the east. She became a cave dweller during the siege and left the following account:

'We...fitted the cave with the articles of housekeeping and were comfortably fixed. Our beds were arranged upon planks that were elevated on improvised stands, planks covered the ground floor, and these in turn were covered with matting and carpets. The walls surrounding the beds were also covered with strips of carpets, so all possible dampness was by a little care entirely eliminated. The wall carpeting was made adherent by small wooden pins or stobs.'

(Quoted from Gordon Cotton's *Vicksburg: Southern Stories of the Siege*)

"Dora Miller noted that dogs and cats virtually disappeared from the streets and wondered where they went. In *The Daily Citizen*, Editor J.M. Swords described a dinner for eight shared by friends 'a delicious and featured rabbit' stew. He also pointedly mentioned that the cats had simultaneously disappeared and declared the felines of the city were an endangered species.'"

(Quoted from "Diary of a Confederate Pro-Union Woman", found in Harold Elk Straubing's *The Fateful Lightning: Civil War Eyewitness Reports*)

"Vicksburg, April 28, 1863. I never understood before the full force of those questions – What shall we eat? what shall we drink? and wherewithal shall we be clothed? We have no prophet of the Lord at whose prayer the meal and oil will not waste. Such minute attention must be given the wardrobe to preserve it that I have learned to darn like an artist. Making shoes is now another accomplishment.... For many nights we have had but little sleep, because the Federal gunboats have been running past the batteries. The uproar when this is happening is phenomenal.... Added to all this is the indescribable Confederate yell, which is a soul-harrowing sound to hear."

## *The Soldiers Speak*

### **About Vicksburg:**

(Quoted from *Confederate Military History, Vol. XII, Alabama and Mississippi*, edited by Gen. Clement A. Evans)

General Smith, about the struggle at Vicksburg:

"During the engagement of the 28<sup>th</sup>, an estimable lady, Mrs. Gamble, lost her life by a fragment of shell striking her as she left the city. This lady deserves more than a passing notice. Burning with patriotism, she inspired all around her with the noble spirit of resistance to oppression and confidence in the success of our cause. Ever present in the hospitals, ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers, she was among the last of her sex to leave the devoted city, where she yielded up her life in attestation to her faith and devotion. Though but the type of a class of which our Southern land can boast, she is a martyr to the cause she loved, and without her name the history which Vicksburg has made for herself would be incomplete."

(Quoted from Joseph B. Mitchell's *The Badge of Gallantry: Letters from Civil War Medal of Honor Winners*)

Joseph Labille, 6<sup>th</sup> Missouri Infantry, May 22, 1863 storming of the fort:

“We lay flat on the top, keeping our muskets always ready. We lay there in the hot burning sun within 3 or 4 feet of the enemy, keeping them from firing their cannons. After we had been there some time the commanding officer in the fort said to us: ‘Say, boys, I mean you Yankee boys, you must be a brave lot of men to have come where you are. You are all entirely at our mercy, but if you want to surrender to us, we will treat you with the very best we have in Vicksburg. You can come in at the right angle of the fort; there is a cannon hole to let you in.’ I am not positive, but I think it was a man belonging to our regiment who cried out: ‘Poke your head up here and we will show you whether we came here to surrender to you or not.’”

Andrew E. Goldsberry, Co. E, 127<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteers, May 22, 1863 another charge:

“As we reached the raise of the hill the works were covered with men. Every one was looking down the sight of his gun, with finger on the trigger. The black muzzles of the cannon were loaded with grape and canister. Not a muscle moved ‘til the command: ‘Ready, Fire.’

“And then it seemed like a sheet of fire, a tremendous roar. For an instant I was senseless. I thought I was going over and over. I fell close to the edge of the trench. When I recovered my scattered senses, I could see our flag ahead. I gave a jump into the trench. Our color bearer planted the flag on top of the enemy’s works, where it remained all day. It was useless for us to attempt to do any more with scarce a dozen of our number left. We crouched under the bank. We could do no more.”

(Quoted from Bruce Catton's *Reflections on the Civil War*)

“During this siege, one of the Confederates out on the picket line asked if there were any Missouri regiments in the army immediately opposing his section. He was a Missourian himself and was looking for his brother. The Yankees made inquiry and pretty soon they came forward with the Confederate soldier’s brother – both boys from Missouri, one of them in Confederate gray and the other in Federal blue. The Confederate had a roll of bills in his hand and gave them to his brother to send to their mother, who was peaceably at home in Missouri. He couldn’t get things out from Vicksburg through the Union lines, Vicksburg being completely surrounded, so he asked his brother to send them to her, and the brother did. There was no shooting while these arrangements were made, then the brothers shook hands, retired to their individual lines, and the shooting started up again.”

(Anonymous letter signed ‘Many Soldiers’ to CS lieutenant general John C. Pemberton, June 28, 1863, quoted in *The Oxford Dictionary of Civil War Quotations*, edited by John D. Wright)

“If you can’t feed us, you had better surrender us, horrible as the idea is, than suffer this noble army to disgrace themselves by desertion.”

(Quoted from Irwin Silber's *Songs of the Civil War*)

A Rebel soldier, J.W. Naff, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> LA, created the following parody during the siege of Vicksburg. He was killed the next day.

Do They Miss Me in the Trenches?  
(tune: "Do They Miss Me At Home?")

Do they miss me in the trench, do they miss me?  
When the shells fly so thickly around?  
Do they know that I've run down the hillside  
To look for my hole in the ground?  
But the shells exploded so near me,  
It seemed best for me to run;  
And though some laughed as I crawfished,  
I could not discover the fun,  
I could not discover the fun.

I often get up in the trenches,  
When some Yankee is near out of sight,  
And fire a round or two at him,  
To make the boys think that I'll fight.  
But when the Yanks commence shelling,  
I run to my home down the hill;  
I swear my legs never will stay there,  
Though all may stay there who will,  
Though all may stay there who will.

I'll save myself through the dread struggle,  
And when the great battle is o'er,  
I'll claim my full rations of laurels,  
As always I've done heretofore.  
I'll say that I've fought them as bravely  
As the best of my comrades who fell,  
And swear most roundly to all others  
That I never had fears of a shell,  
That I never had fears of a shell.

(Quoted from Ulysses S. Grant's *Memoirs and Selected Letters*) July 3, 1863

"On the 3d about ten o'clock A.M. white flags appeared on a portion of the rebel works.... It was a glorious sight to officers and soldiers on the line where these white flags were visible, and the news soon spread to all parts of the command. The troops felt that their long and dreary marches, hard fighting, ceaseless watching by night and day, in a hot climate, exposure to all sorts of weather, to diseases and, worst of all, to the gibes of many Northern papers that came to them saying all their suffering was in vain, that Vicksburg would never be taken, were at last at an end and the Union sure to be saved."

## *Officer of the Month*

### **Ulysses S. Grant**

Grant, the son of a tanner, was born in 1822 in Point Pleasant, Ohio. He graduated 21<sup>st</sup> in his class of 39 from West Point. During the Mexican War, he fought under General Zachary Taylor. When the Civil War began, Grant was working in his father's leather store in Galena, Illinois. The Governor appointed him to command the 7<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry. By September 1861, Grant had risen to the rank of brigadier general. Lincoln promoted him to major general after the Confederates surrendered at Fort Donelson, accepting his terms of "unconditional surrender." His willingness to fight at Shiloh was clearly evident to Lincoln, who fended off demands to remove him. His skillful campaign and victory at Vicksburg cut the Confederacy in two. He was appointed lieutenant general after his success at Chattanooga. Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief in March of 1864. He accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.



When Grant became President in 1868, he relied on his military training and used part of his Army staff to run the government. He became involved with speculators, accepted gifts from admirers and was attacked by Liberal Republican reformers. After leaving office in 1877, he became a partner in a financial firm, which went bankrupt, around the time he learned he had cancer of the throat. In a race against death, he began writing his memoirs, which were published by Mark Twain, to pay off his debts and provide for his family. He died on July 23, 1885, soon after completing the memoirs. He is buried with his wife in New York City.

## *Historic Site of the Month*

### **Ulysses S. Grant Birthplace**

The Grant Boyhood Home is located just off U.S. Route 52 in Point Pleasant, Ohio (southeast of Cincinnati). This three-room frame cottage is furnished with period items. At one time, the cottage was shipped on a railroad flat car during a tour around the United States and was later displayed at the Ohio State Fairgrounds. Admission is \$1 for adults and students (ages 6-12). It is open from April to October on Wednesday through Saturday from 9:30 to 5 and Sundays from noon to 5. Twenty minutes away in Georgetown, you can visit his boyhood home, located on 219 East Grant Ave., where he lived from 1823 – 1839 with his parents and five brothers and sisters, and the schoolhouse he attended from 1829 – 1836, located at 508 South Water St. Admission for both the boyhood home and schoolhouse together is \$3 for adults and \$1 for students (12 and under). They are open from Memorial Day to Labor Day on Wednesday through Sunday from noon to 5 and from September to October on weekends from noon to 5. For more information, visit [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org). It is highly recommended to call ahead to verify these buildings will be open on the day of your visit – Grant Birthplace 513-553-4911 and Grant Boyhood home and schoolhouse 937-378-4222.



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](mailto: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.

A bit of humor submitted by Vernon Earle:

(Quoted from *A Sense of History, The Best Writing from the Pages of American Heritage*)

“More forgiving than most commanders where tactical errors occurred, knowing that the enemy's resistance and counter-action is the most incalculable factor in war, Sherman would rarely tolerate excuses for delays in the movement of supplies, believing that, by due foresight, preparation and initiative, material obstacles could always be overcome. Those who obstructed or clung to the letter of regulations suffered sharply from his tongue.

One officer who made difficulties was spurred to overcome them by the vehement retort, “If you don't have my Army supplied, and keep it supplied, we'll eat your mules up, Sir – eat your mules up.” Later in the advance, when there was urgent need to replace a burnt railroad bridge and the chief engineer estimated that he would require four days for the task, Sherman is credited with the reply, “Sir, I give you 48 hours or a position in the front ranks”.

**PAY YOUR DUES TODAY  
DON'T DELAY!**

## Re-enlist NOW for the 2007-2008 Campaign and save 5.00!!

Membership dues for the 2007-2008 campaign of The Indianapolis Civil War Round Table will increase by \$5.00 effective July 1, 2007

***Beat the dues increase by re-enlisting NOW at current rates!***

To encourage early re-enlistments, the ICWRT is extending a \$5.00 discount on all new or renewal memberships for next year that are received by the end of June. This discount will effectively offset a \$5.00 dues increase applicable to all membership levels for next season.



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](mailto: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!*

**Discounted Dues for the 2007-2008 must be paid by June 30, 2007\* (please specify Membership Level):**

\_\_\_\_\_ \$25 Individual (reg. \$30) \_\_\_\_\_ \$30 Family (reg. \$35) \_\_\_\_\_ \$10 Student (reg. \$15)

*\* If paying after June 30, 2007, please pay the regular dues amount as shown above*

\_\_\_\_\_ **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)