



HARDTACK



Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter

<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>

October 14, 2019 at 6:45 p.m.
Meeting at MCL Cafeteria Township Line
2370 W. 86th Street

The Plan of the Day Lambdin P. Milligan & the Fire in the Rear



Photo from http://www.huntingtoncountyhonors.org/general/BasicPostsItem0_i5tq9u9z22_0/Milligan-Lambdin-P-

This evening's topic is entitled "Fire in the Rear" - which explores the division and subversive activities in the Hoosier state during the War of Rebellion. Hoosiers were deeply divided in their loyalty to the Union during the Civil War. Although Indiana ranked second among all northern states in the percentage of eligible males who served in the Union forces, Hoosiers were extensively involved in organized, subversive activities. Those activities unavoidably posed the competing issues of preserving civil liberties, such as freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, versus subduing conspiracies that undermine the survival of the republic. The friction generated by this conundrum produced a major storm. Huntington attorney Lambdin P. Milligan, a radical opponent of the Union war effort, was in the eye of the storm, and is the subject of this presentation.

JOIN US BEFORE THE MEETING AT MCL CAFETERIA !

All ICWRT members and guests are invited to join us at 6:00 P.M. at MCL Cafeteria, 2370 W. 86th Street before the meeting to enjoy dinner and fellowship.

Our Guest Speaker

Steve Williams is a graduate of Indiana University where he received his undergraduate degree from the School of Business and his law degree from the School of Law at Bloomington. He is a Fellow of the American College of Trust & Estate Counsel and a Certified Trust & Estate Specialist. He has been listed in Best Lawyers of America in the fields of estate planning and taxation for the past thirty years and has been designated an Indiana Super Lawyer. Steve continues his law practice - on a more leisurely basis - as a member of the Fort Wayne firm of Shambaugh, Kast, Beck & Williams. He looks forward to enjoying more time with his wife, Sharon, who tolerates his long standing exploration of Civil War and local history.

Roster of Officers and Committees for the 2019-2020 Campaign

Officers:

President: Nikki Schofield

Vice President: Angie Gilmer

Secretary: Bill Nicholai

Treasurer: Tony Roscetti

Immediate Past President: Tony Trimble

Committees:

Preservation: Andy O'Donnell

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Program Selection: Tony Trimble & Angie Gilmer

Publicity: Peg Bertelli, Dave Sutherland & Tony Roscetti

Quiz Master:

Tony Trimble

HARDTACK Newsletter:

Editor: Jenny Thompson

Members are encouraged to wear their badges to the meetings, so people will know who you are.

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 jkt60jet@gmail.com by the tenth day following the preceding month's meeting.

2019-2020 Campaign Plans

November 11, 2019 – Mark Laubacher – "Weapons of Mass Destruction Considered During the Civil War"

December 9, 2019 – Steve Magnusen – *To My Best Girl: Courage, Honor, and Love in the Civil War: The Inspiring Life Stories of Rufus Dawes and Mary Gates*

January 13, 2020 – Greg Biggs – "The Question was One of Supplies: The Logistics for William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign"

February 10, 2020 – David Fraley – "Colors and Color Bearers (U.S. and C.S.) on the 1864 Tennessee Campaign"

March 9, 2020 – Kurt Veters – *Freedom Spring*

April 13, 2020 – John Fazio – *Decapitating the Union: Jefferson Davis, Judah Benjamin and the Plot to Assassinate Lincoln*

May 11, 2020 – Michael K. Shaffer – *In Memory of Self and Comrades: Thomas Wallace Colley's Recollections of Civil War Service in the 1st Virginia Cavalry*

June 8, 2020 – Mike Beck and Bruce Kolb – "G.A.R."

Other Camp Activities

Hamilton County Civil War Roundtable: They meet at the Carmel City Hall, located at 1 Civic Square, Carmel, IN 46032. Doors open at 6:30 p.m., and the program will start at 7:00 in the Second Floor Counsel Room. Join them for dinner at 5:15 p.m. at Dooley O'Tools Restaurant at 160 E. Carmel Dr., Carmel, IN 46032. Meetings will be on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, September through May, excluding December.

November 13, 2019 - David Powell - Chickamauga

December - no meeting

January 8, 2020 - Craig Dunn - 19th Indiana Regiment

February 12, 2020 - Stephen Towne - Surveillance & Spies in the Civil War

March 11, 2020 - Tom Williams - Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign

April 8, 2020 - Ray Boomhower - Pres. Harrison's Role in the Civil War

May 13, 2020 - Ted Chamberlain - General Chamberlain

Madison County Historical Society Civil War Roundtable: They meet on the third Monday each month except July, August, and December at 7 p.m. at the Museum of Madison County, 13 West 11th Street, in downtown Anderson.

October 21, 2019 - Gerald Jones - "Munfordville: The Forgotten Battle"

November 28, 2019 - "The War in the West"

December - no meeting

January 20, 2020 - Show and Tell

Special Orders

Some Thoughts on the Removal of Southern Civil War-Related Symbols By John C. Fazio: The recent dismantling and removal of Southern statuary, monuments and other symbols relating to the Civil War and its aftermath has, not surprisingly, generated a lot of heat between those favoring the same and those opposed. It is also unsurprising that proponents and opponents are often identified by race, so that a political and regional conflict morphs into a racial one. For this and other reasons, we need to ask ourselves if what appears to be such a good idea, and one whose time has come, is really that, or if our country and its citizenry would be better served by a different approach, one more in keeping with "the better angels of our nature," to use Lincoln's immortal phrase from his First Inaugural Address.

Let me make myself clear: I am a dyed-in-the-wool Unionist and therefore believe that the right side won the war. The alternative, in my judgment, would have resulted in the Balkanization of the country, if not the continent, with interminable fratricide. Further, I also believe that it was time for slavery to go. All the major powers of the time (Great Britain, France and Russia), and most of the lesser powers, had already abolished it. The Confederate government's rear-guard action on the path that led to the future, therefore,

stood no chance against the locomotive of history. I also believe, strongly, that the highest levels of that government and its Secret Service, principally President Jefferson Davis and Secretary of State Judah Benjamin and the head of the Secret Service in Canada, Jacob Thompson, were complicit in the attempt to decapitate the United States government on the night of April 14, 1865. On the other hand, I also believe that this conviction does not have much relevance to regional relationships more than 150 years after the fact and that, for that reason and others, our country and its citizenry are better served by letting sleeping dogs lie.

The truth is that the South put up an incredible fight for independence, despite a multitude of disadvantages, and I believe recognition of that fact should be given. Southerners are justifiably proud of the tenacity with which their ancestors fought against great odds. It is also true that there were dreadful black flag excesses -- rape, pillage, plunder, terrorism and horrible neglect and abuse of prisoners of war -- committed by both sides, and that this too should be acknowledged. When I was president of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable (2007), I provided for recognition of the fight made by the South (honor to the courage and bravery of those who fought and died for the cause of Southern independence) to be written into our Wikipedia entry. It was and is still there. I believe, further, that it is reprehensible and counter-productive for victors to gloat over their victory and to "rub it in" to their enemies or former enemies. Ulysses S. Grant instinctively knew this when he signaled his men to desist from cheering when Robert E. Lee left Wilbur McClean's home at Appomattox after his surrender there on April 9, 1865. And Lincoln instinctively knew it when he told his commanders to "Let em up easy." The Allies rubbed it into Germany and her people after WWI and the result was Hitler, another world war and another 60 million dead. Accordingly, I am inclined to the view that more time should be permitted to pass before we begin to dismantle and remove the iconic symbols of the Southern Rebellion, more time for the wounds to heal and for greater attention to be given to the things that unite us and less to the things that divide us. Let there be no doubt that regional conflict still exists. Southerners and Northerners cannot even agree, for example, on what to call the war. Most of the country call it the Civil War, but this term is not favored by Southerners; they prefer to call it The War Between the States or The War of Northern Aggression. Nor is there anything even close to unanimity of opinion as to the causes of the war. Nor have epithets lost favor: Southerners still call Northerners Yankees (always in a pejorative sense) and snowbirds, and Northerners still call Southerners rednecks and crackers.

I am fully aware of the atrocity that occurred in Charleston more than four years ago and that has provided the impetus to dismantle and remove the iconic symbols. No one with a brain in his head and a heart in his chest would dare to minimize that tragedy. No one is more sympathetic to blacks and their experience since the first slaves arrived in Virginia in 1619 than I am, including 246 years of slavery, 11 years of Reconstruction, in which tens of thousands of them were slain and their property destroyed, and 100 years of Jim Crow, when they were murdered, abused, degraded, humiliated and exploited, so I fully understand their feelings on the matter.

Nevertheless, I appeal to them to accept the reality that ridding the South of iconic Civil War-related symbols at this time will not improve race relations in the South, but will make them worse, and that the last thing black Southerners need is worse race relations. A better policy, in my judgment, is benign neglect of such symbols until such time as

their removal will not stir feelings of great hostility. And even then, the symbols should not be destroyed, but placed in cemeteries, museums, etc., where they will continue to memorialize, without celebrating, a terrible time in our history, the crossroads to true nationhood, a time that scholar and historian Shelby Foote described as "a helluva crossroads."

Last Real Son of Confederate Veteran Died: Calvin Crane died Sunday, September 15, at the age of 102. His father was James Antony Crane, who served in Company B of the 13th Virginia Light Artillery. James married two times; he fathered sixteen children with his first wife and five children with his second wife. He died when Calvin was one year old. The UDC report there are still five living daughters of Confederate veterans. The SUVCW report there are still two living sons and four living daughters of Union veterans. To read more about Calvin, please see https://www.roanoke.com/news/local/roanoke-man-was-last-real-son-of-a-confederate-veteran/article_f38520a3-4282-583b-aa55-e49abd3d8b1f.html

Official Records

Letter From the Editor: I have enjoyed serving as editor of this newsletter since September 2006. Due to health reasons, I will be resigning in June 2020. If you are interested in taking this position, you will also need to be part of the Program Committee this year, so you can help choose the speakers for 2020-2021. All that is needed for this job is a love of history. I will help in this transition. Please contact Jenny at jkt60jet@gmail.com or Nikki at nikki1942@sbcglobal.net.

Attendance: 35

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.

Facebook: The Indianapolis Civil War Round Table is on Facebook. We invite you to join our group. Feel free to post Civil War related messages on our site.

Charitable Sponsors: In an effort to upgrade our speakers and programs, the board of ICWRT is asking members and organizations with which they are involved (companies or charitable organizations) to consider sponsoring one or more speakers. This could be done as a gift now, or a person could opt to make a bequest in a will for that purpose. Because of our limited membership, we can't bring in as many national speakers as we would like to. If you are interested or want more info, call Chris Smith at 450-7430.

Book Raffle:

Sherman's Battle for Atlanta, by General Jacob D. Cox

Lincoln Finds a General: A Military Study of the Civil War, by Kenneth P. Williams

Gettysburg Requiem: The Life and Lost Causes of Confederate Colonel William C. Oates, by Glenn W. LaFantasie

Embrace an Angry Wind: The Confederacy's Last Hurrah: Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, by Wiley Sword

Nathan Bedford Forrest: A Biography, by Jack Hurst

***Anyone wishing to donate books for upcoming raffles should either bring them to Tony Roscetti at the October meeting or contact him to make arrangements for pick up.**

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

1. On 6 October 1864, a notorious Copperhead was arrested in Indiana. Name him.
2. What was "forty rod"?
3. Who coined the phrase, "Lost Cause"?
4. On 27 November 1862, Gen. Burnside rejected a plan to avoid a direct attack against Fredericksburg during a meeting at Aquia Creek. Whose plan did he reject?
5. Who said, "Here is a paper with which if I cannot whip Bobbie Lee, I will be willing to go home."? To what paper does he refer?

Answers to the September Quiz:

1. The capture of Fort De Russy and an advance on Alexandria were part of what campaign? *** Red River
2. What regiment was nicknamed the "Bully Dutchmen"? *** 9th Ohio Infantry
3. After its capture, what Confederate general rode Milroy? *** John B. Gordon
4. Who said, "We didn't take Washington but we scared Lincoln like hell!?" *** Jubal Early
5. Arkansas Post was captured on 11 January 1863. By what other name is it also known? *** Ft. Hindman

The Newspapers Speak

From Newspapers.com

The Plymouth Democrat (Plymouth, Indiana) Thursday, May 18, 1865, page 1

Order for the Execution at Indianapolis.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, May 19, 1865

Col. A. J. Warner, Commanding Post

Indianapolis, Ind:

I have just received from Department Headquarters an order commanding me to carry into effect, "*without delay*," the sentence of the Military Commission in the cases of William A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan, and Stephen Horsey. The sentence of each is death. A copy of the charges and sentence for each of said prisoners is herewith transmitted.

From the language of my orders, I am compelled to fix Friday, the 19th inst., as the most remote day within which the same can be properly obeyed.

You will give the condemned every facility within your power (consistent with their safe keeping), to settle up their worldly affairs and prepare for the future. These are sad duties for both of us, and more trying than the field of battle, but they are stern duties, that must be obeyed for our country's safety and future welfare.

I need not say to you to extend to the families of the condemned any courtesy that you can consistent with your duty as an officer. A man who has served and suffered as

you have for your country, can execute justice in mercy, though it might cost you tears of blood. With a high appreciation of your past services.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed) ALVIN P. HOVEY,

Brv't Maj. Gen. U.S. Vols., Com'g.

G.W.H. Long Lieut. & Post Adj't.

[Official copy.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, May 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 27.

1. In accordance with general court martial orders No. 214, dated war department, adjutant general's office, Washington May 2, 1865, to wit:

* * * * *

WILLIAM A. BOWLES, citizen of the state of Indiana, *will be hanged by the neck until he be dead*, on Friday, the nineteenth day of May 1865, between the hours of twelve o'clock m. and three o'clock p.m., on the parade ground between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. Brevet Brigadier General A.A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, is charged with the execution of this order, and will make report thereof to the commanding general.

Lambdin P. Milligan, citizen of the state of Indiana, *will be hanged by the neck until he be dead*, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1865, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 3 o'clock p.m., on the parade grounds between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. Brevet Brigadier General A.A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, is charged with the execution of this order, and will make report thereof to the commanding general.

Stephen Horsey, citizen of the state of Indiana, *will be hanged by the neck until he be dead*, on Friday, the 19th day May, 1865, between the hours of twelve o'clock m. and three o'clock p.m., on the parade grounds between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. Brevet Brigadier General A.A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, is charged with the execution of this order, and will make report thereof to the commanding general.

The Coshocton Democrat (Coshocton, Ohio) Tuesday, April 17, 1866, page 2

From the Ohio Statesman.

Habeas Corpus - Discharge of Military Prisoners.

Many of our readers will remember that in the latter part of 1864, three citizens of Indiana - Lambdin P. Milligan, of Huntingdon; [sic] Dr. William A. Bowles, of French Lick Springs, Orange county, and Stephen Horsey, of Martin county, were arrested and tried before a Military Commission sitting at Indianapolis, on charges of conspiracy against the Government of the United States; affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States: inciting insurrection, and for disloyal practices.

Near the close of December, 1864, the three prisoners named above were sentenced by the Commission to be hung on the 19th of May following. The sentence was not approved till the 2d of May, 1865, and they were reprieved till June 2d. On the 1st of June, 1865, the day before the execution was to take place, President Johnson commuted their sentence into imprisonment for life in the Ohio Penitentiary. On the next

day, June 2d, they were brought to this city, and incarcerated in the Penitentiary, where they remained till yesterday.

Yesterday forenoon, one of the three prisoners, L.P. Milligan, through his friend and fellow townsman, J.T. Coffroth, Esq. made an application to Judge Pugh of our Probate Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and the writ issued. - Before it was served, the Warden of the Penitentiary, John A. Prentice, Esq., being aware that a writ was about to be served upon him, applied to Governor Cox to know if the Probate Judge had authority to issue the writ, and if he had, what should be done about it. The Governor, we understand, told the Warden in substance that the writ should be issued, and it served, it must be obeyed. [sic] The Warden, not altogether satisfied with the Governor's response, telegraphed to the War Department at Washington to know what he should do in case a writ of habeas corpus should be served upon him in the case of Milligan.

In the meantime and before the Warden had received [sic] instructions from the War Department, the habeas corpus case was proceeded with. The writ of habeas corpus was delivered to Sheriff Domigan, who went to the Penitentiary, served it upon the Warden, and in the afternoon, when the case came on for hearing, produced the prisoner, Milligan, in his own proper person, before the Probate Judge. Mr. Coffroth appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and N. Rush, Esq., of this city, as counsel on the other side. The principal object sought on behalf of the Warden, we learn, was to obtain a postponement of the case, until directions should be received from headquarters at Washington. But Judge Pugh being of opinion that there was not just cause for delay, proceeded with the hearing of the case, and at its close, adjudged that the prisoner, L.P. Milligan, should be forthwith discharged from his incarceration in the Ohio Penitentiary, as he had not been detained there [sic] by any competent legal authority.

After the discharge of Milligan, steps were instantly taken for obtaining [sic] writs of habeas corpus for his two fellow prisoners, Bowles and Horsey. For this purpose, E.T. DeLany, Esq., of this city, proceeded to the Penitentiary to take their affidavits as a Notary Public. But on arriving there, [sic] he was informed by the Warden, that a telegram had been received from the War Department, ordering the immediate release and discharge of the three prisoners, Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey. Of course this rendered further proceeding on habeas corpus unnecessary. Milligan had already been discharged by Judge Pugh, and Horsey was forthwith set at liberty, and left last night for his home in the Southern part of Indiana.

The case of Dr. Bowles is a peculiarly hard one. He is an old man, close upon eighty years of age. His confinement has been very severe upon him. Though discharged last evening, the state of his health did not permit him to leave the Prison. - He will, however, come into the city to-day, and as soon as his health will allow, will leave for his home in Indiana.

We congratulate the three late prisoners, their friends and countrymen, upon their release from an unjust and arbitrary imprisonment. It augurs that the usurpations and tyranny rule military are about coming to a final close. May justice and the right be triumphant.

The Military prisoners - Dr. Bowles.

We mentioned in yesterday morning's paper the discharge of three military prisoners - L.P. Milligan, Dr. William A. Bowles [sic] and Stephen Horsey, citizens of

Indiana - from the Ohio Penitentiary, in which they had been incarcerated under the commutation of a sentence of death by a military commission. These gentlemen had been sentenced to death in the first place, and afterwards imprisonment in our Penitentiary for purely political offenses, in other words, simply for holding opinions obnoxious to the party in power in the Federal Government and in their own State. One of the prominent actors in procuring their arrest trial and sentence, was General H.B. Carrington, formerly [sic] of this city, and then in command of the military post at Indianapolis. He made use of a stool pigeon by the name of Stidger, who was the principal witness against the accused on the trial, and who by his own admissions and statements, was a spy, and took oaths and obligations which he afterwards violated, for the sole purpose of entrapping innocent men in a net and making a case against them.

It is now nearly two years, since the three prisoners alluded to were arrested and torn from their families and business. During that time they have been held in durance vile, over ten months of the time having been passed as felons in the cells of the Ohio Penitentiary commission, by which they were tried and condemned, commenced its session at Indianapolis on the 27th of September 1864 and closed it on the 11th of December following, though its findings and sentence were not made known till some time after.

Mr. Horsey, as we stated yesterday morning, left for his home in Indiana night before last. Mr. Milligan and his friend and counsel J.B. Coffroth, Esq. left yesterday for Huntingdon, [sic] Indiana, where they both reside.

We mentioned in our last that Dr. Bowles, on account of the state of his health was unable or at least did not deem it prudent, [sic] to leave the prison immediately after his discharge on Tuesday evening. Early yesterday morning, the first man to greet him at the Penitentiary on his release, was his old friend and acquaintance of over thirty years' standing, Mr. J.H.B. Nowland, of Indianapolis. It was a joyful meeting to both parties, they having formed an intimate acquaintance while the Doctor was a member of the Indiana Legislature, in which he served for several years, in both the Senate and the House.

On leaving the Penitentiary, Dr. Bowles rode in a carriage, which was politely furnished by the Warden, to the Neil House where he is now and will remain for several days until his health will permit his return to his home in the Southern Indiana.

The arrest trial and long imprisonment of Dr. Bowels, [sic] constitute a series of disgraceful and atrocious acts, for which, happily for the credit of the human race, history furnishes but few parallels. Though not a man of fourscore, as commonly reported, he has passed the usually allotted period of human life, and is now over seventy years of age. He is a gentleman of fine and commanding figure, venerable from his years, his experience and his scientific and general knowledge. Had he not been blessed with an originally strong physical as well as mental constitution, he could not have survived the trials and tortures to which he has been subjected, especially while laboring under the weight of years and bodily infirmity. For some time past, as he is now, he has been afflicted with an acute inflammation of the liver and a chronic erysipelas, aggravated by injudicious treatment while in prison. But he is now, in good spirits, and hopes in a few days to greet his old friends in Indiana.

Civilian of the Month



Photo and information from Find A Grave memorial # 10789999

Lambdin Purdy Milligan was born March 24, 1812 in Belmont County, Ohio. He began his law practice on October 27, 1835 and moved to Huntington, Indiana and specialized in representing small railroad companies. After his arrest, imprisonment, and release, he filed suit against General Hovey for conspiracy, false imprisonment, and libel. He won the case but only received a settlement of five dollars. He continued to practice law until his death on December 21, 1899. He lies buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Huntington, Indiana.

Historic Site of the Month



Photo and information from

http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMFGCP_Ex_Parte_Milligan_Huntington_Indiana

The Ex Parte Milligan sign is located on the front lawn of the Huntington Indiana Courthouse. It was erected by the American Revolution Bicentennial 1776 - 1976 group.

Re-enlist NOW for the 2019-2020 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 Indianapolis Civil War Round Table, and give it to Tony Roscetti, ICWRT Treasurer, at the next Round Table meeting, or mail your re-enlistment form and payment to:

Tony Roscetti
6260 Green Leaves Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

Phone: (317) 475-9227
Email: anthony.roschetti@pnc.com

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

ICWRT Membership Enlistment for July 2019 thru June 2020

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:

Indianapolis Civil War Round Table
1346 Brookwood Circle
Danville, IN 46122