



HARDTACK



Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter
<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>

November 9, 2020 at 6:45 p.m.
 Meeting at MCL Cafeteria Township Line
 2370 W. 86th Street

The Plan of the Day
 “Abraham Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address”



Bob Gotschalk

Young Abe loses his mother and sister, teaches himself to read, and learns the value of hard work. Then we examine his prairie lawyer years, political aspirations, Lincoln-Douglas debates, Civil War tragedy and triumph, freedom for slaves, and much more. Hilarity, heartbreak, humanity, and brilliant speeches blaze to life in this compelling program!

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.

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

Our Guest Speaker

Mr. Danny Russel



Courtesy of the Weekly View

Danny Russel is a native of Maine, and pursued advanced training at the Chicago Actors Studio. A longtime regional theatre performer, he has toured as Mr. Lincoln for more than 10 years and is a proud 7-time grant recipient honored by the Indiana Arts Commission for his work in historical interpretation. Mr. Russel is honored to share his portrayal depicting Abe's amazing journey from log cabin to the White House. "Indiana," as one noted author wrote, "was the land where our greatest president passed from obscurity to immortality."

Roster of Officers and Committees for the 2020-2021 Campaign

Officers:

President: Angie Gilmer

Vice President: William Ghormley

Secretary: Bill Nicholai

Treasurer: Tony Roscetti

Immediate Past President: Nikki Schofield

Committees:

Preservation: Andy O'Donnell

Website: Ed Pope

Program Selection: Bob Gottschalk, Nikki Schofield, & Tony Trimble

Publicity: Peg Bertelli & Chris Smith

Tour Director: Peter Benner

Quiz Master:

Tony Trimble

HARDTACK Newsletter:

Editor: Robert Gottschalk

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 flyingscircus2011@hotmail.com by the tenth day following the preceding month's meeting.

2020-2021 Campaign Plans

November 9, 2020 – Danny Russell – “Abraham Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address”

December 14, 2020 – Tony Trimble – “Death Struggle in Missouri”

January 11, 2021 – Matt Penrod – “The Memorialization of Robert E. Lee”

February 8, 2021 – YOU! – "Civil War Show and Tell"

March 8, 2021 – John Fazio – “The Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln”

April 12, 2021 – Michael Eisenhut - "The Iron Brigade at Gettysburg."

May 10, 2021 — Kelsey Johnson and William Ghormley - "The Underground Railroad"

June 14, 2021 — Bruce Kolb and Mike Beck - “The Grand Army of the Republic”

Other Camp Activities

Hamilton County Civil War Roundtable: This year the November meeting happens to fall on Veterans Day and therefore the Carmel City Hall is closed for this recognized holiday. So, our November meeting has been rescheduled for December 9th, 2020. This meeting will be held in a forum fashion to discuss the Battle of Shiloh following the showing of the Shiloh Battlefield Park documentary. Further information will be forthcoming as we get closer to that date.

Madison County Historical Society Civil War Roundtable: Meetings have been cancelled for the remainder of 2020.

Special Orders

Official Records

October Attendance: 24

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:

1. Lincoln the War President: The Gettysburg Lectures, by Gabor S. Boritt
2. Thomas: Rock of Chickamauga, by Richard O'Connor
3. American Scoundrel: Murder, Love and Politics in Civil War America, by Thomas Keneally
4. Battles, Skirmishes, Events and Scenes: The Letters and Memorandum of Ambrose Remley, edited by Dale Edward Linvill
5. Mathew Brady's Illustrated History of the Civil War, by Benson J. Lossing

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

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

1. In June 1864, Lee took up positions from Malvern Hill to White Oak Swamp. Why?
2. Where was Gratiot Street? What was it known for?
3. Who issued the following order: "Gentlemen, in ten minutes every man must be in his saddle."
4. Who or what was the "Provost Marshall"?
5. Who was relieved of command by Grant for being, "insubordinate, self-seeking, and incompetent"?

Answers to the October Quiz:

1. Maj. Gen. David Hunter
2. Suspended the writ of habeas corpus
3. A Chaplain
4. Jefferson Davis to his wife, Varina
5. New Mexico Territory; Gen. E.R.S. Canby

November 19, 1863 Edward Everett Gives Gettysburg Address

On this day in 1863, Edward Everett spoke at the dedication of Gettysburg's National Cemetery, giving what is remembered today as the other Gettysburg Address. The Boston orator was the obvious choice for the occasion. During his 40-year career as professor, diplomat, and statesman, he had consistently dazzled audiences with his brilliant oratory. At Gettysburg, Everett held the crowd spellbound for two hours. But his words are not the ones that are remembered from that day. When Abraham Lincoln followed Everett to the podium, the president spoke for only three minutes, but what he said entered the national memory and has remained there ever since. Everett's Gettysburg address lives on, in the words of one historian, "as a foil to that better thing that followed."

When the armies withdrew from the field after the carnage at Gettysburg, they left behind a hellish scene: 8,000 human corpses and 5,000 dead horses strewn across the Pennsylvania fields.

The toll would grow as thousands more succumbed to mortal wounds in the days following the battle. In the summer heat, Governor Andrew Curtin faced a pressing need to identify and bury the dead. But he also felt compelled to give meaning to the bloody tragedy and hope to the future.

Curtin enlisted the help of a leading Gettysburg citizen, David Wills, who immediately acquired 17 acres for a battlefield cemetery and began planning for its dedication. Looking for someone who could with "artful words . . . sweeten the poisoned air of Gettysburg," Wells naturally turned to Edward Everett.

Everett had inherited the mantle of Daniel Webster, the nation's leading orator, at Webster's death in 1852. The Bostonian had long been recognized for his deft and graceful use of language, intuitive dramatic sense, musical voice, and magnetic presence.

Edward Everett was born in Dorchester in 1794. A precocious youth, he graduated from Harvard at the age of 17, receiving the highest honors in spite of being the youngest member of his class. Three years later, after earning a Masters of Divinity degree, he was invited to be the minister at the Brattle Street Church, then Boston's largest and most fashionable congregation, and was installed as pastor before reaching his 20th birthday. After a year in the pulpit, he decided that he preferred scholarship to the ministry and accepted a faculty appointment in Greek literature at Harvard. Since he was only 21 and had only a Master's degree, the university sent him to Europe for two years of further study. He completed a Ph.D. in Germany before returning to Harvard in 1819.



Everett was unusual for a nineteenth-century scholar in having aspirations beyond the university. He left teaching to serve five terms in the U.S. House of Representatives (1825-1835); four (one-year) terms as Massachusetts governor (1836-1839); four years as ambassador to England (1841-1845); Secretary of State under President Millard Fillmore; and one term in the U.S. Senate (1854-1860). In the mid-1840s, he took a break from politics to serve as president of Harvard.

Everett's public service gave him many opportunities to demonstrate his power as a public speaker, and his orations became the stuff of legend. He could hold forth for several hours with such skill and drama that his listeners lost all track of time. After preparing meticulously and producing a text of his speech, once at the podium he customarily set the manuscript aside and spoke from memory. He had delivered memorable speeches commemorating Revolutionary battlefields at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill; now he was expected to find the words to dignify and consecrate Gettysburg.

In the weeks before the dedication, Everett immersed himself in military reports, researching and reconstructing every aspect of the three-day battle so that he could re-create it, step by awful step, for his listeners. He strove, as always, to be an accurate historian and to stir the emotions of the audience. As was his habit, he sought to elevate the oration by invoking comparisons to Greek antiquity. In his lengthy speech, he relived the battle and denounced the enemy. Many in the crowd were moved to tears.

Then Lincoln rose to speak. Unlike Everett, he did not relive the battle; in fact he never mentioned Gettysburg, the Union, or slavery. Instead, as Garry Wills wrote in his book on the Gettysburg address, the president reached "beyond the historical particulars,.. [to]

derive a new, a transcendental, significance from this bloody episode." In only 285 words, he "wove a spell that has not, yet, been broken — he called up a new nation out of the blood and trauma."

Edward Everett was quick to acknowledge the greatness of Lincoln's brief speech. The day after the ceremony, he wrote to the president praising the "eloquent simplicity & appropriateness" of his remarks. "I should be glad, if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes." Lincoln sent an immediate and gracious response: "In our respective parts yesterday, you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little that I did say was not entirely a failure."

- Taken from *massmoments*. A project of MASSHUMANITIES.

(<https://www.massmoments.org/moment-details/edward-everett-gives-gettysburg-address.html>)

Abraham Lincoln Proclaims Thanksgiving Day

Washington, D.C.
October 3, 1863

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

The year that is drawing towards its close, has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature, that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign States to invite and to provoke their aggression, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence, have not arrested the plough, the shuttle or the ship; the axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American People. I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the Heavens. And I recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and Union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State

Source: *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Roy P. Basler et al.

Re-enlist NOW for the 2020-2021 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 2020 thru June 2021

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
2450 Central Park Dr. S., 225
Plainfield, IN 46168