



HARDTACK



Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Newsletter

<http://indianapoliscwrt.org/>

Monday, April 13, 2026 at 6:45 p.m.
Meeting at MCL Cafeteria Township Line
2370 W. 86th Street

The Plan of the Day



Getty Images

“Civil War Music”

Our Guests



Steve & Lisa Ball

Steve Ball is a musician from Columbus, Ohio specializing in the music of the American Civil War, as well as the music and life of Stephen Foster. He's studied the Civil War since his teens and devoted the past thirty-five years to music of this era. Steve has performed programs for the Ohio Statehouse, the National Civil War Museum, the American Civil War Museum of Ohio, and countless historical societies, genealogical societies, libraries, museums, Civil War Round Tables and other historical venues such as re-enactments or living history programs. He has released two CDs of Civil War music. Steve has also served as an instructor for Life Long Learning through Central Ohio Technical College, provides music for the annual Springfield, Ohio Civil War Symposium, and is narrator for the 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Civil War Brass Band. He is the current Department of Ohio Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and a member of the American Battlefield Trust. In addition, Steve has participated in the annual Windham New York Civil War Music Gathering, and the Gettysburg Music Muster at the Gettysburg Military Park visitor center.

Lisa and Steve were married in June of 2015. Lisa often joins her husband on upright bass and vocal harmonies. Lisa plays piano, guitar, bass and autoharp and as an excellent musician in her own right, she's also very knowledgeable about the history of music in all presentations. She is the lead vocalist on the Carter Family program. Lisa is from Grove City, Ohio, started playing piano as a child, and began playing upright bass in 2013. Lisa has six ancestors who served in the Union Army.

Chris Smith Memorial Book Review

The book reviewers for the months remaining in this campaign are:

April - Mike Eisenhut

May - Kathryn Lerch

June - Bob Gottschalk

At the March meeting, David Finney reviewed "Hoosier Spies & Horse Marines: A History of the Third Indiana Cavalry, East Wing."

Remainder of the 2025-2026 Campaign

May 11, 2026 - Steve Phan - "Burnside's East Tennessee & Knoxville Campaigns"

June 8, 2026 - Darryl Smith, "Stories of the Kentucky Campaign."

Roster of Officers and Committees for the 2025-2026 Campaign

Elected Officers:

President: Tony Roscetti
 Vice President: Danny Russel
 Secretary: Gregg Herke
 Treasurer: Peter Mohr
 Immediate Past President: Chris Smith

Other:

Book Raffle: Charlotte Charmichael/Eric Dove
 Quiz Coordinator: Tony Trimble
 Website Administrator: Ed Pope
 Librarian: **Vacant**
 HARDTACK Editor: Teresa Russel

Committees/Chairpersons:

Preservation: Andy O'Donnell
 Programs: Steve Magnusen (Chair), Bob Gottschalk, David Finney, Tony Trimble
 Publicity: **Vacant**
 Membership: Roy Agnew
 Nominating: Nikki Schofield (Chair), Linda Smith, Tony Trimble

Please note: In subsequent meetings, Charlotte Carmichael will bring a generous supply of Civil War battleground maps and several magazines for our perusal.

Nominating Committee Report

Submitted by Nikki Schofield, Chair of the Nominating Committee...

Officers and Committees for the 2026-2027 Campaign:

- President – Danny Russel
- Vice President – David Hughes
- Secretary – Greg Herke
- Treasurer – Peter Mohr
- Hardtack Editor – Teresa Russel
- Program Selection Committee
 - o Rob Webb, Chair
 - o Roy Agnew
 - o David Finney
 - o Steve Magnusen
- Book Raffle Hostess – Charlotte Charmichael; Assistant – Eric Dove
- Preservation Chair – Andy O’Donnell
- Quiz Master – Tony Trimble
- Website Administrator – Ed Pope
- Nominating Committee – Nikki Schofield, Chair & Linda Smith

Other Camp Activities

Hamilton County Civil War Roundtable: Meetings are on the 2nd Wednesday each month at the Cornerstone Lutheran Church, Main St. & Gray Rd., Carmel. Entrance Door #6. Opens at 6:30, and program begins at 7:00.

Madison County Historical Society Civil War Roundtable: Meetings take place on the third Monday of each month at 7 p.m. in the Bowman Room at the Museum of Madison County History, 15 West 11th Street, Anderson, Indiana.

Official Records

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.

Contact David Hughes (david-hughes@msn.com) for participation with the Indiana Antique Arms Collectors. Membership is free, with meetings at our West 86th Street MCL during odd months at noon, lasting roughly about two hours during the second Saturday. Enjoy a wide variety of weapons, firearms, swords, gun-making tools, etc.

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

by Tony Trimble

1. Generals Cleburn & Forrest planned to cut off Federals under Gen. Schofield at what place?
2. What Federal unit was known as "Hooker's Horse Marines"?
3. Who wrote, "War is the remedy your enemies have chosen and I say let us give them all they want?"
4. By what name is the battle of Slaughter Mountain better known?
5. For whom was the Game Cock Brigade named?

Answers for the March Quiz:

1. *William Loring*
2. *Joseph E. Johnston*
3. *Jesse Grant to his son Ulysses*
4. *Wood harder than oak used for artillery carriages*
5. *2nd Alabama Regiment*

This Month in Civil War Era History

1861

April 6: President Lincoln informs South Carolina that he will send provisions to Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, but he will reinforce or rearm it only if attacked

April 11: Confederate General P.G.T Beauregard demands the fort's surrender. Major Robert Anderson refuses.

April 12: Confederate troops bombard Fort Sumter.

April 13: Major Anderson surrenders.

April 13: Pensacola, Florida becomes the first southern port to be blockaded as the U.S.S. Sabine arrives offshore.

April 16: President Lincoln signs an act that abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia.

April 16: Lincoln forbids any trading with states that secede.

April 16: Union troops abandon Harpers Ferry arsenal and armory in Virginia after setting a fire that destroys its 17,000 muskets.

April 17: Virginia secedes from the Union.

April 18: Lt. Colonel Robert E. Lee, a Virginian, declines Lincoln's offer to command the U.S. Army.

April 19: Lincoln announces a blockade of Confederate ports from South Carolina to Texas.

April 19: The New York 7th Regiment "National Guard" sets out to defend Washington.

April 20: Baltimore's mayor sends three citizens to Lincoln, requesting that no other troops pass through the city to avoid further street battles.

April 20: Lt. Colonel Lee resigns his commission in the U.S. Army, saying, "I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children."

April 20: Union Forces abandon Norfolk Navy Yard in Virginia after partially destroying it.

April 20: A meeting, held in New York's Union Square, passes a resolution urging citizens to help save the nation from "universal anarchy and confusion."

April 20: The U.S. Government seizes copies of telegraphs kept on file for the past year throughout the nation to locate message-senders hostile to the government.

April 20: Citizens are arrested under the U.S. Secretary of State's warrant, without process of law, and imprisoned in Baltimore, New York and Boston.

April 21: Thomas Jackson takes Virginia Military Institute cadets to Richmond to train mobilized troops. (He later earns the nickname "Stonewall")

April 21: Union General Benjamin Butler leads his force to Annapolis, Maryland. Governor Thomas Hicks protests the presence of "Northern Troops" on his soil.

April 22: Robert E. Lee leaves his home, Arlington House, on the Potomac River. The U.S. Government seizes the estate, which later becomes Arlington National Cemetery.

April 23: Virginia commissions Robert E. Lee as a Major General in command of the state's forces.

April 27: Virginia Colonel Thomas Jackson takes command of Harpers Ferry and organizes troops from the Shenandoah Valley. They later become the "Stonewall Brigade."

April 29: Maryland's government votes not to secede.

1862

April 1: The Confederacy has all recruits serving in the field and revokes all leaves of absence.

April 4: General McClellan's Army of the Potomac begins the Peninsular Campaign.

April 5: Union forces begin a siege of Yorktown, Virginia. Within a month it will be successful.

April 6-7: The Battle of Shiloh is won by General Grant's army. Confederates are led by General Beauregard, replacing the killed Albert Johnston. Casualties: Union - 13,047; Confederate - 10,669.

April 9: President Lincoln, frustrated by the inaction of General McClellan in Virginia, telegraphs him that the failure to move "is but the story of Manassas repeated."

April 10: Slavery is abolished in Washington.

April 10-11: Fort Pulaski, Georgia falls to Union forces after constant bombardment.

April 16: The Confederate Congress passes the Conscription Act, the first in American history, requiring three years' services for white males aged 18-35.

April 25: New Orleans, the Confederacy's largest and richest city, surrenders to Union forces.

April 27: Union troops raise the American flag over the New Orleans Mint. But a local cuts it down. Flag Officer Farragut threatens to shell the city.

April 28: The month-long siege of Corinth, Mississippi begins.

1863

April 2: Richmond, Virginia sees a "Bread Riot" demanding lower prices. It ends when President Davis appears to warn that rioters will be shot by the militia.

April 5: Civilian doctors visiting Camp Douglas in Chicago denounce the prison as an extermination camp. Some 6,000 Confederates have died (10% of its population).

April 7: Eight Union Ironclads attack Fort Sumter, but fail, with three ships disabled.

April 12-May 4: Suffolk, Virginia is besieged by Confederate troops under General James Longstreet.

April 17: Union gunboats begin night runs past the batteries of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

April 17-May 2: Colonel Benjamin Grierson's Union cavalry conducts raids from LaGrange, Tennessee to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

April 21: Union troops capture McMinnville, Tennessee, dispersing about 700 Confederates and taking their wagons.

April 28: The U.S. Army establishes the Invalid Corps, providing meaningful light duty for soldiers unfit for regular service.

April 30: A Day of National Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer is proclaimed by President Lincoln.

April 30: The Great Seal of the Confederacy is approved, depicting the image of George Washington and the motto “Deo Vindice” (“God is our defender”).

1864

April 2: Union General Wilson’s cavalry captures Selma, Alabama as General Forrest’s Confederate cavalry flees.

April 8: The Union flotilla’s journey up the red river, which began in March, is halted by Confederates at Sabine Crossroads in Louisiana and is forced to retreat.

April 8: The U.S. Senate, by a vote of 38 to 6, passes the 13th Amendment, which would abolish slavery.

April 10: Confederate troops south of the Tennessee-Georgia line capture Mary Edwards Walker, the only woman surgeon in the U.S. Army. She is finally released four months later.

April 12: Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest’s troops capture Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, allowing white men to surrender but massacring over 200 black soldiers.

April 12: The Confederate cavalry, led by Thomas Green, successfully attacks a Union gunboat expedition at Blair’s Land, Louisiana. Green himself is killed.

April 14: The Manhattan Fair in New York raises about a million dollars for the Sanitary Commission, a relief organization for the U.S. Army.

April 17: General Grant halts all prisoner exchanges.

April 18: President Lincoln speaks at the Sanitary Fair in Baltimore, saying wartime retaliation is a mistake.

April 19: The Confederate ram CSS Albemarle sinks the gunboat USS Southfield and forces other Union ships to withdraw from Plymouth, North Carolina.

April 20: General Wilson’s Union cavalry captures Macon, Georgia.

April 21: The U.S. Army’s first woman assistant surgeon, Dr. Mary E. Walker, arrives in Virginia after her capture. The Richmond Whig describes her as “quite ugly.”

April 22: The U.S. Congress passes an act that adds the motto “In God We Trust” to coins.

April 25: Confederate troops under General Edmund Kirby Smith capture 211 wagons.

April 30: Confederate President Davis’s five-year-old son, Joe, falls from a balcony and dies the next day.

1865

April 1: Union General Sheridan's army wins the last major battle of the war over General George Pickett's men at Five Forks, Virginia.

April 2: Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest is defeated at Selma, Alabama – and 2,700 of his troops are taken prisoner though Forrest escapes.

April 2: General Lee withdraws from Petersburg, Virginia, ending the Union Siege that began in June 1864.

April 2: While attending St. Paul's Episcopal church in Richmond, President Davis receives a telegram from General Lee announcing the need to evacuate the city.

April 3: Midshipmen from the Confederate Naval Academy escort their government's archives and treasury bullion from Richmond southwards.

April 3: Union troops capture Petersburg and Richmond.

April 4: President Lincoln takes a triumphant tour of Richmond.

April 5: Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation to his people, saying they should “meet the foe with fresh defiance and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.”

April 6: The Battle of Sadler's Creek, Virginia is won by Union forces. Lee's son, General Custis Lee, is captured.

April 8: General George Custer captures four trainloads of Confederate supplies at Appomattox Station.

April 9: General Lee surrenders his army of Northern Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

April 9: General Edward Canby's Union force captures Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay, taking 500 prisoners and 50 guns.

April 10: General Lee issues General Order Number Nine, his farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia.

April 10: Washington celebrates the Union victory. A crowd assembles at the White House and President Lincoln orders the band to play “Dixie.”

April 11: Lincoln appears in an upper White House window and, in his last public address, calls for reconciliation in reconstruction and “that the elective franchise” be granted “to the colored man...the very intelligent, and those who serve our cause as soldiers.”

April 12: Mobile, Alabama surrenders to Union troops after being evacuated the previous day.

April 13: Confederate General Joseph Johnston, in North Carolina, refuses an armistice.

April 13: Jefferson Davis and his cabinet meet in Greensboro, North Carolina and decide, against his wishes, to try to negotiate a peace.

April 13: Union General Sherman occupies Raleigh, North Carolina.

April 13: Washington has a “grand illumination” of the city to celebrate Lee’s surrender.

April 14: President Lincoln meets with his cabinet and urges a generous conciliation for the South.

April 14: The original U.S. Flag is raised over Fort Sumter by General Robert Anderson, who had surrendered the fort when the war began.

April 14: Lincoln is fatally shot by actor John Wilkes Booth in Ford’s Theatre. He dies early the next morning.

April 14: U.S. Secretary of State William Seward is brutally stabbed by a co-conspirator of Booth.

April 15: Andrew Johnson takes the oath of office as President.

April 16: A Union cavalry under Colonel Oscar LaGrange takes Fort Tyler in West Point, Georgia, the war’s last battle east of the Mississippi.

April 18: Confederate General Joseph Johnston meets with General Sherman to surrender his army at Durham Station, North Carolina.

April 19: President Lincoln’s funeral procession is held on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington..

April 19: Jefferson Davis reaches Charlotte, North Carolina, where he learns of Lincoln’s assassination.

April 20: Confederate Colonel John Mosley, refusing to surrender, disbands his Partisan Rangers at Millwood, Virginia.

April 23: Jefferson Davis petitions the U.S. Government for peace and to allow Confederate states to re-enter the Union on the same terms as before, but this is rejected.

April 26: General Johnston officially surrenders his Confederate army.

April 26: John Wilkes Booth is surrounded in a tobacco barn and fatally shot near Bowling Green, Virginia.

April 26: The Confederate Congress meets for the last time in Charlotte, North Carolina.

April 26: The Confederate Army of Tennessee surrenders at Greensboro, North Carolina.

April 27: The steamship Sultana sinks in the Mississippi River near Memphis, killing some 1,700 passengers – most of them Union soldiers returning from Confederate prisons.

April 27: The body of John Wilkes Booth is returned to Washington on the U.S.S. Montauk.

April 27: George Trenholm resigns as Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederacy, claiming ill health.

April 29: At Yorkville, South Carolina, Jefferson Davis and his four remaining cabinet members plan a retreat to Texas to re-establish the Confederacy.

American Battlefield Trust Park Day

Courtesy of Andy O'Donnell, Preservation Committee

Join us on April 25, 2026, for the 30th annual Park Day at the **General Lew Wallace Study & Museum**, 200 Wallace Avenue, Crawfordsville, IN, 47933.

Meeting place

Volunteers should gather in the parking lot of the Carriage House. Site signup and tools will be dispensed

Planned Activities

Getting the grounds ready for the season. Raking leaves, gather fallen limbs, loading trailer with debris, dividing perennials, repairing lawn areas with dirt and grass seed.

History or Educational Activities

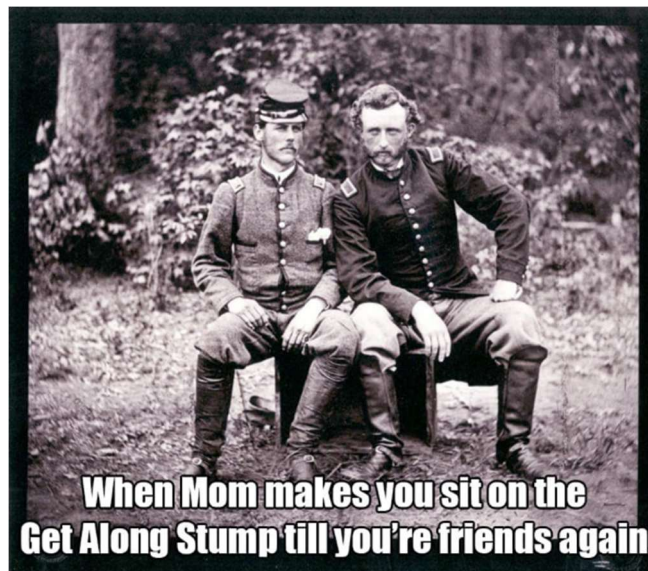
All volunteers receive a free tour of the Museum

Should I bring any tools or supplies?

Tools will be supplied but volunteers are welcome to bring their own.

Is there a rain date?

In the instance of inclement weather, Park Day will be cancelled.





RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Abraham Lincoln Association

Adopted March 13, 2026

A RESOLUTION HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LEWIS E. LEHRMAN (August 15, 1938 – March 11, 2026)

WHEREAS, Lewis E. Lehrman, the scholar, philanthropist, and tireless champion of American history, passed from this life on March 11, 2026, leaving a vacancy in the world of Lincoln scholarship that will not soon be filled; and

WHEREAS, Lehrman devoted decades of his life to ensuring that the story of Abraham Lincoln reached every corner of American civic life; and

WHEREAS, Lehrman co-founded, with Richard Gilder, the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, which has become one of the nation's foremost centers for the study and teaching of American history, and which has brought primary-source education to students and teachers across the United States and England; and

WHEREAS, Lehrman, together with Gilder and Professor Gabor Boritt, established the Lincoln Prize at Gettysburg College, which annually recognizes the finest scholarly work on Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War soldier, and their era, thereby elevating Lincoln scholarship and rewarding the best minds drawn to it; and

WHEREAS, the Gilder Lehrman Collection, which Lehrman built with Gilder over many years, gathered more than 60,000 original historical documents and placed them on public deposit at the New York Historical Society, where scholars and citizens alike may draw upon them; and

WHEREAS, Lehrman founded the Lincoln Institute and its network of websites, including AbrahamLincoln.org and AbrahamLincolnsClassroom.org, making authoritative Lincoln scholarship accessible to millions; and

WHEREAS, Lehrman authored *Lincoln at Peoria: The Turning Point*, *Lincoln “by littles”*, and *Lincoln & Churchill: Statesmen at War*, works that reflect both the depth of his scholarship and the clarity of his conviction that Lincoln’s ideas remain indispensable to the American experiment; and

WHEREAS, President George W. Bush awarded Lehrman the National Humanities Medal in 2005 for his contributions to American history, Lincoln scholarship, and the life of the nation; and

WHEREAS, the Abraham Lincoln Association recognized Lehrman as a Distinguished Director in 2013, and further honored him with the Logan Hay Medal, the Association’s highest recognition, for his noteworthy contributions to the ALA’s mission: to observe each anniversary of Lincoln’s birth, to preserve the landmarks of his life, and to encourage, promote, and aid the collection and dissemination of authentic information regarding all phases of his life and career; and

WHEREAS, Lincoln scholars across every generation and perspective have found in Mr. Lehrman a benefactor, one who invested his resources, his intellect, and his energy in the belief that understanding Lincoln is essential to understanding America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Abraham Lincoln Association records with deep sorrow the death of Lewis E. Lehrman and extends its sincere condolences to his wife Louise, their children, and all who loved him; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board acknowledges the breadth and permanence of his contributions, including the institutions he built, the prizes he endowed, the documents he preserved, and the books he wrote, as a legacy that will continue to influence Lincoln scholarship for generations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board directs that this resolution be retained in the permanent records of the Association, posted on the Association’s website, and transmitted to the Lehrman family as an expression of the gratitude and admiration of all who carry forward the work to which Lewis Lehrman gave so much of his life.

*Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Abraham Lincoln Association Springfield, Illinois,
March 13, 2026.*

RE-ENLIST NOW FOR THE 2025-2026 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 Pete Mohr, ICWRT Treasurer, at the next Round Table meeting, or mail your re-enlistment form and payment to:

Pete Mohr
6308 Breamore Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

Phone: (317) 828-5176
Email: pmohr2@gmail.com

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

ICWRT Membership Enlistment for July 2025 thru June 2026

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 add a name.
