

Chapter 1 : The Newsletter of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table- DocsBay

Monument to the 19th Indiana Infantry at Gettysburg About Us We are amateur and professional historians in Central Indiana dedicated to studying and understanding the American Civil War.

Nikki Stoddard Schofield Language: Memories of my grandfather, Frederick John Burns , a homeopathic doctor who graduated from Rush Medical School in Chicago, and his daughter who was my mother, Lois Burns Stoddard , a graduate of the Henry Ford Nurses Training School in Detroit, stirred my interest in the history of medicine. I have read books on the subject for years and was impressed by my visit to the Civil War Museum of Medicine in Hagerstown, Maryland. This facility, originally called the Indiana Hospital never asylum for the Insane, is now gone, but the science laboratory built in still stands. Miss Dorothea Dix spoke to Indiana legislators in to convince them to build an insane asylum, which they did. The building intended for a hundred mentally ill people was constructed as two connected log cabins in downtown Indianapolis, but it is doubtful that any patients ever used the structure. Instead, the Indiana Hospital for the Insane was built on one hundred sixty acres just three miles west of downtown Indianapolis. The idea about the two soldiers who, during the Peninsula Campaign, suffered from malaria that resulted in their developing a high fever, and the fever killing the syphilis spirochetes, came from my work at the Indiana Medical History Museum. In that building, the doctors studied the malarial treatment for syphilis. Walter Bruetsch came from Heidelberg, Germany, to Indianapolis in to further his research on this groundbreaking cure for syphilis. However, only about thirty percent of the patients with syphilis at Central State Hospital were cured. Bruetsch also experimented with penicillin, the German doctor concluded that drug to be far superior, and the malarial treatment ended. The books on the history of insanity, which I used as research, are listed at the end. The possibility of people being incarcerated against their will in an insane asylum was not uncommon in the nineteenth century. I was especially interested in historic buildings in order to describe the area. I walked the streets of Alexandria in ninety-degree heat. Becky Squires, who lives on Queen Street and who was very helpful in providing historic information. The trip was beneficial in helping me visualize the two locations at the time of the Civil War. In many languages, story and history are the same word. Therefore, to create a fictional story by using historical characters and events seems a reasonable endeavor. According to his son, John Steinbeck said that the purpose of writing is to reconnect people to their own humanity. My purpose for writing is to connect people to our Civil War and thereby learn how we have become who we are as Americans because of what happened during that four-year period.

Chapter 2 : Indianapolis Civil War Round Table Upcoming Events

Hamilton County Civil War Roundtable They meet at the Carmel City Hall, located at 1 Civic Square, Carmel, IN Doors open at p.m., and the program will start at in the Second Floor Counsel Room. Meetings will be on the second Wednesday of the month, September through May, excluding December.

Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 6: Greencastle Library, Greencastle, IN 7: Presidential slang used by Union troops to describe hardtack. Who was the youngest of the 1, officers to receive the rank of brevet general? What do Generals William H. Powell and Joshua T. Owen have in common? Only generals born in Wales 3. What major battle spanned two different years? Name the two Union generals killed at Perryville. Which states are represented on the seven-star Confederate Flag of ? As the program introduction points out, at least until very recently, writers have largely ignored the contribution of Black soldiers in the Civil War. *Black Troops in the Union Army*, first published in and still available from the University Press of Kansas, was one of the few authoritative studies to appear in the century following the War, and remained the leading reference on the subject for several decades thereafter. In the past 10 to 15 years, however, a number of academic historians and writers have turned their attention to this important, and long neglected aspect of the War, and several excellent works are now in print. They are long overdue. To help shine some light on the story of Black Americans in the Civil War, we provide below a list of recent titles that are deserving of your consideration. The accompanying descriptions are from published editorial reviews. Like *Men of War: Back Bay Books* pages Using letters, diaries, service records, and other contemporary material, Noah Andre Trudeau tells the story of the brave black men who fought and died for their freedom in the Civil War. The tale begins in , when many in the Union opposed recruiting blacks as soldiers. The story ends after Reconstruction, with their hopes for equality dashed, as Federal troops ceded control of the South to Southerners. In addition to photographs, *Like Men of War* includes 60 maps and accounts of many of the engagements in which blacks fought. Trudeau presents the fullest study of the battlefield experiences of black Union regiments. The many maps help the reader make sense of famous engagements Fort Wagner and the Crater and notorious incidents Fort Pillow in which black soldiers fought, as well as scores of lesser-known clashes. Rich archival research is integrated into a lively narrative that places the raising and deployment of black regiments in broader contexts. *Black Soldiers in Blue: An introductory essay* surveys the history of the U. Other essays explore the recruitment of black troops in the Mississippi Valley; the U. McPherson deftly narrates the experience of blacks--former slaves and soldiers, preachers, visionaries, doctors, intellectuals, and common people--during the Civil War. Drawing on contemporary journalism, speeches, books, and letters, he presents an eclectic chronicle of their fears and hopes as well as their essential contributions to their own freedom. Through the words of these extraordinary participants, both Northern and Southern, McPherson captures African-American responses to emancipation, the shifting attitudes toward Lincoln and the life of black soldiers in the Union army. Above all, we are allowed to witness the dreams of a disenfranchised people eager to embrace the rights and the equality offered to them, finally, as citizens. Drawing on personal letters and official documents, Glatthaar explores the uneasy alliance between black soldiers and white officers who were divided by racial tension and ideology but united by the trials and bonds of the war they fought side by side.

Chapter 3 : Indianapolis CWRT - Cincinnati Civil War Round Table

Round Table Name/Chapter: Indianapolis Civil War Round Table: Introduction/History: Founded in , the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table is one of the oldest round tables in the country.

The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln. Name the Confederate Secret Service leader whose nephew later became president. Who was his nephew? Confederate spy Thomas H. Hines help to pave the way for a raid by commanded by what officer? They all went into exile after the War 2. What deed made Confederate patriot James T. He shot and killed Col. How many shells were fired at Ft. Sumter by South Carolina? Thomas and Eric Dove were among the participants and submitted this photo of Nikki doing what Nikki does so well. He headed a force of about a dozen able men, plus innumerable private citizens. In this capacity, Baker demonstrated admirable ability as a detective. Although an innovator of police methods, Baker often disregarded due process, search warrants, and other constitutional guarantees. Lincoln assigned him to root out disloyalty in the Union military forces. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton provided Baker with extraordinary power and large amounts of money to pursue a campaign against traitors. On one special mission for Stanton, Baker broke through enemy lines to relay information to General Nathaniel P. His attempt to curtail the activities of Mrs. Lucy Cobb, a notorious Washington pardon broker who enjoyed ready access to the White House, led to his downfall. In , President Andrew Johnson dismissed Baker for insolence, meddling, and maintaining an espionage system at the White House. As part of his vendetta against the chief executive who had fired him, Baker testified before the House Judiciary Committee of having seen a purported letter written by Johnson, while military governor of Tennessee, to Confederate President Jefferson Davis in which he disclosed the position of Federal forces in Tennessee and vaguely hinted of joining the rebel cause. Baker failed to produce the letter. Broken in spirit and in declining health, Baker soon succumbed to the pressures of overwhelming ridicule he endured from the impeachment trial as well as his personal financial setbacks. A man of many sides, Baker was a tireless detective who could be egotistical, ruthless and reckless. He aroused much animosity by his relentless pursuits and tenacity. Intoxicated by his own power and infatuated with intrigue, Baker in the end became his own worse enemy. More recently, the topic of military intelligence, and in particular the contributions of the U. For those interested in the clandestine side of the War, here is a short list of readily available works for your consideration: *The Secret War for the Union: Fishel Houghton Mifflin ; Mariner Books repr. Feis University of Nebraska Press pp. Markle Hippocrene Books , revised and expanded ed. Secret Missi ons of the Civil War: Spies, Scouts, and Raiders: For a comprehensive, annotated bibliography of books and articles on military intelligence and espionage in the Civil War, go online to:*

Chapter 4 : Monroe County Civil War Roundtable “ Bloomington, IN

The Indianapolis Civil War Round Table began in the minds of three friends; Rudolf Haerle, Harry Grube, and Alan Nolan, who made the club a reality in April when the very first meeting was held in the Indiana World War Memorial in Indianapolis.

Reviews and places plaques on buildings that existed during the Battle in Adams County. For information or an application, contact Deb Novotny. Plan future trips for the members of the Civil War Roundtable. If you are interested in more information, or joining, one the committees, please contact any Officer or Board Member. This is the form that should accompany your renewal dues. Please get rid of any old forms you may have as this is the only one acceptable. Note, it reflects the current and correct cost for renewal membership: You can also find the form at our Membership page. Thursday, December 6, Time Dinner will be served when all or most guests have arrived. The Historic Dobbin House Cost Each guest will receive a ticket for a chance at a door prize. Visit the Banquet Page to make your reservation. Reservations must be received by Wednesday, November November is here already! This is such a very special time in Gettysburg, with the autumn colors still spreading beauty throughout the battlefield. So much to look forward to in November! The town is extra busy and bustling, as it ushers in Remembrance Weekend, Thanksgiving, Lighting of the Christmas Tree on the Square, and of course our annual Holiday Banquet at the Historic Dobbin House! great food, great company, and the great Carol Reardon as our speaker! It is also the occasion of announcing the book which will receive the Distinguished Book Award. We have a very special town! A heartfelt thanks to all you , the loyal members of our roundtable, and to our amazing board of directors, officers, and support team. Thank you too for your generous donations to our Preservation Fund. We have contributed to some very deserving organizations this year. You will find the recipients on our web page. Thank you for the lively spirit and conversations you bring to all our meetings. This is what makes our roundtable so special. We were happy to see so many guests attending our meetings this year. I wish you all a joyous Thanksgiving and Holiday Season, filled with happiness, health, and the warmth and love of friends and family. Keep your words positive, because your words become your behaviors. Keep your behaviors positive because your behaviors become your habits. Keep your habits positive because your habits become your values. Keep your values positive because your values become your destiny.

Chapter 5 : The Civil War Roundtable of Gettysburg

Thus began the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table, which held its first meeting at the Indiana War Memorial on the 12th of April The book contains the list of officers; a review of each of the campaign years from to ; a list of programs throughout the years; and other facts about the Round Table's members and programs.

Chapter 6 : Civil War Round Tables - Page #9

At the January meeting, President Tony Roscetti announced that the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table will make a matching contribution on all cash donations to the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) by our members at the June meeting.

Chapter 7 : indianapolis civil war round table | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

This collection consists of papers from the first forty-five years of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table. The papers are arranged by subject, and then chronologically.

Chapter 8 : Links to Other Items of Interest | Civil War Round Table of North East Indiana

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Indianapolis CWRT April 8, @ pm Greg Biggs, Clarksville, TN: The Question Was One Of Supplies - The Logistics For William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

Chapter 9 : The Newsletter of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table s1- DocsBay

The Indianapolis Civil War Round Table was organized in , and is one of the oldest Civil War Round Tables in the United States. Monthly meetings are held from September through June, with a.