

Monroe County Civil War Roundtable

"Exploring, preserving and sharing the history of the American Civil War"



The Sentinel



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The *Real* Truth About the Confederate Flag

Few things in the Civil War mania of recent years have elicited the discussion, controversy and arguments than have the various perceptions of the flags used by the Confederacy during the brief period



of its existence from 1861 until 1865. This includes more than just the battle flag shown above. This flag was never the national banner for the Southern states, as so many think.

Roundtable President and loyal member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), Kevin Shiflet, took the podium in the May meeting to explain just what these flags were, what they meant and why so many things have been misconceived about them and the Confederacy. It was an eye-opening exposition given to what is arguably a group of mostly (but not all!) Hoosier Yankees.

Kevin speaks not only from the viewpoint of an SCV member, but, as that membership implies, from that of someone with a deep connection to the Confederacy. Most of us have, if any, a single family member, or maybe two or three, who served in either the Union or Confederate forces. Kevin boasts at least 20 known ancestors who served in the CSA, from units in the 4th, 16th, 36th, 38th, 40th GA infantries, to the 9th GA artillery, to the 10th and 41st AL. These strong family ties shone through his talk and made his passion for the topic apparent and appreciated.

We do not have space to itemize every detail of the many flags, of course, but some of the highlights can begin with the one pictured above. This battle flag, the "Southern Cross", has been widely misunderstood. Its heritage is deeply imbedded in its European roots, and much of it focuses on the feature of the cross itself, a symbol of Christ and Christianity that first appeared in the Scottish St. Andrew's Cross (top) through the English flag, St. George's Cross, (mid.) to the British Union Jack (bot.). All of these banners reflect the deep Christian and English heritage of the South, a heritage tied to the long history from which the Southerners came. As Kevin pointed out, "People freely defame (the Southern Cross) while even Southerners bow to the distortion of the truth...It is incumbent upon those who value truth, fairness, good will, reasonable tolerance and charity in society to educate themselves on the true history



and meaning of this famed banner."

Another series of misunderstood CSA flags were the national banners, not just the battle flag. The first one, chosen in 1861, was the "Stars and Bars" as shown here. The main reason for its selection was its similarity to the original U.S. flag of the revolutionary period. The CSA wanted to keep its identification with the U.S. Constitution, which it felt was being betrayed by the North.



But in May 1863, the CSA congress decided the original flag too closely resembled the U.S. flag, and changed it to the "Stainless Banner". As shown here, it included the



"Southern Cross" battle flag in the top left canton. But this flag had problems also because it was mistaken, especially when hanging limp on a breezeless day, with a white flag of truce or surrender.

The solution was the final flag, adopted just weeks before the end of the war, which added a red bar to the fly end of the flag, thus solving the mistaken identity of the Stainless Banner.



Kevin also took part of his talk to expand beyond the flags themselves and talk about the reasons that they are often reviled today, arising from the misconceptions he feels surround the causes of the war itself. One, of course, is that slavery was the sole cause of the war. His rebuttal is that, while slavery was a significant factor, it was the North's ignoring the rights of the states that was the root cause, and statistically showed that, at minimum, almost 80% of those who served the CSA did *not* own slaves.

Another cause often cited is that secession was illegal. He said to remember that the colonies, in effect, seceded from Great Britain, thus the South was just following precedence when it became "necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another", as the Declaration of Independence had so aptly put it.

Lastly he talked about whether those that fought for and led the South were traitors. His argument was that they were not traitors any more than the Founding Fathers. It is pertinent to point out that in a roundtable program a few years ago, our group of Yankees felt that, in the end, Lee and those others should not be held as traitors but as simply men that Stephen D. Lee said were doing their "duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never do less."

This space necessarily omitted much of the complex and fascinating details of Kevin's talk. If you did not see it, we recommend you check out the DVD from our library and judge for yourself. You will not be wasting your time!

[This article was taken from the April 16 edition of the on-line newsletter of The Gatehouse Press, www.gatehouse-press.com.]

Last month we learned the story of the *General* and the Great Locomotive Chase. But how many people know the story of the “Little Pony?” Below is the story, written by B. L. Ridley and published in the *Confederate Veteran*, June 1897 edition.

The “Old General” and the “Little Pony” by B. L. Ridley

I recollect an incident in war times which impressed me with a conviction that has haunted me to this day. After Fort Donelson fell, in 1862, [Gen.] Albert Sidney Johnston retreated from Nashville via Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and on to Corinth. The pursuing Federal army followed. [Maj.] Gen. [Ormsby M.] Mitchell’s Division marched by way of Old Jefferson, Tenn. His name was riveted on me, because I was told that he was the author of “Mitchell’s Geography.” As a sixteen-year-old boy then, I was fresh from it; and to meet the man, especially as a general in the army opposing my people, made the event peculiarly interesting. He took dinner that day at my home, as did also his son. As his division was passing a man dressed in citizen’s clothes also came up and asked for dinner. The man’s demure, taciturn manner attracted me, and his noncommittal action in the presence of Gen. Mitchell and son led me to believe that he was not a Federal, but one of our people traveling incog. In conversation with him he told me that his name was Andrews; that he was a Confederate, stealing stealthily along with the Yankee army, and to be particular while the Federals were there and not mention him. I whispered this to my mother, an ardent Southern sympathizer, who instinctively recurred to [Maj. John] Andre, the British spy, but during the dinner hour he was royally treated by us and not a word spoken to or of him. He said that he was on his way South. A few weeks after this the news came that a desperate attempt had been made by five or six Yankees in citizens’ dress to capture from the Confederates at Big Shanty, Ga., on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, a railroad engine; that the engine was steamed up, when they mounted it, threw open the throttle, and fairly flew over the road toward Chattanooga, but were intercepted near Dalton, tried by a drum-head court-martial, and executed. The leader’s name was Andrews, and I have often recalled my mother’s glancing suspicion and wondered if he was not the man who dined with Gen. Mitchell and son at my father’s home and palmed himself off to us as a noncombatant “Johnnie Reb.” The name of the engine was the “General.” The railroad management keeps it in condition still, and exhibited it at the Chicago Exposition, at the opening of the Chickamauga Park, and expect to have it at the Centennial, with its valves and wheels, rods, pistons, and cylinders, its brazen lungs and throat of fire, on which Andrews and his party of Yankee raiders took their seventy-five-mile journey to death in Dixie. History records the adventure as a most thrilling incident and one of the most reckless and daring events on record.

But I have a feat that for boldness and successful execution surpasses it, and it has but few parallels in the chapter of deeds. It took place on the [Lt. Gen. John Bell] Hood campaign into Tennessee, when [Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford] Forrest environed Murfreesboro, in December, 1864.

The Federal general [Maj. Gen. Lovell H.] Rousseau was shut up with ten thousand men in the town, when one day three of Forrest’s Cavalry—F. A. (Dock) Turner, Alonzo McLean, James Smotherman, of Lytle’s Company, Holman’s Regiment—and one of Hood’s Secret Scouts—Joe Malone—were captured in an attempt to tear up the railroad at Wartrace, and placed by Rousseau in a fort at Murfreesboro, together with about one hundred prisoners that were picked up after the battle of Franklin. It soon became noised that these men were to be shot as bushwackers. Gen. Forrest informed Rousseau, by flag of truce, that those men were his regular soldiers, and that if he shot them it would be at his peril. The names of his soldiers were sent in, but Joe Malone and a negro, Bose Rouss (some called him Malungeon), who had killed a Federal detective, were not mentioned in the list. A pall of sorrow came over the prisoners in the fort when Gen. Rousseau, in withdrawing charges against Forrest’s men, left out James Malone and Bose Rouss, who had no identity with any command, but who were known by the prisoners to be true and tried Southerners. A court-martial was ordered to try them. The Hon. Edmund Cooper was summoned to defend Malone and Hon. Charles Ready to espouse the cause of Bose Rouss. Although the first counsel was politically not in sympathy with the



Joe Malone throws his paper to the pickets

Southern cause, yet, on account of Malone’s acquaintance, he appeared and did his duty. Malone and Bose were condemned to die—to be shot the next morning at ten o’clock. In the midst of the dense crowd of soldiers in the judge-advocate’s room Cols. Cooper and Ready adroitly informed their clients that unless they could do something for themselves by the morrow at ten o’clock the die was cast. The victims were returned to the fort, where the hundred prisoners were.

It was a dark, cold, freezing night. The one hundred formed a circle and covered the center from the guards, when Malone and Bose Rouss went to work to cut out. The noise of the tramping circle drowned the din of the working victims, until Heaven smiled on their effort to escape about three o’clock in the morning. They struck across the railroad and passed the hand-car house. Bose Rouss had been a railroader, and he said: “Let’s get the pony hand car, strike right down the railroad, and run through Rousseau’s pickets. It is a desperate game to play, but we must take the risk.” The idea was adopted. Rousseau’s lines had been doubled in looking for Forrest, and there was no time for parley. They got the car out, when along came two railroad negroes dressed in blue. Those desperate men took them in, placed them at the lever, and told them to pull for dear life, and that if they gave warning by sign or action they would cut their throats from ear to ear. The hand car was started and the work to throw on muscle power enough for a lightning run was fearful. All parties pulled at that lever as no mortals ever pulled

(cont. on pg.3)

before. Elbow grease was the motor and desperate perseverance the driving wheel. Flying with electric speed, she approached the outpost pickets, who were stationed on a down grade. The singular maneuver as they passed attracted the base picket. Day was breaking, and the outposts, four in number, stood upon the road and halloed: "Halt!" Malone waved to them a paper in his hand, and as he came near threw it to them, saying: "These are my orders. The 'Rebs' are about to get a broken-down caisson between the lines, and we are ordered not to stop." The guards picked it up. It worked like a charm. They turned for a moment, as if starting to the camp fire to read it. All at once they discovered the sell. Overcome in confusion, they fired in the distance random shots at the Pony's pilots, whose trucks were whizzing like a circular saw and flying like an arrow. They were quickly out of range. It beat a shell-road ride at a two-forty gait. The transit was unprecedented. Like [John] Harper's "Ten Broeck," [a famous racehorse in a folk song] the Pony ran from "eend to eend," until in a few minutes the Yankee negroes put Malone and Bose Rouss in Forrest's domain, and the ride to death turned out a brilliant and crowning triumph.

In reading the history of the "Old General," as a Federal feat, don't forget the action of the little "Pony" as a Confederate triumph, for you can see her momentum increasing with the accelerated propulsion of muscle applied to the seesaw lever, her speed as rapid as a glance of the mind, her wheels almost hidden in the swiftness of the flight, her cargo borne off like a thing of life from certain death. In the desperate attempt they meet death, avoid it, and, the picket lines safely passed, they triumphantly land in the bosom of friends and the presence of Forrest and their comrades.


The Hon. C. A. Sheafe, now of Murfreesboro, Tenn., was the provost-marshal of Gen. Rousseau at the time, and, on having the adventure recalled to him, he added that the next morning when he reported the escape of Malone and Bose Rouss Gen. Rousseau was morbidly morose and fretful, threw down the report, and seemed to censure everybody until he found out that it was not the inattention of the officers, but the negligence of the guards, whose carelessness was palliated only

Don't Forget!

Anyone who subscribes to *Civil War News*, the premier newsmagazine of the war's news and events, will get a discount and the MCCWR will get a \$10 donation if you use the special form in sample copies at the next meeting.

2012 Program Schedule

June 12	<i>Wilder's Brigade At Hoover's Gap</i> by Charles Matson
Jul/Aug	Summer Break— take a CW trip!
Sept. 11	<i>Indiana at Antietam</i> by Civil War historian and guide Ed Bearss.
Oct. 9	<i>Hoosiers in the Mexican War Who Became Leaders in the Civil War</i> by Matt Hoagland
Nov. 13	<i>Confederates Raid Newburgh, IN!</i> by Ray Mulesky
Dec. 11	Annual Holiday Dinner

[Read this for a preview of 2013!] 

MOC Now Open at Appomattox

The Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) opened its first satellite location on March 31st in Appomattox, VA. Its "parent" museum is across from the Confederate White House in Richmond. The MOC has been in some financial difficulties the last few years but has been able to rebound nicely, including the addition of this new facility. Exhibits include a sequential look at the battles leading up to the surrender and an extended examination of the April 9, 1865 event and its aftermath.



Museum of the Confederacy - Appomattox

Items from the MOC collection, including Robert E. Lee's sword and uniform, are featured at the new location.

www.moc.org

"The Confederate flag is not a symbol of racism ... the flag does not offend me personally. I grew up in the South – in Texas. That flag doesn't represent anything other than regional pride. It's a time in our history that we just can't erase."

-- Laura Bush, former First Lady of the United States

Victory at Franklin!

It's official! Franklin's Charge, the non-profit group struggling since 2007 to return the site of the Cotton Gin fight at Franklin, TN, on Nov. 30, 1864 to its condition at the time of the battle, has met the May 30 deadline to match a \$500,000 gift and will use this and a \$960,000 grant from the State of Tennessee to buy the Domino's strip mall and begin the renovation process.

Next Year's Roundtable...and Beyond?

"Hoosiers in the Mexican War Who Became Leaders in the Civil War", "The Confederate Raid at Newburgh, Indiana", "Christmas During the Civil War", "The Causes of the End of the Civil War", "Nathan Bedford Forrest at Fort Pillow", "Alexander Gardner: Civil War Photographer", "Political Cartoons in the Civil War"...and the list could go on.

All of the above are upcoming topics of our meeting programs over the next several months. Sound interesting? We hope so. And many of these will be presented by our own members who simply have a particular interest and want to share it with the group. Other presenters are guests from nearby roundtables, history organizations, authors, etc.



Do you have a special moment or person or event during the war? If so, consider doing a program yourself. It's fun, challenging (although not as much as you might think!) and is a great way to share your passion with others. They don't have to be long. We can make ten or fifteen minutes work. And even if you have an idea about a program you would like to hear someone *else* speak on, contact our new Program Committee chair, Scott Schroeder, at sts.mcewr@gmail.com or call him at 876-9751 and let him know.

Laura Towne and the Union's First Systematic Effort to Transition Ex-Slaves to Self-Sustainability in Occupied Territory



On April 27, 1862, abolitionist Laura Towne (1825-1901) of Philadelphia (above) wrote home from St. Helena Island, South Carolina, describing the frustrations of former slaves. They complained that, "The Yankees preach nothing but cotton." Towne had embarked for the Sea Islands off South Carolina and Georgia to participate in the Port Royal Experiment, the Union's first systematic effort to transition ex-slaves to self-sustainability in occupied territory.

Organized by the National Freedmen's Relief Association in conjunction with the U.S. Treasury, the Port Royal Experiment aimed to inculcate work habits, religious morality, and basic literacy skills. In the process, government agents hoped to cash in the islands' valuable cotton crop to support the northern war effort. Yet as Towne observed, the former slaves, "can plainly see enough that the proceeds of the cotton will never get into black pockets -- judging from past experience."

There were thousands of former slaves on plantations abandoned after the U.S. Navy invaded the islands in November 1861. Despite efforts of agent Edward L. Pierce to organize black labor efficiently, it is clear from Towne's commentary that freedmen had their own ideas about how to become self-reliant.

"It is very touching to see the negroes begging Mr. Pierce to let them plant and tend corn and not cotton," she remarked. "They do not see the use of cotton, but they know that their corn has kept them from starvation, and they are anxious about next year's crop."

Laura Towne, who was highly educated and trained in homeopathic medicine, was somewhat anxious herself. While serving as a housekeeper for other northerners, she waited expectantly for an opportunity to utilize her professional skills in healthcare or teaching. Instead, Pierce was parading northern women around the plantations, "to cheer and reassure the rather downhearted negroes, or rather the negro women," she remarked. They believed "a white lady a great safeguard from danger," giving "them a feeling of security that nothing else does." Pierce hoped to "make them contented, which they are not now by any means," she noted.

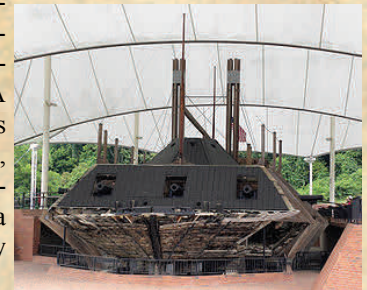
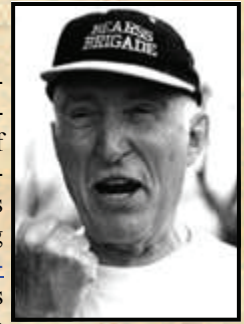
As Laura Towne reveals, there was a significant gap between northern concepts of economic efficiency and benevolence and the interests of freed people. By June she would begin teaching, and eventually she operated the successful Penn School on St. Helena for the remainder of the century. The ex-slaves on the islands were fully freed by the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863, and some remained on the islands to develop their own plantations.

[This article was submitted by member Janna Bortt from her *Civil War Book of Days*. If you have or find an interesting or unusual item or article, send it to Sentinel editor Steve Rolfe for possible inclusion in a future newsletter.]

Ed Saves the Cairo

Our September David Wiley Lecturer, preeminent public historian and battlefield guide Ed Bearss, is a graduate of Indiana University, having gotten his Masters Degree in history here in 1955. His first professional position after leaving Bloomington was as a historian at [Vicksburg National Military Park](#), where he was able to plot the approximate site of the wreck of the USS Cairo, a Union gunboat that sank on December 12, 1862, when it struck a "torpedo" (an underwater mine) and sank in the Mississippi River. The Cairo was the first armored warship ever sunk by such a device.

By studying contemporary documents and maps, Bearss was able to plot the approximate site of the wreck. Bearss, colleagues, historians, friends' groups and others struggled for years to find the exact location and rise the relic from the muddy river bottom. In 1972, after finally succeeding, the US Congress enacted legislation authorizing the National Park Service to accept title to *Cairo* and restore the gunboat for display in Vicksburg National Military Park. Delays in funding the project halted progress until June 1977, when the vessel was transported to the park and partially reconstructed on a concrete foundation near the Vicksburg National Cemetery. A shelter to cover the vessel was completed in October 1980, with an adjacent museum opening in November. At right is a picture of the vessel on display today.



June Program Alert

Col. John T. Wilder is probably best remembered for his efforts at Chickamauga with the Lightning Brigade and their Spencer repeating rifles. How many of us have climbed the imposing stone monument/lookout tower on the southern end of the Chickamauga battlefield? But how did he get to this spot? It all started in the Tullahoma Campaign in southeast Tennessee in June of 1863. Come on Tuesday evening, June 11th, at 7:00 pm and hear Charles Matson explain the importance of Wilder and his men at the Battle of Hoover's Gap.

150 Years Ago in June

- ◆ 1st Lee takes command of the Army of Northern Virginia
- ◆ 3rd Evacuation of Ft. Pillow, TN
- ◆ 6th Battle of Memphis, TN
- ◆ 8th Battle of Cross Keys, VA
- ◆ 9th Battle of Port Republic, VA
- ◆ 12th J.E.B. Stuart begins his "Ride Around McClellan"
- ◆ 25th The Seven Days begins
- ◆ 26th Battle of Mechanicsville, VA
- ◆ 27th Battle of Gaines Mill, VA
- ◆ 29th Battle of Savage's Station, VA
- ◆ 30th Battle of Glendale (Frayser's Farm), VA



MCCWR Roster of Honor



Capt. Ephraim Waterman Wiley, Co. H, 8th Maine Inf.—Grandfather of former MCCWR President David Wiley. Present or active at Port Royal, Fort Pulaski, Drewry’s Bluff, Cold Harbor, Chaffin’s Farm, Deep Bottom, Spring Hill, White Oak Road, Fort Gregg, Fort Baldwin, Petersburg and Appomattox.

Sgt. Charles Thomas Shanner, Co. A, 63rd Indiana Volunteer Inf.- Great-grandfather to MCCWR board member John Crosby. Chattanooga-Atlanta Campaign, Clay Springs, Battle of Atlanta.

Col. James McMannomy, Commander, 63rd Indiana Volunteer Inf.- Ancestor of MCCWR member Matt Hoagland. Second Manassas, fought Morgan’s Raiders at Shepherdsville, Kentucky.

Pvt. William Nicholas Shiflet, Co. I, 10th Alabama Infantry—2nd Great Grand Uncle to Kevin Shiflet, MCCWR member. Engaged, to some degree, at Dranesville, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines Mill, Frazier’s Farm, Second Manassas, Harpers Ferry, Sharpsburg, Hazel River, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Second Cold Harbor, Petersburg, High Bridge, Farmville and Appomattox. Pvt. Shiflet is only one of a total of seventeen of Kevin’s ancestors who served the Confederacy, including thirteen cousins, two third great granduncles and two second great granduncles.

Jacob Mann, Co. A, 16th Iowa Inf.- Ancestor of Allan Sather, MCCWR member. Fought at Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and Bald Hill (Atlanta) where he was captured and sent to Andersonville Prison.

Sgt. Miles M. Oviatt, US Marine Corps- Great grandfather of Mary Pat Livingston, member MCCWR. Served aboard USS Vanderbilt, USS Brooklyn. Fought in Battles of Mobile Bay and Fort Fisher. Commended for Medal of Honor for his service at Mobile Bay. Voyages included south Atlantic, Indian Ocean chasing blockade runners and capturing those renegades ships.

Pvt. Luther Oviatt, Pennsylvania 14th Cavalry, Co. I- Gr-Gr-Gr Uncle of Mary Pat Livingston, member MCCWR. Harper’s Ferry, Monocacy Bridge protection of B&O RR. Died at Hammond Hospital, Point Lookout while on duty. Buried Arlington Cemetery.

Pvt. Cyrenas A. Young, 85th New York Infantry, Co K.- Oviatt ancestor of Mary Pat Livingston. Plymouth, Kingston, New Bern, Petersburg, Suffolk. Spent time at Andersonville Prison, then sent to Florence Prison where he died days before the war ended.

Cpl. James Dickson- 10th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. D; 3rd great grandfather of MCCWR member Scott Schroeder. His only real engagement was at the Battle of Perryville where he was killed in action.

Pvt. William Taylor Neville- 8th Iowa Infantry, Co. A; 3rd great grandfather of MCCWR member Scott Schroeder. Engagements: Battle of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Red River Campaign. Captured at Shiloh in the Hornets’ Nest. Exch. Oct. ’62 and returned to his unit.

Reuben Newman—27th Indiana Infantry, Co. I, “Putnam County Grays”- Great-great-grandfather of member Eric Newman. Wounded at Antietam. Also fought at Gettysburg, Winchester, etc. Served Aug. ’61-Nov. ’64. Died June 13, 1905. Buried in New Providence Cemetery in Putnam County, IN.

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[Anyone is welcome to attend board meetings on the first Tuesday of each month at 11:30 at the History Center.]

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<http://www.mccwrt-in.org/>

150th Anniversary Events Page and More!

[It is the 150th anniversary of the war and there are so many special events scheduled in the upcoming months that we have added this page with anything that might be of interest to members and that are not too distant. If you have material to contribute to this “we-will-publish-it-as-long-as-we-have-stuff” page, send it to Secretary Steve Rolfe at srolfe@indiana.edu]

Civil War Trust 150th Events Site– The Civil War Trust is an excellent resource for information on both the timeline and upcoming events for the Sesquicentennial of the war. Just go to www.civilwar.org/150th-anniversary/150-events/.

The Civil War in Missouri Exhibit– Missouri History Museum, St. Louis– Now thru March, 2013- Explore the story of the Civil War in Missouri. Through documents, objects, and interactive activities you will get a view of this pivotal conflict in an immersive and engaging way only possible here. <http://www.mohistory.org/node/4591>

Civil War Heritage Days: The second annual Civil War Heritage Days will be held June 23 – 24, 2012 in Danville, Indiana. Contact Cindy, 317-745-2604 or Gail, 317-696-3129, for details.

2012 Battle of Corydon Reenactment- July 6 - 8, 2012 in Corydon , Indiana , just a short drive west of Louisville , KY , off Interstate 64. Hayswood Nature Reserve is the main location of battle reenactment and encampment activities with downtown Corydon hosting a reenactment of Morgan’s raid on the downtown and other events.

Lew Wallace Study and Museum– Crawfordsville, IN, is the home of perhaps the state’s most famous general of the war. Wallace, and the Civil War controversy arising from his division’s “tardiness” during the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, was the subject of his biographer, Gail Stephens, when she spoke at our roundtable last year. You can “read all about it” in her excellent new book *Shadow of Shiloh: General Lew Wallace in the Civil War* which is available in the Monroe County History center gift shop.

Civil War Heritage Days: The second annual Civil War Heritage Days will be held June 23 – 24, 2012, in Danville, Indiana. One new event will be a Grand Ball held on Saturday evening in the Courthouse Rotunda. A dance class will be given before the Ball for anyone who would like to learn the dances beforehand. Once again two High Teas will be held on the Courthouse Grounds. Music will be heard from the stage on the square. Civil War re-enactors will be camping at the museum, courthouse and government center. For more information, visit www.civilwarhendricks.com or contact Cindy, 745-2604 or Gail, 696-3129.

Fort Negley Memorial Day Program Set – Saturday, May 26, 2012- Fort Negley Park announces a Memorial Day weekend observance to honor all serving members of the U.S. Armed Forces and to commemorate those who gave the final devotion to their country. The observance will also honor those who perished building and defending the fortifications of Nashville during the Civil War including Fort Negley. The program begins at 11 AM and continues until 1 PM on Saturday, May 26, 2012. The event is free and open to the public.

Civil War Lectures and Encampment: The General Lew Wallace Study & Museum, at 200 Wallace Avenue in Crawfordsville, IN, will have two Civil War lectures and a Civil War Encampment in June. On Tuesday, June 26 at 7 p.m., Ginny Terpening will be speaking on Civil War medicine. On Thursday, June 28 at 7 p.m., Bernie O’Bryan from Cincinnati will be speaking on the Black Brigade used for the defense of Cincinnati in 1862. Everyone is invited to these interesting lectures. The Museum will hold a Civil War Encampment on June 30-July 1 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Everyone is invited! Travel back in time to the 1860s! Bring the family and experience 19th century medicine, communications and travel! [Thanks to *The Hardtack!*]

Missouri Civil War History– The Secretary of the State of Missouri herself, Robin Carnahan, has requested that we pass along the website for the new digital history collections for the state on-line at <http://www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/CivilWar/Resources.asp#coll>. These include **Community and Conflict: The Civil War in the Ozarks, St. Louis Daily Republican Newspaper: 1861-1865** and **St. Louis Area Civil War Digitization Project**.

Kentucky’s Generals- “Kentuckians in the Civil War” is an ongoing exhibit of portraits of prominent native sons of the state who were US and CS generals at the Battle of Richmond Visitors’ Center I Richmond, KY. Contact phillip.seyfried@madisoncountky.us.

Honoring Andrews’ Raiders– June 23rd- This event in McComb, OH, will commemorate the the Andrews Raid and the first soldiers to receive the Medal of Honor. There will be a 9 am parade, cannon and weapons demonstrations, living history, and a ceremony at two of the raider’s graves. Contact Robert Goulding, rcg-pag@bex.net.

[Remember, if you have information to include here, or anywhere in The Sentinel, send it to editor Steve Rolfe at srolfe@indiana.edu.]

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