

Bank Corner, Main &
English, Ind

The Crawford Countian

Spring 2025



Greetings! Welcome to the Spring edition of The Crawford Countian! Next month we will have the fourth graders of the three Crawford County elementary schools visit the Proctor House on May 12 and 14. If any local members would like to help, you can email me and I will give you more details. We are hoping this goes well and it can be something we do on an annual basis with the school kids and spark a light among the kids to dive into their local history!

Our annual July yard sale will be coming up sooner than you think! If you have any donations, we will be accepting them starting in June. The date for the sale has not been set, but keep a look out on our facebook page and website.

And finally, our fiscal year will be ending in June and thus renewals will need to be turned in if you wish to keep supporting the historical society as well as getting the newsletter. Every little bit helps. A membership form has been attached to this newsletter.

-William Piper

President of the CCHGS (and editor of this newsletter)

billgpiper@hotmail.com



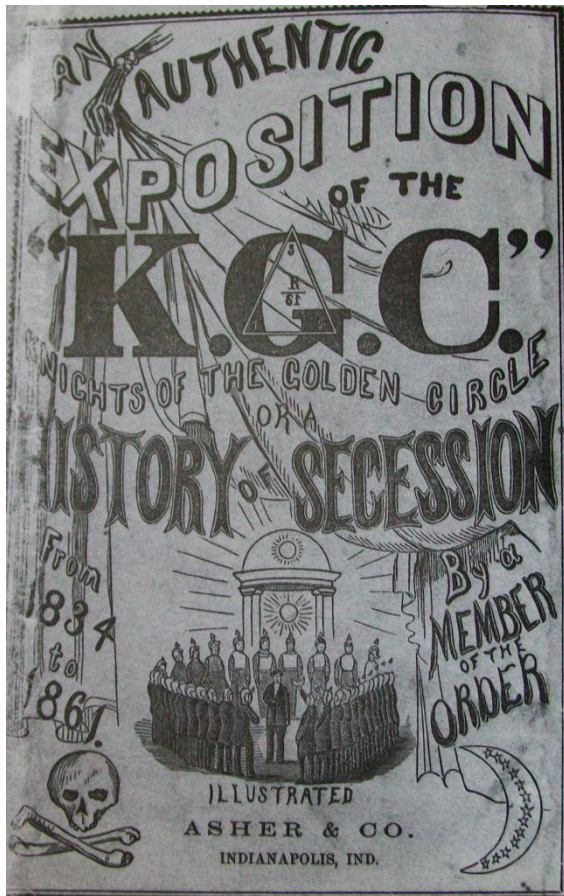
(cover image from an old postcard of English, circa early 1900s)

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Knights of the Golden Circle in Crawford County

I heard about this group awhile back but did not know much about them. It was not until recently I started browsing through H.H. Pleasant's History of Crawford County that I came across the group. And it was not just a little blurb, but rather quite a few sections dedicated to this group. So what exactly was this group? Per wikipedia,



*The Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC) was a secret society founded in 1854 by American George W. L. Bickley, the objective of which was to create a new country known as the Golden Circle (Spanish: *Círculo Dorado*), where slavery would be legal. The country would have been centered in Havana. It would have consisted of the Southern United States and a "golden circle" of territories in Mexico (which was to be divided into 25 new slave states), Central America, northern parts of South America, and Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and most other islands in the Caribbean, about 2,400 miles (3,900 km) in diameter.*

I have heard of various Southern sympathizers being present in Southern Indiana during that time frame as boundary lines are never clearly marked, but rather "gray" zones. With this article, I am going to accumulate all the mentions of the Knights from Pleasant's book. His main sources are from The Life of Oliver P. Morton, by Foulk, and M. R. Pierson, who helped capture Hines' men and who was in Captain Aydelotte's company who routed the Knights of the Golden Circle at Brownstown in 1864. Pleasant does mention that he also has various other sources not mentioned, but those two are the main ones. I have added photos to the story. -bP

Marengo grew slowly. At the time of the Civil War there were about one hundred people in the town. The town has a remarkable war record. The loyal patriot men up there never allowed a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle to wear a butternut badge into town and get away with it. During the war a member of the order came into town wearing the "butternut" badge. Someone sitting down saw him pass into a gun shop. He wore two revolvers and carried a gun but that did not scare W. T. Stewart and Ben Goodman who was at home on a sick furlough, he having been shot through at Stone's River. Stewart snatched off the badge and Ben hit him in the head with a pair of knucks. The poor fellow was almost killed. He crawled part of the way home till he was found and helped home. His name was Dave Miller. The New Albany Ledger, which was a prominent paper in those days, declared that such assaults on our peaceful citizens were outrages and ought not to occur. Of course, the Ledger was in sympathy with the South and the Golden Circle. At one time it was silenced for a while during the war for some of its statements.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

The following account of the Knights of the Golden Circle is submitted here. Much study and hard work has been done to secure the information. No one can give the facts in the case any better than Governor Morton. He said that the county was



honey-combed through and through by treason. The Knights of the Golden Circle was started in 1855 by (←)Charles C. Bricksley, a native of Boone County, Indiana, then living in the South (*editor's note - Bricksley was born in Virginia, though he may have lived in Boone County IN at one point*). He espoused the cause of slavery with all his heart. The divisions were called Castles. No one would admit he was a member except to a brother Knight. The main purpose was to conquer Mexico and put a capital at Monterey, but before the men could get the matter under way, the Civil War began and the Knights turned their attention to home affairs. Just why they were called Knights one cannot tell, for they were not what one nowadays thinks a Knight should be. Neither was the Circle golden. The Knights used their influence to separate the Democratic party in 1860. They thought that

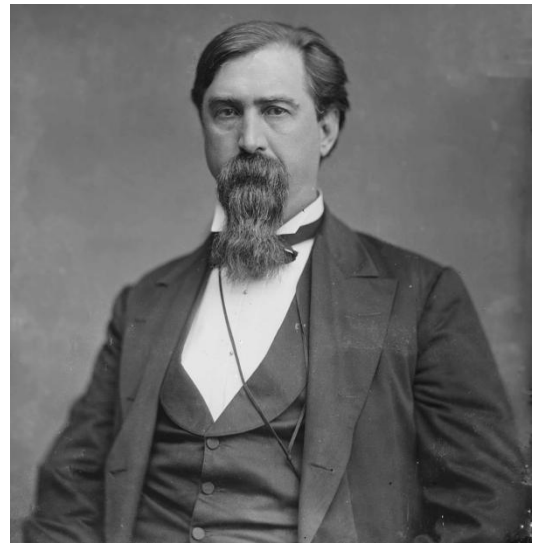
would be better for their plans. One letter from Madison, Indiana, to a Castle in Kentucky promised 1,000 members to fight for the South. Other letters promised the South aid in case of war. A letter written from Washington stated that 30,000 would never compromise with the Black Republicans and that probably all Indiana south of the National road would join in with the South. The order grew tremendously during 1862 and 1863. Castles were formed in barns, cellars, garrets and most anywhere. Orange and Washington Counties were favorable to the growth of the order. Doctor William A. Bowles, who lived at West Baden and French Lick, married a southern girl. He wrote to her in Louisiana, after the fall of Fort Sumter, and stated that he feared the Douglass wing would join the "Black Republicans." If so, he says, our fate is sealed. Kentucky will go out but too late to help our cause very much; if Kentucky had gone out at first then southern Indiana would have joined the South.

On May 3, 1861, he wrote again: "If things do not change we shall have fighting here in our midst, for many persons are coming out for the Union and calling all others traitors who do not espouse the cause. God knows what I am to do. If I leave and join the South my property will be lost. Besides, my health is poor, as I am of little help in the field. I have already sent some who will do some good service." Later he became discouraged with Kentucky and wrote: "Louisville is in a perfect turmoil. The abolition spirit is very strong here. I heard a battle had been fought at Fortress Monroe and 600 abolitionists have been killed and fifty southerners, but it is too good to be true. When the fighting begins I shall go south." But he did not go south but stayed to stir up trouble here at home.

By 1862 there were signals given so that the rebels might recognize a drafted Knight of the Golden Circle and not hurt him. They had pledged to resist the payment of Federal tax, prevent enlistment and encourage deserters and help them to escape from the army. This was plainly seen because the counties did not respond as freely as before. Some members of the grand jury went to Camp Morton and tested the rebels on the secret signs—those that had been captured in the South and sent north as prisoners of war. The captured rebels recognized the signs which the grand jury gave them. By December 1862, it was introduced into Camp Morton at Indianapolis. The man who disclosed the information disappeared suddenly and no one ever heard of him again.

A series of resolutions, passed by the counties of Shelby, Bartholomew, Putnam, Jackson, Rush, DeKalb, Scott, Starke, Lawrence, Martin, and many others, opposed the war. It was reported that a general uprising was to occur, in which the Knights were to seize the state government and put Governor Morton out of the way and run things to suit themselves. One night Morton left the office late at night by the Market Street door. As he was descending the steps someone fired at him from an outhouse near-by. The ball whistled past his head. He went to the Bates House and aroused General Carrington. No mention was ever made of the act except to Sulgrave. No clue was ever found to the man guilty of the cowardly act.

Out over the state the Castles did their best to prevent enrollment. Old Judge Constable of Clark County, Illinois, caught several Indiana soldiers who were out hunting deserters. He threw them in jail but Governor Morton sent a body of men who surrounded the court house and set the men free and brought the old rebel hearted judge to Indianapolis. But he was soon set free. Early in August 1864, one hundred and ten copies of the ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle were captured in a room adjacent to the law office of Daniel Voorhees (-->). When it became known, Voorhees demanded an apology from General Carrington and said that he has had no office in Terre Haute for over a year and did not know anything about the books and papers. General Carrington replied: "The gentleman who found these papers told me that they were found in your office. The following are some of the things which lead me to think that it was your office. Your law books and furniture were still there in the office with these papers. You had declined the nomination for Congress and the office was not for rent as late as 1864, in April. The rituals were issued in the fall of 1863. Your records were in the office, your speeches up to March of your entire congressional records. The letters of Senator Wall of New Jersey promising to furnish you 20,000 stands of Garfield rifles were in the room with these papers."



"The letters of Vallandigham from Windsor, C. W., assuring you that our people will fight and that all is ready, and fixing a point of the Lima road at which he would meet you, were in the office with these books. Letters from Joseph Ristine, auditor of

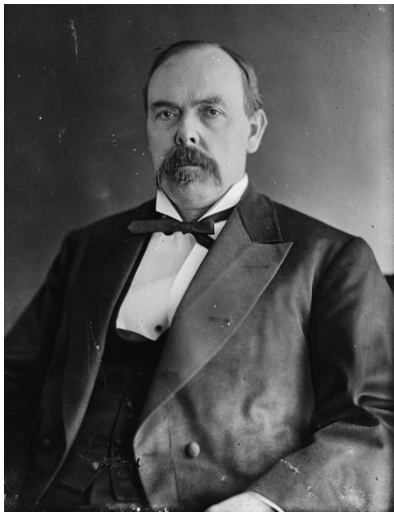
Indiana, wishing you success to the South and Democracy, were in the office where these papers were found.” Voorhees replied on August 26, 1864: “I was nearly one thousand miles away. Political enemy was in possession of my desk and drawers and all you had to do was to apply the burglar’s art, prepare a false key and pick my locks, and you had access to my private correspondence, embracing a period of seven years. I have every reason to believe that you read it all. You took your time, a furtive thieving magpie, carefully scanning each word to see if you could find some expression which you could note.”

Carrington answered: “Yet they were in the office where these papers were found. Grave offense. As well might a thief find fault that the stolen goods were found in his possession. The burglar might complain as well that the tools of his craft.” The information which led to the capture of the Sunday school books was sent from New York by an unknown person:

New York, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

Sir:—

The facts here stated have come to my mind in such a manner and in such a source as to leave no doubt in my mind of their responsibility. The “Copperheads” of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers and forty-two boxes of fixed ammunition to be distributed among them for the purpose of controlling the election of the President. August 5 they were put on Granite State and sent to J. J. Parsons via Merchant’s Dispatch and marked Sunday school books. The balance is stores at No. _____ St., New York, awaiting shipment and pay from the “Cooperheads” of Indiana.



(←) Governor Morton put the information in the hands of the Indianapolis police. They searched the station carefully but found nothing. On leaving the station they met a drayman coming back to the station. He was questioned about what he had hauled. He said that he had hauled several boxes of Sunday school books to the office of H. H. Dodd and Co. A detail of soldiers were sent to Dodd’s office where four hundred navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of shells were found in the boxes marked “Sunday School Books.”



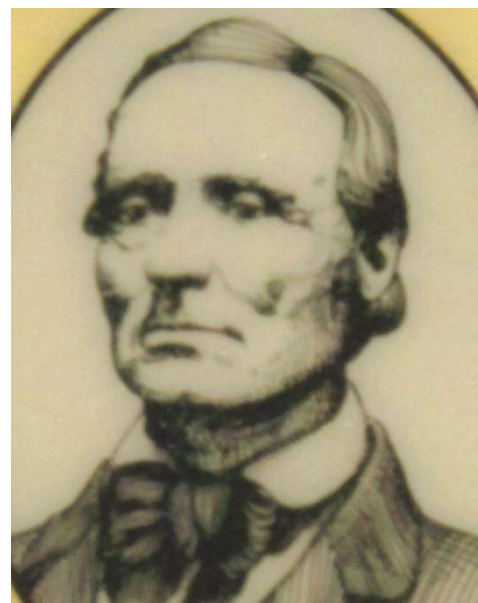
The great uprising was to occur in the late summer or fall of 1864. (←) William A. Bowles and Dodd were the big men in Indiana, while Vallandigham was at the head of the entire government. They were to seize the camp where the rebel prisoners were and liberate them and arm them, kill Governor Morton and run the state government to suit themselves. William M. Harrison states that the sign of recognition was made by standing with the heel of the right foot to the hollow of the left. If a member saw you he stood the same way and extended his foot to meet the first one. The first one said: "Nu," the second said, "Oh," then the first said "Lac," the second replied, "S," the first said "L," the second replied, "Give me Liberty," the first said, "Or give me death." The distress sign was made by putting the left hand on the right breast and raising the right one directly in front to its full height, as one cried "Calhoun" three times, wait a minute, then cry three times again. The flag was a white one surrounded with a red ribbon and with red ribbons hanging down. If hung out the K. G. C. would not harm your property. Anyhow, when Hines and Morgan came along, his property would not be damaged.

Doctor William Bowles and others had discovered a substance which they called "Greek fire." There were queer bombs made of such material which left for awhile would explode. The Government boats at Louisville were destroyed by these bombs. The troops at the general uprising were to gather about eight or ten miles from New Albany. But the state government was kept in touch with all their moves. Morton's spies were busy day and night. One of the best was a man named Coffin. He was not suspected till 1864. Then a meeting was held in Doctor Kalfur's office in Louisville, at which it was agreed that Coffin must be put out of the way. Felix Stidger, who took the report of the meeting to Doctor Bowles said that he ought to kill Coffin himself, for Bowles found him and took him to the Castle and gave him the obligation. Bowles said that he would put some one after Coffin. The whole joke in the matter was that Felix Stidger was a Morton spy himself and was telling Coffin what was happening all the time. Henry M. Zumro was a good spy, but being suspected by the Knights, Morton planned to have him arrested and his house raided. On trial he was acquitted for lack of evidence. Of course, after this he was reinstated in the good graces of the Knights.

At one of the meetings Doctor William Bowles proposed a company of armed lancers and hooks to punch the horses of the Union soldiers and cut their bridles. Then the horses would become unmanagable. Just how many Knights were in Crawford County one cannot say. The Castles were held in school houses, barns and out in the woods. Matters became serious as the war went on. Old Bill Mansfield belonged at Leavenworth and had a big store there. He was a friend of the South. His boys, one by one, went into the Union Army. When his last son volunteered he could not stand it. He came out into the street, made a speech for the Union, and cried. One Castle was in Bill Williams' barn. The town of English had one Castle and one also up at Brownstown. Zion Hollow was near Brownstown. There was a great number over there. There was a noted Union man at English named "Woods" Cummins and one loyal man in Patoka named Ed Hall Golden. One night the Knights raided his home. His poor mother, who was sick in bed, was whipped by these "gentlemanly" Knights to make her tell where his money was. It has been reported that Hall Golden was standing outside of the house with a gun drawn to fire in case they hurt his mother too much. The Knights became so bad that late in the fall of 1864 a company of men came out from Leavenworth, and assisted by soldiers, who were at home, from Marengo and other points, closed in on the Knights at English and Brownstown. There were a large number of them caught. A preacher was taken in the net. He ran down the side of the hill and was about to escape when Richard Pierson and one or two of the Fredonia boys caught him. They were brought back to English and guarded in a barn there till means of conducting them to Leavenworth could be obtained. The people of Leavenworth did not want the "sorry crowd" and they were sent to Indianapolis.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

In October 1864, General Jordan, (-->) of the "Legion, discovered a very dangerous conspiracy in Crawford and Orange Counties. He regarded the matter in Crawford County a miserable failure. These counties were filled with many men who opposed the war. These had become members of a secret society known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. Not all members of the disgraceful order were traitors. Many who joined it never knew for some time what the real purpose was. It seems that the main



purpose was to hinder the war in any way it could. The chief methods were: (1) To encourage deserters and hide them when they did succeed in evading the Union officers; (2) To prevent enlistments; (3) To resist the draft; (4) To give aid to Captain Hines and General Morgan when they were ready to make their spectacular raids.

No one knows how many men were members. There were secret signs, passwords and grips. The password in one degree was "Nuohlac," which was Calhoun spelled backward. The members in Crawford County were encouraged by men from Kentucky. Sallie Flock, who lived in Jennings township, said that three men came to her father's house one morning. She told them that her father was out at the barn. When they went out to the barn she watched them carefully and saw them make curious signs with their hands at her father, who was making similar signs at them. After they left she asked her father why they were making such signs at each other. Then he told her that they were members of the Knights of the Golden Circle. About two weeks later, when Hines made his raid into Crawford County, the same men were in his raid into Crawford County, the same men were in his company that were at her home before. But these Knights were confronted by the bravest men, the most daring soldiers, and faithful Union men who tried to defeat the Copperheads on every hand. The Knights tried to resist the draft. They insulted the ladies at houses where their husbands were in the service. Besides these dastardly deeds they did not hesitate to rob and pilfer when occasion came their way. During the summer of 1864 many of them were arrested and sent to Indianapolis. A raid was made on Hartford and Brownstown where many were captured. The company of soldiers who made the raid on Hartford went on to Brownstown with a little cannon. When they came in sight of the town a large crowd of men was seen in the town. The Union men fired their cannon up the creek into the hills. That was enough. When they arrived no men were to be seen except some who were working at various things. There were about ninety picked up in the raid. These were taken to Indianapolis where they were finally released after taking the oath of allegiance to the American flag.

At the general inquiry these men were examined by bringing the prisoners into a room one at a time. General Jordan and Captain Woodbury were present. Of the men taken by Captain Aydelotte, Junius Lanox, who lived in Greenfield township, stated that he was a drafted man, that he went to Williamsburg in Orange County where he heard that the drafted men were going to resist the draft. George Coffman of Floyd County made a speech urging all the men to resist the draft. At

another meeting, held on October 1, 1864, south of Willimsburg, John Allstott, of Crawford County, advised us to resist the draft. The guns taken from the Home Guards was done more for spite than anything else. He took a gun from Valentine Cook of the Valeene Home Guards. He was along when Patterson Apple was arrested or held up by the Knights and robbed of his revolver. Many drafted men were present at these meetings. These were strangers, many of whom might have been from Kentucky. Jacob Cook took the lead in disarming Valentine Cook and Heinener Leibolt helped in taking the revolver from Patterson Apple.

William Sanders of Sterling township was called next. He said that he saw something wrong. His son James was in the crowd and he wanted to get him away. He overtook a crowd of men near Belcher's in Sterling township. Before we got to E. H. Golden's there were about thirty in the crowd. He knew seven of them — McMickle, Bob Allen, John Allstott, James Sanders, Thomas Highfill, John McKabe, Ben Brown and Benton Newkirk. They told him that they were going to press Hall Golden's money and horses. He did not know what they got because he took no part in the robbery, but understood a horse and pistol were taken at another place. John Allstott told him that if he ever told on them his life was in danger. Just as he was leaving for home he heard men say that several rich hauls were made. He stated further that he was at the store in Brownstown and the post office on the next Thursday where much talk was made about seizing the guns of the Home Guard. He heard Ben Brown and Benton Newkirk "hurrah" for Jeff Davis. There were about fifty in all. The robbers used nicknames in the dark so that he did not know any but whom he saw in Golden's house.

Lorenzo D. Knight of Patoka township was next called. He stated that he was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle and that the signs General Jordan gave were all right. When Morgan was last in Kentucky he said we were to help him and he would come over and help us. We were to seize horses and guns in our neighborhood to mount and ride away with him. They cursed Lincoln bitterly. Doctor Bowles was a general in the order. They intended to put Wood Cummins out of the way and hang Hall Golden if they could slip upon him. There was talk about robbing Bill Ray, whom they said had a large sum of money. He was with McMickle and Allstott when they went to rob Cummins on Friday morning. He heard that a majority of the men in his county were Knights. He heard Jesse McWilliams denounce the President. Kinsey Livingston and Perry Knight asked me to join the K. G. C. He saw at the meeting when he went James Sanders, John Mason, Elisha

Mason, Tim Mason, John Knight, William Sanders, Larkin Langford, Henry Strand, Duval L. Brown, Jesse Cuzzort, Tim Belcher, Joel Newkirk and Jonathan Newkirk. Most of these men were at Kendall's store in Orange County on Saturday night, October 1st. He voted to resist the draft at the meeting at Zion's Hollow near Brownstown. That meeting was held on September 29th. He thought a majority of the men voted not to resist the draft then because they had failed to secure outside help which had been promised them. Frank Enlow said that he would not report if he was drafted. He was with them when they robbed Ed Hall Golden, but they did not get as much money as they expected. He thought the leaders got most of the money. Elias Corby of Orange County was with them at Golden's. James E. Allen of Sterling township was called next. He heard Union McMickle say that he intended to use up James Sloan and kill Woods Cummins and Joseph Miller at the risk of his own life. They were opposed to the milk and water policy of Jim Lemons (county clerk) and Mart Tucker (county sheriff). They were assisted by men from Kentucky and three hundred were said to be in camp in Harrison County. The ballot boxes also were to be stuffed at the election.

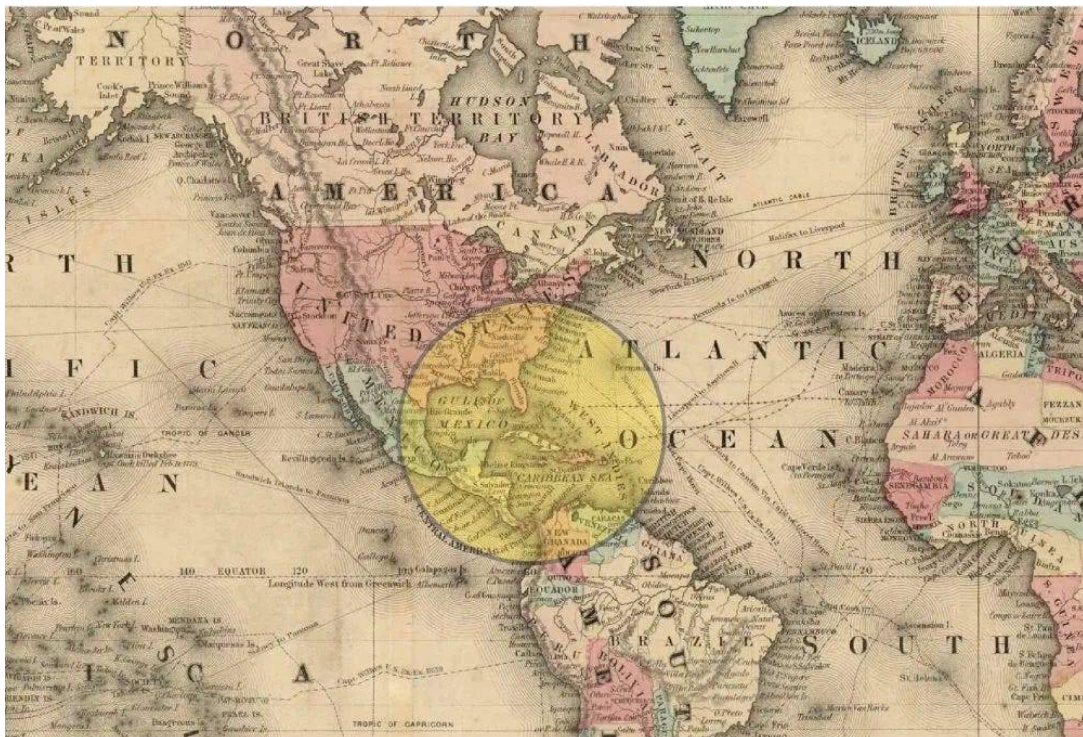
The above testimonies were taken from Terrell's Reports, Volume I, pp. 291. Woods Cummins, Hall Golden and Mart Tucker were staunch Union men. The efforts of this treasonable organization was to help defeat the Union, but when General Forrest was defeated and General Morgan was compelled to run for his life, the Knights had no time to get together. General Carrington said that they knew each time a rebel army was approaching the Ohio River.

(Other various tidbits from the book:)

*** "While at home I was almost constantly concerned in activities arising from that great war, cooperating usually with detachments of our active militia company. We were sent at one time into Harrison County in search of desperate deserters from the Federal Army. We were constantly on the lookout for Colonel Bowles, one of the leading spirits of the treasonable organization known as 'Knights of the Golden Circle.' We conducted a campaign of four days in Crawford County against the Knights of the Golden Circle, who had risen up in hostile destructive demonstration against the conduct of national authorities in prosecuting the war against disunion. On one occasion a number of us went to Milltown to protect a Major in filling his appointment to make an authorized Federal recruiting speech.

*** At the time of the Civil War Woodson Cummins, the sheriff of the county, lived in English. The people out in that part of the county had many disloyal citizens who had formed “Castles of the Knights of the Golden Circle.” Captain Aydelotte made a raid out around Hartford or English and caught a large number of the Knights who were later discharged.

*** Back in the vicinity of Taswell the Knights of the Golden Circle had a castle or lodge. Local tradition has it that the members used to meet in a cave near Taswell and other places nearby. At one of their meetings a few boys, who were out hunting, came upon them without being seen and just for mischief rolled several rocks down the steep hill where the members of the Golden Circle were in a secret session. Thinking that the Union soldiers were upon them, the company vanished from view like a magic scene of some kind. Before they had run a mile they saw that no one was after them and then their hatred turned toward Wood Cummins and Hall Golden and it burned hotter than ever.



Knights of the Golden Circle: Proposed Territory, 1860

Sagamore of the Wabash Award

CCHGS member Louie Mitchell brought this to my attention and wanted to share this with others. Back on Dec 29, 2023 (I realize this was over a year ago), Ivan Atkins of Taswell was issued the Sagamore of the Wabash award. This award is the state's highest honor. Ivan was one of four brothers (along with Ivan, Edward and Maurice) who fought in WWII! The remaining WWII veterans are few and far between these days.



Fraternal Histories of Crawford County website!



Last month I asked for any information on the various fraternities in the county. In this issue, I wanted to announce I have started a website featuring such groups. The URL is www.fhccin.org I am pulling from various sources in gathering up all this information and so far have found over 50 organizations (that are not veteran or religious based) that had existed in the county! This definitely sheds a new light on the social activity that existed in these towns, especially from post civil war to WW2 era. If you would like to contribute any information, just contact me via the site. I am constantly updating it, so be sure to check back regularly. -bP

Previous meeting minutes:

Jan & Feb - no meeting during these months.

March 11, 2025:

Meeting started at 6:30pm with a moment of silence and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Program: CCHGS President William Piper spoke in regards to his fraternity history project and showcased the website via a projector.

Due to no meeting since November, no previous minutes were read.

President's Report: (Combined with the Proctor House report) Bill stated the back side of the lower part of the shelter house had the wall totally replaced, which resulted in a \$2,100 bill. A quick spring yard sale fundraiser was decided for March 28 as there was plenty of items already obtained. A summer fundraiser will still take place as usual.

Vice President report: none

Treasurer's report: Beginning balance \$10,380.85. Ending balance after deposits and bills, \$8,561.60 (this includes the shelter house wall replacement). Total membership 67, corporation 4, library 1 and free membership 2.

New business: John and Sherry Crawford mention the history project at the Leavenworth school that includes information that can be used at other schools.

Meeting ended 7:30pm

Attending: William and Robin Piper, John and Sherry Crawford, Ed Whitmire, Annette Gilliland, Emilie Beasley, Edward Beasley, Tyler Gallien, Judy Faith and Bob Roberts.

Membership Dues

Dues for the Crawford County Genealogical and Historical Society are \$15 per year for single memberships, \$20 for family or \$25 for corporation/businesses. The fee is due each June as the new year starts in July. A renewal form is available on the website, www.cchgs.org.

Send your check to:
Sharon Morris
CCHGS Treasurer
P.O. Box 162
Leavenworth, IN 47137

Meetings

The Crawford County Historical and Genealogical Society meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, 6:30pm, at the CCHGS Headquarters (310 Oak Circle, English IN). You can call 812-338-2579 to confirm.

Website:

www.cchgs.org

Social Media:

Search for "Crawford County Historical and Genealogical Society" on FACEBOOK!

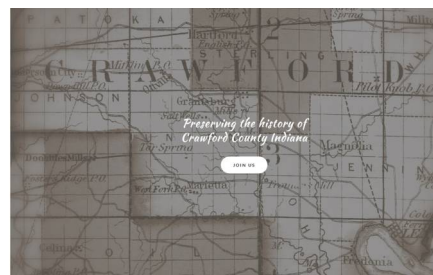


Books for sale

Our book list has been REVISED!!
Some out of print titles have now returned and we are also offering DIGITAL versions of most of our books. The digital versions will be sold on CD-R in PDF format. Check our website, <http://www.cchgs.org> for more information!

The Crawford Countian is the official newsletter of the CCHGS.

Permission is needed for
any re-productions.



Be sure to visit our website to keep up to date on various events, our hours of operations, books for sale and other misc items. If you have a suggestion, you can send it to me via the site or send queries as well for the newsletter.

CRAWFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL &
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FORM
2025-2026



Dues for annual membership are \$15 for a single member, one vote; \$20 for a family, two votes; \$25 for an organization, two votes. Voting members' names must be included. Please include the name of the organization if applicable. All dues payable by July 1st. Membership includes a subscription to the CCHGS Newsletter published quarterly. Please choose which method for newsletter delivery, if left blank, no newsletter will be sent. Please note, we only do memberships on a "per year" basis. Sorry for any inconvenience.

Mail this form with dues to:

CCHGS

Sharon Morris, Treasurer

P.O. Box 162

Leavenworth, IN. 47137

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal

First Name(s)_____MI_____ Last Name_____

_____MI_____ Last Name_____

Street Address_____

City_____ State_____

Zip_____

Home Phone_____

Name of Organization_____

Choose how you want your quarterly newsletter:

☐ E-mail_____

☐ Local pick up (@ monthly meetings)

Thanks for your interest in joining the CCHGS.