

4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

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January – March 2014



Contents

Featured Articles

Identity Theft_____2

Civil War Timeline_____5

Thomas Nast and his Civil War
Illustrations_____9

Top Advantages of Deadbolt Locks_____13

1864 Camp Chase Grave Robbery_____23

Gallant Steeds at Stones River_____31

1898 National Encampment_____34

Series

Tombstones_____6

Brass Buttons: _____14

POW Camps_____18

In their Own Words_____24

History of the US Cavalry_____26

Passage to Freedom_____42

Provost Marshal's Department_____45

In Memoriam_____47

Lores and Legends_____48

Departments:

Did You Know_____3

Timeline_____9

Cooking Period_____12

Civil War Poetry_____13

Research Tip_____17

Songs they Sang_____50

Victorian Parlour Games_____50

Civil War Philately_____51

Letters from the Front_____53

From our Field Correspondents_____55

Pictures From the War_____58

About the cover: *Dawn at Richmond, Kentucky. Photo by Debbie Crafton, used with permission.*

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From the Command Tent

You've probably noticed that you are now receiving the ezine in PDF format. We switched over to this format for several reasons. Primarily this format requires less space on your computer. The last issue sent out as a Word Document took up 16,016 kb. The same issue in PDF takes up only 5,616 kb. Which is a 65% reduction. That's enough reason right there. But there are more reasons than that. We've had problems with the pictures remaining in the right location. They seem to be jumping around on us. After trying several "solutions", we were still at a loss as to how to control it. On my end, everything was aligned perfectly. Somewhere in cyber land, it got realigned and placed in random order. Hopefully this will correct that problem.

Another problem that we have been informed about is that the pages don't correspond correctly to the Contents page. We found that some computers end up skipping a page number when it receives it. How or why this happens remains a complete mystery to us. Again, this should correct that. It also now takes a mere couple of seconds to upload the magazine where before it took up to 2 minutes to perform this task, even though I normally have a fast computer. The cause was the size of the document. Bigger size means bigger uploading time. Your download time should also have improved. Finally, we were limited to the number of pictures we could place in the magazine. Some of the issues took over 25,000 kb and we had to cut it down as at 25,000 kb, it is considered spam and the internet will not deliver it. With a reduction of 65% in size, we can now add more pictures to the articles. With that said, let's take a look at what's coming up for 2014.

We will again be visiting our friends at the Nixon-Brant House in Lebanon, OH. We've always enjoyed their hospitality and comradeship. This year we will be scheduled for our biennial visit. Don't miss this opportunity to get together and see the wonderful artifacts we have from the 4th and weapons display. This is a hands-on display. Guns you could only view behind glass will be able to be held and closely examined. Rick Grove, our Vice-President has graciously said that he will subsidize the hiring of an Ohio Historical Curator to bring the Regimental Flag down with him to Lebanon while we are there. What a thrill to be able to see the flag in a town where a number of the men came from. Thank you Rick does not seem to be enough but we say it with a hearty shout. The preliminary date for the Blues Festival there (and us) is August 2, 2014. Please join us for this.

We will not be having a reunion this year as the next reunion will take place around the first week of April, 2015 to coincide with the Battle of Selma, AL. Further details will be forthcoming on this. The 4th played a key role in this battle and routed the so called Wizard of the Saddle, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and had him running for a place to hide.

Bill Krebs

President

Identity Theft is a Creation of Both the Laws of Nature and Man

By [Zora Farrow](#)



The need or the desire to steal another person's identity was created by both the laws of nature and the laws of man. Identity theft has been with man from the beginning of time. Today, it's the fastest growing crime in the global community. It is the crime of taking and using as one's own the identity of another person without their consent. It is an intentional deceptive behavior that is designed to deprive the rightful owner of the continuous and uninterrupted enjoyment of his or her identity.

The first recorded report of this theft was found in Genesis 25:27-34 and 27:19-36, and addresses an issue created by the birth of twins. This reporting presents a clear picture of the second-born son desires to have the birthrights and blessings of the first-born son. The report presents a step-by-step procedure taken by the mother and her second-born son, to convince the blind father that he was giving the first-born blessings to his first-born son. The cleverness of the father's ability to use all of his sensing faculties to make-up for his inability to see was equally impressive. The premeditated steps

taken by the mother and her second-born son to counter the father's cleverness in order to steal the first-born blessings, is an indication of the level of cleverness and determination today's identity thieves will use to claim the identity of others for their personal usage.

Identity thieves steal identities for different reasons. In all cases the information needed to steal the identity of others, includes but is not limited to, the name, address, phone number, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, medical records, bank account numbers, social security numbers, income information, or other personal information. Records at the drug store usually contain enough information to allow an identity thief to steal someone's identity. According to the Non-profit Identity Theft Resource Center, identity theft can be subdivided into five categories:

- **Criminal identity theft** which is posing as another person when apprehended for a crime.
- **Financial identity theft** which is using another's identity to obtain credit, goods, and/or services.
- **Identity cloning** which is using another's information to assume his or her identity in daily life.
- **Medical identity theft** is using another's identity to obtain medical care and/or drugs.
- **Child identity theft** occurs when a minor's social security number is used by another person for the imposter's personal gain.

Once the personal identity has been stolen and put into use by a thief, it can take months to stop the fraudulent use of the information, and it could take years to clean-up a good name and credit report. The good news is that there are ways to prevent

becoming a victim of identity theft. One way is to engage the services of a big guard dog, mutilate or destroy all bank statements, credit cards with name address and accounts numbers on it before it becomes trash. Another way is to change passwords and never use the birth date of a family member.

Protecting yourself and your family from the horrors associated with identity theft that was created by the laws of both nature and man is an important job.

My identity theft guard dog costs me a 1/2 penny daily, which is the best investment I ever made to maintain peace of mind as it relates to identity theft. For more information on how to protect you and your family from IDENTITY THEFT check out my webpage <http://zorafarrow.weebly.com>. If you want to talk about it or need help to educate a group, e-mail me zmfa28@gmail.com.

Article Source:

[http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Zora Farrow](http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Zora_Farrow) 



Did You Know?

Bob Venable

Did you know that a 4th OVC soldier was named for a famous American of the colonial era? That would be PVT Benjamin Franklin Tyler. He was born on March 17, 1842 in Delaware County, Ohio but by the time of the 1860 U.S. Census, Benjamin was living in Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio. His parents were Archa aka Muraza and Meriam Tyler of New York.

Mr. Tyler's route to the 4th OVC was circuitous. First, he enlisted on April 17, 1861 in the three months 1st Ohio Infantry but was discharged two months later on disability. He returned to farming then at age 19 but enlisted for three years on August 27, 1861 with Company E, 31st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. However, Benjamin was hospitalized in September, 1863, then transferred to Company E, 89th OVI on January 18, 1864, while still hospitalized. Almost immediately, he was returned on the 31st OVI. In May, 1864 he returned to his unit, hospitalized again in June and mustered out on September 24, 1864 at the end of his term of service.

Benjamin was nothing if not persistent. He enlisted in the 4th OVC on March 30, 1865 for one year. Apparently he was never actually assigned to a company and was mustered out on July 25, 1865 with the rest of the regiment.

After the war, Benjamin became restless. He returned to his farm in

Cardington but moved to Wisconsin in 1868. During the next 15 years he moved to various cities in that state until finally settling in Ironton, Sauk County, Wisconsin where on December 27, 1874 Benjamin married Hannah Christiana Costerisan, the daughter of Felix D. and Rachel M. Costerisan, he from France, she from Pennsylvania. Hannah had been born on December 3, 1851 in Pennsylvania. The U.S. Census reports of 1880 through 1920, as well as the Wisconsin state census of 1905, pretty much tell the story of the lives of Benjamin and Hannah from their wedding day forth.

The couple had three children:

1. Felix Carleton (Carl) Tyler – born in 1875; married Jesse, nee unknown; widowed by 1905.
2. Mable aka Sarah – born 1878/88; The 1880 Census lists a daughter Sarah, age 2, but the 1920 Census lists a daughter Mabel Tyler Burgess, born in about 1877; divorced and living with her parents and three children, Lucile age 15, Mildred and Winifred, both age 13, so possibly twins. The 1900 Census states that Hannah had three children in her life and all were still alive. Hence, Sarah and Mable must be the same person.
3. Frederick N. Tyler – born in 1888.

Benjamin died in Ironton on April 11, 1910 and Hannah did likewise on December 24, 1929. Both are buried in Resting Green Cemetery, Ironton, Sauk County, Wisconsin.



Grave of Benjamin Franklin Tyler



Grave of Hannah Christiana Tyler

Benjamin and Hannah's son Carl is also buried in Resting Green Cemetery. Hannah's parents are buried in Tuckertown Cemetery, Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Sources other than Census Reports:

<http://www.findagrave.com>

<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/>

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (Werner Printing, Akron, OH 1891).[🔗](#)

Civil War - Timeline of the US Civil War - 1864

By [Michael Russell](#)



In this installment of the US Civil War we're going to take a look at the year 1864. This was the year that Sherman began his march through Atlanta, Lincoln was reelected and the war was close to coming to an end. The early months of the war were very quiet. The Confederacy was weakened; having sustained heavy casualties and morale was very low. Many soldiers were deserting. Lee himself could see that defeat was near. Yet the South fought on in one of the bloodiest years of the war.

In May of 1864, after a relatively uneventful first four months, General Grant began his Wilderness campaign. This was the year that Grant was promoted to commander of the entire Union army and was probably the smartest move Lincoln had made to that point. Grant was a true leader and this appointment more than likely brought about a quicker end to the war. Grant had decided that he was going to engage Lee's forces in Virginia and not let up until they were completely destroyed. They met in a three day battle in the wilderness. Even though Lee inflicted more casualties on Grant than he had sustained, he didn't have as many men to begin with and had no reinforcements.

This battle in the wilderness continued until they met at Spotsylvania. Here, Grant continued to attack Lee at the Spotsylvania Court House. Grant fought him for five days and vowed to fight him all summer long if he had to.

In June of 1864, Grant followed Lee into Cold Harbor. This battle was so violent that Grant lost over 7,000 men in a little over 20 minutes. This was the fastest casualty rate of any battle in the whole war. Even though Lee suffered fewer casualties, he was never able to recover from Grant's relentless assault. While technically a victory for Lee, it was his last one of the war because his army was so depleted.

Also in that month was the Siege On Petersburg. This actually lasted from June of 1864 to April of 1865. Grant hoped to be able to take Petersburg, but was unsuccessful. This siege resulted in thousands of casualties for both sides.

In July of 1864 the Confederate troops began their march on Washington, DC. General Jubal Early marched his troops into Maryland to help ease some of the pressure on Lee's army. He only got within five miles of Washington but was eventually driven back to Virginia on July 13, 1864.

And then it happened. In August of 1864 Sherman began his march into Atlanta. The Southern army held off Sherman and his men as long as they could. But having twice the number of men, Sherman eventually took Atlanta on September 1, 1864. This was a huge morale booster for the Union.

In November of 1864 Sherman then began his march to the sea. This was a daring move as this march cut Sherman off from his supplies. But he continued on through Georgia, wiping out everything in his path, including factories, bridges, railroads and public buildings. This was one of the most famous marches of the entire war.

That same month, Lincoln was reelected President. There was a time that people thought Lincoln wouldn't win reelection because of his leniency. But Sherman's victory in Atlanta was the one act that sealed his reelection bid.

Michael Russell

Your Independent guide to Civil War
[<http://civil-war-guide.com/>]

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[http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Michael Russell](http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Michael_Russell)



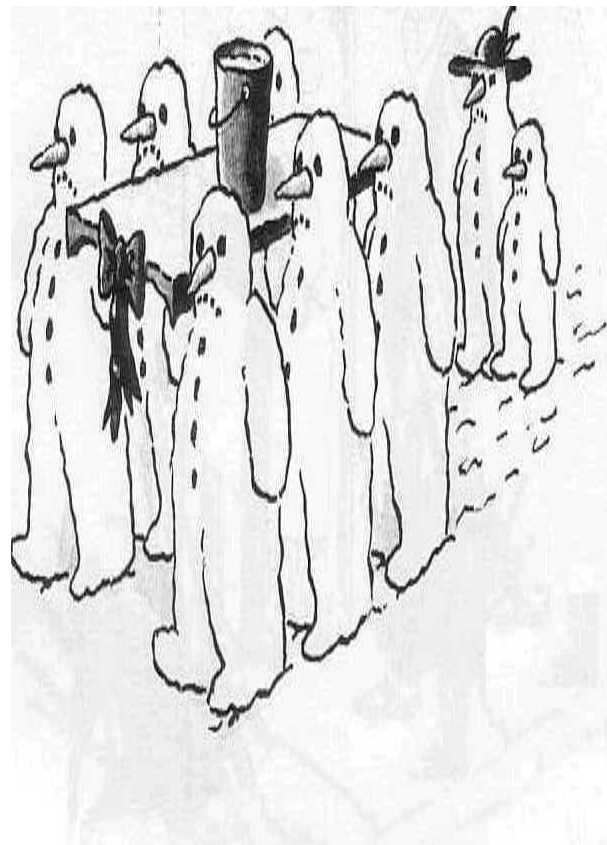
Tombstones

—Bill Krebs

What do you do when you come across a grave that is not mismarked but has a wrong type of military stone on it? That has happened recently to us.

Late in October, I received a message via Find-A-Grave from a person who had gone out to the grave of Corporal Jefferson H. Hill to take a picture of his tombstone in order to post it on the site. What they had to say both startled and puzzled me. They had asked why if Cpl. Jefferson Hill had enlisted in the 4th OVC does he have a Confederate headstone? I, of course, went directly to the site, and what to my wondering eyes should appear, but a Confederate military stone with his name engraved on it. What made it more confusing was the fact that now there were 2 different pictures which had not been there before. One was an older military headstone that was definitely Union while the other, newer, stone was the CSA stone. Were they both there?

The CSA stone listed him in the 4th OVC, Co I, but underneath was engraved CSA!



They call women the weaker sex. It takes 6 men to carry a man to his grave. It takes 1 woman to put him there. —Quote from *How to Murder Your Wife*

Needless to say, I was both enraged and puzzled how this could happen to one of our guys that had served so faithfully for 3 years to preserve the Union and put an end to slavery in the United States! The first thing we did was to try and contact Coleman Presbyterian Cemetery where Cpl Hill is buried. This was a bust as the cemetery has not been used for generations and the Presbyterian Church is no longer in Sharonville, OH. We had inquired about it from other cemeteries, with no luck, and even contacted the Sharonville Chamber of Commerce, which we never got a response from. What next? It seemed that any lead was going to be a dead end. But somebody somewhere has to have the records for the cemetery.

I then contacted our staff writer and helper in our research, Cindy Freed. She placed a message in Ancestry.com in the Hill genealogy asking for any relatives of Cpl Hill to contact us. As you know, a message on there could take several months to get a response.

The next thing to do was to contact funeral homes in the area. If anybody knows who's in charge of a cemetery, it's the funeral director. So we sent out inquiries to some funeral homes in the area. I got one response back to contact a particular Funeral Home, which I did. They told me that they had never heard of Coleman cemetery.

We had only one remaining source of help: the SUVCW in Cincinnati, OH. So I contacted them. We are still waiting.

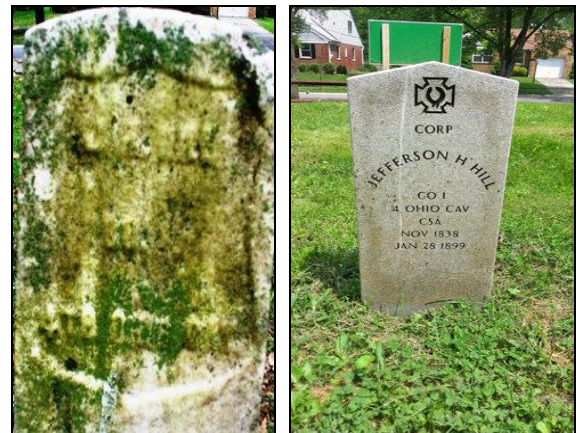
While we were waiting on a response from the SUV, I finally got a

response from the Sharonville Historical Society. Here's what it said:

Hi. You can thank the govt. for giving a replacement marker with the wrong info. Someone there didn't read the replacement request form correctly. I complained but told nothing can be done about it as they followed info supplied on form. I would be happy to reset a new one with correct info. It was handled as a Scout project along with another stone in cem. (which is correct) and I did not see until too late. I thought I would give them time to forget and apply for another one.

*Regards,
D. Upp, President & Curator
Sharonville Historical Society*

Hopefully they can get a replacement stone for him soon. If they can't then we will do an active hunt for a descendant of Cpl. Hill to request a replacement. When it arrives, I'd like as many of us as can be there for a rededication service.



Original US Headstone and newer CSA one for Cpl Jefferson H Hill [📷](#)

❖ **The famous Confederate blockade - runner, the C.S.S. Alabama, never entered a Confederate port during the length of her service.**

Odd News from Around the World

In Turin, Italy, Fiat has launched its Fiat 500L model that comes complete with a built-in espresso coffee machine as an accessory. The car manufacturer worked with Lavazza, a famous Italian coffee-machine maker, to design a system that integrates into the passenger compartment, next to the gear shift. It comes with a sugar container, Pod dispenser and a spoon. The company claims that this is the first car in the world that comes with its own espresso maker. The car cost about \$24,000 and buyers will pay about \$300 more if they choose to include the coffee maker.

Ten Years Ago ...

The Fall 2003-Winter 2004 issue of the Newsletter featured a report by Bill Krebs on the second 4th OVC Descendants Association Reunion held in Columbus, Ohio in October, 2003. One of the highlights was that members were able to view the regimental flag at the Ohio Historical Society.

Founder Nancy Findley reported that the Newsletter editor Karin Corbeil was stepping down and that Bill Krebs and Bob Venable would take over as co-editors.

Our financial report shows a balance of \$644.56, with \$413.00 of that being the flag fund established to help the Historical Society conserve the flag we viewed in Columbus. [B](#)



Around The Campfire

Kathy Popham, our Secretary/Treasurer, recently had a knee replacement. The Doctor has released her from PT (still need to do it at home, but no more office visits) and she won't have to go back to him for a year. She still has occasional pains, but all in all it's doing great. Get back on your feet soon, Kathy.

Our thanks go out to Bob Venable and his sister-in-law, Barb Venable for purchasing 14 pictures of the men from the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA at the considerable price of \$25 each. They have graciously donated scanned copies to the Association.

Civil War Quotes:
General Ulysses S. Grant made this comment as he watched the Army of the Cumberland storm Missionary Ridge near Chattanooga--without orders.

"It will be all right if it turns out all right."



TIMELINE

4TH OVC

Jan – Mar. 1864

January 2

Skirmish at LaGrange, TN. Nashville is in the grip of a smallpox epidemic, which will carry off a large number of soldiers, contraband workers, and city residents. It will be late March before it runs its course.

January 25-February 5

Expedition from Scottsboro, Ala., toward Rome, Ga.

January 27-28

Cavalry action at Dandridge, TN. Skirmish at Kelly's Ford near Sevierville; affair at Lee's House on Cornersville Pike.

February 8

Ringgold, Ga.,

February 22-27

Demonstration on Dalton, Ga.,

February 23-24

Near Dalton, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap and Rocky Faced Ridge
February 24-25 [B](#)

Thomas Nast and His Civil War Christmas Illustrations

Thomas Nast made many illustrations dealing with various aspects of the Civil War. Nast was a Radical Republican, a liberal, progressive, nationalistic, and member of the Protestant wing of his party. Nast was a fierce support for the Union cause, skillfully using allegory and melodrama in his art to support the cause he believed was just. He was a freelance illustrator until he took on a position with *Harper's Weekly* in the summer of 1862. This position made him the first cartoonist to have the advantage of a weekly publication in a magazine with national circulation. Some of his Civil War illustrations are associated with Christmas, which is the focus of this article.

Thomas Nast was born in Landau, Germany, on September 26, 1840. His father had sent his wife and their small son (Thomas) and daughter to New York City in 1846, and he then joined them in 1849. Thomas Nast studied art with Theodore Kaufmann in 1854. At the age of 15, he was hired as a reportorial artist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. In 1859 he moved to the *New York Illustrated News* which sent him in February 1860 to London to cover a major prizefight. In the summer of 1862, he secured a position with *Harper's Weekly*.²

Thomas Nast created a famous illustration for *Harper's Weekly* in which he portrayed a wife separated from her soldier husband on Christmas Eve 1862. The wife is at the window, on her knees in earnest prayer, looking up at the night sky, obviously distressed about the absence of her husband. In the background can be seen a small bed with her two children in it. On the wall,

a picture of the woman's husband can be seen hanging. On the inset image on the right, the woman's husband can be seen sitting with his rifle around a lonely campfire. In his hand is a small album



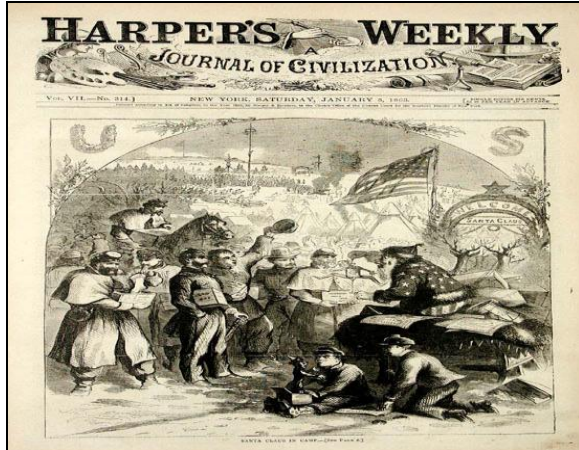
with photographs of his wife and children. He is obviously lonesome, missing his wife and kids on a cold winter night. Surrounding these two main images are a variety of scenes. In the upper left corner, an image of Santa Claus can be seen. Santa is crawling into a chimney. In the lower left is an image of soldiers marching in the snow. The upper right corner has another image of Santa, in a sleigh, being pulled by reindeer. This is one of the earliest images of this popular tradition of Christmas. The lower right corner shows a ship being tossed in the sea. The lower center shows an image of the graves of soldiers lost in the war.



In his Christmas 1863 illustration for *Harper's Weekly*, Nast has a number of captivating inset images. On the left is an image of little children asleep in bed, with Santa Claus coming from the fireplace with a bag of gifts on his shoulder. This image represents the original presentation of Santa as we know him today. The center image shows a Civil War soldier, on furlough, coming home for Christmas. The family is ecstatic, and is celebrating his return with hugs and kisses. To the right, the children can be seen opening their presents. Stockings can be seen hanging on the fireplace.⁴

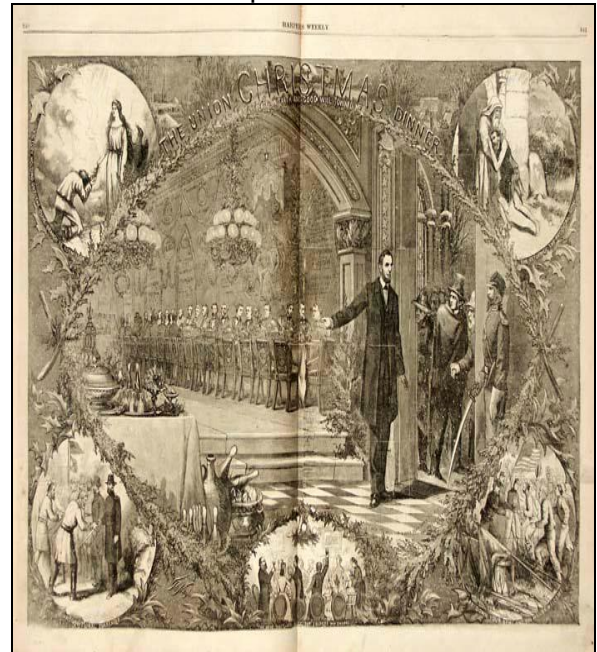
The January 3, 1863 edition of *Harper's Weekly* shows Santa Claus visiting a Civil War Union camp. In the background is a sign that reads "Welcome Santa Claus." The illustration shows Santa handing out gifts to children and soldiers. One soldier receives a new pair of socks, which would no doubt be one of the most wonderful things a soldier of the time could receive. Santa is pictured sitting on his sleigh, which is being pulled by reindeer. Santa has a long white beard, a furry hat, collar and coat. Perhaps most interesting about this print is the special gift in Santa's hand. Santa is holding a dancing puppet of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate

States. Davis appears to have a string tied around his neck, so Santa appears to be lynching Jefferson Davis. This is Nast's first published picture of Santa Claus.



Probably the most touching and moving Abraham Lincoln print to come out of the Civil War era was Thomas Nast's "The Union Christmas." Printed on December 31, 1864, the print shows President Lincoln standing at the door, inviting the Southern rebels to come in from the cold and snow, and rejoin the Union. The picture shows a large banquet table with empty chairs labeled Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and so forth. The print has a large banner that reads, "The Union Christmas Dinner, Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men." The print has four insets, one showing Robert E. Lee offering his surrender to Grant (something that actually did happen a few months later). A second inset is captioned, "Lay Down your Arms and You Will be Welcome," which shows Rebel Soldiers being welcomed back into the Union. The third inset presents the Rebels as the prodigal son returning home, and the fourth inset shows a soldier bowing down to accept a pardon from Lady Liberty. Despite all the pain and loss of the Civil War, in this print we see that by the end of 1864, there were signs of hope. Nast creates this image of hope by showing a country tired of war, and willing to invite their former

countrymen to once again sit at the table of fellowship and Union.



As has been mentioned several times, Thomas Nast is credited with creating our popular image of Santa Claus. In an 1865 Harper's Weekly illustration captioned "A Merry Christmas to All," featured is a portrait that we all today would recognize as Santa Claus. The image of Santa is surrounded by smaller images showing the typical Christmas traditions of the 1860s



11



Cooking Period...

Karen Krebs



Molasses Cookies

3/4 cup packed brown sugar
 1/4 cup shortening
 1/4 cup molasses
 1 egg
 2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour
 2 teaspoons baking soda
 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
 1 teaspoon ground ginger
 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 3 tablespoons granulated sugar

Heat oven to 325°F. In large bowl, beat brown sugar, shortening, molasses and egg with electric mixer on medium speed, or mix with spoon. Stir in remaining ingredients except granulated sugar. Shape dough by rounded tablespoonfuls into 1 1/2-inch balls. Dip tops into granulated sugar. On ungreased cookie sheet, place balls, sugared sides up, about 2 inches apart. Bake 13 to 16 minutes or just until set and cookies appear dry. Immediately

remove from cookie sheet to cooling rack.



Homemade Eggnog

This is a favorite in our house. It's been "modernize" to use sweetened

condensed milk. (Sweetened condensed milk is whole milk with 40% sugar and then boiled until 60% of the water is gone. Unsweetened is more commonly called evaporated milk.)

2 beaten eggs
 1 can sweetened condensed milk
 1 tsp Vanilla extract
 1/4 tsp salt
 1 qt milk
 1/2 pint whipped heavy cream
 Nutmeg
 Bourbon (optional)

In a large bowl combine eggs, condensed milk, vanilla extract, salt and milk. Blend thoroughly. In a separate bowl whip the heavy cream until it peaks, then fold into the mixture. (Careful! Don't whip the cream into butter!) Serve in punch cups. Bourbon can be added to individual cups as desired. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Serves 6-8. [B](#)

Research: What I'm doing, when I don't know what I'm doing.



Civil War Poetry

The Eagle of the Blue

- Herman Melville

Aloft he guards the starry folds
Who is the brother of the star;
The bird whose joy is in the wind
Exulteth in the war.

No painted plume – a sober hue,
His beauty is in his power;
That eager calm of gaze intent
Foresees the Sibyl's hour.

Austere, he crowns the swaying perch,
Flapped by the angry flag;
The hurricane from the battery sings,
But his claw has known the crag.

Amid the scream of shells, his scream
Runs shrilling; and the glare
Of eyes that brave the blinding sun
The vollied flame can bear.

The pride of quenchless strength is his –
Strength which, though chained, avails;
The very rebel looks and thrills
The anchored Emblem hails.

Though scarred in many a furious fray,
No deadly hurt he knew;
Well may we think his years are
 charmed –
The Eagle of the Blue. [P](#)

Top Advantages of Deadbolt Locks

By [Madhu Khanna](#)

It is always better to take precautionary steps instead of finding yourself in a remorseful position. Talking about safeguarding your home, shop or office, you cannot afford to be lax. Never be overconfident about the safety aspect of your belongings; make sure you are well prepared to prevent any mishap like theft.

What can you do to keep burglars at bay? Simple yet powerful steps like fixing deadbolt locks in the main doors that you suspect as the entry points can prove to be extremely beneficial.

Let us analyze the advantages of deadbolt locks here.

Firstly, they are attached to the doors permanently. In other words, they do not move or retract to their original position once opened. Hence, they help you in overcoming this disadvantage in the case of spring locks.

Next, this distinctive feature helps the doors to remain strong and resist any kind of forceful entry by miscreants. Without the correct set of keys, these locks can never be opened.

Strikingly, you can use them as a supplementary feature along with the spring locks to provide a double-layered security to the doors.

According to your needs, you can choose a suitable type of deadbolt lock, such as single or double-cylindrical, push-button, exit only and classroom function.

Most of these locks are affordable so that you can efficiently empower the locking systems in your home.

To gain the maximum benefits of this locking system, you need to make sure that they are properly installed. At

the same time, it is not an easy job to choose a good lock. A lot of homework goes into it, starting from browsing through a wide range of products to checking their sturdiness and identifying if they are graded as high quality.

An ANSI mark indicates that they are reliable products and tested for their strength in withstanding attempts of intrusion.

Make sure you get this lock installed on the doors by providing a protrusion of 1 inch at least. Along with this, the screws, latches and chains should be fixed correctly.

Compared to grade 2 locks, the grade 1 locks offer more security and strength. Talking about the price, the latter are expensive owing to their higher quality and sturdiness.

A word of caution is worthwhile mentioning here-in case you have installed a double-cylinder deadbolt lock, make sure you know where the keys are to act quickly in case of an emergency like fire.

[Columbus Locksmith](#) serves central Ohio and Columbus with an aim to help customers with all kinds of needs related to residential and commercial high-security products. They are a pioneer [locksmith in Columbus](#) focusing on lock repair or rekeying and installation.

Article Source:

http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Madhu_Khanna 

**MY HOBBY IS
GENEALOGY; I
RAISE DUST
BUNNIES AS PETS**



Brass Buttons **Cindy Freed**

Three Times a Prisoner – The Civil War Experience of Theodore Lindsey

The events Theodore Lindsey, a private with Co. H 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, experienced during the Civil War are worthy of a movie script. Filled with drama and danger Ted participated in some harrowing episodes during the war but before we get to those let's set the stage.

Born in Franklin County November 1, 1844, Ted was the middle of five children born to Wilson and Rebecca Lindsey. He had a brother and a sister older than him and two sisters younger. The family lived in Franklin County for a few years then moved to Cambridge, Ohio for a few more, but by 1855 they traveled across the state and settled into a new life in Dayton, Ohio.

Once in Dayton Ted put the farmer's life behind him and worked for the Dayton Journal learning a new trade as a printer. This new vocation was to be short-lived. The Confederate firing on Ft. Sumter and the secession of the southern states from the Union hurtled the United States into a war against itself.

Along with many of his friends, Ted answered President Lincoln's call for troops and enlisted with the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry on September 11, 1861, serving with Co. H. The chance to serve his country and his President was

uppermost in his mind. His new occupation would have to wait. He was needed to protect and preserve the Union. Quite a mature decision to make since Ted was only 17 years old.

With the strength of youth behind him, Ted went off to war. If the viciousness of battle wasn't enough for a soldier there was always the fear of being taken prisoner as Ted soon experienced. In September of 1862 he was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama and sent to a Confederate prison in Macon, Georgia known as Camp Oglethorpe. There Ted remained for six to eight weeks before being moved to Libby prison in Richmond. He spent three to four weeks at Libby. Early enough in the war to be part of a prisoner exchange, Ted was finally released and able to rejoin the 4th in Nashville, Tennessee.

He participated in the grueling and deadly three day struggle at Stone's River from December 31, 1862 until January 2, 1863. There he witnessed the carnage and death of his comrades that totaled more than 1,600 Union soldiers' deaths. Bloody and battered, the Army of the Cumberland did prevail.

Ted was also involved in the horrendous fighting at Chickamauga in mid September 1863. With a Confederate victory the Union troops were beaten in a hellish battle and the highest number of casualties in the Western theater was recorded there at Chickamauga.

Lindsey was known as a courageous man and ready to accept any scouting mission assigned. His willingness to take personal risks may have led to some of his harrowing ventures. Just two short weeks after

Chickamauga, Ted was captured again around October 1, 1863 near Nashville, Tennessee. He was sent to McMinnville, Tennessee and when paroled walked a whopping 200 miles to Munfordville, Kentucky.

Mid summer 1864 may have been Ted's most grueling hour. He was captured by the Rebels for the third time. Sent again to Libby prison in Virginia, Ted found conditions different this time. As the war dragged on and the prisoner exchange system collapsed there was a marked decline in the environment prisoners had to endure. Without the release of prisoners, the numbers of confined Union soldiers swelled. Along with this alarming overcrowding of men warehoused in one space, came a lack of food, increased spread of disease and of course a high mortality rate.

Ted endured the disastrous conditions at Libby for three long weeks when word came that many of the Union soldiers were to be moved to another prison in the south of Georgia. Their first stop along the way was Salisbury, North Carolina. There the Union soldiers were herded to nearby train tracks and ordered onto flat cars for the long ride south. During the trip Ted and a couple of the other men became friendly with their guard. It was through the guard they learned they were headed for Andersonville. The horrendous conditions at Andersonville were beginning to spread throughout to both North and South. Ted and his comrades came to trust this guard who warned them starvation awaited them at Andersonville. In fact he offered these men a chance to escape their wretched future. He told Ted and the

other men if they jumped from the train once it was traveling at a high speed he would see to it that they were not shot during their escape.

Ted and the two other soldiers followed this advice and jumped from the train, receiving extensive bruising but they successfully escaped without a shot fired. Through the kind effort of locals the men were directed to the home of Jesse Goodnight who lived about ten miles from Charlotte, North Carolina. There Ted and the other fellows stayed for four days recouping from the injuries suffered during their escape. Once back on their feet, Lindsey and his companions started their long trek to eastern Tennessee hiking first through the Smoky Mountains and then through the Blue Ridge.

This proved to be too much for Ted and he became very ill. Fortunately Ted was left in the care of a local resident and former Ohioan, William Cable, who cared for him until he was able to get back on his feet. Once recovered, Lindsey was able to rejoin the 4th at Strawberry Plains in Tennessee three months after his capture.

Ted finished out his three year enlistment and returned home to Dayton, Ohio. There he married Martha Seitters and fathered five children. Soon after the war Lindsey opened a store specializing in jewelry and offering a large line of general merchandise. He was a prominent and respected shop keeper in the area.

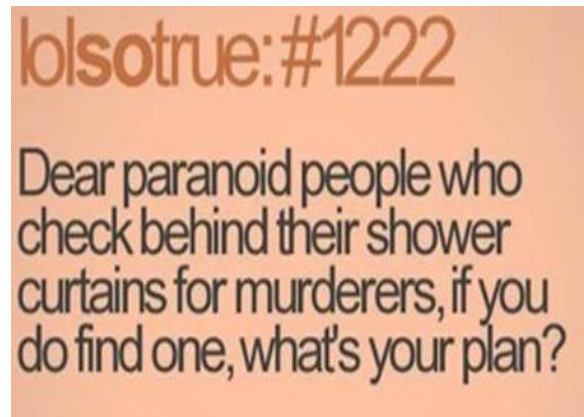
Ted was also well known as a loyal member of several fraternal organizations, joining the Old Guard Post No 23, the GAR and the Iola Lodge

of the Knights of Pythias. He was liked and admired by all who knew him.

Lindsey died in 1924 at the age of 80. He's buried at Woodland Cemetery and Arboretum in Dayton, Ohio. He was a husband, father, and businessman but when his country needed him most, Theodore Lindsey stepped up and became an unsung hero. Ted along with his comrades saved our country from dissolution and it's in his brave footsteps we stand unified today.



Headstone of Private Theodore Lindsey [f](#)



**I LOOKED INTO MY FAMILY
TREE AND FOUND OUT I WAS
A SAP.**



Research Tip Bob Venable

Perhaps it would be better if this article was called Adventures in Research rather than Research Tips, but maybe we can find some teaching lessons if we read between the lines.

Wednesday, November 6, 2013 found me at the Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio Public Library. My mission was to read **REPORT OF THE OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G.A.R. HELD SEPTEMBER 5TH TO 10TH, 1898, CINCINNATI, OHIO** (W.B. Carpenter Co. 1899). The on-line card catalogue of the library said that the book was on the 3rd Floor, "Ask Staff". I did exactly that and was told the book was in the rare book room which is formally named The Cincinnati Room. I had read various other works in that room in the past, including Lucien Wulsin's original history of the 4th OVC and contemporaneous newspaper accounts of the *Sultana* disaster, so I proceeded to that location.




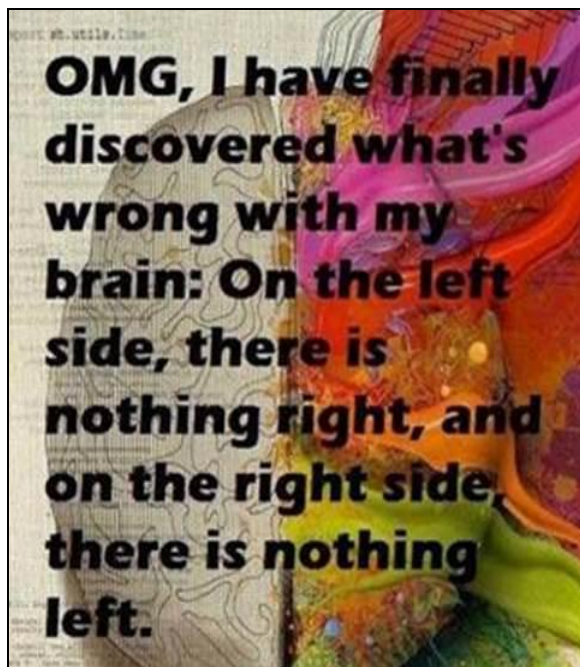
Cincinnati-Hamilton County Public Library

To say that the rare book room personnel take security seriously would be an understatement. After making my request to read the book I had to give my library card or my driver's license to them to hold until I left the room. My jacket, briefcase, and pens had to be placed in a secured locker. If rare books accidentally or purposely are marked on, they want to be able to erase the offending marks, so pencils only. From prior experience, I was aware that you are not permitted to make copies of some documents because of their fragility, and if permitted, you are always accompanied by a library employee to the copying machine. I always wondered why you are not required to wear white gloves in the room but have never asked. I was furnished with a pencil and paper for taking notes. Despite all the restrictions, the staff was helpful and cheerful and offered to assist in any way they could. All things considered, it was a pleasant experience.

The G.A.R. book I requested was a bound book of 112 pages with a number of pictures and sketches. I could only commit three hours to this reading so I am sure I missed some details, but I was able to grasp the salient points. I was looking for any reference to 4th OVC veterans in the book, but alas, there were none that I saw. But the content was fascinating. I had no idea of the enormity of planning and executing a gathering the size of a National Encampment – literally 10s of thousands of participants. But if you want to hear more about it you will have to read my accompanying feature article on the 1898 Cincinnati Encampment in this issue.

So, have you caught the research tips between the lines? I think these qualify:

1. Do you live near a library with a rare book room? Check it out and see what treasures you can find
2. Never use a pen or magic markers when reading any book or document, rare or contemporary. Be a conscientious researcher. Respect the item so others can read it after you.
3. What other lessons did you learn? 



“I don't make jokes. I just watch the government and report the facts.” -- **Will Rogers**



**POW
Camps
Bill Krebs**

Camp Chase

Camp Chase was a Civil War camp established in May 1861, on land leased by the U.S. Government. It served as a replacement for the much smaller Camp Jackson. The main entrance was on the National Road 4 miles west of downtown Columbus, Ohio. As many as 150,000 Union soldiers and 25,000 Confederate prisoners passed through its gates from 1861–1865. By February 1865, over 9,400 men were held at the prison. 2260 Confederates are buried in the Camp Chase Cemetery. Four future Presidents passed through Camp Chase: Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, James Garfield, and William McKinley. It also held Confederates captured during Morgan's Raid in 1863, including Col. Basil W. Duke. Early in the war, the prison section held a group of prominent western Virginia and Kentucky civilians suspected of actively supporting secession, including former 3-term United States Congressman Richard Henry Stanton.

The Association had visited there in 2003 during our 2nd reunion. As you pass through the entrance, you are then struck by how tiny it is and the statue that predominates over a huge boulder. Etched and painted on the

rock it says "2260 Confederate soldiers of the War 1861-1865 buried in this enclosure"



Camp Chase, like a number of other camps, did not start out as a POW camp. Until November 1861, Camp Chase, named for Secretary of the Treasury and former Ohio governor, Salmon P. Chase, was a training camp for Union volunteers. It held only a few political and military prisoners from Kentucky and western Virginia. However, the camp soon started receiving large influx of Confederates prisoners captured from western campaigns. These prisoners included not only enlisted men, but also officers, with their black servants. On oath of honor, Confederate officers were permitted to wander through Columbus, register in hotels, and receive gifts of money and food. A few even attended sessions of the state senate. The public paid for camp tours, and the camp soon became a tourist attraction.

As the war wore on, conditions became worse. Shoddy barracks, low muddy ground, open latrines, above ground open cisterns, and a brief smallpox outbreak excited U.S. Sanitary Commission agents who were already demanding reform. Original facilities for 3,500-4,000 men were jammed with close to 7,000. Since parole strictures prohibited service against the Confederacy, many Federals had surrendered believing they would be paroled and sent home. Some parolees, assigned to guard duty at Federal prison camps, were bitter, and rumors increased of maltreatment of prisoners at Camp Chase and elsewhere. Complaints over such loose discipline and the camp's state administration prompted an investigation, and the situation changed. Not all of it did the prisoners enjoy.

The Investigation

Problems coupled with complaints by citizens about the absence of military authority at Camp Chase persuaded Colonel Hoffman to send his aide, Captain H. M. Lazelle, to inspect the three prisons at the camp. Lazelle's report of July 13, 1862, was filled with disturbing revelations. Overall he found that the authority was undermined by Gov. Tod.

Authority

In the absence of a strong federal leadership, local political and military authorities had competed for control of the prisons. Since the camp was originally formed as a training center for the state militia, Ohio Governor David Tod considered himself the supreme authority over it. Lazelle reported to Hoffman that Tod "paroles the prisoners within the limits of the town [Columbus] and gives instructions to Colonel Allison, the commanding officer, relating to their

control and discipline." Lazelle found that Governor Tod was anxious to expand his powers over the prisons.

Equally, Colonel C. W. B. Allison, who had just replaced Colonel Moody, was reluctant to exercise any authority without the governor's permission. Lazelle commented that the "commanding officer of the camp is uncertain and in constant doubt as to whom he should go for instructions, which together with his ignorance of his duties quite over-powers him."

The chaotic conditions at Camp Chase were, then, present in large measure because the federal authorities had not yet established a clear line of authority. Lazelle described the administrative structure he found in July 1862: a noncommissioned officer at each prison was responsible for nearly every administrative duty; these ranged from procuring food, clothing, and necessary supplies for the prisoners, to maintaining a clean and healthy environment, as well as order and discipline. These men were the only symbols of authority other than the commanding officer. The overwhelming scope of their responsibilities, in Lazelle's estimation, prevented them from effectively performing any one of them.

Lazelle recommended that a more sophisticated administrative structure, based like that of the Union Army, be established for the prisons. A staff of officers would be assigned to work under the commanding officer. These officers were to have specific responsibilities: a quartermaster would attend to the physical repairs around the camp, a commissary would weigh and inspect the prisoners' provisions,

and duty officers would see that the prison grounds were policed twice each day. Administrative reform of the prisons offered certain advantages. It had the added effect of helping to define the limits of Tod's authority and thus helped to reduce conflict between the governor and the commanding officer at Camp Chase. The federal authorities were also able to establish a better working relationship with the camp's administrators. With better communication between Columbus and Washington, a more efficient operation, one which was more responsive to the prisoners' needs, would result. By the summer of 1862, Colonel Hoffman was recognized as the supreme authority regarding Confederate prisoners. More than administrative reform was needed, however, to solve the problems facing Camp Chase.

Housing

Lazelle's detailed report to Colonel Hoffman described other major problems facing Camp Chase. His inspection revealed, among other things, the inadequacy of housing conditions in the prisons. The barracks had been constructed in 1861 to meet the immediate demands placed upon the prisons. The haste in which the living quarters were built and the lack of standardization between them indicated a general disregard for any long-range plans involving Camp Chase at that time.



Interior of Camp Chase, 1861

Source: Ohio Historical Society

Lazelle made three separate reports about each of the prisons, beginning with number three, the largest. Nearly 1100 enlisted men were being held there. The men were divided into messes of eighteen men, housed in small buildings, twenty feet by fourteen feet, scattered across the prison grounds in clusters of six houses. Narrow alleys separated the clusters.



Another view of Camp Chase

Source: Ohio Historical Society

He noticed that "all the quarters not shingled leaked in the freest manner" and that even the barracks with good roofs leaked through the sides because of "defects" in the boards. His major concern about the barracks, though, was the lack of ventilation. The foundations of the buildings rested directly on the ground. Water gathered underneath the floorboards when it rained, where it remained. For these reasons, Lazelle recommended that the floors of all buildings be elevated at least six inches above the ground. These inadequate housing conditions were worsened by the fact that the

prisoners were required to cook their meals in these small buildings. He reaffirmed the prisoners' complaints when he noted that the men "are heated to an insufferable extent by the stove, which in all weathers, drives the prisoners to the boiling sun or rain to avoid the heat."

Prison number two was much smaller. It contained about 250 prisoners. There were three long buildings in this prison, each one hundred feet by fifteen and divided by cross partitions at eighteen-foot intervals. Two of these barracks were, in Lazelle's estimation, "well constructed." They had good shingled roofs and, most importantly, their foundations were elevated. The third building, unfortunately, had a flat leaky roof and was mired in the muddy ground. The third prison, number one, housed about 150 Confederate officers in two buildings similar to those in prison number two. Both buildings were in good repair and were raised off the ground. A small hospital encircled by a tall fence was also in this prison.

Like most visitors to the camp, Lazelle made note of the poor drainage conditions and the threat that they posed to the health of the prisoners. He reported that "a terrible stench everywhere prevails, overpowering the nostrils and stomach of those not impermeated [*sic*] with it." The poor drainage conditions of all three prisons posed a two-fold problem: the flat ground prevented the runoff of both rain water and sewage. Governor Tod and Colonel Allison were both convinced that this problem had only one solution. They implored Lazelle to get Hoffman's authorization to relocate the camp, but Lazelle turned a deaf ear to this suggestion. Although drainage conditions were bad, he felt that they were correctable.

Lazelle directed the quartermaster of the camp to clean out

the main drain of the camp and have it covered with planks. He asserted that "the free use of lime at all times in the privies" would help to reduce their stench. He also ordered the quartermaster to organize the prisoners for "the digging of vaults [privies], whitewashing, draining, grading and constructing roads and walks in each camp...."

The prisoners

Another problem facing the local administrators in July 1862 was how to maintain a proper diet for the prisoners. In his report Lazelle flatly stated that the provisions and supplies issued to the prisoners were "inferior." The beef and pork were spoiled; the vegetables were of the lowest quality. The poor quality of rations was directly related to the maladministration of the prisons. One of Lazelle's recommendations for Colonel Allison was to appoint an officer to be responsible for the commissary. This person would observe the weighing and receiving of provisions sold to the prisons by contractors. Early efforts by the local administrators to provide clothing and blankets for the prisoners were equally misguided. When Captain Lazelle confronted Colonel Allison with the fact that many prisoners were in rags, the latter responded that he intended to "make their [the prisoners'] friends clothe them."

The carnival-like atmosphere soon disappeared. Security procedures that fostered discipline and order were implemented. Prisoners were routinely searched on their initial entry into the prisons, and officers and enlisted men were separated. Mail going in and out of the prisons was inspected before delivery, and any objectionable references were censored.

The Cemetery

The first Confederate prisoners who died at Camp Chase were interred in the City Cemetery at Columbus, Ohio. Sometime in the year 1863 a cemetery was established at the prison and the remains of those soldiers were moved to the new prison cemetery. Known as the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.



Several years after the Civil War's passing, William H. Knauss, a Union officer and author of **The Story of Camp Chase**, took a personal interest in marking the graves of Confederate soldiers who died during the battle at Antietam. Thanks to his efforts, the first memorial services were held in 1896 and are still performed every year by The United Daughters of The Confederacy.

In 1906 white marble headstones were placed on all graves in Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. The cemetery, which contains only two acres of land, and the honorary memorial are virtually all that is left to tell the story of Camp Chase Prison Camp.

The Lady in Gray

Camp Chase Cemetery is supposedly haunted by the "Lady in Gray". The woman is described as young, in her late teens or early twenties, dressed entirely in gray, and carrying a clean white handkerchief. The legend of the Lady in Gray dates back to just after the Civil War, when visitors to Camp Chase spotted the woman walking through the cemetery, trying to read the

carved names on the marked grave markers. The story goes that the ghost is looking for her lost love, and cannot find him in the cemetery. She was seen quite often for several years, before disappearing completely. Another legend has it that it's the ghost of Louisiana Ransburgh Briggs.

While she was alive, Louisiana would go into the cemetery after dark to place flowers on all of the Confederate soldiers' graves. Today people still find fresh flowers placed on the grave of Benjamin Allen on a regular basis. There are still several stories about people hearing sobbing or crying while visiting Camp Chase. For more on The Lady in Gray, see Lores and Legends page 49.

Camp Chase today

Aside from the Confederate Cemetery, which still exists, the land that formerly housed Camp Chase is now a residential and commercial area known as Westgate, a community in the Hilltop section of west Columbus. This development was built in the late 1920s and early 1930s. [Pb](#)

Government's view of the economy could be summed up in a few short phrases: If it moves, tax it. If it keeps moving, regulate it. And if it stops moving, subsidize it. -- Ronald Reagan (1986)

1864 CAMP CHASE Grave Robbery

During the night of November 24, 1864, a gruesome crime took place in the Camp Chase Cemetery. Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post, reported on November 26, 1864, that *"On the night of the 24th instant the bodies of six deceased prisoners were stolen from the grave-yard attached to camp where prisoners only are buried. I arrested the perpetrators of this outrage and referred the matter to General Hooker and was by him directed to turn the prisoners and papers over to the prosecuting attorney of this county, which I have done."*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners."

The official records indicate that the bodies were "removed" from the cemetery with no remark as to the circumstances. None of the bodies were recovered. Here's a list of the graves:

Grave # 507 Hensley, A. S. Co. B, 45th VA CAV, d. Nov. 23, 1864. Removed!

Grave # 508 Hook, Curtis, Co. D [Bullard Guards], 59th GA Inf.; d. Nov. 24, 1864. Removed!

Grave # 510, Lester/Luster, J(ohn). W; Co. A, 33 TN Inf.; d. Nov. 24, 1864; Removed!

Grave # 511 Lindley, Jonathan P.,

1st Conf. Cav.; d. Nov. 24, 1864;
Removed!

Grave # 512, Stephens, T. J., Co. B,
16th LA Inf.; d. Nov. 24, 1864;
Removed!

Grave # 513, Blund, Hiram, Co. I, 1st
GA Inf; d. Nov. 24, 1864; Removed!

Grave # 514 is a problem...there are
two listings for this grave:

a) # 514, Hicks, Andrew Jackson,
Co. C, 34th VA Cav.; d. December 6,
1864

b) # 514, Blank, H., Co. C, 34th VA
Cav; d. Nov. 24, 1864. Removed!

Blank's name does not appear in
the NPS Soldiers and Sailors database
and Blund's name does not show on the
original Knauss' list...it makes me
consider that "Blank" wasn't a name at
all but simply stood for "blank" as in not
having the man's last name available.
Also, both men's first name start with
the letter "H". The only discrepancy is
the difference in units. Is H. Blank a
conglomerate of Hiram Blund and
Andrew Jackson Hicks who served in the
34th VA Cav.? It appears that Andrew
Jackson Hicks may have been buried in
the empty grave of his predecessor
whose grave was robbed and that in the
aftermath the records may have been
mixed up. At this point though, this is
mere speculation. [P](#)

Suppose you were an idiot.
And suppose you were a
member of Congress. But
then I repeat myself.
-- **Mark Twain**

In Their Own Words

REPORT OF CAPT. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN, KENTUCKY CAVALRY CSA
O.R.'s: Series 1, Volume 10, Number 2

Murfreesborough, Tenn.,
March 10, 1862.

SIR:

*With a view of determining the
enemy's position and his
movements Lieutenant-Colonel
Wood, myself, 10 Rangers, and
15 of my squadron left here on
the 7th instant at 2 p.m. and
proceeded in the direction of
Nashville; marching 18 miles,
and avoiding the pike, we
encamped for the night.
Early on the morning of the 8th,
having procured suitable guides,
we resumed our march and
entered the Federal lines. At
about half a mile from a cavalry
camp, which we were compelled
to pass in full view, we captured
5 men belonging to the
Thirteenth Ohio. Colonel Smith,
their arms, Enfield rifles, were
also secured. Passing the
cavalry camp we continued our
march in the direction of
Nashville. Having obtained a
suitable position in the woods
opposite the Lunatic Asylum,
where we had a good view of the
pike, operations commenced.
Seeing a train with its guard
approaching, Colonel Wood,
myself, and 4 men, wearing
United States overcoats, rode
down to the pike, stopped the
train, and made 23 prisoners.*

The horses and mules were cut from the wagons and the prisoners mounted and sent back to the party in the woods. This continued until we had accumulated 98 prisoners, among them General Dumont's aide and several other officers. Returning in three parties with the prisoners, one party consisting of 60 prisoners and 10 guards, commanded by one of my lieutenants (Owens), was attacked and pursued by the Fourth Regiment Ohio Cavalry. After a pursuit of 15 miles, during which the prisoners were abandoned, the lieutenant succeeded in reaching the river with his party, and plunging in from a steep bank, swam across, the river arresting the progress of the enemy. During the pursuit, many shots were fired by the enemy but without effect. Two of the prisoners who resisted (officers) were shot. Four of the lieutenant's men, who were in danger of being overtaken, turned off in the woods and as yet have not made their appearance. Colonel Wood, with 14 men and 28 prisoners, succeeded in crossing the country and reaching our pickets near Murfreesborough the same night, having passed within a mile of the enemy's cavalry. Returning alone in the direction of Murfreesborough I encountered a picket of 6 men who surrendered to me on being summoned, and delivered up

their arms. Being joined by a man of my command (Mr. Spalding), with 4 additional prisoners, the next morning we joined Colonel Wood's party and returned to Murfreesborough. We have 38 prisoners who have been sent forward. We have a large number of horses and mules, sabers, pistols, saddles, harness, &c., which I shall distribute to the men of my command here who need them. There are no indications of an advance on the part of the enemy. Their force is about 65,000. Their advance (a regiment of cavalry) is about 8 miles this side of Nashville on the Murfreesborough pike. A sergeant among the prisoners, who seems to be an intelligent man, can give you some interesting details. I shall report to you in person on Tuesday. Colonel Wood desires me to say he will return this evening or tomorrow. JOHN H. MORGAN, Captain, Commanding Post Major-General HARDEE, Commanding First Division, Shelbyville, Tenn. [B](#)

No man's life, liberty, or property is safe while the legislature is in session. -- Mark Twain (1866)



The History of the U S Cavalry

- Bill Krebs

War with Poncho Villa

On June 5, 1878, José Doroteo Villa was born. He was the eldest of five children of poor peasants Agustín Arango and Micaela Arámbula. Young Jose chose a path of banditry, that led to becoming commander of the División del Norte (Division of the North), and eventually led to his becoming the veritable warlord of the northern Mexican state of Chihuahua, which, given its size, mineral wealth, and proximity to the United States of America, and provided him with extensive resources. In 1913 and 1914 he became the provisional Governor of Chihuahua.

According to his own later statements, at the age of 16 he moved to Chihuahua but swiftly returned to Durango to track down a hacienda owner named Agustín Lopez Negrete, who had raped Jose's sister. However, historians have questioned the truth of the reason behind the killing. After he shot and killed Negrete, José stole a horse and fled to the Sierra Madre Occidental Region in Durango, where he roamed the hills as a bandit eventually becoming a member of an outlaw "super group" headed by Ignacio Parra, one of the most famous bandits of Durango at the time. During this time he went by the name "Arango."

In 1902, Arango was arrested for assault and stealing mules. While he

was spared the death sentence from the Rurales (a force of mounted police that existed between 1861 and 1914) owing to his connections with the powerful Pablo Valenzuela (who was the recipient of Villa's stolen goods) he was forced to join the Federal Army. Several months later he deserted and fled to the neighboring state of Chihuahua. In 1903, after killing an army officer and stealing his horse, he was no longer known as Arango but Francisco "Pancho" Villa after his paternal grandfather, Jesus Villa. He was also known to his friends as "La Cucaracha" (the cockroach).

Until 1910 Villa would alternate between banditry and more legitimate pursuits. Soon, his outlook on banditry would change after meeting Abraham Gonzalez, the local representative for Francisco Madero, a politician who opposed the rule of Dictator Porfirio Díaz. González convinced Villa that through his banditry he could fight for the people and hurt the hacienda owners at the same time.

Then in 1910 the Mexican Revolution began. As the revolution spread, Villa joined with Madero's forces and aided him in winning the first Battle of Ciudad Juárez in 1911 and helped in ousting Diaz and making Madero President of Mexico. However, Madero's term failed to last. Victoriano Huerta, with the federal army he commanded, held the majority of military power in Mexico and saw an opportunity to make himself the dictator of Mexico. He began to conspire with men such as Bernardo Reyes, Félix Díaz (nephew of Porfirio Díaz), and the American ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, which resulted in *La decena trágica* (the "Ten Tragic Days") and the assassination of President Madero.



Pancho Villa as he appeared in the United States press during the Revolution

After Madero's murder, Huerta proclaimed himself the Provisional President. Venustiano Carranza then proclaimed the Plan of Guadalupe to oust Huerta as an unconstitutional usurper. Despite his strong dislike of Carranza, Villa aligned with him to overthrow Huerta. Between Huerta and Carranza, he viewed Carranza as the lesser of two evils. The new United States President, Woodrow Wilson, dismissed Ambassador Wilson and began to support Carranza's cause. Villa's remarkable generalship and recruiting appeal, combined with ingenious fundraising methods to support his rebellion, were a key factor in forcing Huerta from office a little over a year later, on July 15, 1914.

Villa's political stature at that time was so high that banks in El Paso, Texas, accepted his paper pesos at face value.



10 centavo paper fiat money note issued by the Chihuahua state government during the anti-Huerta Constitutionalist rebellion in 1913.

His generalship drew enough admiration from the U.S. military that he and Álvaro Obregón were invited to Fort Bliss to meet Brigadier General John J. Pershing. Returning to Mexico, Villa gathered supplies for a drive southward.



Generals Obregon, Villa and Pershing pose after meeting at Ft Bliss, Texas (Immediately behind Gen Pershing is his aide, 1stLt George S. Patton, Jr.).

However, in August 1914, Carranza and his army entered Mexico City ahead of Villa much to Villa's disgust. Villa despised Carranza and saw him as another Porfirio Díaz-like dictator. Nevertheless, Villa, who did not want to be named President of Mexico, accepted Carranza as the Chief of the Revolution. The revolutionary chieftains convened a National Convention, and conducted a series of meetings in Aguascalientes. This National Convention set the rules for Mexico's path towards democracy. Emiliano Zapata, a military general from southern Mexico, and Pancho Villa met at the convention. Zapata was sympathetic to Villa's views of Carranza and told Villa he feared Carranza's intentions were those of a dictator and not of a democratic president. True to Zapata's prediction, Carranza decided to oppose the agreements of the National Convention, setting off a civil war.



Francisco Villa (left), Eulalio Gutiérrez (center), and Emiliano Zapata (right) at the Mexican National Palace (1914).

After years of public and documented support for Villa's fight, the United States, following the diplomatic policies of President Wilson, who believed that supporting Carranza was the best way to expedite establishment of a stable Mexican government, refused to allow more arms to be supplied to Villa's army, and allowed Carranza's troops to be relocated over U.S. railroads. Villa felt betrayed by the Americans and was further enraged by Obregón's use of searchlights, powered by American electricity, to help repel a *Villista* (as the supporters of Villa were called) night attack on the border town of Agua Prieta, Sonora, on November 1, 1915. In January 1916, a group of *Villistas* attacked a train on the Mexico North Western Railway, near Santa Isabel, Chihuahua, and killed several American employees of ASARCO (American Smelting and Refining Company). The passengers included eighteen Americans, fifteen of whom worked for ASARCO. The details of the attack were given to the press by the lone survivor. Villa admitted to ordering the attack, but denied that he had authorized the shedding of American blood.

After meeting with a Mexican mayor named Juan Muñoz, Villa recruited more men into his guerrilla militia and now had 400 men under his command. He then met with his Lieutenants Martin Lopez, Pablo Lopez, Francisco Beltran, and Candelario

Cervantes. In this meeting he commissioned an additional 100 men to the command of Joaquin Alvarez, Bernabe Cifuentes and Ernesto Rios (Pablo Lopez and Cervantes were later killed in the early part of 1916). Villa and his 500 guerrillas then started planning an attack on US soil.

On March 9, 1916, Pancho Villa ordered nearly 100 Mexican members of his revolutionary group to make an attack against Columbus, New Mexico. While some believed the raid was conducted because of the U.S. government's official recognition of the Carranza regime and for the loss of lives in battle due to defective bullets purchased from the United States, it was accepted from a military standpoint that Villa carried out the raid because he needed more military equipment and supplies in order to continue his fight against Carranza. They attacked a detachment of the 13th Cavalry Regiment (US), and though they were repulsed they managed to burn the town, and seize 100 horses and mules and other military supplies. The fighting left 18 Americans dead and 8 wounded, while Villa lost around 67 men killed.



Ruins of Columbus, New Mexico after being raided by Pancho Villa

There are other attacks in US territory that have been said to be done by Villa, however, none of these attacks were ever confirmed to be performed by Villistas. These unconfirmed attacks are:

- May 15, it is claimed that they attacked Glenn Springs, TX, killing a civilian and wounding three American soldiers. Two Mexicans were estimated killed.

- June 15, bandits killed four soldiers at San Ignacio, TX and wounded 5 soldiers; 6 Mexicans killed.
- July 31, one American soldier and a U.S. customs inspector were killed at Fort Hancock TX. One American was wounded and three Mexicans were reported killed, plus three Mexicans captured by Mexican government troops. The two dead Americans included a soldier from the 8th US Cavalry and Customs Inspector Robert Wood.

In the wake of this cross-border invasion, the public became outraged which led President Woodrow Wilson to order the military to make an effort to capture Villa. Working with Secretary of War Newton Baker, Wilson directed that a punitive expedition be formed and soon supplies and troops began arriving at Columbus.

To lead the expedition, US Army Chief of Staff Major General Hugh Scott selected Brigadier General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing. Gen. Pershing was a veteran of the Indian Wars and the Philippine Insurrection, and was also known for his diplomatic skills and tact. Attached to Pershing's staff was a young lieutenant who 30 years later would become famous: George S. Patton. While Pershing worked to marshal his forces, Secretary of State Robert Lansing lobbied Carranza into allowing American troops to cross the border. Reluctantly, Carranza agreed with the condition that US forces would not advance beyond the state of Chihuahua.

On March 15, Pershing's forces crossed the border in two columns with one departing from Columbus and the other from Hachita. Consisting of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and logistical units, Pershing's command pushed south seeking Villa and established a headquarters at Colonia Dublan near the Casas Grandes River. Though promised use of the Mexican Northwestern Railway, this failed to

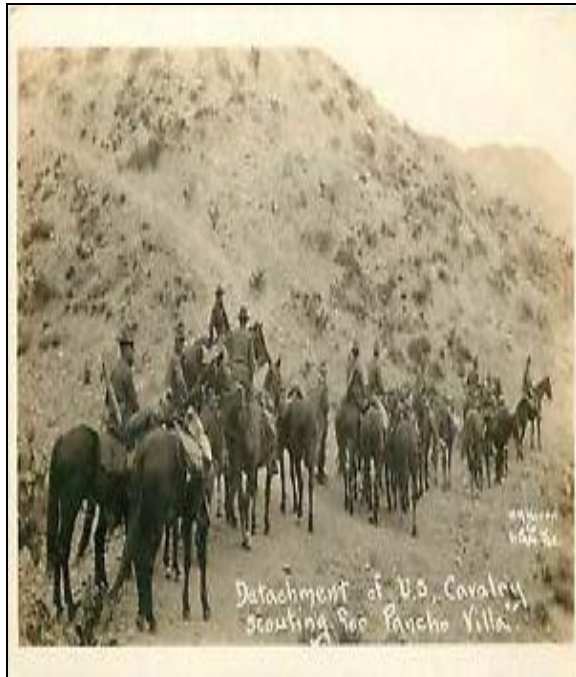
happen and Pershing was soon faced with a logistical crisis. This was solved through the use of "truck trains" which used Dodge trucks to ferry supplies the one hundred miles from Columbus.

Included in the expedition was Captain Benjamin D. Foulois' First Aero Squadron. Flying JN-3/4 Jennys, they provided scouting and reconnaissance services for Pershing's command. With a week's head start, Villa managed to disperse his men into the rugged countryside of northern Mexico. As a result, early American efforts to locate him met with failure. While many of the local populace disliked Villa, they were more annoyed by the American troops "invading" their land and refused to offer any assistance. Two weeks into the campaign, elements of the 7th US Cavalry fought a minor engagement with Villistas near San Geronimo.

The situation was further complicated on April 13, when American forces were attacked by Carranza's Federal troops near Parral. Though his men drove off the Mexicans, Pershing decided to concentrate his command at Dublan and focus on sending out smaller units to find Villa. Some success was had on May 14, when a detachment led by Lt. Patton located the commander of Villa's bodyguard Julio Cárdenas at San Miguelito. In the skirmish, Patton killed Cárdenas. The next month, Mexican-American relations suffered another blow when Federal troops engaged two troops of the 10th US Cavalry near Carrizal.

In the fighting, 7 Americans were killed and 23 captured. These men were returned to Pershing a short time later. With Pershing's men searching in vain for Villa and tensions rising, Scott and Major General Frederick Funston began negotiations with Carranza's military advisor, Alvaro Obregon, at El Paso, TX. These talks ultimately led to an

agreement where American forces would withdraw if Carranza would control Villa. As Pershing's men continued their search, their rear was covered by 110,000 National Guardsmen that Wilson called into service in June 1916. These men were deployed along the border between Mexico and the US.



With talks progressing and troops defending the border against raids, Pershing took a more defensive position and patrolled less aggressively. The presence of American forces, along with combat losses and desertions, effectively limited Villa's ability to pose a meaningful threat. Through the summer, American troops battled boredom at Dublan through sporting activities, gambling, and imbibing at the numerous cantinas. Other needs were met through an officially sanctioned and monitored brothel that was established.

On January 18, 1917, Funston informed Pershing that American troops would be withdrawn at "an early date". Pershing agreed with the decision and began moving his 10,690 men north

towards the border on January 27th. Forming his command at Palomas, Chihuahua, they re-crossed the border on February 5th en route to Fort Bliss, TX. Officially concluded, the Punitive Expedition had failed in its objective to capture Villa. Pershing privately complained that Wilson had imposed too many restrictions on the expedition, but also admitted that Villa had "outwitted and out-bluffed [him] at every turn."

Though the expedition failed to capture Villa, it did provide a valuable training experience for the 11,000 men who took part. One of the largest American military operations since the Civil War, it provided lessons to be utilized as the United States inched closer and closer to World War I. It also served as an effective projection of American power which aided in halting raids and aggression along the border.

On May 21, 1920, a break for Villa came when Carranza, along with his top advisors and supporters, was assassinated by supporters of Álvaro Obregón. With his arch-nemesis dead, Villa was now ready to negotiate a peace settlement and retire. On July 22, 1920, Villa was finally able to send a telegram to Mexican interim President Adolfo de la Huerta, which stated that he recognized Huerta's presidency and requested amnesty. Six days later, Adolfo de la Huerta met with Villa and successfully negotiated a peace settlement.

In exchange for his retirement, Villa was given a 25,000 acre hacienda in Canutillo, just outside of Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua, by the national government. This was in addition to the Quinta Luz estate that he owned with his wife, María Luz Corral de Villa, in Chihuahua, Chihuahua. The last remaining 200 guerrillas and veterans of Villa's militia who still maintained a loyalty to him would reside with him in his new hacienda as well. The Mexican government also granted them a

pension that totaled 500,000 gold pesos. The 50 guerrillas who still remained in Villa's small cavalry would also be allowed to serve as Villa's personal bodyguards.

On Friday, July 20, 1923, Villa was killed while visiting Parral. Usually accompanied by his entourage of *Dorados* (his bodyguards) Pancho Villa frequently made trips from his ranch to Parral for banking and other errands. This day, however, Villa had gone into the town without them, taking only a few associates with him. He went to pick up a consignment of gold from the local bank with which to pay his Canutillo ranch staff. While driving back through the city in his black 1919 Dodge roadster, Villa passed by a school and a pumpkinseed vendor ran toward Villa's car and shouted *Viva Villa!* a signal for a group of seven riflemen who then appeared in the middle of the road and fired over 40 shots into the automobile. In the fusillade of shots, nine Dumdum bullets hit Villa in the head and upper chest, killing him instantly.



Dodge automobile in which Pancho Villa was assassinated, Historical Museum of the Mexican Revolution. [f](#)

Any man has had countless myriads of ancestors and among them any number of rich men and beggars, kings and slaves, Greeks and barbarians" --Plato

Gallant steeds at the Battle of Stones River

By: By Shirley Farris Jones, Special to The Murfreesboro Post, February 10, 2009

For hundreds of years, the horse has been the faithful servant and friend of man. During medieval times, heavy horses carried armor-clad knights into battle. They pulled farmers' plows, and drew wagons and coaches, once the only means of transportation over land. Horses carried man onto hunting expeditions for food, and pulled stagecoaches and wagons as the pioneers sought new homes across our nation.

The horse has been used by man since before the time of history. Although it is not known exactly when the horse was tamed, which was after the time of man hunting it and eating its meat, the first book of the Bible, Genesis, mentions the use of horses for pulling war chariots. The early Greeks and Romans were expert horsemen and used them for war, for racing and for sports. Horses were particularly important in war, not only enabling soldiers to move faster from place to place, but soldiers mounted on horses could often charge and defeat foot soldiers. Although the horse has made even more important contributions to agriculture and commerce than to war, until late in the 900's, the horse was considered too valuable in war, transportation and sports to be considered for use in pulling a plow and other farm purposes. During the

American Civil War, horses and mules were the main means of transport for both the Union and Confederate armies.

The horse is among the most intelligent of animals, and responds readily to kindness. It can also remember an injury for a longtime. Well-trained horses can carry riders safely through the darkest night if they are given a free rein and can also find their way back home by themselves.

One such incident happened right here on the first day of fighting at Stones River. Capt. William S. Sadler, Co. G., 8th Tennessee Infantry, was killed on Dec. 31, 1862. His horse had carried him to war from his home in Jackson County, near Gainesboro, at the time of his enlistment just six months before. When William fell on the battlefield during first day's fighting, family legend holds that his horse, on its own, returned home to Jackson County, a distance of almost 100 miles, and family members feared his demise even before receiving official word.

It has been noted by numerous authors that the horse was the backbone of the Civil War. They moved guns and wagons and ambulances, carried generals and messages, and usually gave their all in the process. While the common rank and file soldiers were obliged to march on foot, most officers of the rank of captain and above in both armies were mounted. Generals often had several mounts, which they would alternate, so that their favorite would not become fatigued. In fact, some generals and their horses became so intertwined in legend that one cannot imagine one without the other. Gen. Robert E. Lee and his beloved Traveller immediately come to mind.

The total number of horses and mules killed during the Civil War has been determined to have been more than one million. During the early days of the war, more horses were killed than men. It was the great misfortune of the horse that it ever allowed itself to be tamed and saddle broken. Had it been more like the ox, and not suited for riding, wars throughout the ages would have been much different. But once tamed, no matter what fate horses were forced to endure, they soldiered on – serving their masters to get the job done, and doing what they had to do.

At the beginning of the war, the Northern states held approximately 3.4 million horses, while the Confederate states held the lesser number of 1.7 million. The border states of Missouri and Kentucky had an additional 800,000 horses. The North also had more than 100,000 mules, with 800,000 in the seceding states and 200,000 in Kentucky and Missouri. During the war, the Union used more than 825,000 horses, with the average price per head being \$150. The South involuntarily furnished many horses to the North, since most of the fighting was on Southern soil, and local horses were seized by the invading army.

Early in the war, the Confederate cavalry was superior to the Union cavalry and Southern cavalry horses were superior to Northern horses. Southerners loved horse racing and from this sport came a stock of pure-blooded, fleet-footed animals. Northerners preferred a stocky, strong draft horse, more suited to working their fields than to riding. It would not be until mid-1863 that the Union cavalry was considered comparable to the

dashing, daring boys of the South, and this would definitely become a factor in the outcome of the war.

As men drilled and trained for war, horses did likewise. Artillery and saddle horses had to endure great dangers in battle, and remaining manageable and relatively calm, without panicking under heavy fire, was a requirement. Unfortunately for the horse, one effective tactic used when attacking a battery was to shoot the horses harnessed to it. The same principle applied to the cavalry, so, if the enemy couldn't hit the man, then simply shoot his horse and he would thus become an easier target on foot. Yet, statistics still show that despite the thousands of horses killed or wounded in battle, the highest number of fatalities could be attributed to either disease or exhaustion.

Although mules were used by both armies to pull guns and wagons outside of the actual battle, it was a generally accepted notion that horses, if available, were preferable in the line of fire. Mules panicked easily and there are numerous reports of them "becoming frantic, unmanageable ... kicking and squealing ... impossible to quiet them ... it took three or four men to hold one mule and keep it from breaking away."

Yet, these same disastrous traits could also prove advantageous in certain situations. At the Battle of Chattanooga, Union mule teams stampeded and broke from their wagons at the first sounds of gunfire. They ran head on toward the Confederate line as fast as they could go, "with trace chains rattling and whiffletrees snapping over tree stumps as they bolted pell-mell into the enemy ... who believing it to be an

impetuous cavalry charge, the line broke and fled." Obviously, horses and mules made their presence known during enemy engagements and their lack of presence would also be a factor on the battlefield. There were no "time outs" from battle for either man or beast. [B](#)



There were more than 10,000 soldiers serving in the Union Army that were under the age of 18



The 1898 National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic

By Bob Venable

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), a national organization of Union Civil War Veterans, gathered in Cincinnati, Ohio on September 5 to 10, 1898 for their 32nd Annual National Encampment. This is a group picture of the 4th OVC veterans who attended that 1898 Encampment, with caption from the original. The white stars below three men seated in front, just to the right of center are as follows: *** General Eli Long, ** Colonel John Kennett, and * Lieutenant Colonel James Thomson.



Reunion and Camp Fire of Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Tuesday, September 6th, 1898. At the residence of Comrade Lucien Wulsin, Co. A, "The Hermitage," Madison Rd., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Tens of thousands of veterans attended the 1898 Encampment although the exact number is not known. However, some reports state that the local transportation system was overwhelmed by the visitors. One night, a fireworks display drew 300,000 to Cincinnati's public landing on the shore of the Ohio River. While some of those people were undoubtedly local citizens, many were the veterans.

One group of men who attended might be to some, unexpected attendees. That was John Hunt Morgan's Kentucky Confederate cavalrymen. As stated at Page 2 of the *Kentucky Post* of September 3, 1898, the Chamber of Commerce housed both them and the 7th OVC veterans.

How did all of these out-of-towners find rooms? That was the responsibility of G.A.R.'s Committee on Private Accommodations. The Committee advertised for locals willing to open their homes to the veterans. A total of 39,914 owners of private homes volunteered, so many veterans stayed in those locations. Many more stayed in public buildings and churches. That, in turn, required a supply of thousands of mattresses, another duty of the Accommodations Committee. Since the reunion was termed an Encampment, one might surmise that a large number of the veterans slept in tents. That is a correct supposition as tent cities sprang up at the sites of former regimental training grounds from the war. Tents, tents, and more tents were another requirement. The 4th OVC began its training at Camp Gurley where Wesleyan Cemetery and Interstate 74 are now located. The cemetery was there by 1898, so it is not known if

Camp Gurley, named for a local state representative, was used as one of the G.A.R. tent encampments.



A part of Wesleyan Cemetery today



Monument at Wesleyan Cemetery erected by Women's Relief Corps No. 35, Auxiliary of the G.A.R. in memory of Israel Ludlow Post No. 76

The G.A.R. was welcomed to the Queen City of the West with supplies of Post Cards which could be used to send news of the Encampment to loved ones back home.



1898 National Encampment Post Card. A downtown monument to President William

Henry Harrison is pictured at top left, city hall is below it, and the Post Office is at right.

The streets of Cincinnati were spanned by magnificent arches at key street locations for the encampment.

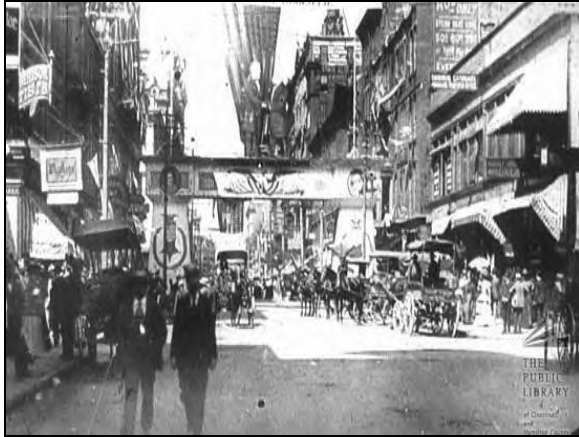


Grand Army Arch, 12 & Vine Sts.



Friendship Arch, Race St. between 5th & 6th Sts.

President Lincoln and Robert E. Lee are shown shaking hands on top of the arch.



Another view of the Friendship Arch.



Arch at Government Square.

Newspaper reports stated that thousands of visitors were going on top of the Government Square arch to view the surrounding areas, especially where the famous Tyler Davidson Fountain "The Genius of Water," gifted to the city by Henry Probasco in honor of his deceased brother-in-law and business partner, was located. The fountain was cast at the Royal Bronze Foundry in Bavaria, Germany. It still stands today. A space named Fountain Square is where the Genius is now located. It is pictured here.



Present day Fountain Square, Cincinnati, OH

A number of activities were scheduled for the veterans during their stay in Cincinnati. For example, the Cincinnati Base Ball Club offered half-price tickets for games. The Club was the first professional baseball team. The Chicago Base Ball Club was scheduled to play Cincinnati during the Encampment. The fireworks display mentioned above was a big draw. Two campfires with elaborate music, war pictures, prominent speakers and other entertainment were on the programs. On Tuesday, September 6, near Music Hall, the guests of honor were Union Ex-Prisoners of War. The next evening, again at Music Hall, the campfire was merely called the G.A.R. Camp Fire. Throughout the Encampment, there was a general illumination of the city, thereby enhancing sightseeing. A trip to Coney Island Amusement Park was available, just a short trip on the Island Queen steamboat to eastern Cincinnati. Many visited the famed art pottery business Rookwood Pottery. But these were just a few of the offered activities.

Monday, September 5 was mostly the Navy's day, plus the arrival of

veterans who did not come into town on Sunday. General J.P.S. Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., arrived by train at 10:55 a.m. A decorated carriage conveyed him to the Grand Hotel on 4th Street.

“Tuesday, September 6 was a big day for the 4th OVC”



This picture from the Kentucky Post of September 5, 1898, page 2 shows GEN Gobin in his Brigadier General uniform of the Pennsylvania National Guard

Tuesday, September 6 was a big day for the 4th OVC. As related in the Kentucky Post of September 5, page 2:

Fourth O. V. Cavalry.
The Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry will hold its reunion and camp fire Tuesday from noon until 4 p. m. at the residence of Comrade Lucien Wulsin, Company A, at the Hermitage on Madison Road, East Walnut Hills. All comrades will assemble at 408 Elm Street at 10 a. m. where they will register.

(Transcription)

“Fourth O. V. Cavalry

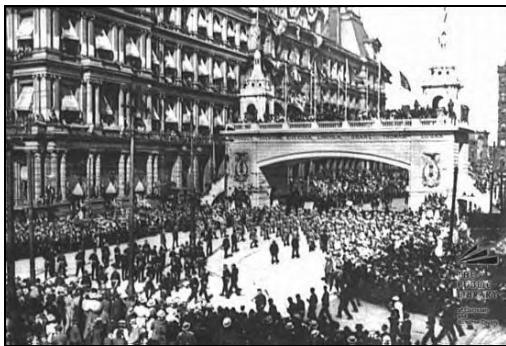
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This reunion at Lucien Wulsin’s “Hermitage” was when the group picture at the head of this article was taken. Also on Tuesday, the Navy vets held their parade. Bicycle races, and receptions for General Gobin and Rear Admiral Kelley were held. Mabley and Carew Co. advertised heavily in the local papers, saluting the G.A.R. and enticing its members to purchase \$12 suits on sale for \$5. General Andrew Hickenlooper of Cincinnati announced the order of march for the Grand Parade scheduled for Wednesday. The 4th OVC Association would march with the Hamilton County, Ohio group which would end the parade.

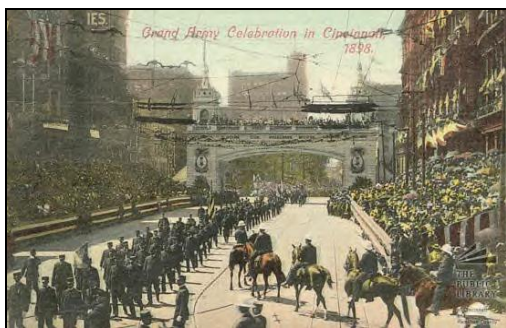
The headline on page 1 of the *Kentucky Post* of Wednesday, September 7 reads: “Veterans in Line. Their Eyes Still Bright, Though Their Hair Be Hoary, They Fought the Fight That Brought Us Glory. And as They March, With Steady Tread, They Cheer

the Present, Yet Remember the Dead – Grand Marshal Hickenlooper’s Commands Living Embodiments of Epoch-Making History”. The parade route started at the corner of Freeman and Richmond went north on Central to 4th, west to Walnut, north to 5th, east to Main, north to 7th, west to Race, and north to the terminus at 15th. Large crowds watched as the veterans marched with their “steady tread,” proud of the service they rendered to the nation in its time of need 38 to 43 years previous.

“The Grand Army Hall was not large enough for the meeting”



G.A.R. Parade, Government Square



Another view of the Grand Parade



Close-up of the Parade at Government Square

After the parade, various receptions and the second campfire at Music Hall were also held on Wednesday. Mabley continued its ad campaign, offering G.A.R. neckwear for 10¢ and men’s madras negligee shirts (whatever those were) for 49¢. Page 3 of the *Kentucky Post* pictured the Department Commanders of each state G.A.R., including Ohio’s David F. Pugh of Columbus.

On Thursday, September 8, the Delegates met for their business meeting at Music Hall. The Grand Army Hall was not large enough for the meeting and the new G.A.R. Memorial Hall was still five years away from construction.



Grand Army Hall in 1898, Northside Neighborhood of Cincinnati

Retiring Commander Gobin was presented with a “handsome” gavel and

speeches and applause were abundant. COL James A. Sexton, 72nd Illinois Infantry, was elected to succeed him. However, he died in office in 1899 so 1LT William C. Johnson, 89th OVI and 42nd USCT, the duly elected Senior Vice-Commander from Cincinnati, completed the term. Debates were held as to whether veterans of the Spanish-American War would be allowed to join the G.A.R., and numerous other less weighty issues were considered. Meanwhile, a Captain Schilling of the Sherman Post of Washington, D.C. said he would campaign to end the Encampments because the veterans were becoming too old and they spent too much money to attend, thus neglecting the needs of their families. Fireworks and the Peace Parade highlighted the evening.

Friday, September 9, was get-away-day as the veterans said their good-byes. Page 2 of the September 10 *Kentucky Post* declared "Encampment Ended: The thirty-second annual encampment of the G.A.R. is history."

But the veterans did not leave without cherished memories and a few souvenirs also. Encampment badges and ribbons of 1898 were plentiful as this random sample attests:



Reports indicate there were badges for the Association of Union Ex-prisoners of War, Ladies of the G.A.R., the Daughters of Union Veterans, the Press, Women's Relief Corps, Citizens Committee, Naval Veterans, Ladies Committee of Naval Veterans, Ladies of Ex-POWs, Army Nurses, Mexican Veterans, and probably many more.

Souvenir spoons are not a recent phenomenon. They existed in 1898.



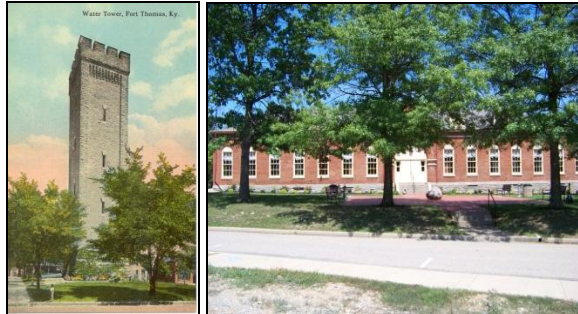
This spoon has the Genius of Waters fountain engraved on it



Overlapping G.A.R.is emblazed on this spoon

The veterans would also remember various side-trips that they took during the week. One was the visit of 9,000 veterans to my home town, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky which at the time was called the Highlands. A new Army Post was recently opened there, the site personally chosen by General Phil Sheridan in 1887 and named by him in honor of his friend, the Rock of Chickamauga, General George H.

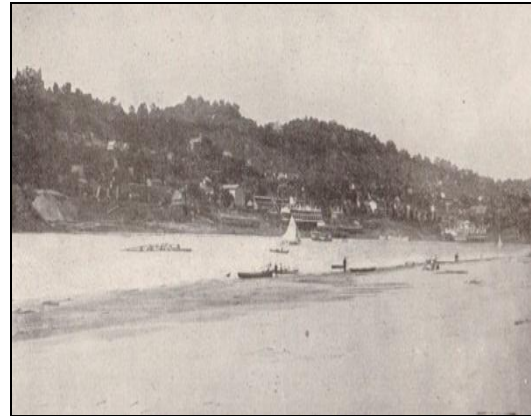
Thomas. Work on the fort was completed in 1894. The Highlands changed its name to Ft. Thomas when it was incorporated in 1914.



Water Tower and Mess Hall at Ft. Thomas

The canons in front of the water tower were captured during the Spanish-American War. The Mess Hall is now a community center hosting wedding and other receptions, meetings, art sales, etc. Most of the military fort was deeded to the city in the late 1990s and many of the military homes are now owned by individuals. Only an Army Reserve Center, home of the 478th Engineer Battalion and the 449th Engineering Company, a V.A. Hospital and a few vacant homes, remain in federal government ownership.

The city of Dayton, Kentucky, along the Ohio River, opposite eastern Cincinnati was a co-sponsor of the Encampment. Illuminated archways beckoned the veterans. One said "Dayton Welcome G.A.R." while another said "1861 – 1865". The city hosted thousands of the veterans on a daily basis. They were attracted by the white sand beaches for which Dayton was famous.

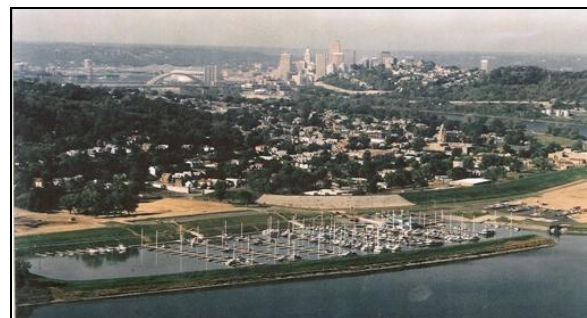


Dayton's Manhattan Bathing Beach around the time of the 1898 Encampment

When the system of locks and dams was constructed on the Ohio River in the early 1900s, the water level rose to new heights, wiping out the beaches. Eventually, Tacoma Amusement Park and a large swimming pool were built out of the flood plain. When that business expired in the late 1900s, the area was gouged out and Manhattan Boat Harbor was built.



Tacoma Park & Pool, Dayton, KY



Manhattan Harbor, Dayton, KY. The Cincinnati skyline can be seen at top-center. The river bends between Dayton and Cincinnati.

A year after the thirty-second G.A.R. National Encampment ended, the reports of the various committees presented at the Delegates' meeting were published. There were committees for every aspect of the Encampment – Committee on Day Decorations, Committee on Private Accommodations mentioned earlier, Women's Citizen Committee, Finance Committee, Medical Committee, Committee on School Houses, Committee on War Pageantry, and dozens more. The Treasurer's Report noted receipts of \$87,180.94, with an equal amount in expenditures. The Finance Committee was composed of three members of famous Cincinnati Families: William A. Proctor, son of the co-founder of Proctor & Gamble; Stewart Shillito, son of the founder of Shillito's Department Store in Cincinnati, now part of Federated which Macy's Department Stores operates under; and Charles Phelps Taft, the brother of President William Howard Taft who is the only President to also serve as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

While our Descendants Association will never rival the G.A.R. in size, we can enjoy our reunions as much as they did. I encourage you to attend one in the future.

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The artillery barrage at the battle of Gettysburg during Pickett's charge was heard over 100 miles away in Pittsburgh



CHICKENS:
THE ONLY ANIMALS YOU EAT
BEFORE THEY'RE BORN
AND AFTER THEY'RE DEAD

A Confederate survivor so described the Union dead at the Battle of Cold Harbor in 1864:

"The dead covered more than five acres of ground about as thickly as they could be laid."



**Passage
to
Freedom
- Bill Krebs**

We've all heard about the Underground Railroad. But do we really know and understand what it was? When did it begin and end? What were the routes? Who were the people involved? How was it set up? Did you know that some of the songs we grew up with actually deal with the Underground Railroad? Songs like *Wade in the Water*

(http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDFI_JO3Qco) and *Follow the Drinking Gourd*

(<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9H8NwpHEjIM>). In both songs, that river is the Ohio River which separates the Slave states from Free states. In the latter song, the drinking gourd is the big dipper which is always found to the north. And are you aware that a large underground railroad existed in Cincinnati where the 4th OVC was formed and where many of the men came from? Perhaps more than a few knew a "conductor", an "agent", or even a "stationmaster". Maybe they had even helped along the way. After all, a number of the men came from Virginia (now West Virginia) and one was even the son of a slave trader and his slave wife (Sgt Sidney M. Omohundro, Co M) who was born in Richmond, VA.

To get started let's get our vocabulary right. Members of The Underground Railroad often used specific terms, based on the metaphor of the railroad. For example:

- **"Agents" (or "shepherds")** - people who helped slaves find the railroad
- **"Conductors"** - guides who took the fugitive onto the next station
- **"Abductor"** a free or escaped blacks, sometimes whites, that helped guide fugitives
- **"Stations"** – secure hiding places along the route where the fugitive could eat and rest
- **"Station masters"** - hid slaves in their homes or stations
- **"Passengers" or "cargo"** - escaped slaves
- **"Stockholders"** – Financial benefactors of the Railroad

In this issue, we'll take a look at the timeline of the Underground Railroad.

- **Late 1790s:** Quaker Isaac T. Hopper and African-American collaborators begin helping fugitive slaves in Philadelphia. Their cooperation set the pattern for the Underground Railroad. In 1820, Vestal and Levi Coffin send fugitive slaves overland with Quaker emigrants from North Carolina to Indiana, establishing the first long distance route of the Underground Railroad. Levi, in 1826, moved to Newport (now Fountain City), Indiana, where he establishes one of the most effective underground operations in the trans-Appalachian west. Fugitives are sometimes carried in false-bottomed wagons, or hidden in secret rooms.

- **Late 1830s:** David Ruggles created the African-American underground in New York City. He helped more than one thousand fugitive slaves. One of his closest collaborators is Isaac Hopper, the "Father of the Underground Railroad".
- **1840s:** Fugitive slaves escaped in growing numbers across the Ohio River. The family of Rev. John Rankin helped to turn Ripley, Ohio into one of the most active centers of underground activity.
- **1841:** Fugitive slave Josiah Henson establishes the Dawn Institute near Dresden, Ontario. One of several model communities established in Canada, its goal is to educate fugitive slaves in useful trades, and to help them adjust to life in a free society. It is also a terminus of the Underground Railroad.
- **1844:** Brings the earliest representation of the Underground Railroad as an actual train. It appears in an abolitionist newspaper in Illinois, the *Western Citizen*. As iron railroads spread across the North, the lingo of railroading—"stations," "station masters," "cars," and "passengers"—became the coded language of the underground. The year also sees Jonathan Walker attempting one of the boldest slave-rescues on record. He sets off with six fugitives in a small boat from Pensacola, Florida bound for the British Bahamas. They are

captured just one day's sail short of their destination. Walker is branded with the letters "SS" for "slave stealer." Later, he proudly proclaims that they stand for "slave savior."

- **1848:** Thomas Garrett, one of the underground's most important station masters, is put on trial in Wilmington, Delaware for helping the escape of six fugitive slaves in. After his acquittal, he defiantly declares that he will add another story to his home to accommodate more fugitives.
- **1849:** Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery in Maryland. She will return to Maryland at least thirteen times to rescue slaves, and guide them to safety in the North, becoming the most famous "conductor" on the underground. Thomas Garrett and William Still will be among her closest collaborators.
- **1850:** Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act. The law requires all citizens regardless of their personal beliefs to collaborate with public officials in capturing and returning fugitive slaves to their masters. Protests against the law erupt across the North. Recruits flock to help the Underground Railroad.
- **1851:** Abolitionists confront federal officials and slave hunters in a wave of violent resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act. African-American underground activists fight off slave-catchers at Christiana, Pennsylvania, killing slave owner Edward Gorsuch.

- **1852:** Isaac T. Hopper, the "Father of the Underground Railroad," dies in New York.
- **1853:** In many parts of the North, the Underground Railroad has become increasingly open, as Northerners refuse to cooperate with Federal officials. In Detroit, Michigan, Albany, New York, and elsewhere, underground activists openly advertise their work with fugitives.
- **1861-1865:** The Underground Railroad is superseded by the Civil War. Wherever Union armies march, slaves flock to their protection.
- **1870:** The Fifteenth Amendment extends suffrage to African-Americans. Underground veteran Levi Coffin proclaims that the underground has reached its symbolic end. "Our work is done," he declares.

Now that we've laid the groundwork, we start on our journey in the next issue. [↗](#)

If a woman is upset, hold her and
tell her how beautiful she is.
If she starts to growl, retreat
to a safe distance and throw
chocolate at her.



THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maybe you've come across the term Provost Marshal in researching your ancestors. You quickly pass over the term never thinking about it or what it meant to those who were Provost Marshals. What did they do? What were they there for? If you did think about them and searched the internet, you didn't find much information. Yet they were an integral part of the army.

Did you know that the 4th had Provost Marshals in it? Are you aware that at one time the 4th was the Provost Marshal for the Army of the Cumberland?

On July 16, 1861, Gen. McDowell's Army of NE Va. headed southward and depredations by Union troops prompted him to issue GO# 18, July 18, 1861. This order was the first during the war defining Provost Marshals and their guards within a field army. It directed commanders of regiments to select a commissioned officer as Regimental Provost Marshal and 10 men as a permanent Provost Guard under him, whose special and sole duty was to preserve property from depredation and arrest all evildoers.

On July 27th, Maj. Gen. George B McClellan took command of the newly formed Division of the Potomac. He received so many complaints from citizens about the conduct of his army that on the 30th, he formed a Provost Marshal's Department for the army encamped in the vicinity of Washington, under Colonel Andrew Porter as Provost Marshal.

It wasn't until February 21, 1862, that McClellan issued GO# 60, which set up an Army Provost Marshal General's Dept., under (now) Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter.

Divisions, Brigades and later Corps were to have Provost Marshals. The commanding generals would detail a sufficient guard to be assigned to the Provost Marshal to carry out his orders. This system went into effect in each Army of the Union and remained so during the war.

McClellan was the first to list the duties of this new dept. They included:

- Suppression of marauding & depredations, and of all brawls and disturbances; the preservation of good order.
- Prevention of straggling on the march.
- Regulation of hotels, taverns, markets and places of public amusement.
- Suppression of gambling & drinking houses and brothels.
- Searches, seizures and arrests.
- Executions of Courts Martial.
- Deserters from the enemy.
- POWs taken from the enemy.
- Enforcing safeguards.
- Passes to citizens within the lines.
- Complaints of citizens as to the conduct of the soldiers.

On May 25, 1862, the President took military control of all railroads, and although management fell to the Quartermaster's Dept., enforcement fell to the Provost Marshal's Dept.

On September 24, 1862, the Adjutant General's Office issued GO# 140 appointing a Provost Marshal General of the War Dept. and Special Provost Marshals for each state, whose duty would be to arrest all deserters, all disloyal persons, to investigate and report all treasonable practices, seize stolen or embezzled govt. property, detect spies of the enemy and perform such other duties as the War Dept. may define.

In February, 1863, the mail service in the army was placed under

the supervision of the Provost Marshal Department.



Provost Marshal HQ in field

On March 17, 1863, The Provost Marshal Guard Dept. of the War Dept. was reorganized and placed under Col. (later Brig. Gen.) James Fry. Duties were expanded to include the enrollment for the draft, volunteer recruiting, and control of the newly formed Invalid (Veteran Reserve) Corps. Special Provost Marshals were dispensed with and a Army Provost Marshal Guard was appointed for each state, a Provost Marshal for each congressional district, and a Deputy Provost Marshal for each county.



Provost Marshal staff

When Maj. Gen. George Hooker took command of the Army Of the Potomac in 1863, he created the Bureau

of Military Information under Col. Sharpe, as Asst. Provost Marshal Guard. This unit was composed of "scouts" and was used to gain military intelligence. The Provost Marshal Guard remained in effect until after the war, when it was disbanded.



So when was the 4th the Provost Marshal for the Army of the Cumberland? It was during the Atlanta Campaign. Union Soldiers occupied Roswell from July 5 - July 17, 1864 on their march to Atlanta. There was looting, raping, and other atrocities being performed by the troops until the 4th OVC arrived. When they did, order was established and the town settled down. This we know from history. The 4th OVC could not have accomplished this unless they were made the Provost Marshals. Only then would they have the authority to create order out of chaos. The 4th, it is known was ordered to burn the mills down, once it was found that they were making clothing and blankets for the rebel army. This was the duty of the Provost Marshal's office to accomplish. It is highly probable, then, that it was the 4th OVC who placed the citizens of the town under arrest and escorted them to the train station to be "deported" to the

northern prison in Louisville, KY. This is speculation on my part, but understanding what the Provost Marshal's duties are, I'm 98% certain of it.

Next issue: The Provost Marshal and the Citizen. [P](#)



Can you guess what this Civil War article is? Answer on page 54.



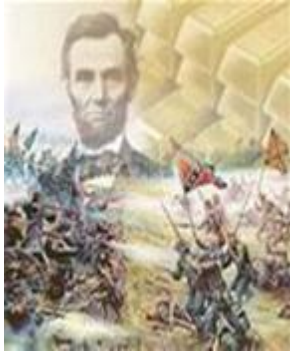
Archaeologists from the University of Innsbruck discovered four lined bras from the Middle Ages in an Austrian castle and fashion experts are astounded. Everyone believed that bras were a modern invention, appearing after women ditched their corsets a century ago. The bras were found mixed in with other textiles fragments, leather pieces, as well as dirt and wood. They had the same distinctive design and some has lace appliqués, very much like the modern version.



In each issue of *4th Ohio! First Call!*, we will remember the passing of twenty-five 4th OVC soldiers who fought to preserve the Union.

*** Indicates Soldier died during the War**

PVT Xavier Abele, Co. K, 1917
PVT Bernard Baasch, Co. E, 1897
PVT William H. Cain, Co. L, 1911
PVT George W. Dalton, Co. G, 1893
PVT Harrison Eachus, Co. B, 1917
PVT James F. Failey, Co. G, date ?
PVT Michael Gabriel, Cos. E & K, 1918
PVT Anton Hafner, Co. M, 1913
PVT Herman H. Ingelmann, Co. H, 1919
SGT Wilson N. Jagger, Co. F, 1895
PVT Charles Kampe*, Co. M, 1864
PVT Gideon Landaker, Co. H, 1898
PVT John Madden, Co. K, 1890
CPL William Nabers, Co. K, 1907
2LT William A. O'Brien, Co. I, date unk.
SGT James Pacey*, Co. C, 1864
1LT Edward L. Quinton, Co. M, 1881
PVT John Radabaugh, Co. C, 1898
CPL Casper Saffer, Co. L, 1901
CPL John M. Taylor, Co. H, 1918
PVT Adolph Uhl, Co. E, 1904
SGT George W. Vallandingham, Co. C, 1912
PVT James Wade, Co. A, 1905
PVT John W. Yost, Co. A, 1914
PVT John Zahn, Co. K, 1893



Lores and
Legends
Cindy Freed

Anguished Ghost of Camp Chase

We've all read the stories of brave men cut down in their youth during vicious Civil War battles. Along similar lines are the many "after" stories. The ones that tell of ghosts clad in uniform, soldiers who have suffered a horrible death, haunting a battlefield or cemetery. Even though Ohio was pro-Union and only one battle was fought on her soil Ohio has not been left out and has an "after" story with a twist.

Ohio was a backbone for the Union cause during the Civil War. Sending the third largest number of men into battle, it ranks only behind Pennsylvania and New York, in Civil War enlistment numbers. Along with that notable fact Ohio also housed two prisoner of war camps from 1861 to 1865. The most recognized of the two is Camp Chase. Located in the center of the state, Camp Chase was a mere four miles west of the capital, Columbus. Originally named Camp Jackson and used as a training ground for recruits, it was renamed Camp Chase to honor President Lincoln's Secretary of State and native Ohioan, Salmon P. Chase.

When it became apparent the Union would need housing for rebel prisoners of war, Camp Chase which was a training facility for the newly enlisted or a discharge point for those leaving the service, also became the lockup for captured Confederate officers. As the war drug on, Johnson's Island nestled in Lake Erie became the new prison for officers and rebel enlisted men were detained at Camp Chase.

As with all Civil War prisons Camp Chase was horribly overcrowded. At its peak 9,200 captured rebel soldiers were held there with two to three men sharing a single bunk. Food and medicines were scarce and disease ran rampant. A smallpox epidemic spread unchecked through the facility killing many men. By war's end 2,200 Confederate prisoners had died while confined at Camp Chase.

These souls were buried in a Confederate cemetery on the grounds of the camp. Their graves were marked with wooden headboards that eventually fell into disrepair and were replaced with stone markers. Over the years the remnants of Camp Chase was claimed by the growing city of Columbus. All that remains today is the Confederate cemetery and the Lady in Gray.

Seen and heard by many over the years, the Lady in Gray is a young woman in her late teens or early twenties clothed in 1860s traveling clothes. Her cries and weeping can be heard through the cemetery as she stoops over each headstone as if reading the etched names.

Many are the tourists who have spoken to her after hearing her heartbreaking cries only to have her run away or vanish before their eyes. Others

have seen her at a distance as she walks through trees and the closed gate.

One legend identifies this gray clad lady as Louisiana Ransburgh Briggs who was born and raised in the south. Her father, originally from Ohio sent her back to his home state as the war raged on and he feared for her safety. After the war Louisiana met and married Union veteran Joseph Briggs, a farmer with great wealth and land holdings near Camp Chase. Although happily married, Louisiana never forgot her roots and it was said many nights she gathered her children, put on her black cloak and walked to the Confederate cemetery placing flowers on the soldier's graves.

Another legend has the Lady in Gray as a young Tennessee woman who begged and begged her betrothed not to enlist in the war. A loyal southerner, he went off to join the Confederate cause anyway, was captured and died at Camp Chase, never again to be seen by his intended. The mournful young woman still searches for her beloved and has been seen weeping over the grave of the Unknown Soldier and a private by the name of Benjamin Allen. In fact to this day fresh flowers randomly appear out of nowhere on Allen's grave. Most believe they are left there by a heart-broken fiancée, clothed in gray, mourning her lost love.



During a Civil War re-enactment at Camp Chase in 1988, many participants heard a woman's crying during the ceremony honoring the fallen Confederate soldiers. The weeping was followed by a huge gust of wind that blew over tables and tents. The Lady in Gray? Many attending would swear to it.

Whoever she is the Lady in Gray still feels deeply the loss of these young Confederate lives during the war. She still weeps and mourns as she traverses the graves of over 2,000+ southern men who will never leave northern soil.

I happen to live about an hour and forty five minutes northwest of Camp Chase. When the weather breaks this spring I'll venture down to the Confederate cemetery with camera in hand. I hope to catch a glimpse of the Lady in Gray or maybe some fresh flowers on Private Allen's grave. Whatever I find I'll bring back the report in a future issue of *First Call*. [fb](#)



Songs They Sang

Johnny Has Gone For a Soldier was originally a tune called *Shule Agra*. According to one theory, the tune *Shule Agra* arose out of the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The Irish supported James II, and were defeated at the Boyne. William III, who defeated James, offered forgiveness to the rebels who would swear loyalty to him, but many preferred exile. The only evidence for this theory, is that some English versions have the line "But now my love has gone to France, To try his fortune to advance...."

There she sits on Buttermilk Hill
Oh, who could blame her cryin' her fill
Every tear would turn a mill
Johnny has gone for a soldier

Me-oh-my she loved him so
It broke her heart just to see him go
Only time will heal her woe
Johnny has gone for a soldier

She sold her rock and she sold her reel
She sold her only spinning wheel
To buy her love a sword of steel
Johnny has gone for a soldier


She'll dye her dress, she'll dye it red
And in the streets go begging for bread
The one she loves from her has fled
Johnny has gone for a soldier

Johnny has gone for a soldier...
Hear the song at:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vNqcGtSYFYU> 



Change Seats!

This is a variation on a Victorian game, but a warning to those attempting this one, clear the room of precious little decorations, it can get a little wild! All but one person sits in a chair. The person in the middle asks someone in the circle "Do you love your neighbor?" The person selected then has to state either "No." at which point the people in the chairs on each side of him/her have to change seats QUICKLY. If they aren't quick enough, the person in the middle may slip into one of the vacated seats, making the unseated neighbor it. The chosen person may instead answer, "Yes, I love my neighbor, except those who (fill in the blank....are wearing blue, or have brown hair, or play tennis, etc) Everyone who fits the description (ie is wearing blue for example) has to jump up and change seats, while the person in the middle tries to steal one. The person left standing has to ask another person if he/she loves his/her neighbor, beginning a new round. 

Success is relative: the more success, the more relatives.



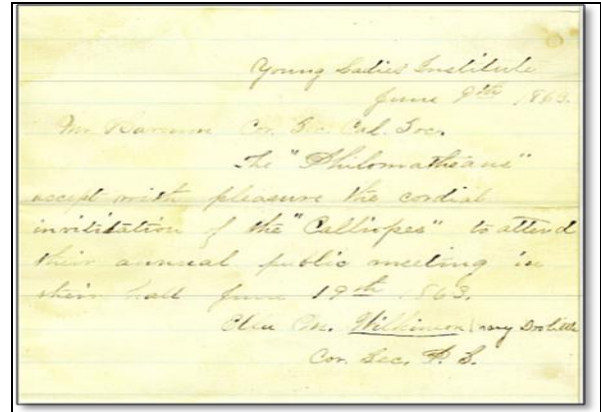
Civil War Philately

Bob Venable

This somewhat dirty and faded envelope is one of the prized pieces of my Civil War stamp collection. In philatelic terms, the stamp on the envelope is the Benjamin Franklin blue 1¢ stamp of 1861, Scott #63a. The



date on the envelope is June 9, 1863 and is addressed to Mr. Judson Harmon, Granville, Ohio. Of course, the connections to the Civil War are the issue date of the stamp and the date of the correspondence. The letter enclosed in the envelope is also faded and difficult to read, as shown here. Hence



a typed transcription of the letter follows:

Young Ladies Institute
June 9th, 1863.
Mr. Harmon Cor. Sec. Cal. Soc.
The "Philomathians"
accept with pleasure the cordial
invitation of the "Calliopes" to attend
their annual public meeting in
their hall June 19th, 1863.
Ella M. Wilkinson / Mary Doctittle
Cor. Sec. P.O.

This letter was written by the Correspondence Secretary of the "Philomathians" of the Young Ladies Institute, to Judson Harmon, Correspondence Secretary of the "Calliopes" of Denison University, accepting an invitation for the Philomathians to attend the Calliopes' annual public meeting. Some history is in order. Denison University, located in

Granville, Ohio, was founded in 1831 by the Ohio Baptist Education Society as the all- male Granville Literary and Theological Institute, later named Granville College. In 1854, the trustees renamed it Denison University, after its benefactor, William S. Denison. The Granville Female Seminary was founded in 1832 but was sold in 1861 and renamed the Young Ladies Institute, a Baptist sponsored school for women. In 1900 the Institute became part of Denison.

In 1863, when the subject letter was written, Judson Harmon (1846-1927) was an 18 year-old student at Denison, and a member of the Calliope Literary Society at the University. The Philomathian Literary Society was an all-female counterpart at the Institute. These literary societies were local chapters of national societies similar to fraternities and sororities. For example, the Calliope chapter at Yale was founded in 1819.

Judson Harmon later became quite famous. He was born on February 3, 1846, the son of a Baptist minister, in Newtown, Hamilton County, Ohio, hence, his attendance at Baptist Denison University. He received a law degree from the Cincinnati Law School and married Olivia Scobey of Hamilton, Ohio. Practicing law in Cincinnati, President Grover Cleveland appointed him U.S. Attorney General from 1895 to 1897. Harmon was elected Governor of Ohio, in 1908 and re-elected in 1910 when he defeated Warren G. Harding. Harmon was Ohio's favorite son, but unsuccessful, presidential candidate in 1912.

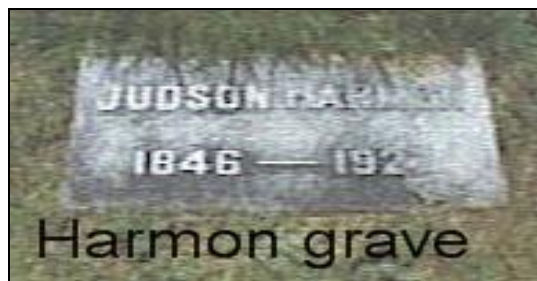


Judson Harmon as Ohio Governor

Harmon died on February 22, 1927. He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Harmon, Judson	Gov. of Ohio twice	NO. 103044
PLACE OF BIRTH	Newtown, Ohio	
LATE RESIDENCE	2957 Hurwood Av. E. Walnut Hills Cinti.O.	
AGE-BIRTH DATE	Feb. 3, 1846	DECEASE Feb. 22, 1927
PUBLIC VAULT	Uremia	INTERMENT Feb. 24, 1927- 3: PM
DISEASE		
PARENT'S NAMES	Rev. B.F. & Julia Harmon	
LOT OWNER	Judson Harmon	SEC. 86 LOT 44
SIZE AND KIND OF GRAVE	H.B. Concrete--7'9" x 37"	
UNDERTAKER	G.A. Wiltsee	
ORDERED BY	P.L. Wiltsee	
PLACE OF DEATH	Jewish Hosp. Cinti.O.	
RELATION TO OWNER	WIDOWED-HUSBAND of Olivia S.	
RELATION TO OWNER	Own	
CHARGES	Grave \$20.00 tent \$6.00	
REMOVED	Spring Grove Cemetery record of Harmon burial	

Harmon Cemetery Card at Spring Grove



What is it?

From page 49:
Saddle holsters



Letters from the Front

From the diary of John Meyers, Co E:

Saturday, December, 29th

Yesterday orders were issued to the regiment to march early this morning for Kentucky; accordingly there was busy preparation getting ready, and by 7 o'clock we left Camp Kennett, came down to Jeffersonville, crossed over to Louisville, and marched about nine miles northeast, encamped in woods, where I am writing this by a campfire surrounded by our mess, who are asleep.

Monday, December 30th.

Today the regiment marched fourteen miles. We passed a village called Mt Washington. At every farmhouse all the inmates would run out to see us; the white folks looking from the houses and the darkies coming down to the fence and hurrahing for the Union.

Tuesday, December 31st.

Today we got to Bardstown, which is thirty-nine miles from Louisville – we passed the Nineteenth Indiana regiment encamped on the Nelson County Fair Grounds. There is a brigade headquarters in the town; troops are scattered about in different parts. We are camped about two miles from the town tonight, in a sugar camp.

Friday, January 3d.

After we left the sugar camp the next morning, we passed several camps of infantry from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan. We passed through the village of New Haven, where several troops were encamped. We traveled about eighteen miles New Year's Day, and encamped in an oak grove at night. The regiment was on the road early next morning; during the day we passed Huttonville and arrived at Bacon Creek, Hart County, where General Mitchell's brigade is stationed. The Second, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, and Third Ohio regiments are stationed here. The Louisville and Nashville railroad runs by. We had bad weather last night and today it is raining.

Saturday, January 18th.

It has rained every day for a week; last night there was a big shower. Today our company was ordered to scout; we went about twenty miles from camp and got back at 8 o'clock P.M.

Wednesday, January 22d.

The paymaster paid off our regiment today.

Friday, January 24th.

The regiment was reviewed this afternoon, together with several regiments of infantry and several batteries of artillery by General Mitchell, Archbishop Purcell and others. At dress parade the General and Bishop spoke to the Fourth Regular O.V.C., commending them in a fine manner and urging them to do their duty in the camp and field.

Tuesday, January 28th.

This was a pleasant day and the Colonel took the regiment to drill about four miles from the camp; it stayed out until 2 o'clock and returned in time for dress parade. At night it commenced raining. Last night we received India rubber overcoats.

Saturday, February 8th.

This afternoon, Sergeants Thomson, Caldwell and myself went to the cave at Bacon Creek; it is about 300 feet long. We went through its chambers twice – from the number of names on its walls made by the smut of candles, there has been a great many visitors in it.

Monday, February 10th.

Last night, after we had got into bed, news came to camp that General Mitchell's division was ordered to march at 5 o'clock this morning; it caused a great commotion among the boys. This morning all were up at an early hour, and got prepared to move by 7 o'clock. Our regiment went in advance, the wagon train following the rear, then came the different regiments of infantry. We arrived at Camp George Woods at 12 M (midnight – ed.). Generals McCook and Rosecrans Divisions are encamped here; we halted and took our dinners. After dinner we took up our march again; we crossed over the railroad bridge, leading our horses; it is 125 feet high, and when you look down into the river when you are on it, it makes your head dizzy. After we crossed we went down the Nashville Pike a mile, pitched tents and formed a camp on a side hill (the battle ground of Towell's station). We are getting near the enemy's pickets. [↗](#)



From Our Field Correspondents

Nashville Daily Union, Mar 8, 1864

The Dayton Journal contains a long account of the riot in that city on Thursday, from which we quote the following facts that:

About noon yesterday twenty soldiers of the 44th Ohio regiment collected in front of the office of the Dayton Empire, and threw stones against it. They then entered the building, and mistaking the composition room of the Wochenblatt for that of the Empire, pried the types of that paper as well as that of the one they intended to visit. Captain Badger, who led on the soldiers, is said to have been intoxicated, and his case has been reported to Gov. Brough. The soldiers cheered loudly while at their work, and a large crowd was attracted to the place. E. S. Young, E. W. Davis, J. Dietrich, and other prominent Union men succeeded in pacifying the rioters, and persuaded them to disperse. The mayor of the city was also present, but no official interference was then necessary. The soldiers then went to the Court House corner, where Captain Badger made an inflammatory speech.

By this time the fire-bells sounded, and a great throng of people had assembled in the streets. Mr. Young and R G. Corwin, Esq., then made pacific speeches, denouncing the disorder that had taken place, and quiet seemed about to be resumed, when one Maxwell, a notorious local politician of the Copperhead party, standing near the side of the speaker, to Mr. Corwin's remark that the soldiers were organized "to sustain the Constitution and the laws," added "and the nigger."

His remark had the effect that seemed desirable. It fired the soldiers with fury, and they rushed forward to avenge the unprovoked insult. But whether they recognized Maxwell as the author, it is difficult to ascertain. At all events he retreated among others, and was followed up, when he drew and

discharged a pistol, the shot wounding a soldier severely in one hand. Another and another shot followed in quick succession, and suddenly a number of men in citizens clothes some of them said to be police officers spread themselves like a line of skirmishers across Main, south of Third street, and opened a reckless and wanton fire with revolvers, directly into the helpless, inoffensive and unarmed crowd of citizens men, women and children who fled affrighted in every direction.

The firing lasted but a minute or two; some fifty shots or more were fired. Of this number it is said that five were discharged by a soldier, who, upon exhausting his weapon, fell back, his comrades (soldiers) being unarmed. During the firing, bullets whistled fiercely through the air, or struck, sharply in the streets, knocking up the dust in little puffs, but the effects, save in the dispersion of the multitude, were not immediately apparent. A few minutes later, however, Daniel Cane, a peaceful spectator, staggered into the Journal office, fell and died. Jules Ogier, a wounded soldier of the 11th Ohio walked up home, when it was discovered that he was dangerously wounded in the right lung, and in one of his hands. One Whitcomb, a soldier of the 4th Ohio Cavalry (**Pvt Edward E. Whitcomb, Co F – ed.**), was said to be wounded in the groin. An eye-witness says that the soldier alluded to above did not fire in consequence of a defective weapon, but he stood his ground till badly wounded.

George Kittridge (an urchin), son of Mr. Kittridge, of Miami City, was severely wounded in the left leg, the ball striking the bone, glanced and lodged in his foot.

P. Eicher, a policeman of the fifth ward, was shot in the right hand. It is said he was associated with the assailing party.

A ball struck James Kelly, the Court House crier, on the shoulder blade, but did not penetrate the skin.

Several others were struck but not wounded.

A coroner's jury was called in Carl's case, and returned a verdict that he was shot by some person unknown. The drinking houses were all closed out. The companies of volunteer militia were called out. By sunset all was quiet. Captain Badger was arrested and held to bail in the sum of 700, which he furnished. None of the soldiers or Copperheads were taken into custody. The Journal remarks : In this connection we cannot forbear the reflection that the conduct of the Union citizens of Dayton, yesterday, in their earnest efforts to allay the mob and restore the peace, was strikingly

in contrast with that of the Copperheads during the jail mob, and when the Copperhead rioters utterly destroyed the Journal office.

After the mob dispersed from the front of the Empire office, the responsibility for the peace shifted from the soldiers to the Copperheads. The soldiers listened to the advice of order loving men and were prepared to disperse, when the wanton insults of Maxwell, uttered maliciously; and apparently with premeditation, goaded them into fury and reminded them of a long continued series of insults. They rushed forward for revenge and the affray thus provoked by Copperheads, who prepared for desperate work, was begun, the first shot was fired by them. Nearly all the shots were fired by them. [B](#)



Pictures from the War



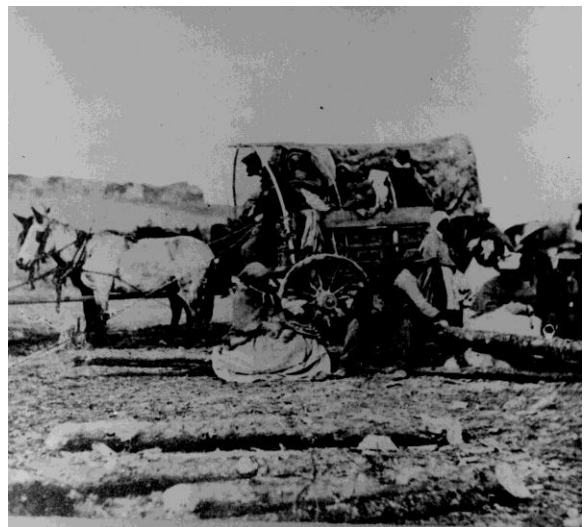
*Washington, D.C. Staff, buildings, and wagons
of the Medical Department.*



*Union Entrenchments - Kennesaw
Mountain, GA, 1864*



*Washington, D.C. Gen. William Hoffman,
Commissary General of Prisoners (at right) and
staff on steps of office, F. St. at 20th NW*



Black refugees entering Union lines



Happy Holidays from the staff of the 4th Ohio! First Call!

Cindy Freed

Bob Venable

Bill Krebs

Karen Krebs