

4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

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About the cover: *A Union cavalry trooper at the Battle of Lovejoy Station reenactment*

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From the Command Tent

Last March I watched a History Channel program on the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln. In it they said that “even though the war was ended on the night of April 14th...” It brought up one of my pet peeves by these so called “historians” who do nothing but think in modern terms. They and the history books are wrong! The war did not end with Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House. In fact, the war was still very much going on beyond his surrender! Though Lt. Gen. Robert E. Lee was their ablest general and commanded the largest Rebel army, Confederate armies remained in the field and battles were still being fought. Joseph Johnson’s Army of the South, which included what remained of our old enemy: the Army of the Tennessee, did not surrender until May 26, 1865, The last battle east of the Mississippi took place on May 6, 1865 at White Sulphur Springs (present-day Waynesville), North Carolina. The last battle of the war took place at Palmito Ranch in TX on May 12-13, 1865. The last soldier to be killed in the war was Corporal John W. Skinner of Company C, 1st Florida U.S. Cavalry.

Here a list of those surrendering in 1865:

- *On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant at the home of Wilmer and Virginia McLean in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
- *On April 26, 1865, General Joseph Johnston surrendered to Major General William T. Sherman near Durham, North Carolina (Bennett Place State Historical Park). The fighting should have been over on this date as the Confederate Secretary of War, John C. Breckinridge, was willing to surrender all the Confederate forces in the field, but Congress vetoed Sherman’s terms.
- *On May 4, 1865, General Richard Taylor (son of Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States) surrendered at Citronelle, Alabama.
- *On May 12, 1865, Captain Stephen Whitaker surrendered Walker's Battalion to Colonel Kirk.
- * On June 23, 1865, General Edmund Kirby Smith surrendered the Confederate Department of the Trans Mississippi to Major General Canby.
- * On June 23, 1865, General and Cherokee Chief Stand Watie surrendered Cherokee forces to Peter Pitchlynn at Doaksville near Fort Towson, OK. Gen. Watie's surrender was the final formal surrender of the Confederate army.
- *The *CSS Alabama* continued raiding until August 2, 1865 and the *CSS Shenandoah* finally surrendered to British officials at Liverpool on Nov 6, 1865.
- *President Andrew Johnson did not formally declare the war was over in all the states until August 20, 1866.

It’s time we set the history books right.

Bill Krebs
President



The Meaning of a Flag Draped Coffin

Do you know that at military funerals, the 21-gun salute stands for the sum of the numbers in the year 1776?

What about that flag that's draped over the coffin? Where did it come from and what is the meaning behind the thirteen folds?

During times of war, we often see fallen war heroes returning in flag-draped caskets. This symbolizes service in the armed forces of the United States, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs. Anyone who served in a branch of the armed services and was not dishonorably discharged is entitled to a military funeral, as are certain elected government officials. The Illinois National Guard states that this tradition began in the late 18th century during the Napoleonic wars, when the flag was used to cover dead soldiers carried from the field. This later evolved into the flag-draped casket seen at military funerals.

When the flag is draped over the coffin, the blue field, known as the "union," should be at the head and over the left shoulder of the deceased, according to U.S. History.org. However, originally, the blue field was reversed, over the right shoulder, to indicate mourning.

At one time or another, we have all witnessed a military funeral. Maybe it was President Ronald Reagan's funeral. We all saw how the flag was removed from his coffin, folded, and given to his wife Nancy.



You noticed the honor guard paying meticulous attention to correctly folding the United States of America Flag 13 times. You probably thought it was to symbolize the original 13 colonies, but we learn something new every day!

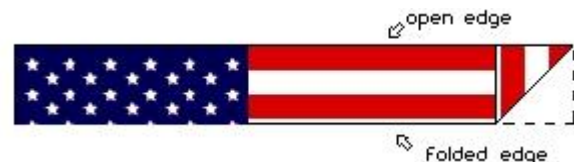
The 1st fold of the flag is a symbol of life.



The 2nd fold is a symbol of the belief in eternal life.



The 3rd fold is made in honor and remembrance of the veterans departing the ranks who gave a portion of their lives for the defense of the country to attain peace throughout the world.



The 4th fold represents the weaker nature, for as American citizens trusting in God, it is to Him we turn in times of peace as well as in time of war for His divine guidance.



The 5th fold is a tribute to the country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur,

'Our Country, in dealing with other countries, may she always be right; but it is still our country, right or wrong.'



The 6th fold is for where people's hearts lie. It is with their heart that they "pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

The 7th fold is a tribute to its Armed Forces, for it is through the Armed Forces that they protect their country and their flag against all her enemies, whether they are found within or without the boundaries of their republic.



The 8th fold is a tribute to the one who entered into the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day.



The 9th fold is a tribute to womanhood, and Mothers. For it has been through their faith, their love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great has been molded.

The 10th fold is a tribute to the father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of their country since they were first born.



The 11th fold represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and

King Solomon and glorifies in the Hebrews' eyes, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.



The 12th fold represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies, in the Christians eyes, God the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit.



The 13th fold, or when the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost reminding them of their Nations motto, 'In God We Trust.'

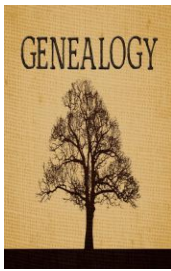


After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of the soldiers who served under General George Washington, and the Sailors and Marines who served under Captain John Paul Jones, who were followed by their comrades and shipmates in the Armed Forces of the United States, preserving for them the rights, privileges and freedoms they enjoy today.

There are some traditions and ways of doing things that have deep meaning.

In the future, when you see flags folded you will know why they are done that way.

Share this with the children you love and all others who love what is referred to as the symbol of ' Liberty and Freedom.'[🔗](#)



Tips for Organizing Your Genealogy Research

There's no getting around it: genealogy research requires organization. And, unfortunately, the more you research, the better your organization needs to be.

The following are tips, but, in the end, you'll need to have a system that works for you. If the system doesn't work for you, you probably won't use it, which defeats the purpose of having a system. Consider your habits and choose a method that will be easy on your memory and makes sense to you.

Paper Files

Even if you are ultimately going to make digital records of your genealogy research, you will accumulate a great deal of paper materials. In addition, there may be times when you don't want to type all the content you find. Even if you scan everything, it's a good idea to have an original handy, and be able to locate it easily. You never know when your computer's hard drive will crash, taking with it your records.

Organizing paper files has two purposes. First, it's important to be able to locate documents quickly and easily. Second, you're trying to preserve the information, to keep old documents from falling apart or getting lost.

A side effect of well-organized files is that future genealogy

researchers in your family will be able to pick up where you left off. They'll thank you as much for that as for your research.

When you start out, the easiest thing to do is to put all of these in a folder with their related surname. Eventually, this will not be good enough. If your quest started as mine did, with boxes and boxes of photos, it may've already been too big to simply sort this way.

When your genealogy records can no longer be managed by a single folder, it's time to rethink the whole system. It's best to start as early in the process as possible, and to pick a system you can use for all your research going forward. And, if you choose, your system can be used for all your files (source files, working files and electronic files).

First, you need to think about using a unique numbering system. A unique numbering system gives each person in your research their own unique number. If you think your genealogy can be managed by a person's name, think again. How many of your relatives have the same name? While you may not have any duplicates right now, believe me, by the time you go back a few generations, you'll have a whole bunch of them. Give them unique ID numbers.

But, how do you assign numbers? Do you "make it up," or do you use a system?

If you "make it up," it will help if you use a system to prevent duplicates or other errors. For example, if you just give the new person you just discovered the next number in your counting, what if you forget which number you're on?

What happens if you give two people the same number?

And, what if you could use a system that tells you something about the person in question?

At this point, you may want to stop and consider whether you want to work backwards in time, or, if you want to work forwards in time. You'll also want to consider if you want to do only your direct line, or work on "collateral" lines (all the families of your aunts and uncles). Think about your goals. Are you trying to prove you lineage to be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution? If so, maybe all you're interested in is your direct line.

Whether you work forwards or backwards in time, you will need to pick a starting person and an ending person. If you are working backwards, you pick a person, and follow that person's ancestors backward in time. This is an *ascendant* genealogy. If you start with a person and work forward, you're taking a *descendant* approach.

Whichever approach you take, picking a starting point and an ending point will help you determine the scope of your genealogy project. If you're only interested in your direct line, back to the American Revolution, you're looking at a limited number of generations, so, a simple numbering system maybe more than sufficient.

If you are looking at all the collateral lines, and wanting to go as far back as possible, well, you're looking at hundreds, if not thousands, of people.

The good news is, there are some numbering systems out there, already in use for centuries by genealogy researchers all over the world.

One of the most common systems is the "Sosa-Stradonitz System," which is also commonly known as the Ahnentafel system. In this system, you would assign yourself the number 1. Then you would go backwards in your lineage, counting your father as number 2, and your mother as number 3.

Going further back, your paternal grandfather would be number 4 and your paternal grandmother would be number 5. Your mother's father would be number 6, and her mother would be number 7. In this system, all the males in your family would have even numbers and the females would be the odd numbers (well, except if you, the origin point of the numbering, are a male, you would be the only "odd" male in the numbering).

In this system, a person's father's number is always twice the person's number. The person's mother's number is twice plus one. This method is used worldwide. It was first used in 1676 by Spanish genealogist Jerome de Sosa, and then popularized by Stephan Kekule von Stradonitz who used it in his 1896 Ahnentafel Atlas.

There are a few drawbacks to this system, especially if you are looking at collateral lines in your genealogy. What number would you give your sister or your father's brother?

Other numbering systems such as the Register system, the Record system, the Henry and the d'Aboville systems all have similar strengths and weaknesses. In the end, I decided on letting my computer do the numbering for me. I use the unique identifiers my genealogy software creates.

Source files

Your source files are the master copies (or originals) of all the information you've found for your genealogy. There are usually three main categories of source files, 1) primary sources; (i.e. birth certificates, marriage licenses, death certificates and photographs); 2) secondary sources (copies of pages from genealogy books, county record collections, city directories, etc) and 3) correspondence. These files should never leave home!

Take care of your master copies. Plastic sheet protectors (acid-free) are a very good investment. This will allow you to see documents without fear of getting anything on them, plus, you can easily catalog the document (putting an identifier or number on a label on the sheet protector and on the document itself), and move it as your organization system changes.

Make copies of whatever material you think you may need to take along when doing genealogy research. Your copies can go into your working files. Don't ever assume that any of your files or documents is easily replaceable; think of them as gold that can't be easily replaced. Even modern record repositories aren't immune from fire, hurricanes, or changing political climates which might prevent easy access to records.

For old documents, it's good to make a copy onto acid free paper. Handle the originals as little as possible, or not at all (plastic sheet protectors again are very useful with this).

My documents are categorized by the unique identifier created by my database, as well as the type of document it is. A typical document would be identified as Birth Certificate

42. Do I remember people's unique identifiers? Not really. So, In the front of my binder, I keep a current index of people's names with their numbers. Then, I just file the document under their ID number. Each number has a tab to divide it, and numbers are kept in sequence.

I have a different method for cataloging photos, albums and negatives. For those types of files, take a look at these tips.

Working files

You'll likely want copies of some of your source files so you can make notes on them, and in a form that you can take with you when you go to libraries or various places to work. Notes you take at libraries or cemeteries can also live in your working files.

I tend to have working files largely sorted only by surname. When I make a copy of a source I find in a library, I keep in my working folder until I process it into the correct place in my source file. If I still have things to research about that source, I leave a copy in my working file until I no longer need it. When I'm done "working" with the item, I usually put it in my source files. I try to keep my working files down to the essentials, so they're still easy to use in an ongoing basis. In your working files, you may also have just a simple index or list of the highlights of your genealogy. If you are working exclusively in paper, you probably will want to take some time to have a summary sheet with a run-down of names, dates, and missing information (which could be a list of your research goals). This will help you keep in mind your current research priorities.

Digital Files

Your digital files can be anything from an electronic backup of all of your hard copy files, to a database of just your genealogy essentials.

I like to make as much as possible digital. I like to scan primary sources, and keep them in electronic folders with IDs that match their paper counterparts. I make regular backups. You may think I'm overly paranoid. Possibly. But a fire claimed many of my family records, and hard drive failures are not uncommon. The more places your combined information is stored, the more safe it is.

For saving primary documents, I scan them all into PDF files.

For photos, I also scan them, and store them in folders based upon the album they came from. I also keep a log of all the photos, with details such as whether it has a negative, who is in the photo, and when it was taken.

My goal with these sorts of documents is to be able to share them with any family member easily, regardless of what type of technology they had. For people without a computer, I simply print out the document or make photo prints and mail it to them.

Of course, this also brings up the issue of specialized software. Do you need to buy specialized software programs such as Family Tree Maker?

Choosing Software

There are software packages for every budget (including a budget of \$0). To choose a software package, there are things to consider.

First, what is the ultimate goal of your project?

For me, the goal was accessibility. I wanted to be able to

create something that combined photos and genealogy in a format that anyone that had a computer could open and would be easy to use, even for my dad, who'd never touched a computer, and for whom the very thought was terrifying. Many of the genealogy software programs have these sorts of capabilities, but, to view them with the layout, the family member would also have to have the same software.

In addition, I don't want the only source of information to be tied to a database that is no longer in production, and my ancestors can't use any longer. Keeping a written backup of your electronic files is pretty important.

Forcing everyone to have the same software was a big barrier to me. I wanted people to be able to not have to think about it, but be able to put the CD in their computer, and use it with one click. This is still my primary concern.

When I create a new edition of the CDs of photos and family tree information, it has no evidence of how I store my files, what I name them, how it's organized, etc. The software I use, I use to help me sort everything, and keep it straight. But, my family doesn't ever see it. Further, they don't really even see the traditional pedigree charts or indexes, since, I think those reports are daunting and impersonal. What they see is much more like a photo album.

So, I generally use the cheapest tools I can find, since, ultimately, the information has two audiences. Sadly part of this means that I'm entering the main data twice (names, dates, etc.).

There are many terrific genealogy programs out there. Some even come with census records so that you can

further your research. The more stuff they do, generally, the more they cost. Some programs seem to do everything but the research for you. Decide what best fits your need. The key things you want from a database are listed below:

- The ability to keep an unlimited number of records. Whether your project is large or small, a program that can keep pace with your needs is essential.
- Able to import and export GEDCOM files. GEDCOM stands for GENEalogical Data COMMunication. This is the standard form used by most genealogy systems, and will allow you to send and receive data from a family member who uses different software from what you use. This can save a great deal of time. If you are sharing your data with a family member or other public database, this is the format they use, and you'll want a database that can handle these files.
- Pay attention to the types of reports that your software can generate. Most can print a huge assortment of charts and lists and indexes. They're usually really pretty to look at, and can be quickly generated and printed for people without computer capabilities. Indexes that can be generated and printed easily are also helpful guides for you as you research.
- Most databases can store source information. Keep everything together. I mentioned earlier I use the record number generated by my database software as the

numbering tool for documents. Sync that data! Your database can tell you where to find that document in your files.

- Databases are about making it easy to access and search data quickly, but they're only as good as what's entered. If it's not easy to quickly update your database, and keep it current with your research, it may be time to look for another option.

Master Log Files

I use log files for things my database can't really handle. Some of these started as a spreadsheet, but, have now set-up separate databases. Some still are simply spreadsheets. These are essentially tables of information I need to track, but, standard genealogy software doesn't really deal with.

For example, I have a log for correspondence. I list who I've contacted, when, and what I've inquired about, and date when I received a response.

You can keep a log of things you're looked into that turned into dead ends, so you don't go looking there again.

One of my logs that turned into a database was for pictures. I needed something I could more easily search. It tracks things such as negatives, double prints, pictures of people unknown, pictures of places, etc.

You might also want a log for discrepancies and inconsistencies. These are things that crop up from time to time. Birth dates that don't match, or spellings of names are different from source to source. These are things you want to keep an eye out for, or find

evidence to help you figure out which is the best information.

There are many reasons for discrepancies. Sometimes you can determine the reason and explain the difference. My grandparents had two different wedding anniversaries, as they had to keep their marriage secret from the military. Discrepancies without explanations are lines of inquiry, and will you want to know what to investigate, you don't want to put unconfirmed information in your "official" records. You don't want family legends to be treated as facts.

Article taken from Colorado Cemeteries.

Com: <http://www.colorado-cemeteries.com/genealogy-intermediate.html> 



Tombstones

–Bill Krebs

Are you aware that there is a Jewish Military cemetery inside the US? The only Jewish Military cemetery in the world outside of Israel is in Richmond, VA.

The Hebrew Confederate Cemetery, located in Richmond, Virginia, is the only Jewish military cemetery in the world outside of Israel. It was created by the anti-Semitism of the two Confederate military cemeteries, in Spotsylvania Court House and Fredericksburg. They refused to bury the Jewish Confederate soldiers killed in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Wilderness. They didn't want "Jewish boys" in their cemeteries.

They brought them to the Hebrew Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. They were buried in five rows, with six bodies in a row, in a self-contained hallowed area within the larger Hebrew Cemetery. Those buried came from Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, South

Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.



Hebrew Confederate Cemetery. Richmond, VA.

In 1866, The Hebrew Ladies Memorial Association was formed to care for these graves. They raised money to pay for individual grave markers for the soldiers, they sponsored memorial services and they commissioned an elaborate ornamental iron fence to surround the hallowed grave area. In the 1930s, they gave the care of this area to the Hebrew Cemetery Company.

Major William B. Meyer designed an iron railing fence that enclosed the thirty graves. This fence is considered a work of art.

In the 1930s, the tombstones were removed because of their deterioration and worn away engraving. They replaced them with a large granite stone with a bronze plaque attached with the names of all the soldiers buried. It was erected by Congregation Beth Ahabah, the caretakers of the cemetery

When Henry Gintzberger was killed in the Battle of Cold Harbor, he

was misidentified and buried under the name of Gersberg. A hundred years later, local historians trying to locate his grave, found it in the Hebrew Confederate Cemetery. On October 20, 1963, a special memorial program was held at the cemetery and his birth name was restored with a plaque attached underneath the other one.



The posts of the fence are furlled Confederate flags with stacked muskets, with a flat Confederate soldier's cap on top of it. The railings between the posts are crossed swords and sabers hung with wreaths of laurel. The design is emblematic of the three branches of the Confederate fighting forces: muskets for the infantry and the swords and sabers for the artillery and cavalry. Courtesy of the Hebrew Cemetery Company of Richmond

Many of the local Jewish Confederate soldiers killed are not in this military cemetery as they were buried in their family plots at the Hebrew Cemetery. One of these soldiers was Isaac Levy of Richmond, Virginia.

He was 21 years old when he was killed in the trenches near Petersburg on August 21, 1864. He was an orthodox Jew, who wrote his sister that he and

other Jewish Confederate soldiers managed to have a Passover Seder with Kosher food.

T.N. Waul, who commanded a Confederate Legion said, "Jewish soldiers were brave, orderly, well-disciplined and in no respect inferior to the gallant body in which they formed a prominent part. Their behavior in the field was exemplary and no Jew was ever before a court-martial. I never heard of any Jewish soldier shirking or failing to answer any call of duty and danger."

In the Civil War, Jews responded to the call of duty whether it was for the North or the South. The Confederate Hebrew Cemetery depicts the great sacrifices that Jews have made in defending their country. [B](#)

Ten Years Ago ...

In the 4th Ohio! First Call, Volume 3, Issue 2, August-October, 2004, President Bill Krebs submitted a biography of his great- great-grandfather, August Krebs, who served in Company F, 4th OVC.

Our founder, Nancy Findley reminded us that the Murfreesboro, Tennessee reunion was right around the corner. We will have a guided tour of the Stones River battlefield and will place flags on the graves of our regiment's soldiers buried there.

At the reunion we will attend the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Franklin Reenactment if time permits. Pre-sale tickets are \$24.95 plus tax. [B](#)



Crafting Genealogy

- Cindy Freed

I like to craft and I love researching my family history so what better way to combine these two hobbies than to start Crafting Genealogy! This new column will give us all a chance to express some creativity as well as work with **copies** of our well-loved family photos and memorabilia.

In my family, like I'm sure many of you have experienced, my children and extended family members are terribly uninterested in my genealogy research. We've all had someone's eyes glaze over and roll back in their head when we start to share a recent family history find but it's different when I'm Crafting Genealogy.

When I have one of my completed projects on display in my house invariably someone will ask about it and the ancestor remembered in it. This opportunity gives me a chance to share a little bit about that long ago family member along with my craft. My hope is that some of that information sticks with the person and a future interest in genealogy will develop. At the very least my children will be aware

of their great grandparents names and a tiny bit about them.

So what can you expect from this column? Each project will be one I've completed with photos and detailed instructions. I'll include helpful tips along the way and if I botch something up I'll let you know that too so you can avoid making the same mistake. My hope is that you try new projects once you've seen them here and you get the opportunity to discuss your family history with family members as a result. So let's take a look at this issue's project.

To the Letter – Family Photo Collage

I think this is a great project and easy to do. First we need to gather our materials.

- Paper mache or wood Letter of your choosing. I'm working with a wood letter. I chose a "C" for my first name since my photos are from both my maternal and paternal side but it would be really cool if you worked on one family line and chose that surname's first letter.
- Acrylic paint/brush
- Printed Photos* – Always use copies never, ever use the originals. I get all my copies of family photos from Walgreens. I wait until they have a 10 cent a print special and then do a bunch. I'm sure nearly every retailer that prints photos has similar specials.
- Scissors
- Modge Podge – foam brush
- Brayer – optional
- Used gift card – optional



The first thing I did was paint my letter** top and sides with black acrylic paint. (I used the paint that's about \$1 a bottle.) I chose black since I was working with black and white photos but you could always choose a color to compliment a room's décor or color photos if you're working with them.



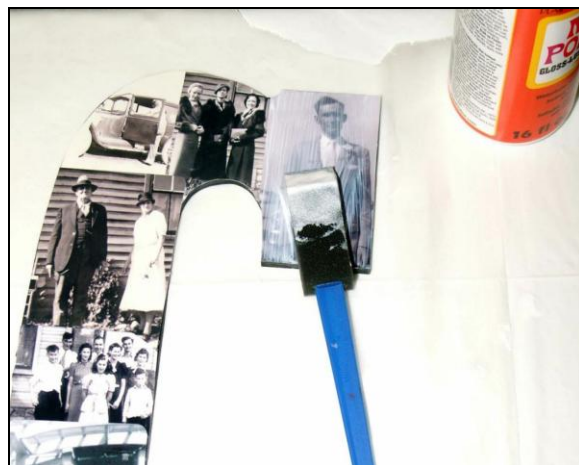
After allowing the letter to dry I gathered the photos I wanted to use. I laid the photos out on my letter and moved them around until I had the placement I liked best. This is the trickiest part. It's like putting together a jigsaw puzzle. I tried to vary my photos so I didn't have several darker ones in a row or two right next to each other that were taken at the same location. After I

had the pics where I wanted them I took a photo of my layout with my phone. That way I could always refer back to it if needed to get the placement of the pictures just right.

Next trim your photos to fit the form of your letter. I used a pencil and made light marks to cut the photos to fit the curve of the "C". You might round off the corners on a couple of pictures if you like so they're not all square but do what's pleasing to your eye.



Now we're going to glue the pics on the letter with the Modge Podge. Take note of which photos overlap so that you're gluing the bottom ones down first. With your foam brush apply a thin coat of Modge Podge to the back of your print and another thin coat to your letter. Press your pic down on your Modge Podge letter and smooth out. This is where I slide the brayer over the pic to eliminate any air bubbles beneath the photo. You can also use your fingers to do the same thing smoothing the print out from the center to the edges. Once that first pic is down, just keep going until all photos are adhered to your letter.



Now that all your pics are glued down to your letter brush a coat of Modge Podge over the entire project to seal it. Modge Podge dries clear. Work quickly though, the Modge Podge will start to dry soon. It's here that I used the old gift card for a smoother finish but the brush finish is fine too. Once on the wall you're not noticing the finish. Let your project dry overnight. When dry attach a wall hanger to the back.

Voila! Now you have a really cool piece to hang in your genealogy space, home office, kids room or give as a gift. This is a great project for every level of creativity. Supplies are inexpensive and this project doesn't take long to make.



If you make a Family Photo Collage or a variation of it send me a pic or two. I'll credit you and share them in a future article of ideas and inspiration.

Also stop by my website at Genealogy Circle at www.genealogycircle.com and click on Crafting Genealogy at the top. You'll see some of my other Crafting Genealogy projects with photos and instructions.

Until next time have fun Crafting Genealogy!

*I accidentally used a photo I printed out on my printer and had the entire side of the print start to bleed as I was spreading out that final coat of Modge Podge. I recommend using store printed photos.



**I bought my wooden letter "C" at Hobby Lobby when it was 50% off. (I wish I had bought more but will buy additional letters when they're on sale again.) Even when it was not on sale it was only \$2.97 or something like that. It was very reasonable. My letter is 12 inches tall but size doesn't matter, it's up to you what size you work with. [fb](#)



TIMELINE **4TH OVC**

July – Sept 1864

June 9 – July 3

Battle of Marietta, GA

The Battle of Marietta was a series of military operations from June 9 through July 3, 1864, in Georgia. The Union forces, led by Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, encountered the Confederate Army of Tennessee, led by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, entrenched near Marietta, Georgia.



Attack on the enemy's center, near Marietta, Georgia

Several engagements were fought during this four-week period, including the battles of Pine Mountain (June 14), Gilgal Church (June 15), Kolb's Farm (June 22), and Kennesaw Mountain (June 27). Sherman forced Johnston to withdraw partially on June 18 to protect his supply lines, but the Union forces were not fully victorious until July 4.

July 2-5

Operations online on Nickajack Creek

July 4

Action at Rottenwood Creek.

Sherman's activities meant that Johnston must abandon his strong positions at Kennesaw Mountain and retire southward to protect his railroad lifeline to Atlanta. What followed would be a race for the Chattahoochee with an opportunity, Sherman believed, to embarrass Johnston's Confederates in the act of crossing the river. Instead he found the Rebels with new defenses along an east-to-west-running ridge just north of Smyrna; flanks anchored near Rottenwood Creek at the river on the east, and fish-hooked at the west on a hill two miles from Ruff's Mill. A Union

attack by several batteries of artillery, along with scores of infantry and cavalry (including the 4th OVC) regiments pushed the Rebel line back away from the Creek. The Union suffered a total of 450 men killed, wounded and missing.

July 5-7

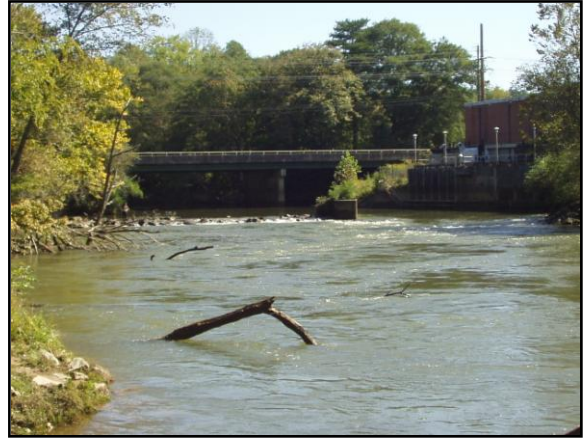
The 4th operated on the Chattahoochee River line

July 9

Battle of McAfee's Bridge

On July 9, the Federal attack from the Roswell area began on two fronts, one at Roswell itself, and another further east at McAfee's bridge, now known as Holcomb Bridge. The battle to cross from Roswell was successful and soon the area of what is now Huntcliff Riding Stables became the staging area for Federal soldiers, supplies, and

equipment. At McAfee's Bridge, Confederate forces were able to repulse the attack at first, but the bridge would fall by July 10.



In front of the current bridge are the ruins of the Holcomb Bridge where the 4th routed the 14th TN Cavalry and crossed over.

July 10

Skirmish at Alpharetta, GA

Both Pvt John C Wakefield, Co A and Sgt William C Williams are captured at Alpharetta and sent to Andersonville. Both will be exchanged on Sept 19, 1864.

July 13

Sgt James Short, Co A dies at Andersonville. He was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863

July 15

Pvt Noah Clayton, Co D dies at Andersonville. He was captured during the Battle of Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863.

July 20

Pvt Ernst Miller, Co E dies at Andersonville. Location and date of

capture is unknown though probably at Chickamauga.

July 22-24

Garrard's Raid to Covington, GA

Raiding with the 4th was the Chicago Board of Trade battery, the 98th and 123rd IL Mounted Infantry, 17th and 72nd IN Mounted Infantry, the 1st and 3rd OVC, the 7th PA Cavalry, and the 4th US Cavalry.

July 22

Cpl William H LeCount, Co L is captured at Decatur, GA. He is held at Andersonville and will be paroled at some unknown date.

Pvt. Edward C Middleton, Co I is captured at Atlanta and sent to Andersonville where he will be paroled on 5/26/1865

Pvt John E Smith, Co F is captured and will be sent to Andersonville until his exchange on 4/1/1865

July 23

Pvt William H Fifeld, Co B is again captured at Decatur, GA. He had previously been captured at the Battle of Lexington, KY on Oct 18, 1862 by John Hunt Morgan. He is sent to Andersonville until his exchange. Sgt James C Gage, Co B is also captured at Decatur. Like Pvt Fifeld, this is his second time having been captured before on Dec 31, 1862 at the Battle of Stones River. Like Fifeld, he will be sent to Andersonville until his exchange on Apr 1, 1865.

July 24 (29?)

Pvt Joseph E Ellis, Co L is captured at Flat Shoals, GA (the date is uncertain

due to conflicting reports). He will be held at Andersonville for 6 months until his exchange.

July 27 – 31

Garrard's raid to South River

The raid included the same units as the Raid to Covington with the 4th MI Cavalry being added.

July 28

Battle of Flat Rock Bridge

Pvt Benjamin Brown, Co L is captured. He will be held at Andersonville until he is exchanged on 4/1/1865. He's on the *Sultana* when it explodes on 4/27/1865 receiving only a slight scald.

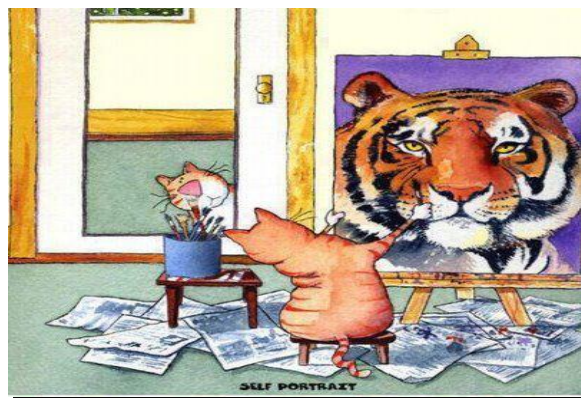
August 10

Pvt Nathan L Wood, Co L dies at Andersonville. Location and date of capture is unknown, though it is probable he was captured at Chickamauga.

August 16-22

Kilpatrick's Raid from Fairburn around Atlanta

The 4th suffered 4 killed, 18 wounded and 8 captured. See individual dates.





Kilpatrick's Raid

After the failed McCook and Stoneman raids, Union Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman mounted one last effort to cut Atlanta's railroads with his cavalry. Just before dark, August 18, 1864, Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick led 4500 troopers of the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Divisions from their bivouac at Sandtown. Crossing Camp Creek they collided with Brig. Gen. Sul Ross's Texas Cavalry and a running fight began as the outnumbered Texans grudgingly retreated toward the Atlanta & West Point R.R. After tearing up the track at Fairburn, Kilpatrick's men fought their way into Jonesboro on August 19, where they wrecked four miles of the Macon & Western R.R. As Confederate forces closed in, the raiders quietly slipped away, reaching Lovejoy the next morning. Overtaken by Rebel infantry and Ross's pursuing cavalry, Kilpatrick formed his compact columns on a ridge just west of the Nash farm. With sabers drawn and bugles blaring, they rode over Ross's Texans in one of the most dramatic cavalry charges of the Civil War. Escaping across South River, the raiders reached Sherman's lines August 22. By that time hasty Confederate repairs to the railroad already had trains rolling into Atlanta again.

August 19 Action at Red Oak



Red Oak Covered Bridge. This charming old "kissing bridge" is located in a beautiful setting in the small community of Imlac, Georgia.

Action at Flint River



Flint River

Battle of Jonesboro

See In Their Own Words page 36

August 20

Battle of Lovejoy Station

See In Their Own Words page 36

Battle of McDonough's Road

See In Their Own Words page 36

August 21

Pvt Eugene Wulsin, Company A dies at Andersonville. He had been captured at the Battle of Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863.

August 26 – Sept 1

The 4th operated around the Chattahoochee River Bridge, Paces' and Turner's Ferry

August 27

Cpl David Sutton, Co A dies at Andersonville. He had been captured at the Battle of Cleveland, TN on Nov 27, 1863.

Sept 1

Skirmish at Sandtown, GA

Pvt John Sanders, Co M is captured near Sandtown, GA. It is unknown when he was exchanged or paroled. He will later die in Nashville on Mar 17, 1865.

Atlanta Campaign ends

CSA Gen John B Hood evacuates Atlanta and Union troops enter the city on the next day ending the Atlanta Campaign. Gen Sherman will spend a month regrouping his army for his "March to the Sea". He'll burn about 400 buildings when he leaves. The taking of Atlanta will give an enormous boost to Lincoln's Presidential hopes which have been damaged by the length of the war and a sense of stalemate in the east. The campaign cost the Union 4,423 killed, 22,822 wounded and 4,442 men missing for a total of 31,678 men.

Sept. 3

Skirmish, Alpine, GA.

Also present with the 4th OVC was a section of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery (a section is usually 2 guns), the 2nd KY Cavalry, and the 1st and 3rd OVC.

Sept 4

Our old nemesis, John Hunt Morgan, is killed by Union cavalry. They had used his own tactics against him.

Sept 8

Action at Alpine, GA.

Accompanying the 4th was the Chicago Board of Trade Light Artillery, the 2nd KY Cavalry and the 1st & 3rd OVC. Losses for the Union were 3 killed and 11 wounded.

Sgt William J McCoy, Co L succumbs from wounds he had received in action.

Sept. 10

Reconnaissance from Alpine, GA toward Lafayette, GA

The 4th rode with the 2nd KY Cavalry, and the 1st & 3rd OVC on this reconnaissance.

Sept 24

Pvt Wesley Carr, Co M dies at Columbia, TN

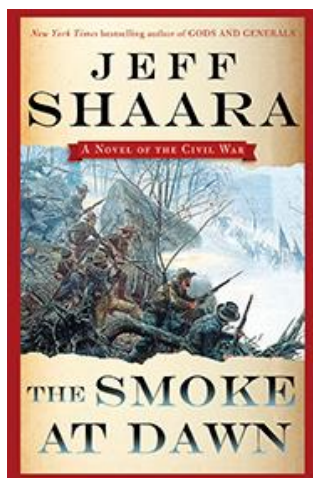
Pvt John Grubb, Co M dies at Chattanooga, TN

Sept 28

Pvt Charles Kampe, Co M dies at Atlanta

Sept 29 – Nov 3

The 4th operated in Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama, against Hood and Forrest. [↗](#)



Book Review by Bob Venable

Jeff Shaara, **The Smoke at Dawn: A Novel of the**

Civil War (Ballantine Books 2014), 495 pages

Published on June 6, 2014, this is *New York Times* best-selling author Jeff Shaara's third historical novel in what was to be a trilogy of the Western Theater of the Civil War. The first book was *A Blaze of Glory* about the Battle of Shiloh which I reviewed in *4th Ohio! First Call*, Issue 11-4, October, 2012. Next was *A Chain of Thunder* about the Siege of Vicksburg reviewed in Issue 12-3, July, 2013. He now tells us that the trilogy will become a four book set.

The Smoke at Dawn begins with the Union retreat to Chattanooga, TN after its defeat in late September, 1863 at Chickamauga, GA, pursued by General Braxton Bragg, CSA. It ends with Bragg's retreat from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge on November 26, thus ending the South's siege at Chattanooga. For this reason alone, the book was worth reading because the 4th OVC fought at Chickamauga and there was the possibility of the regiment being mentioned. Alas, it was not to be. The 4th was involved in the Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign that followed the retreat in late September, 1863 but it played a peripheral role operating against Wheeler's and Roddy's Cavalry until mid-October followed by raiding in East Tennessee until dispatched to help

relieve General Burnside's Union forces at Knoxville. The cavalry pursuit of the Confederate cavalry was mentioned but only as an aside to the infantry operations.

By his own admission, Shaara is "not an academic historian." He writes historical novels through the eyes, ears, actions, and words of the participants in the war. As such he may gloss over some of the nitty-gritty details but he generally gets the facts right, even though not in as much detail as a straight history. That style continues in *The Smoke at Dawn*. This time, Shaara tells the story through Union Army Generals Ulysses S. Grant (commanding Union forces in the west), George "Rock of Chickamauga" Thomas, and William T. Sherman, Army of Tennessee Commander, as well as Private Fritz Bauer, 18th U.S. Infantry, a regular Army regiment. He was also featured in the previous two books as a Wisconsin infantryman before transferring to the 18th. On the Confederate side Shaara follows Generals Bragg, Patrick Cleburne and James Longstreet, plus cavalryman Nathan Bedford Forrest.

The storyline follows the promotion of Grant to theater commander and Thomas to Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, replacing General William Rosecrans who suffered the Chickamauga defeat. Events move from there to the positioning of Confederate troops on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Tunnel Hill. Note that this is not Tunnel Hill, Georgia, the scene of later battles in February and May, 1864. From those positions, Bragg laid siege to Chattanooga where Grant and his subordinate commanders struggle to design a plan to lift the siege and destroy Bragg's forces. Moving Sherman from Mississippi to Chattanooga was a major problem because the only route in was over treacherous mountain passes in terrible weather. Movement of food

and other supplies faced the same problem. After two months all was in place but when Sherman tried to dislodge Cleburne from Tunnel Hill on November 25 he was unable to do so. But, again, it was Thomas to the rescue, as he was earlier at Chickamauga. His forces swept up the middle section of Missionary Ridge leading to the collapse of the rebel emplacements there. This resulted in the taking of Lookout Mountain by General Joe Hooker because most southern troops had been moved to the Ridge. Moreover, when Bragg retreated he ordered Cleburne to abandon Tunnel Hill to cover the retreat even though Sherman had not dented his defenses there.

As usual, Shaara's places you right in the tents, fields and trenches as if you were that "fly on the wall" hearing the words and musings of the participants. You are there! I am a fan of Shaara's style. He makes Civil War history come alive in a way unique to him. If there is any fault in this book it is that the 495 pages covers only a two month span of time, but only about 100 pages is devoted to the actual combat. The rest, perhaps too much in some instances, is devoted to strategy sessions and petty jealousies between Bragg and Longstreet. Bragg's subordinate commanders even asked President Jefferson Davis to replace Bragg. But that did not happen until after Chattanooga. It is possible too much time is also spent explaining the coolness Grant held toward Thomas. Plus, some commanders mistrusted Thomas because he was from Virginia. But the author obviously likes Thomas as he is portrayed as perhaps the only truly honorable man in the bunch. Nonetheless, Shaara's depiction of the battles is classic. You can hear the guns, smell the spent ammunition, and see the smoke. For example, on his movement to Chattanooga, Sherman found himself in the railroad depot

building at Collierville, Tennessee when a large contingent of Rebel troops attacked, described thusly at page 72: "The smoke rolled through the stockade, thick white, stinking sulfur from the musket fire, and Sherman fought to breathe, the men around him dropping down, kneeling, finding their wind. The artillery shells whistled overhead..." He is graphic without being gruesome.

Shaara utilizes a number of maps making it much easier to follow the progress of ever-shifting positions of forces, placement of embattlements, and geographical portraits of the big picture. But it is the personalities of the men which carries the plot through the lengthy pre-battle pages leading to the spectacular conclusive heroics by Thomas's "grunts."

In his after forward, Shaara reveals what happened to Private Bauer who was seriously wounded on Missionary Ridge. But you will have to read the book to learn his fate.

Some may not like their history in a fiction setting. I find it refreshing and believe you will too if you give it a try. I will review the fourth book of the "trilogy" when it is published next year, probably around June. [P](#)

The men thought up many parodies of the songs they sang. There is a song called *Just Before The Battle, Mother (I was thinking most of you)*. A parody of *Just Before The Battle, Mother* goes:

Just before the battle, Mother,

I was drinking mountain dew,

When I saw the Rebels coming

To the rear I quickly flew.



**Have you
ever
wondered?**

Have you ever wondered why we have left and right shoes?

It didn't start out that way. Shoes and boots came in one shape and you could purchase a pair or just one shoe. You would go to the shoemaker and ordered the size you wanted. When he was done making them, you put it on and then get it soaking wet. You could not take it off until it was completely dry. At that point, the shoe or boot would then be conformed to your foot.

It was while an anonymous shoemaker during the Civil War watched as some Union soldiers were marching by. He heard them complaining about how their feet hurt in their brogans when marching. An idea popped into his mind to create specific shoes for the left and right feet to ease the pain. Thus it was that we now buy a pair of shoes: one for the left foot and one for the right foot. [B](#)

We pay for the mistakes of our ancestors, and it seems only fair that they should leave us the money to pay with. - Don Marquis

❖The first organized ambulance corps was used in the Peninsular campaign and at Antietam.



A Short Beginner's Guide to Collecting Famous Signatures and Celebrity Autographs

By Chris N Scott

The hobby of collecting the signatures of famous people has been a substantial resource of enjoyment to countless collectors across the centuries. Each collector has their reasons for collecting, and whether to own a small piece of history, or a few strokes of ink from a certain celebrity's pen, the autograph collector is committed to his hobby.

Yet, in the digital age, where you'll find nearly unlimited chances to access many fine signed items to enrich your collection, there goes along with it the possible opportunity to be duped by a clever forgery. There are a variety of tools the collector must employ to guard himself from becoming a forger's victim, and we could write volumes on the subject, yet I felt it critical to build a fairly short guide just for the novice collector to assist him or her to begin collecting authentic famous signatures safely and smartly.

1) Don't Be Fooled by Certificates of Authenticity (COA's)

These certificates offered on a wide range of phony signatures online are more like Certificates of

Worthlessness. Any autograph dealer along with a computer and some free software can print an exquisite, glossy certificate proclaiming the authenticity of the item, but in the end they're worth just the paper they are printed on. This brings us to tip #2...

2) Find Reputable Dealers

This is often one of the most frustrating things to attempt to accomplish but there are many excellent dealers who know their trade, are honest and simply sell authentic material. Reputable dealers almost always offer catalogs with their latest offerings with insightful and knowledgeable facts about each piece. They will back up their items 100%, will actually provide excellent customer service and will guarantee authenticity without making use of gimmicks such as "COA's"

One last note on this: Remember that being a member of a respectable autograph association (similar to the UACC or PADA) is not the same as being one of their registered dealers. Anyone can be a member but only certain upper-tier autograph dealers can be a registered dealer and each has to maintain high standards to keep their status as such.

3) Know Your Target's Signature, Together With Its Variations

Just learning the various nuances of a particular celebrity's autograph can help save you a great deal of trouble. So many forgeries are incredibly obvious once you know your celebrity's signature well. Check reputable signature libraries and known authentic examples of signatures of prominent people. Take some time and study the several variations of that person's

signature throughout their life, and look for consistency between the authentic signature and any signed item you are interested in. You don't need to be an expert to recognize obvious fakes. This might not shield you from the best forgeries out there nonetheless it can safeguard you against many.

4) Is The Price Right?

Remember if it's too good to be true it is. Just because something carries a high asking price doesn't necessarily make it authentic but a price tag too low can invariably be regarded as suspicious. No honest dealer is going to sell an autograph that will easily sell for \$2,000.00 for \$300.00.

5) Use Your Practical Sense

Just using your sound judgment is sometimes the best weapon against forged signatures. If a dealer or an item seems shady, questionable or not quite right just move on. There a wide range of good items to choose from and a lot of good dealers to sell them to you. Just keep looking. Looking is half the fun anyway!

Collecting famous signatures and celebrity autographs is an incredibly enjoyable hobby. It is fraught with dangers but by utilizing these tips you can get started collecting the safe and the smart way. All the best!

About the Author

If you are looking for examples of famous signatures and celebrity autographs please visit us at

<http://famoussignatures.net>

Article Source:

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



Did You Know? Bob Venable

Did you know that one of our 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry soldiers is buried in Genoa?

Benjamin F. Moore was born on May 2, 1834 in Richland County, Ohio. He married his wife Margaret, also from Ohio, who was born in 1836. They had two children before he enlisted in Company F, 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry on September 6, 1861 for a period of three years. However, his military service was cut short when he was discharged on September 11, 1862 under a surgeon's certificate of disability after being shot in the right heel on the banks of the Elk River at Watkin's Ferry near Athens, Alabama on May 2, 1862. He was also grazed in the neck and his horse was shot out from underneath him. Benjamin reported to his wife that three of his brothers-in-law were also wounded, or nearly so, in the same battle. This was vicious fighting as the 4th suffered three dead and 11 wounded - four seriously.

After his discharge, Moore returned to Richland County to continue his farming. The 1870 Census lists four sons, William W. (1858), Robert B (1860), Samuel B. (1864), and John H. (1868) as well as a daughter, Jesse M. (1862), all born in Ohio. The 1880 Census shows that the family had moved to Lancaster County, Nebraska. One additional child was listed - daughter Maggie J. (1872), also born in Ohio. Margaret died sometime before

May 14, 1901, the day Benjamin also passed. The Douglas County, Nebraska Death Register, RG 230, states he died a widower. It listed the cause of death as bronchitis. While his residence was in Genoa, Nance County, Nebraska, Benjamin was visiting his sons in Omaha in Douglas County, when he died. The *Omaha Bee* of May 16, 1901, p. 12 stated in the death notice: "Benjamin F. Morse [sic], 835 South Seventeenth, aged 68."

The Monroe, Nebraska *Looking Glass* of May 16 published this obituary:

"B.F. Moore, father of Mrs. J.J. Williams, of this place. Mr. Moore died Tuesday morning in Omaha, where he was visiting his sons. Mr. Moore visited his daughter here about three weeks ago. The funeral will be at Genoa today conducted by the G.A.R. Mr. Moore had been in poor health for a couple of years. Mrs. Williams went to Omaha on Tuesday to accompany the remains to Genoa, it being the last request of her father to be buried [sic] there. Mr. Moore was about 65 years old, and served in the war of the Rebellion. There are two girls and four boys left of the family."

The funeral was held in Genoa on May 15 and he was buried in Valley View Cemetery in Genoa. Admit it now. Since the first sentence, you were thinking Genoa, Italy, right?



Grave of Benjamin F. Moore

Sources:

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (Werner Printing, Akron, OH 1891)

L. Wulsin, **THE STORY OF THE FOURTH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY** 128 (1912)

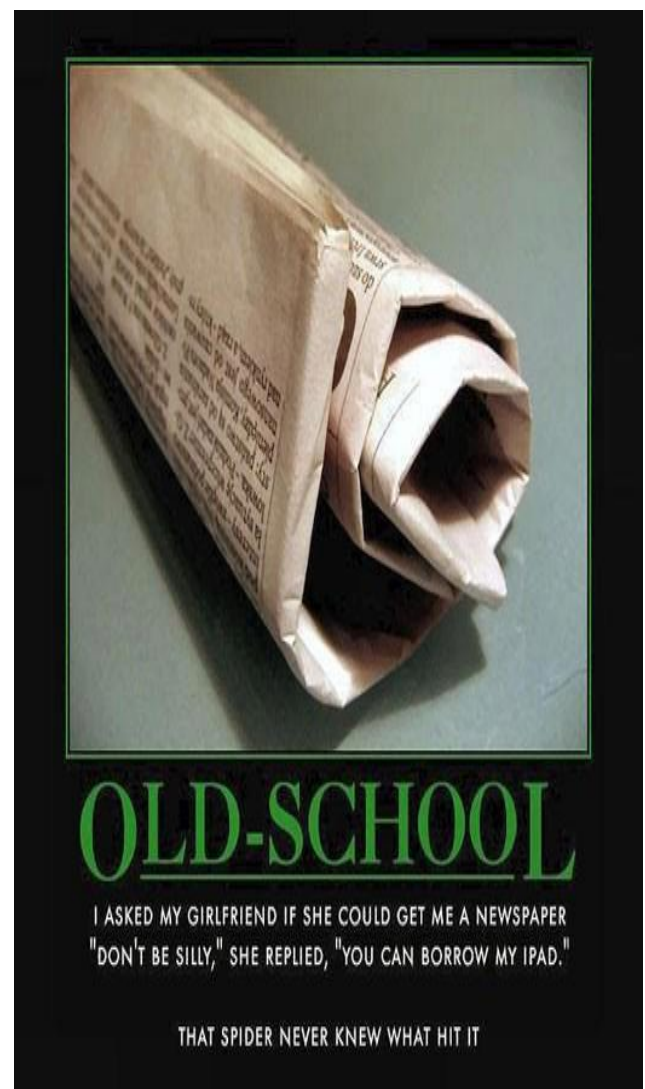
Letter from Benjamin F. Moore to Margaret Moore, March 8, 1862, in N. Pape-Findley, **THE INVINCIBLES, 92 (2002)**

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=14668257>

<http://www.militaryhistoryonline.com/genealogy/searchregiment.aspx?id=1313&type=2&state=Ohio> 

Lt Thomas W Custer was the only Civil War soldier to win two Medals of Honor. He later died at Little Big Horn, with his brother George Armstrong Custer.

NO HONOR... During a battle, a Captain observed that one of the soldiers of his regiment was not shooting at an enemy soldier that had dropped his musket and was running away. When the battle was over the captain sought out the soldier and asked him why he did not shoot at the retreating enemy soldier. He replied, "When that soldier decided to run away, he marked himself as a coward and has to live with the decision all his life. If I had shot him I would have shortened his burden and also there is no honor in shooting a man that is not facing you."





Cooking Period...

Karen Krebs

Fold pastry to cover peach and place in a 13X9 pan. Combine syrup ingredients, using peach juice if available, and adding water to make 2 cups. Boil mixture for one minute. Pour syrup carefully around dumplings. Bake at 400 for 40-45 minutes. Serves 8.



Peach Dumplings

Wrapped in pastry and baked in spicy sauce



Warm Ginger Peaches

Pastry:

2 ¼ cups flour
¾ tsp salt
¾ cup shortening
5 tbl water
4 large peaches, not overly ripe
1/2 cup sugar
1 1/2 tsp cinnamon

Syrup:

2 cups water
2/3 cup sugar
4 tbl butter
3 tsp cinnamon

Combine flour and salt,; cut in shortening with a pastry cutter. Sprinkle water over mixture and stir until pastry is formed. Cut into 8 pieces. Peel and halve peaches. Combine sugar and cinnamon. Roll each piece of pastry, cut into a square, place a peach half on square and sprinkle with cinnamon sugar mixture.

4 tbl butter
1/4 cup brown sugar
1/2 tsp ginger
2 tbl lemon juice
¼ tsp salt
1 tbl dark raisins
3 cups fresh, sliced peaches*
1 tbl slivered almonds

Melt butter in a large skillet; add brown sugar, ginger, and salt, stirring until sugar dissolves. Add lemon juice, peaches and raisins. Sauté 1-2 minutes, stiring gently until fruit is glazed and hot. but still slightly firm. Serve immediately topped with almonds.

* Can also use other fruits, or a mixture of peaches, apples, bananas, and pineapple. [B](#)



Civil War Poetry

BROTHER JONATHAN'S LAMENT FOR SISTER CAROLINE

- Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr.
(1809-1894)

She has gone -- she has left us in
passion and pride, --
Our stormy-browed sister, so long at
our side!
She has torn her own star from our
firmament's glow,
And turned on her brother the face of a
foe!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
We can never forget that our hearts
have been one, --
Our foreheads both sprinkled in Liberty's
name,
From the fountain of blood with the
finger of flame!

You were always too ready to fire at a
touch;
But we said: "She is hasty, -- she does
not mean much."
We have scowled when you uttered
some turbulent threat;
But Friendship still whispered: "Forgive
and forget!"

Has our love all died out? Have its altars
grown cold?
Has the curse come at last which the
fathers foretold?
Then Nature must teach us the strength
of the chain

That her petulant children would sever
in vain.

They may fight till the buzzards are
gorged with their spoil, --
Till the harvest grows black as it rots in
the soil,
Till the wolves and the catamounts
troop from their caves,
And the shark tracks the pirate, the lord
of the waves:

In vain is the strife! When its fury is
past,
Their fortunes must flow in one channel
at last,
As the torrents that rush from the
mountains of snow
Roll mingled in peace through the
valleys below.

Our Union is river, lake, ocean, and sky;
Man breaks not the medal when God
cuts the die!
Though darkened with sulfur, though
cloven with steel,
The blue arch will brighten, the waters
will heal!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
There are battles with Fate that can
never be won!
The star-flowering banner must never
be furled,
For its blossoms of light are the hope of
the world!

Go, then, our rash sister! afar and aloof,
--
Run wild in the sunshine away from our
roof;
But when your heart aches and your
feet have grown sore,
Remember the pathway that leads to
our door! [R](#)

"In firing his gun, John Brown has
merely told what time of day it is. It is
high noon." - William Lloyd Garrison



Brass Buttons

Cindy Freed

Brass Buttons – The Life of a Company Musician and Bugler

As hard as it may be for us to understand today, music was an essential part of life during the Civil War. Bands were very popular in the mid 1860's, so much so that in the early years of the war Union infantry and cavalry regiments had their own brass bands. While officers were busy recruiting soldiers as they raised their new units, they were also recruiting musicians. A quality band helped boost a regiment's enlistment numbers. By August of 1861 it was a requirement from the War Department in General Order 49, that each company have two musicians and all company musicians would come together to form a regimental band. The instruments in a band could include trumpets, coronets, flugels or keyed bugles, saxhorns, trombones and tubas.

These bands provided music in camp which boosted morale, helped ease homesickness and provided entertainment. When troops were camped for long periods of time in one place bands played concerts for the soldiers. Band members would try to show off their musical skills at these times with difficult pieces. There were several instances when Union and Confederate troops camped so close together the bands "played against each other" throughout an evening before

battle. Often the bands played during actual fighting. While performing at the back of the line it's said that their music helped "rally the troops".



A Union band here poses atop of Lookout Mountain, TN

There may have been a down side. In every brigade there were four or five regiments, then three to five brigades to a division and two to three divisions in a corps, so there could be anywhere from 36 to 40 bands playing in a limited camp area. Even the greatest music lovers might find that a bit overwhelming.

By mid 1862 it was estimated there were 28,428 musicians in the Union army and 14,832 were band members. Pride in quality and quantity of regimental bands even produced some mega-bands. The result was quite a large number of men not in the fighting ranks yet drawing pay from the government.

As the war carried on and casualty numbers grew, many of the

band members, healthy, active men, were eventually pressed into service helping move the wounded, as ambulance drivers and as surgeon's assistants.

On July 17, 1862 Congress passed a bill mustering out regimental bands and allowing one band per brigade. Some thought it was a way for the U.S. to cut out a lot of nonessential personnel. Even with this act of Congress many regiments took it upon themselves to maintain and support their band themselves at no cost to the government. When that wasn't feasible, the regiment convinced each company's drummers, fifes and buglers to come together as a band.

Drummers, fifes, and buglers played an entirely different role than musicians in the Civil War. Early in the war buglers, drummers, and fifes were not part of the regiment's band. Their function was entirely different. Where bands were considered morale boosters and entertainment, these latter instruments were necessary in any company's daily routine. Drummers and occasionally fifes were found in infantry units and bugles were most commonly found in cavalry and artillery units where they could be heard over the din of war. Buglers were used to denote time of day, meals, duties in camp and of course signaling instructions during battles. For his part a bugler needed to know as many as fifty or more calls. The calls were all different and used during regimental movement, in camp and during skirmishes.

Buglers filled in where and when needed within their company as well. They were ambulance drivers, medics and helped bury the dead. Many rode

with their unit carrying arms. Stories have been written about children and teenagers who lied about their age and took the position of drummer or bugler in a regiment. While this is true, most buglers were older teenagers and men with a good set of lungs capable of producing a clear bugle call.

The 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (OVC) had their share of musically minded men. There were 16 band/musicians and 29 buglers listed on the roster. One musician in Co. F, Daniel Millikin didn't make it very far after enlistment. Daniel was born 20 October 1812 in Knox County, Ohio. He was living in Allen County, Ohio at the outbreak of the war and enlisted at 48 years old on September 27, 1861. Extraordinary is Daniel's age at enlistment but also that he had three small children at home from a second marriage who were only 3 and 2 years old and an infant. Maybe those facts, his age and young children, combined in Daniel being mustered out of the 4th OVC just eighteen days after his enlistment on 15 October 1861 at Columbus, Ohio by the War Dept. Daniel went back to Allen County and lived a couple more decades passing away at 70 years old.



Daniel Millikin's grave resides in the Rockport Cemetery in Rockport, Allen County, OH.

Exactly the opposite of Daniel Millikin's story is William Berryman's as a bugler of Co. I. Berryman was born in 1844 making him only 17 years old when he enlisted with the 4th OVC. He was a single man throughout his military service enlisting on October 22, 1861 and was mustered out on July 15, 1865 in Nashville as a veteran. He went home to Spencer Township in Allen County where his parents and siblings lived and farmed. William did marry a few short months after discharge on December 31, 1865 taking Mary McCalla as his wife.



William Berryman has a military headstone showing service in the 4th OVC. His grave is marked with a GAR emblem, pictured here alongside the stone holding a flag. He is buried at Spencerville Cemetery, Spencerville, OH. Currently, there aren't easily accessible records of any children and sadly William only lived a short while after the war. He passed away on December 30, 1873 at 29 years old.

First thoughts on the life of a regimental musician or bugler may lead

us to think it was a lot easier than the life of the everyday soldier. Yet further investigation shows musicians and buglers were just as involved in every aspect of the war as a private. They may have carried a musical instrument as well as or instead of a rifle but were every bit as committed to their company as their comrades in arms and we need to remember and salute their service as well.

Most of the musicians assigned to the 4th's Regimental Band which was headed by Band Leader Charles Seidensticker were direct enlistees into the band in September and October 1861 and others transferred to the band from various companies of the 4th. When the regiment moved from its original base at Camp Gurley in Cincinnati to Camp Dennison for additional training on November 23, 1861, the march was led by Seidensticker and the band as they played appropriate martial tunes to stir the troops and the watching crowds, as described by R.J. Winberg in his 1992 book *Cincinnati and the Civil War – Off To Battle*, at page 169. When Congress decided in July 1862 to eliminate regimental bands, the 4th's was mustered out on September 11, 1862, except for those members who were reassigned to their original companies.





Research
Tip
Bob Venable

Just live with it! Get over it!
Move on! Research dead-ends
sometimes lead to frustration.
Sometimes there is no satisfactory
answer to your research question. So
go to the next question. What do I
mean? An example will illustrate my
premise.

Private Charles Burg, age 39,
enlisted in Company K, 4th Ohio
Volunteer Cavalry on October 22, 1861,
for a period of three years. He was
discharged on October 2, 1862 with a
Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.
Charles lived out his life in Dayton,
Montgomery County, Ohio and died
sometime before 1872. He was buried
in St. Henry Cemetery, Dayton. The
trail ends there - maybe.

St. Henry Cemetery, established
in 1844, was the first Catholic cemetery
in Dayton, located on the main street
across from the fairgrounds. Records of
burials were handwritten. By 1872, the
cemetery was full and funds to maintain
care of the plots were scarce. A new
Catholic cemetery, Calvary, was
established that year, well south of St.
Henry's. It was decided to consolidate
the cemeteries and reinter the burials
from St. Henry to the new burial
ground. So one would assume it would
be fairly easy to trace precisely where
Private Burg was reinterred in Calvary
Cemetery. Think again. A perfect
storm of problems became evident.

Floods had washed away many of
the grave markers at St. Henry. Time
and the weather made hundreds, if not
thousands, of the remaining markers
unreadable. To make matters worse,
the handwritten burial records proved to
be largely unreliable. The trustees of
Calvary established a protocol to meet
the impending disaster. If relatives of
those buried in unmarked graves or in
marked but unreadable graves would
come forth from the parishes, perhaps
they could show the cemetery workers
the plot in which their loved-one was
buried. Hardly any came forward as
many of the original families had died
out or moved away from the area.

Over the next 20 years, 6,063
graves were removed from St. Henry to
Calvary. The just over 2,000 readable
marked graves posed no problems and
records were established at Calvary to
show the plot where their re-interment
occurred. The remaining roughly 4,000
unknown remains, however, were a big
problem. It was determined to rebury
those in a common grave at Calvary in a
special place on the crest of a hill.

St. Henry Memorial Chapel was
built on top of the common grave and
was dedicated on All-Souls Day,
November 2, 1902.

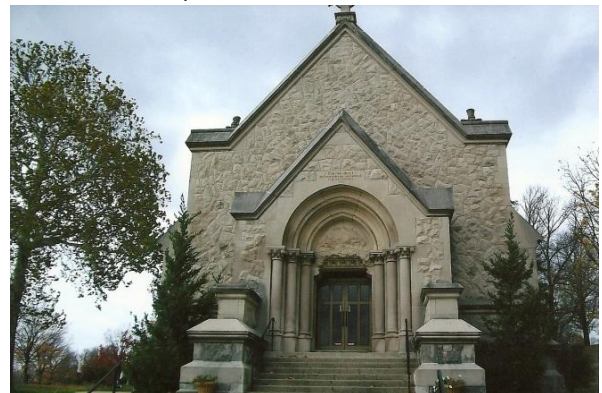


Photo courtesy of the author

This engraving is above the front door:

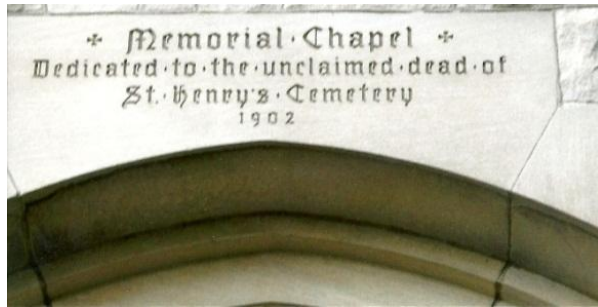


Photo courtesy of the author

The chapel is best described by the Calvary Cemetery web site:

"The New Bedford stone chapel, designed in the Victorian Gothic style, is the memorial for the 4,000 unidentified people whose remains were reinterred under it when they were moved from St. Henry's, Dayton's original Catholic cemetery, in the 1890s.

"Calvary's Board of Trustees hired Frank Mills Andrews, a prominent mid-western architect who had worked for John Patterson building the National Cash Register Company. Andrews was drawing the Dayton Arcade at the same time he was designing St Henry's Chapel. Amber and blue leaded windows were crafted by Dayton Art Glass. Black Walnut pews were made by Ohmer Furniture Company. The wood beamed ceiling came from Kuntz Lumber Company.

"The chapel's placement at the crest of the first hill is in keeping with the Victorian garden cemetery tradition and was influenced by Nicholas Ohmer, who laid out the first plots at Calvary in the rural cemetery style. Ohmer worked with the Olmsted Brothers, designers of Central Park [NY City], to take advantage of the natural terrain of "The Bluffs" and carve roads through the hilly landscape to create lovely

walks with views of the city and the river in the valley below. This design is still evident today, as the cemetery's oldest sections are a series of terraced planes, offering beautiful sweeping views. When the leaves are off the trees, the Gem City and the Great Miami River sparkle below."(1)

You have probably guessed by now that Charles Burg was among those buried beneath St. Henry Memorial Chapel. He is not listed in the burial records of Calvary Cemetery according to its staff, which means he was not one of the identified 2,000 re-interments. Hence, he was among the 4,000 souls whose grave could not be identified at St. Henry. Maybe!

There is another possibility. Perhaps his remains were missed during the removal of graves from St. Henry. There is no list of those 4,000 unknowns to the knowledge of Calvary Cemetery employees. Such a list could exist, even if it might be somewhat inaccurate. Surely someone tried to compose a list of the unknowns by taking the handwritten list of St. Henry burials and subtracting out the names of the 2,000 who were identified. If such a list exists, perhaps it is among the musty old records in a box somewhere in the basement of the Calvary offices. Or maybe a custodian or sextant took it home at some point and knowledge of its existence died with that person. I am now resigned to the "fact" that I am at a dead-end and will never know for sure. I have moved on to the next project. Maybe!

(1)<http://www.calvarycemeterydayton.org/tag/st-henrys-memorial-chapel/>

Other sources:

<http://www.daytonhistorybooks.com/sul/livancemeteries.html>

<http://www.calvarycemeterydayton.org/calvary-history/>

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=burg&GSfn=c&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst7&GScty=2096&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=8893203&df=all&>

HISTORY OF DAYTON, OHIO (1889),
Chapter XXIV, p. 643, found at
<http://www.daytonhistorybooks.com/page/page/3445612.htm> [P](#)

Odd News from Around the World

The German language has 35 dialects, including High German, one of the most difficult to learn. German is one of the most taught languages and is spoken by 100 million people worldwide. [P](#)

Mother: "Are you taking your little sister's candy?"

Daughter: "No, Mommy. I'm teaching her to share."

Life's golden age is when the kids are too old to need a babysitter and too young to borrow the car.



POW Camps

Bill Krebs

Point Lookout

Point Lookout, located in South Mary's County MD, had either one of the largest death rates of any camp, or it had one of the smallest. Some say that 20,000 prisoners giving it a 16.92% death rate while some maintain that 50,000 prisoners were stationed there throughout its history giving it a 6% rate. It's unknown just how many prisoners filed through its gates. All agree that 3,384 men died and are buried there.

Early History

Point Lookout is a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. It attracted attention from the outset of English colonization in America. Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, explored the Point in 1612. In 1632 it was included in King Charles I's grant to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Calvert's younger son, Leonard, Maryland's first governor, claimed the Point for his personal manor in 1634. During the American Revolution, and again in the War of 1812, it was the subject of British raids, and served as an American lookout point for a watchman to convey, via post riders, news of British Fleet activity in the lower Bay.

In 1830 the federal government erected a lighthouse on the tip of the Point. This lighthouse, though modified, is still in existence though it is no longer active. In 1857, William Cost Johnson, a

wealthy Marylander, bought much of the land on the Point to develop as a resort. The Civil War intervened to disrupt Johnson's plan and in 1862, following General George B. McClellan's unsuccessful campaign to capture Richmond, the federal government erected Hammond Hospital at the tip of the Point. The ward buildings radiated in spoke fashion from a central bay. Wounded and sick soldiers began pouring in for treatment.

Prisoners of Point Lookout

In 1863, after the Battle of Gettysburg, Union authorities started sending Confederate prisoners to Point Lookout. As the prisoner population swelled to 20,000 and more, a 14 foot high wooden walled surrounding the 40 acre prisoner pen was constructed. A walkway surrounded the top of the walls where the guards walked day and night. The rebel captives were given only tents for shelter until overcrowding became so bad, there were not even enough tents to go around. Prison capacity was 10,000 but at any given time, there would be between 12,000 and 20,000 soldiers incarcerated there. Exposure, disease, and starvation took their toll. Of the 50,000 men held at the Point between 1863 and 1865, 3,384 of them died. If we use 50,000 as the number of prisoners, this death rate of 6 percent was less than half the death rate among soldiers who were in the field with their own armies.

Past Commander Charles T. Loehr in an address read before Pickett Camp Confederate Veterans on October 10, 1890 stated that:

"When we came there the prison was already full, and the small tents were totally insufficient to accommodate us. Many were without shelter of any kind, and exposed to the bad weather which prevailed for the greater part of our stay. We had but few blankets, and most of us had

to lie on the bare ground; so when it rained our situation became truly deplorable. Our rations were just such as kept us perpetually on the point of starvation, causing a painful feeling of hunger to us helpless, half-starved prisoners. Four small crackers, or a small loaf of bread per day, and a cup full of dish-water, called pea-soup, horrible to taste, and a small piece of rancid salt meat, was our daily fare. So hungry were the men that they would eat almost anything they could pick up outside from the sewers; potato peelings, cabbage stalks, or most any kind of refuse that hardly the cattle would eat, was greedily devoured. The scurvy, brought on by this wretched diet, was prevalent in its most awful form.

It was not unusual to hear it stated that sixty or sixty-five deaths had occurred in a single day; and it is said that eight thousand six hundred dead Confederates were buried near that prison pen.

... Great as the sufferings of the men were from want of sufficient food and medicines, they were much increased from want of clothing. Some were nearly naked, only one ragged shirt to wear, and this covered with vermin. On an occasion of Major A. G. Brady's (the provost marshal) visit to the camp, which happened on an unusually bright day, the men were seated in the ditch in front of their tents, busy hunting for their tormentors, having their only garment off, using it for the field to hunt in. He smilingly remarked to some who through modesty attempted to hide, "Don't stop, I like to see you all busy." Talking of Major Brady, no one can say that he was not always polite, and he appeared to be very friendly towards the prisoners, yet it is said

he made more than \$1,000,000, outside of his pay, from his position. Having charge of all the sutler establishments, and all the money, boxes, letters, and presents passing through or in his hands, his position must have made him a rich man. "

In 1864, the Maryland Confederate General Bradley T. Johnson attempted a daring raid on the prison. His plan was to liberate the prisoners, arm them, and march on Washington as part of General Jubal Early's offensive. Intelligence of his plan reached Union authorities in time for them to make preparations, and Johnson abandoned his plan when the Confederate authorities found out that the plans had been published.

Among the Federal Army units to rotate from the front to serve as guards at Point Lookout were African-American soldiers of the U.S.C.T. Regiments (United States Colored Troops). Ironically, in some cases, these soldiers had occasion to guard their former masters, which led to instances of brutality, or of kindness, depending on the nature of their relationship previous to the war. Prisoner, John R. King said "Two days out of every three we were guarded by a gang of ignorant and cruel some Negroes. Please do not think that I dislike the Negroes as a race. Many of them are my friends, but the Negroes authority over the white people and the defenseless prisoners suffered at their hands. Numbers of scars were left on the frame work of the closets made by Negroes firing at the prisoners. The Negro guard was very insolent and delighted in tantalizing the prisoners, for some trifle affair, we were often accused of disobedience and they would say, "Look out, white man, the bottom rail is on top now, so you had better be careful for my gun has been wanting to smoke at you all day!"

Sgt. Christian A. Fleetwood of the 4th U.S.C.T., a Baltimore native who

had never been a slave, and Medal of Honor winner for his bravery at the Battle of Chapin's Farm in front of Richmond, and Sgt. Charles Douglass, of the 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry, and son of Frederick Douglass the noted black abolitionist, were among the soldiers rotating through Point Lookout. Elements of the Veteran Reserve Corps also served as guards and in the hospital as orderlies and stewards. The First Regiment, and Fourth Regiment U.S. Volunteers, were organized from "galvanized" Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, and shipped out from there for service in the west fighting Indians.

Estimates report that over 14,000 prisoners died while imprisoned at Point Lookout but the cemetery is known to hold 3,384 soldiers in a mass grave with no evidence to back up this massive figure according to history data received from Point Lookout State Park,

After the war a benevolent society attempted to salvage government property on the point to support the establishment of a home for disabled Union Army and Navy veterans. The effort was not successful due to the unusual speed with which the government officials dismantled the facilities and sold the scrap (yes, there was actually a time when the government did move fast).

Point Lookout today

The ravages of time and nature have taken its toll from Point Lookout in many of its historical remnants. Because of the extensive water erosion of the Chesapeake Bay shoreline in the last 150 years, half of the original site of the prisoner of war stockade has been obliterated and washed away by the bay. The lighthouse, which is owned by the state, is still at the tip of the Point, the earth works of Fort Lincoln, a Civil War fortification, still exist on the river shore near Cornfield Harbor and the barracks, and officer quarters of the

Fort and a portion of the prison pen, have been recreated by the Friends of Point Lookout and are the focus of Living History weekends each year.

A second Civil War redoubt is still represented by a large depression in the middle of the Point northeast of Fort Lincoln. Open graves from which the Confederate dead were removed a century ago are still discernible near the bay shore. The Confederate soldiers' bodies have been moved twice and have found their final resting place in Point Lookout Cemetery.

The cemetery to which the bodies were taken is on Maryland Route 5 north of the park and a memorial to the dead was erected by the state of Maryland. This memorial was placed above the mass grave. Made of granite and standing over 85 feet tall, the base of it is covered with bronze tablets, telling the story of the Confederate soldiers lost at Point Lookout Civil War Prison. The cemetery is still administered by the federal government. Most of the prison pen site is now under the bay waters, but a section of the wall has been recreated by the Friends of Point Lookout and is interpreted during special events.

Point Lookout sponsors historic programs and demonstrations throughout the year. Popular annual festivities include:

- *May* -- Blue and Gray Days -- Featuring artillery and infantry demonstrations, dress parade and evening programs in Fort Lincoln.
- *June* -- Confederate Memorial Service, featuring encampments, sutlers and displays from heritage, historical, genealogical and preservation organizations.
- *July-August* -- Living history character portrayals of confederate Civil War soldiers are featured throughout the summer.

Ghosts

Point Lookout State Park has long had a noted reputation as a place that harbors numerous ghosts. This has been part of local lore, and has been written about in the news, many times since the Civil War.

Dorcas Coleman says this on her web site: "A figure appears ahead of you on the edge of a clearing. It is of a man, bearded, ragged and gaunt. As he draws nearer, you can see that his cheeks are sunken and eyes hollowed, giving the impression they might rattle around in his head like marbles in a box. His clothes – what's left of them – appear to be homespun, of wool, too heavy to be the type normally worn on a warm late summer day. He wears boots, dusty, the leather cracked, and his gait is loose, as if he has been walking for a long time. A canteen is slung across his shoulder. A belt that would normally sit at the waist hangs precariously from sharply angled hips. You find yourself staring and expect to make eye contact as he passes, but he continues to look straight ahead, seemingly oblivious to your presence. As he passes, you catch a whiff of a musty, humus-like scent intermingled with gunpowder.

Though unfriendly, you are impressed by the accuracy and intensity of what you assume to be a historical reenactor. A few steps later, you turn to take another look but he's gone... vanished. You stop and listen but there is no sound, other than the twittering of birds in the trees and your own breath. There is no one there. You feel the blood rush out of your head and your heart starts to race. You think you may have seen a ghost... If you're in Point Lookout State Park, chances are you have. [P](#)

In Their Own Words

Excerpt taken from Lucien Wusin's *The Story of the Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry* Pages 56-60

The whole force, excepting the Third and Fourth Ohio, had moved during the night (August 19th – Ed) in the direction of Covington. We moved at daylight, the Third Ohio having the rear, about five miles and again turned south. When the boys found that we were again moving from our lines there was some tall swearing done and remarks made that "Kill Horse" was bound to get into a muss before going back. By 7 AM of the 20th, we rejoined the main body and had an opportunity to get breakfast. The last mouthful of this was hardly washed down when the rebels were again upon our rear. After some firing and maneuvering, a brigade of the Third Division was left to engage the enemy while the remainder of the force moved in the direction of McDonough, "thence six miles across the country to the Fayetteville Road and toward Lovejoy Station, on the Macon Railroad.

The First Brigade of our Division, which was in advance, dismounted, and nearly reached the railroad, when a concealed brigade of rebel infantry in line of battle and without skirmishers, sprang up in their front and poured a heavy fire into them. A number of men were killed or captured, and the whole First Brigade, after a short resistance, routed. Our regiment was at the head of the column in the road, between two high rail fences, when this attack began. Some confusion immediately ensued. Colonel Long, who had been a little in

advance of the column, returned and ordered two squadrons of the Fourth Ohio to be dismounted, and moved to the front, but in the first confusion on the right of the regiment, this was not done. Some contradictory orders were given. First it was left wheel and lay down the fence, then dismount, then mount, until no one order could be obeyed. In obedience to the first order, Company B laid down the fence and filed left. The firing in front was now very rapid; and the yells of the rebels almost appalling; stragglers began to appear, and we were in danger of breaking, when a number of men from each company near the head of the column dismounted and rushed forward with cheers into the woods to the right of the road. Colonel Long had in the meantime personally ordered Captain James Thomson to dismount his squadron and move forward and hole the rebels. This was obeyed. Companies L and M advancing directly in the road and deploying to the left in the cornfield under a fire of canister from a gun run out in the road by the rebels. The men who had first dismounted and rushed forward on the right, after advancing about a hundred yards came to a large fallen tree, which formed an admirable breastwork. Halting here, we were trying to form, when the whole line of the First Brigade came running back. Officers and men, pell-mell, every man for himself and the devil for the hindmost. One captain, as he ran past, told us it was no use – better get out of there or we would all be taken. At that moment there was not an officer with us, their efforts having been required to keep the column from breaking. Shortly after,

Lieutenants Hedrick and Rief came up with men from their companies, but the mettle of the Fourth showed itself. Instead of joining the rout of the First Brigade, it seemed as though every man felt that the safety of the expedition rested with him. Totally regardless of the heavy fire we were under, they sprang upon the log, hat in hand, cheering, yelling, entreating, cursing, calling upon our men to stop "for God's sake," and defying the rebels to "come on" with the wildest taunts and imprecations. Many of the First Brigade did stop, and what with more of our regiment who came up, a kind of line was formed and such a fire poured into the rebel line, that they, believing we were in force, stopped advancing.

Flushed with this success, some one cried to "charge them". A portion of us immediately sprang up and charged to within twenty-five yards of the rebels, when, seeing the folly of the attempt. We halted and took cover. We paid dearly for this temerity, for some good men of the regiment were killed and wounded then, among them Corporal John Aberdeen, of Company A, who was shot through the hips, tried to drag himself off, but was shot again and mortally wounded. Lieutenant Rief and Hedrick were also wounded. The rebels now began to discover our weakness and, advancing slowly in front, got their left on our right flank and gave us such a cross fire that we were compelled to fall back, being also in danger of capture by their enveloping us. In fact they were so near our boys as they got out, that with the usual compliments, they began summoning them to surrender. One of Company F, being thus summoned, replied to the Johnny

who was within a few feet of him by sending a bullet through his body. In one of our halts Frank Cole, of Company C, was shot through the body and fell begging to be carried off. An unsuccessful attempt was made, but as he breathed his last the near approach of the rebels caused him to be left. Captain Thomson's command had also been hotly engaged and held the rebels for a short time, while about a hundred yards in the rear, Colonel Long was in the road, on foot, rallying the boys and making them pile up rails to form a barricade. Reinforcements coming up the rebels were stopped for a time. *

In his report, General Kilpatrick says of this: "on attempting to move on the situation, I encountered a brigade of infantry; was repulsed, and my command only saved by the prompt and daring action of Colonels Minty and Long, and Captain Estes, my A.A.G."

The Fourth can claim a very large share of the praises due those who saved the command, for there was nothing between the right flank of the column and the rebels but a portion of the First Brigade, who were then running their best, when our regiment rushed in and stopped the rebels long enough for some disposition to be made for their reception.

General Kilpatrick says again: "At this moment a staff officer from Colonel Murray informed me that a large force of cavalry and artillery had attacked his rear. In twenty minutes I found that I was completely enveloped by cavalry, infantry and artillery. I decided at once to ride over the enemy's cavalry and retire on the McDonough road. A large number of my people were dismounted, fighting on foot, and it took some time

to mount them and form my command for the charge. During the delay the enemy had constructed lines of rail barricades on every side, those in front of his cavalry being especially formidable."

Our regiment mounted and formed about a half a mile in the rear of where it first dismounted. We were on the right of the road. The regiments formed in columns of fours, the artillery in the center. Then came the order, "Draw sabre, trot march, march, charge," and, all the artillery giving us a hearty "God speed you" by a general discharge, away we went through cornfields and gullies, over fences and barricades like a tornado, and like it strewing the way with death and destruction.

Reaching a thick wood we were obliged to file left and take the road; here was the rebel artillery, the gunners sabred and the horses shot. Immediately in front of it was the gallant Captain Scott, of the First Ohio, shot through the arm and covered with blood, lying up against a tree. The road was now full of men rushing forward, waving their sabres and cheering, while the woods on each side were full of rebels who could not be followed on account of the undergrowth, and who, recovering from their rout, were picking the men from the columns in regular bushwhacking style. We charged in this way about three hundred yards from where we first entered the road and began reforming, when some one cried to go back for the artillery. Turning, we had gone but a short distance, when "make way for the artillery" was heard, and out came all the artillery safe, with one rebel gun in place of one of ours

which had been broken in the attack near the railroad. At this hearty cheers broke out, and the brave fellows were greeted with "Bully for you, boys". There was more quiet but less feeling when all the ambulances came out full of wounded, yet leaving many of our boys on the field.

General Kilpatrick says of the rout of the rebels, General Jackson's Division, four thousand strong: "it was the most perfect rout any cavalry has sustained during the war. We captured four guns, three were destroyed, and one brought off. His ambulances, wagons and ammunition train captured and destroyed."

The command was now quickly reformed in a field to the right of the road. In Company A, Sergeant A Jackson Ferris was missing, having been shot through the head and killed by a rebel whom he was about to sabre. In Company L, Captain J Thomson was missing, having been captured with Lieutenant William S White, of Company E, while looking after some wounded near the railroad.

Our brigade was thrown into position and fought rebel infantry and artillery, who now came up, until it was found that only sufficient ammunition remained to effect our return with. The line of march was taken up, the Third Ohio dismounted, covering the rear. About 3 PM, while falling back across an open field, with a swamp and creek to cross, they suffered very severely, and Colonel Long was twice wounded. Our regiment was here dismounted on the right of the road, but did not suffer from the rebels, excepting a number of the horses being shot. Getting on their flank, we fell back slowly, threatening

them with a cross-fire if they advanced too quickly.

After this our brigade was relieved and did no more fighting, (there being no more to be done), having indeed done the greater portion of it during the whole raid, excepting Lovejoy's, where the First Brigade (Second Division) can claim a good share.

** It was not like Selma – a desperate but triumphant charge – but the contrary, a wild but dogged resistance to a superior force flushed with success. Words cannot describe the actions and feelings of that time. Hours seemed crowded into minutes, and the excitement was such that the body seemed too small to contain the feelings, and they found vent in the wildest yells and curses. Well was Kilpatrick's injunction of "Do or die" obeyed, as the loss of many a gallant fellow testifies.*

Known list (as of 2014) of those killed – wounded and captured from Kilpatrick's raid:

Killed

Cpl John Aberdeen, Co A
Pvt. Frank Coles, Co. C
Sgt Andrew J Ferris, Co A
Sgt Philip Nehrposs. Co E

Wounded:

Pvt Frank Armbruster, Co B
Pvt William (Henry?) Baum, Co B
Sgt Peter Diebold, Co A
Cpl Benjamin Fleig, Co M
Pvt. Douglas N Foote, Co L
Cpl James Gibbs, Co L
Cpl Mason Graybill, Co H
1st Lt John M Hedrick, Co E
Pvt August Keller, Co E
Sgt William J McCoy, Co L

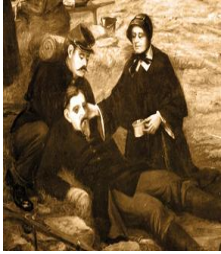
Pvt William Moorhead, Co G
Cpl Willard J Parker, Co F
2nd Lt Jacob Rief, Co K
Pvt George Stillwagon, Co H
Pvt Augustus Ude. Co L
Pvt Henry Willecamp, Co K
Pvt Lucien Wulsin, Co A
Cpl Edward Levy Russell, Co F

Captured:

Pvt Jacob Bashore, Co F – Paroled, unknown date
1st Lt Greenleaf Cilley, Co G – held 1st at SC then Camp Oglethorpe (Macon, GA)
Pvt John W Douglass, Co I
Cpl Joseph Stephenson, Co L- held at Andersonville Paroled on unknown date
Capt James Thomson – Held at Camp Oglethorpe. Exchanged at some unknown date. Later became Major in the regiment
Sgt Jefferson Thompson, Co G – held at Andersonville – Paroled on 4/1/1865
1st Lt William Sutton White, Co E
Pvt Thomas Wilcox, Co M – held at Andersonville [B](#)

You might be computer illiterate if...

You think the “escape”
key will beam you out of
the building in case of fire.



Cincinnati's Angels of the Battlefield

By Bob Venable

We have all heard stories of Civil War nurses described as Angels of the Battlefield because of their untiring work on behalf of the soldiers who fought in that war. I have a favorite Angel whose story begins with a drive west for about seven miles out of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio along the Ohio River on U.S. 50. At that point on the left is the Anderson Ferry which conveys vehicles across the river to Constance, Kentucky. But a right turn onto Anderson Ferry Road takes you up the hill to Delhi Road onto which a left turn soon dead-ends into Mount St. Joseph, the peaceful grounds of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati (hereafter referred to just as the Sisters).

The Sisters arrived in Cincinnati in 1829 as an adjunct of the Sisters of Charity of Emmetsburg, Maryland which had been founded in 1809 by Elizabeth Seton who later was canonized a saint by the Catholic Church. They were established as a congregation of their own in 1852. These Sisters became teachers and health care providers. In fact, they established St. John's Hospital in downtown Cincinnati. Today it is called Good Samaritan Hospital (one of the best known in southwest Ohio). It was not until 1869 that they bought the Biggs Farm in Delhi Township where

they built their new motherhouse and named it Mount St. Joseph [popularly known as the Mount].



Mount St. Joseph Motherhouse of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio

Much of what we know concerning the Sisters work during the Civil War comes from the journals of those Sisters, many of which are excerpted in a 2012 book edited by Sister Judith Metz, S.C. titled **THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF CINCINNATI IN THE CIVIL WAR, THE LOVE OF CHRIST URGES US**. A CD based on that book was released in 2013 titled "Mine Eyes Have Seen ..." written and produced by Michael L. Turney.

By the time of the Civil War, the Sisters had a cadre of members who were excellent nurses because of their experience at St. John's. In late April, 1861, after Fort Sumter, Ohio Governor William Dennison established Camp Dennison in the northeast suburbs of Cincinnati as a training camp for regiments which ultimately included the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. It quickly became the sixth largest city in Ohio.

When you put so many soldiers in one place there is bound to be illness spread among them, training accidents,

fight and other instances requiring medical treatment. Cincinnati's Mayor George Hatch and Archbishop John Purcell asked the Sisters of Charity if they would consider sending some of their nurses to the camp to minister to the soldiers because an epidemic of measles had broken out. This plea was repeated by other political and religious leaders around the country for help at other camps.

The Sisters, both in Cincinnati and other locales, responded with great enthusiasm. In fact about 600 nuns served as nurses during the war, about one-fifth of all female nurses. Their contribution was so great that the "Nuns of the Battlefield Monument" was erected in Washington, D.C. at the intersection of Rhode Island Avenue NW, M Street, and Connecticut Avenue NW.



*Nuns of the Battlefield Monument
Washington, D.C.*

The inscription on the top of the monument states: *"They Comforted the Dying- Nursed the Wounded-Carried Hope to the Imprisoned-Gave in His Name a Drink of Water to the Thirsty."* The nun representing the Sisters of

Charity of Cincinnati is the 5th from the right, just right of center.

The Cincinnati Sisters also cared for many wounded and sick soldiers at their St. John's Hospital. At least 43 (probably more) of the Cincinnati Sisters served in addition to the regular nurses who were at the hospital. As the Sisters had only about 100 members, well over 50% were involved in nursing soldiers during the war in the field and the hospital combined. Perhaps the best known locally was Sr. Anthony O'Connell. Born on August 12, 1814 in County Limerick, Ireland, her given name was Mary.



Sr. Anthony O'Connell, S.C.

*This portrait hangs in the Smithsonian Institute,
Washington, D.C.*

Initially, Sr. Anthony and six other nuns moved to Camp Dennison. They found deplorable conditions – lack of ventilation, little provision for hygiene, no plumbing, and few cots for the sick men. The Sisters visited each regimental field hospital every day,

tending the sick, helping to construct proper medical facilities, and cooking for the men. The *Cincinnati Daily News* of June 8, 1861 reported that they had to walk two to three miles through mud over their shoes to complete the circuit. At the time, Dorothea Dix was the Superintendent of United State Nurses.



Dorothea Dix

It is said that she had a strong prejudice against nuns as nurses and she tried to replace the Sisters at Camp Dennison with other volunteers. But the men at Camp Dennison, as well as the surgeons, preferred the well trained Sisters. Besides, Dix required that nurses be "over thirty, plain, and dressed in brown or black, with no bows, curls, jewelry or hoopskirts." As this picture of Sr. Anthony attests, the garb of her Religious Order fit the requirement quite well.



In no time, Sr. Anthony became the Head Nurse at Camp Dennison. The regimental hospitals were greatly improved by her group and the *Cincinnati Commercial* newspaper opined: "The services of these good women cannot be estimated." Sister Anthony did not remain at the camp for the duration of the war – she went where the action was. But first she was back at St. John's in charge of care for soldiers. She also offered to make 20 Sisters available to assist at other hospitals in the city as at least 250 patients were arriving from western Virginia. By October, 1861 there were 107 sick and/or wounded soldiers at St. John's alone.

Meanwhile, at the request of Medical Director George Seekley at Cumberland, Maryland, a contingent of six of the Sisters was dispatched to the supply and hospital base located there for Union forces. Ten eventually served there. The February 19, 1862 *Daily News* stated there were 1,200 sick soldiers at Cumberland, but Sister Mary Agnes McCann found there were actually 2,200 sick in 14 old warehouses awaiting their care. Those soldiers "were unable to comprehend the devotedness, zeal and unwearying

patience of the Sisters” according to the *Baltimore Mirror* of February 25, 1862. The cleanliness of the hospitals and the improved health of the soldiers were also remarked upon.

The Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee on April 6 and 7, 1862 found Sister Anthony on the road again. In her journal she said there were so many casualties that the Sisters (four including her) became assistant surgeons. It was her efforts at Shiloh which earned her the titles “American Florence Nightingale” and “Angel of the Battlefield” perhaps because it was there that she risked her own life to help carry the wounded and dying from the actively hot battle to the hospital boat where she was stationed. An unknown soldier’s diary sung her praises in these words:

"Amid this sea of blood she performed the most revolting duties for these poor soldiers. She seemed like a ministering angel, and many a young soldier owes his life to her care and charity....She was revered by the Blue and Gray, Protestant and Catholic, alike; and we conferred on her the title of the 'Florence Nightingale of America'."

It was also at Shiloh that Sister Anthony devised the first battlefield Triage which saved numerous lives and limbs due to faster treatment of wounds by sorting the wounded by the severity of their injury and the treatment needed. She and the other nuns had gone to Shiloh on a hospital boat from Cincinnati. They made several trips back to the city bringing about 700 new patients with them on each trip.

August 29-30, 1862 saw extensive carnage just 100 miles south of Cincinnati at Richmond, Kentucky.

Sister Anthony and five others went to aid the wounded. On her way, she later wrote: *"En route from Cincinnati, we witnessed sights, the most appalling; the grounds were covered with wounded, dying and dead bodies. Some of the dead bodies were only partially covered, hands and feet protruding."* The Sisters brought many wounded back to Cincinnati.

Throughout her service during the war, Sister Anthony became a confidante of generals, on one occasion pleading with General William Rosecrans to spare an extremely young Confederate soldier from harsh punishment when he somehow wandered across the Union lines. He relented by stating: "Take him, Sister, from our midst and place him beyond danger." This could have been while the 4th OVC was under the General’s overall command. But she also met with Rebel Generals, and even Confederate President Jefferson Davis with whom she dined on several occasions. She stated that the President’s hair was never the same color as it was previously. Obviously Davis utilized disguises.

Smallpox was a frequent visitor to the camps. In her journal, Sr. Anthony relates that at one camp all the smallpox victims were placed in an isolated ward that had no ventilation or plumbing and "[t]he Odor from their poor, suppurating flesh was so terrible that I did not think I could endure it." In another instance soldiers determined to burn a tent with a soldier suffering from smallpox in it because everyone was afraid to enter the tent. Sr. Anthony warned off the conspirators by yelling that they would be murderers.

She then treated the ailing soldier by herself. Her word was considered law by officers, doctors and soldiers alike.



Painting by Sr. Ernestine Fosky titled "Angel of the Battlefield" depicting Sr. Anthony, left side of picture on wounded soldier's right. Sr. Fosky was trained by famed artist Frank Duveneck at the Cincinnati Art Academy.

It should be noted that the picture in the title to this article also purports to be an accurate portrayal of Sr. Anthony, though the artist is unknown to me. However, it looks quite similar to the work of Sister Fosky, so she may be artist.

Interestingly, the Smithsonian Institute has a travelling exhibit about nuns in America. One of the items displayed is Sr. Anthony's nurse's bag the contents of which included a plug of tobacco which she carried to give to invalid soldiers. And as stated previously, Sr. Anthony was impartial and ministered to Yank and Rebel alike.

All told, Sr. Anthony toiled at venues throughout the eastern and western theaters of the war. For example, she was at Winchester, Richmond, and Lynchburg, Virginia and

Shiloh, Cumberland Gap, Nashville, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee and many places in-between, in addition to her initial service at Camp Dennison. Lest we forget, however, as I have explained above, this intrepid nun did not act alone as many other Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati accompanied Sr. Anthony and/or served in dozens of other places during the war, for example, Cumberland, Maryland, Culpepper, Virginia, Corinth, Mississippi, and Gallipolis, Ohio. They even were found on floating hospital steamers which were used to transport wounded and sick soldiers. The action at Culpepper resulted in Sister Sophia Gillmeyer leading six other Sisters to treat the injured there. They set up a hospital in a tent caring not only for wounded but many suffering from typhoid fever. At Gallipolis, OH, a hospital complex was built and ten of the Sisters treated as many as 760 men at a time. Casualties from the Battles of Winchester and Lynchburg were brought there.

Nashville was a center of care for sick and wounded soldiers because it had been captured early on by the 4th OVC ([*see The Capture of Nashville by Lucien Wulsin in 4th Ohio! First Call! Volume 11, Issue 4, October – December 2012 – Ed*](#)). At least 11 Sisters, including Sister Anthony served there at one time or another in the eight U.S. General Hospitals where they treated both Union and Confederate troops. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* described her as "a brilliant ornament to her sex, and a most creditable representative of her religion as well as the embodiment of humanity and charity." Wounded from the Battles of Stones River and Murfreesboro were

cared for by the Sisters in Nashville. Those would include 4th OVC casualties.

After the war, Sr. Anthony returned to Cincinnati to tend to the sick at Good Samaritan Hospital and St. Joseph Maternity Hospital and Foundling Asylum, also a Sisters of Charity facility. Eventually she was named Administrator of Good Samaritan. She died on December 8, 1897. She had been granted membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and was accorded a military funeral. The local newspaper proclaimed:

"The Angel of the Battlefield lay in state at St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital and Foundling Asylum which was the Mecca for hundreds of sorrowing pilgrims. At the request of Archbishop William Elder, her funeral was held at St. Peter in Chains Cathedral. Every available seat was filled, hundreds choked up the aisles and hundreds more, unable to gain admission, thronged over the broad stone steps. The only ornament on the top of the casket was a silver crucifix, a bouquet of pale roses and a sheaf of wheat. An honorary escort of members from Lytle Post G[rand] Army] [of the] Republic] guarded the remains, and many of the mourners wore G.A.R. badges. Near the altar two battle flags were draped in mourning and carried by two G.A.R. veterans."

For years after her funeral, G.A.R. members assembled at Sr. Anthony's grave on July 4 to honor her. The Sister Anthony O'Connell Auxiliary #10, Sons of Union Veterans, located in Cincinnati is named for her.

My cousin, Sr. Jean Miller, S.C., is a Sister of Charity who has served in many capacities and places including the southwest United States building

homes for the indigent Latino population, and Central and South American countries monitoring elections, at times a hazardous task. Today she is semi-retired at the Mount. But Jean still translates for the local Cincinnati/Hamilton County courts when Latino defendants and witnesses come before those august bodies. Jean knows of my interest in the Civil War and she invited me to tour the Mount and the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati Cemetery nearby on the surrounding grounds. The motherhouse is like a museum with numerous artifacts and documents which chronicle the history of the Sisters. The cemetery, a peaceful and serene space, was just a short walk away. The oldest section is arranged in seven concentric circles around a central cross. It is in this section that many of the Civil War nurses are buried. The following picture hints at the circular pattern but the central cross is difficult to distinguish because it is a side view making the crossbar almost invisible.



Entrance to Sisters of Charity Cemetery

Forty-two Sisters who served as nurses during the Civil War are buried in the Mount's cemetery. Most have both a private marker which is a cross with their name and date of death inscribed thereon, and a standard upright military marker with the familiar federal shield, their name, and the inscription "U.S. Army Nurse". Of course I was delighted to see the markers of Sr. Anthony O'Connell. Hers and those of Sr. Sophia Gillmeyer are pictured here. Their private markers are, as you can tell, not the traditional cross.



Pictures of two other sets of markers illustrate the burials of Civil War Sister-Nurses that feature the traditional cross private marker.



Sr. Augustine Barron, died Feb 10, 1895



Sr. Philomena Irwin, died Jan 29, 1887

To honor the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati who served our ancestors during the Civil War, they are listed here.

**Sisters of Charity of
Cincinnati
who served in the Civil
War*:**

Sr. Basilia Applegate
Sr. Augustine Barron
Sr. Louise Barron
Sr. Etienne Bonner
Sr. Mary DeSales Brady
Sr. Cephas Bray
Sr. Benedicta Cain
Sr. Clotilda Cain
Sr. Mary Dominick Cody
Sr. Magdalen Cooper
Sr. Seraphine Crane
Sr. Gabriella Crowe
Sr. Cleophas Cummins
Sr. Winifred Cummins
Sr. Constantia Dolan
Sr. Mary Lawrence Donaher
Sr. Mary Clement Doyle
Sr. Theodosia Farn
Sr. Stanislaus Ferris
Sr. Jane Garvin
Sr. Mary Garvin
Sr. Sophia Gilmeyer
Sr. Mary Alphonsa Gordon
Sr. Josephine Harvey
Sr. Beatrice Hastings

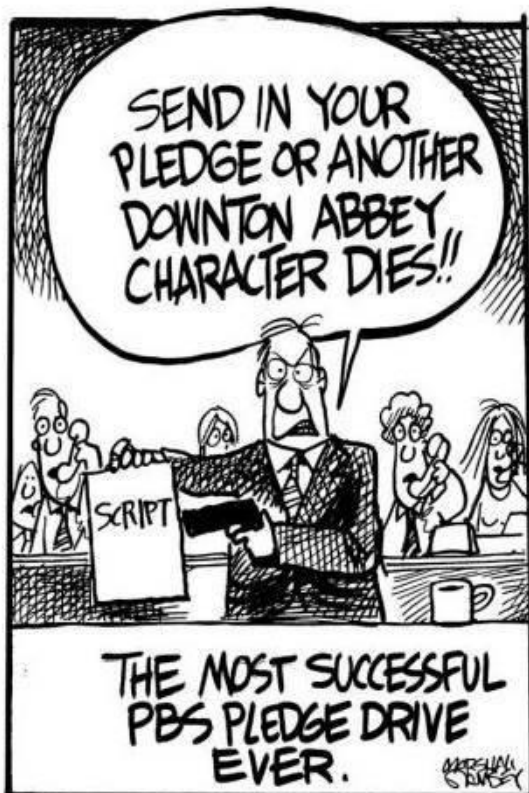
Sr. Ann Joseph Hughes
Sr. Philomena Irwin
Sr. Mary Bernadine King
Sr. Mary Dominica Lavan
Sr. Ann Cecilia McDonald
Sr. Euphrasia McGary
Sr. Williamanna McLaughlin
Sr. Eugenia McMullen
Sr. Ignatia Mulcahy
Sr. Mary Francina O'Brien
Sr. Anthony O'Connell
Sr. Vincent O'Keefe
Sr. Mary Camilla O'Meara
Sr. Agnes Phillips
Sr. Veronica Phillips
Sr. Ambrosia Schwartz
Sr. Gonzaga Sheehan
Sr. Ann Teresa Sweeney

*** Does not include those at the
hospital**

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In Memoriam

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 Smith Ackley, Co. C, 1915
 PVT Charles A. Baer, Cos. E & M, 1920
 PVT Edward S. Calph, Co. C, 1921
 PVT August Danneker, Co. B, 1907
 PVT Elliott N. Earles, Co. D, date?
 1SGT Augustus R. Fanger, Co. F, 1887
 *PVT Jeremiah Galehouse, Co. I, 1862
 PVT John L. Haggerty, Co. I, 1889
 PVT John Jackson, Co. G, 1896
 PVT John Janson, Co. E, 1917
 SGT Charles Kayser, Co. M, 1917
 PVT John Lannon, Co. B, date?
 PVT Joseph Mahoy, Co. B, 1920
 PVT Joseph E. Neibert, Co. H, 1892
 PVT Charles E. O'Harra, Co. A, 1909
 PVT Carsten Pape, Co. K, 1903
 PVT Asa M. Ransbottom, Co. F, date?
 CPL Elias Redner, Co. K, date?
 PVT Stansberry S Sakemiller, Co. F, 1915
 PVT William H. Teetor, Co. B, 1934
 *PVT Benjamin Underwood, Co. B, 1863
 PVT Joseph Vandervortt, Co. I, 1892
 CPL William W. Waggoner, Co. L, 1869
 CPL George W. Wakefield, Co. G, 1915
 PVT Andrew L. Young, Co. M, 1897



Passage to Freedom - Bill Krebs

The trip

The journey was often considered particularly difficult and dangerous not only for the men, but especially for women and children. Yet many still participated. In fact, one of the most famous and successful abductors (as people who secretly traveled into slave states to rescue those seeking freedom were called) was a woman, Harriet Tubman, herself, an escaped slave.

The risk was not limited solely to actual fugitives. Because strong, healthy blacks in their prime working and reproductive years were seen and treated as highly valuable commodities, it was not unusual for free blacks — both freedmen (former slaves) and those who had never been slaves — to be kidnapped and sold into slavery. "Certificates of freedom" — signed, notarized statements attesting to the free status of individual blacks — could easily be destroyed and thus afforded their holders little protection. Some buildings, such as the Crenshaw House in far southeastern Illinois, remain as physical components of this process, known as the "Reverse Underground Railroad". Under the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, when suspected fugitives were seized and brought to a special magistrate known

as a commissioner, they had no right to a jury trial and could not testify in their own behalf. Technically, they were guilty of no crime. The marshal or private slave-catcher needed only to swear an oath to acquire a writ of *replevin* for the return of property. Replevin, sometimes known as "claim and delivery," is a legal remedy for a person to recover goods unlawfully withheld from their possession, by means of a special form of legal process in which a court may require a defendant to return specific goods to the plaintiff at the outset of the action (i.e. before judgment).

To reduce the risk of infiltration, many people associated with the Underground Railroad knew only their part of the operation and not of the whole scheme. There were the "conductors" who ultimately moved the runaways from station to station. Slaves would travel at night to avoid detection by roving bands of slave catchers covering about 10–20 miles each night to reach the next station. They would stop at the so-called "stations" or "depots" during the day to rest and then do it all over again. The stations were out of the way places like barns. While resting at one station, a message was sent to the next station to let the station master know the runaways were on their way.

Canada, where slavery was prohibited, was a popular destination for escaped slaves as its long border gave many points of access. More than 30,000 people were said to have escaped there via the network during its 20-year peak period although U.S. Census figures account for only 6,000. Some fugitives' stories are documented

in *The Underground Railroad* by William Still.

Folklore

Since the 1980s, claims have arisen that quilt designs were used to signal and direct slaves to escape routes and assistance. According to advocates of the quilt theory, there were ten quilt patterns that were used to direct slaves to take particular actions. The quilts were placed one at a time on a fence as a means of nonverbal communication to alert escaping slaves. The code had a dual meaning: first to signal slaves to prepare to escape and second to give clues and indicate directions on the journey.

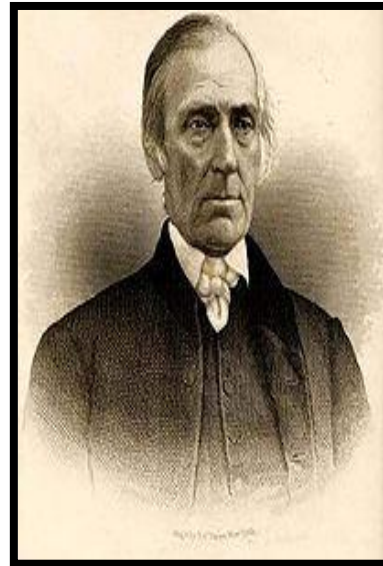
The quilt design theory is disputed. The first published work documenting an oral history source was in 1999 and the first publishing is believed to be a 1980 children's book, so it is difficult to evaluate the veracity of these claims, which are not accepted by quilt historians or scholars of pre-Civil-War America. There is no contemporary evidence of any sort of quilt code, and quilt historians such as Pat Cummings and Barbara Brackman have raised serious questions about the idea. In addition, Underground Railroad historian Giles Wright has published a pamphlet debunking the quilt code.

Criticism

Frederick Douglass, writer, statesman, and himself an escaped slave, wrote critically of the Underground Railroad in his seminal autobiography: "I have never approved of the very public manner in which some of our western friends have conducted what they call the *underground railroad*, but which I think, by their open declarations, has been made most emphatically the *upperground railroad*." He went on to

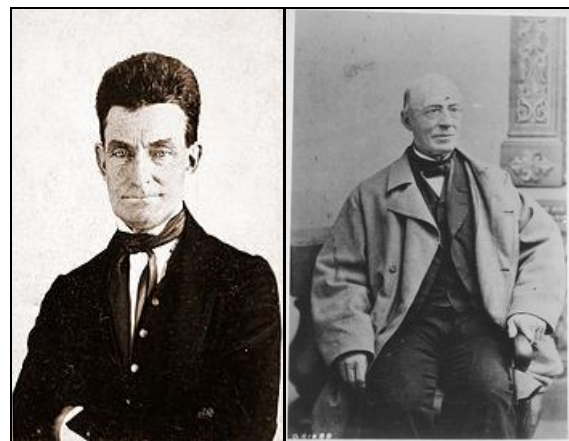
say that, although he honors the movement, he feels that the efforts serve more to enlighten the slave-owners than the slaves, making them more watchful and making it more difficult for future slaves to escape.

Notable person involved with the



Underground Railroad

Quaker abolitionist Levi Coffin and his wife Catherine helped more than 2,000 slaves escape to freedom



John Brown

William Lloyd Garrison

List of Underground Railroad sites

- Albany, New York
- Bialystoker Synagogue
- Boston, Massachusetts
- Broderick Park
- Buffalo, New York
- Burkle Estate, Tennessee
- Burlington, Wisconsin
- Charlemont, Massachusetts
- Chatham–Kent, Ontario
- Chicago, Illinois
- Cincinnati, Iowa
- Cincinnati, Ohio
- Clearfield County, Pennsylvania
- Crystal Park, Pennsylvania
- Cyrus Gates Farmstead
- Detroit, Michigan
- Dresden, Ontario
- Elmira, New York
- Farmington, Connecticut
- Galesburg, Illinois
- Granville, Ohio^[33]
- Halifax, Nova Scotia
- Ironton, Ohio
- Jacksonville, Illinois
- Jersey City, New Jersey^[34]
- Jerseyville, Illinois
- Lawnside, New Jersey
- Lewis, Iowa
- Lewiston, New York
- Mayhew Cabin
- Milton, Wisconsin
- Nebraska City, Nebraska
- New Albany, Indiana
- Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
- Oberlin, Ohio
- Owen Sound, Ontario
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Pickering, Ontario
- Portsmouth, Ohio
- Ripley, Ohio
- Rochester, New York
- Salem, Ohio
- Sandusky, Ohio
- Sandy Ground, Staten Island, New York
- St. Catharines, Ontario
- Springboro, Ohio
- Syracuse, New York

- Toronto, Ontario
- Troy, New York
- Union City, Michigan
- Uniontown, Pennsylvania
- Vandalia, Michigan
- Wabaunsee County, Kansas
- Westfield, Indiana
- West Nyack, New York
- Wilmington, Delaware
- Windsor, Ontario [B](#)

On February 19, 2014, Saco River Auction Co. of Biddeford, ME auctioned items from an 1862 Base Ball game between the Washington Nationals and the 71st Regiment, N.Y. Militia.



Clockwise from top right, they are: scorecard, 4 game tickets, newspaper report of the game, invitation to the game, and 3 sutler concession passes. The 71st won the game 42 to 13 but after losing several players at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run on August 30, 1862 they lost an 1863 rematch 28 to 13.

General Tubman



Harriet Tubman was born to enslaved parents in Dorchester County, MD. When she was born, she was named Araminta Harriet Ross. She changed her

name to Tubman on her marriage in 1844 to John Tubman.

Her mother Harriet "Rit" Green was owned by Mary Pattison Brodess while her father, Ben Ross, was owned by Anthony Thompson, who, by the way, eventually married Miss Brodess. Araminta or "Minty" as she was called was one of nine children born to Ben and Harriett in the years 1820 to 1832. Minty's birth date is unknown but speculation is that she was born sometime between 1820 and 1825.

Her life as a slave was full of hardship and heartaches. Mary Brodess' son, Edward, sold 3 of her sisters to distant plantations. Later when a trader from Georgia approached Brodess about buying Rit's youngest son, Moses, Rit resisted the further splitting of her family.

The violence she suffered early in life left her with permanent physical damage. Harriet later recounted a particular day when she was lashed five times before breakfast. She carried the scars for the rest of her life. The most severe injury, however, occurred when she was an adolescent. Sent to a dry-goods store for supplies, she encountered a slave who had left the fields without permission. The man's

overseer demanded that Tubman help restrain the runaway. When Harriet refused, the overseer threw a two-pound weight that struck her in the head. Harriet endured seizures, severe headaches and narcoleptic episodes for the rest of her life. She also experienced intense dream states, which she classified as religious experiences.

Harriet Tubman's father, Ben, was freed from slavery at the age of 45, as stipulated in the will of a previous owner. Nonetheless, Ben had few options but to continue working as a timber estimator and foreman for his former owners. Although similar manumission stipulations applied to Rit and her children, the individuals who owned the family chose not to free them. Despite his free status, Ben had little power to challenge their decision.

Harriet escaped from slavery in 1849, fleeing to Philadelphia. She decided to escape following a bout of illness and the death of her owner in 1849. Tubman feared that her family would be further severed, and feared for own her fate as a sickly slave of low economic value. She initially left Maryland with two of her brothers, Ben and Henry, on September 17, 1849. A notice published in the Cambridge Democrat offered a \$300 reward for the return of Araminta (Minty), Harry and Ben. Once they had left, Harriet's brothers had second thoughts and returned to the plantation. Harriet had no plans to remain in bondage. Seeing her brothers safely home, she soon set off alone for Pennsylvania.

Harriet made use of the network known as the Underground Railroad to travel nearly 90 miles to Philadelphia, crossing into the free state of

Pennsylvania with a feeling of relief and awe, and recalled later: "When I found I had crossed that line, I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person. There was such a glory over everything; the sun came like gold through the trees, and over the fields, and I felt like I was in Heaven."

Harriet made it her mission to rescue her family and others living in slavery. In December 1850, Tubman received a warning that her niece Kessiah was going to be sold, along with her two young children. Kessiah's husband, a free black man named John Bowley, made the winning bid for his wife at an auction in Baltimore. Harriet then helped the entire family make the journey to Philadelphia. This was the first of many trips by Harriett, who earned the nickname "Moses" for her leadership. Over time, she was able to guide her parents, several siblings and about 60 others to freedom. One family member who declined to make the journey was Harriet's husband, John, who preferred to stay in Maryland with his new wife.

In December 1851, Tubman guided a group of 11 fugitives northward. There is evidence to suggest that the party may have stopped at the home of abolitionist and former slave Frederick Douglass.

In April 1858, Tubman was introduced to the abolitionist John Brown, who advocated the use of violence to disrupt and destroy the institution of slavery. Tubman shared Brown's goals and at least tolerated his methods. Tubman claimed to have had a prophetic vision of Brown before they met. When Brown began recruiting supporters for an attack on slaveholders

at Harper's Ferry, he turned to "General Tubman" for help. After Brown's subsequent execution, Tubman praised him as a martyr.

Harriet Tubman remained active during the Civil War. Working for the Union Army as a cook and nurse, Tubman quickly became an armed scout and spy. The first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, she guided the Combahee River Raid, which liberated more than 700 slaves in South Carolina.

In early 1859, abolitionist Senator William H. Seward sold Tubman a small piece of land on the outskirts of Auburn, New York. The land in Auburn became a haven for Tubman's family and friends. Tubman spent the years following the war on this property, tending to her family and others who had taken up residence there. In 1869, she married a Civil War veteran named Nelson Davis. In 1874, Harriet and Nelson adopted a baby girl named Gertie.

Despite Harriet's fame and reputation, she was never financially secure. Tubman's friends and supporters were able to raise some funds to support her. One admirer, Sarah H. Bradford, wrote a biography entitled *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*, with the proceeds going to Tubman and her family. Harriet continued to give freely in spite of her economic woes. In 1903, she donated a parcel of her land to the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Auburn. The Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged opened on this site in 1908.

As Tubman aged, the head injuries sustained early in her life became more painful and disruptive.

She underwent brain surgery at Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital to alleviate the pains and "buzzing" she experienced regularly. Tubman was eventually admitted into the rest home named in her honor. Surrounded by friends and family members, Harriet Tubman died of pneumonia in 1913.

When she died, Tubman was buried with military honors at Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn. The city commemorated her life with a plaque on the courthouse. Tubman was celebrated in many other ways throughout the nation in the 20th century. Dozens of schools were named in her honor, and both the Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn and the Harriet Tubman Museum in Cambridge serve as monuments to her life.

"I was the conductor of the Underground Railroad for eight years, and I can say what most conductors can't say; I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger."

– Harriet Tubman

What is it?



Answer on page 67



THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Dark Side of the Provost Marshal's Department was the tremendous amount of paperwork that needed to be filled out by the Provost Marshal! To this end, the Provost Marshal had at least one clerk, and many more, depending on the size of his office. Several clerks would be under the command of a Chief Clerk.



Provost Marshal's Office

Arrest and Detention THE CHARGE SHEET

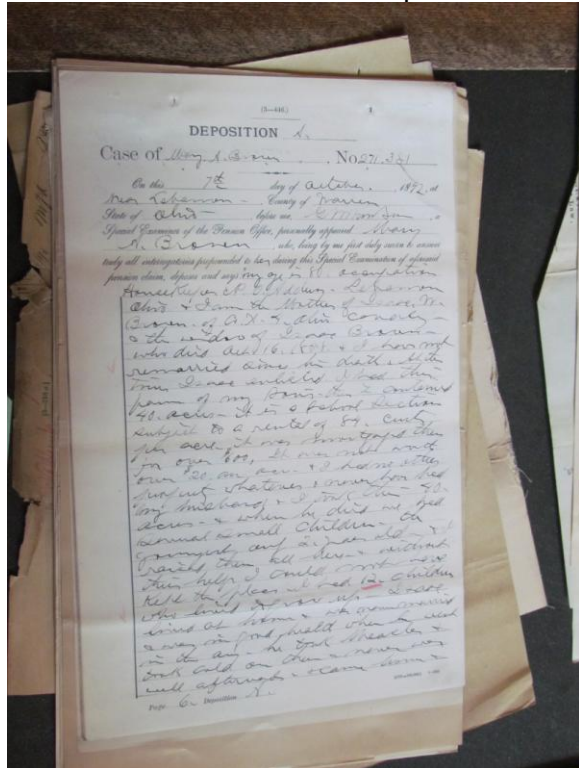
Charges could be "initiated" by anyone, civilian or military, reporting a crime by a person subject to military law. But charges could only be "preferred" by persons subject to military law. This "accuser" signs the charges and he either initiates them, or adopts them and becomes responsible for them. On August 28, 1861, MG McClellan issued a circular describing the proper method for drawing up these charges.

PETITION FOR CLAIMS

Sometimes complaints by citizens against soldiers were for depredations caused by their hand. This petition was for reimbursement for their loss.

DEPOSITION

All statements by accusers or witnesses would be taken down on a special form.



Deposition

ARREST REPORT

Once charges were filed, the suspect was arrested and an arrest report had to be filled out. Within 24 hours of the arrest, a copy of the charges & arrest report were to be delivered to the offender's commanding officer.

LIST OF PRISONERS – CIVILIAN AND USA MILITARY

A list of all prisoners had to be kept, showing all pertinent information about the prisoner.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

The Provost Marshal was bound to conduct an investigation into the alleged crimes. A report of these investigations had to be kept.

VOUCHER

If depredations were found to be true, a voucher for reimbursement was issued by the Provost Marshal. (This would be taken to a disbursing Quarter Master for cashing)

ORDER FOR TRANSFER

Often the prisoners had to be sent to the back lines for trial or deposition. An order for this had to be written. Once at the transfer point, the officer accepting the prisoner had to sign for them.

COURT-MARTIAL

Although the Provost Marshal did not run the court martial, he was required to be present, and in the field, drum head courts martial were often held at his tent. There were also Provost Courts, where the Provost Marshal would act as the judge!

ORDER APPOINTING A COURT MARTIAL

First an order establishing the court martial or provost court had to be issued.

RECORD OF TRIAL

The proceedings of the trial had to be recorded. In some cases this had to be submitted to the commanding general, and sometimes even the President himself.

ORDER OF PROCLAMATION

After the trial ended, a proclamation of the results had to be made. These were usually endorsed by the commanding general, and sometimes also by the President.

EXECUTION ORDER

If the sentence demanded death, an Execution Order had to be written. This order would be read by the Provost Marshal at the execution.



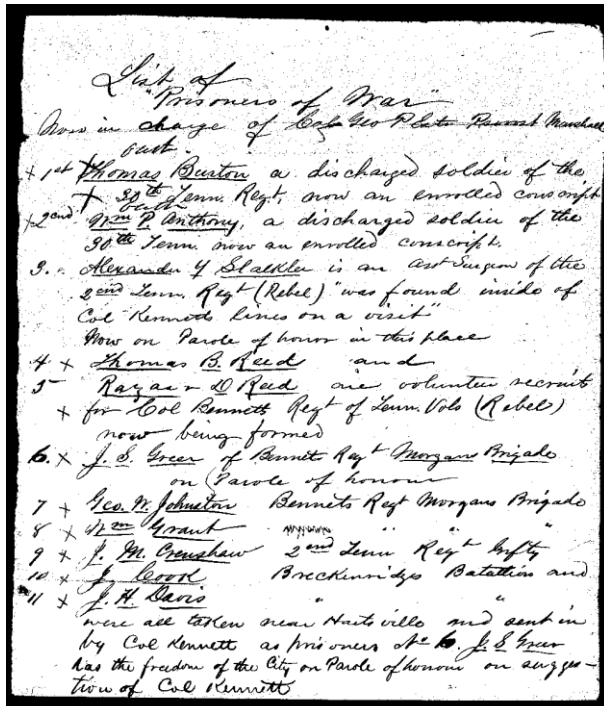
Execution of Lincoln's assassin conspirators

Prisoners of War

All Prisoners of War were to be delivered to the nearest Provost Marshal. These POWs could be dealt with in a number of ways. They could be released on parole, exchanged in the field, or sent to the rear to a prison camp. There were many forms to be filled out:

LIST OF PRISONERS - POWs

Each POW was required to give his name, rank, and unit to which he belonged. These were recorded on a special form, similar to the one used for Federal Prisoners.



List of prisoners taken by the 4th OVC. '3 Alexander Y. Slalkler is an Asst Surgeon of the 2nd Tenn Regt (Rebel) "was found inside of Col. Kennett lines on a visit" Now on Parole of Honor in this place'

ORDER FOR TRANSFER

If the POWs were to be sent to the next level of PMO, an order for their transfer had to be written, and the receiving Provost Marshal had to sign a receipt for them.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Some POWs would take the Oath Of Allegiance to the US, and be sent to north to be free rather than a POW camp.

OATH OF PAROLE

Some would take an oath, not to fight against the US until they were duly exchanged. They could then go home, and wait for an official exchange notice from the War Dept., when they were then released from their oath and could once again fight.

REPORT OF POWS PAROLED

A report of those POWs paroled had to be sent to the War Dept., so that they could process them for proper exchange.

PAROLE PASS

These paroled POWs would either be escorted to their lines, or were given a safe conduct pass to travel their on their own.

Parole Pass	
Pass No. _____	
Provost Marshal's Office New England Brigade, HQ Staff	
Date _____ 186_	
Pass _____ of _____	
From _____ to _____	
"This pass is given upon the Parole of the Holder , that he will in no way give information, countenance, aid or support to the so-called Confederate Government or States."	

**Major Jack Salisbury
Provost Marshal**

ORDER FOR EXCHANGE IN THE FIELD.

If an exchange was to take place in the field, orders for this had to be issued.

Volunteer Recruiting and Conscription



Provost Guards procuring conscripts

Early in 1863, Volunteer Recruiting and Conscription fell under the Provost Marshal's jurisdiction. These forms included:

ENLISTMENT FORM

This was filled out by the Provost Marshal for all volunteers.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF RECRUITS

Every accepted recruit had his name and description entered on a special list.

WARRANTS

Those showing leadership abilities were often appointed the temporary rank of Lance Corporal or Lance Sergeant and these would be placed over the other recruits.

TRANSPORTATION OF RECRUIT

A special form was required for the transportation of these new recruits to the Depot.

DRAFT NOTICE

The Provost Marshal was also responsible for issuing the draft notices and their enforcement.

LIST OF PERSONS DRAFTED

Yet another list, this one of persons drafted, was kept. Many persons were disqualified for one reason or another, and certificates for these had to be issued:

CERTIFICATE OF NON-LIABILITY

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION DUE TO DISABILITY

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION DUE TO AGE

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION DUE TO SON OF A WIDOW

**CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION DUE TO HAVING FURNISHED A SUBSTITUTE
SUBSTITUTE VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT FORM.**

When a substitute was furnished, a special Enlistment form was used.

Civilian Affairs Pass

All persons applying for admission into Union lines would be escorted to the nearest Provost Marshal who would examine them. Those satisfying the Provost Marshal and taking the Oath of Allegiance to the US would be issued a pass.

Oath of Allegiance

Everyone within army lines was required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the US.

Oath of Allegiance
No. ____
I, _____ of _____, County,
State of _____, do hereby solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States and support and sustain the Constitution and laws

thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all state, county or Confederate powers; that I will discourage, and forever oppose secession, rebellion and the disintegration of the Federal union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 186_, in the field.

Jack Salisbury , Major
Provost Marshal

Witnesses: _____

Description:

Age _____
Height _____
Color of _____
Eyes _____
Complexion _____
Occupation _____

Headquarters

Office of the Provost Marshal

Oath of Allegiance form

PERMITS

All baggage and packages had to be inspected by the Provost Marshal's Dept. for contraband goods. Those passing the inspection would be issued a permit for them to be taken thru the lines. If contraband was found, all would be confiscated.

SAFEGUARDS

Anyone could apply for a safeguard to protect their property. This might be as simple as the official safeguard document itself, or might also include an armed guard.

PAROLE OF HONOR

Some civilians were found not to be loyal to the Union and would refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance. An alternative to being arrested was to take the Parole of Honor, stating that they would not bear arms against the US, nor aide the enemy in any way. These persons were required to stay within the boundary of their county and were to report to the Provost Marshal every seven days.

Office of the Provost Marshal

STATEMENT OF PAROLE

No. ____

I, _____ of _____, County, State of _____, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies whatsoever or foreign, that I will bear true faith allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinances, or law of any state convention or legislation to the contrary notwithstanding and future that I will faithfully perform all duties required of me the laws of the United States, and that I take this Oath freely and voluntarily without any mental reservation or evasion.

I understand that Death is the punishment by the judgment of a military commission and will be the penalty for the violation of my solemn oath and Parole of Honor.

Certified, and sworn and subscribed to
before me

At _____ county of

State of _____ this _____ day of
_____ 186_

Major Jack Salisbury
Provost Marshal
8th Vt Inf Reg.

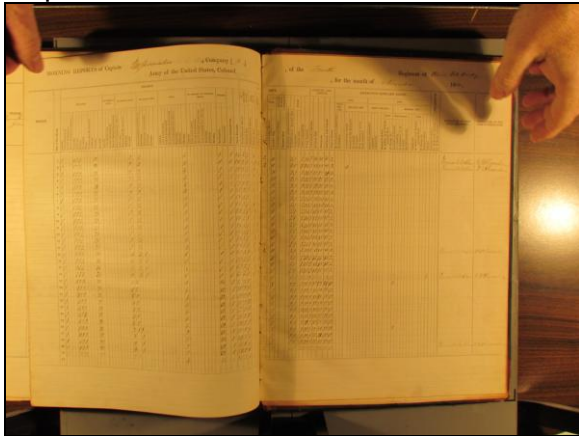
Witness:

Parole of Honor

Reports, Returns and Correspondence

MORNING REPORT

General Orders stated that Provost Marshals were to submit a daily report to the Provost Marshal Guard. This was to include a list of the forces under his command, list of Federal and Civilian prisoners, a list of POWs and the disposition of his Provost Guards.



*Morning Report of Company F, 4th OVC, dated
November, 1864*

REPORT OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Usually over a specific period of time, this would give charges and disposition of all prisoners and sub divided as to Federal, Civilian or Confederate prisoners.

REPORT OF BUSINESS AND GENERAL TRANSACTIONS

This was a monthly report in the form of

a letter, subdivided by subjects; and covering all aspects of the Provost Marshal Office.

RETURNS

Every month the Provost Marshal was to forward to the Provost Marshal Guard a Return of their present command, including any civilians employed by them.

ORDERS

All General or Special Orders would be in letter form. It would state at the head: the source, place and date; and at the foot: the name of the Provost Marshal who issued it.

CORRESPONDENCE

Official letters were to refer to one subject only. A letter of Transmittal was to accompany all reports, returns and accounts. All correspondence was to be marked on the cover: "Official Business."

DISPATCHES

A written dispatch is a message sent in haste by a special messenger. The precise time it was sent off was to be written on the cover.

TELEGRAMS

These also had a special form and were only to be used in urgent and imperative cases.

U. S. Army

Field Message

_____, 186_

From:

To: _____

Accounts, Vouchers Requisitions and Abstracts

Like any organization within the army, there were various other mundane forms, each with their own special purpose.

REQUISITIONS

Regular (were for such articles where the allowance is regulated and fixed by law.)

- **FUEL**
- **FORAGE**
- **STRAW**
- **STATIONARY**
- **SUBSISTANCE**
- **ORDNANCE STORES**

SPECIAL

(Where the articles required are rendered necessary for some cause.)

ACCOUNTS

When Provost Marshals found it impracticable to obtain necessary supplies from the normal Military Departments, he could purchase them from private contractors. These accounts would state the items and the cost and from whom purchased.

VOUCHERS

No Account was to be submitted without a voucher to support it. All vouchers had to be accompanied by the receipt as a sub-voucher. In addition to the above, there were vouchers for:

- **TRANSPORTATION**
- **POSTAGE**
- **LODGING**
- **GENERAL**

- **LIST OF VOUCHERS.**

ABSTRACTS

Everything bought, lost, destroyed or expended had to be accounted for in an abstract.

INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED

ARTICLES EXPENDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Various other forms included:
- **FURLOUGH**
- **LEAVE OF ABSENCE**
- **FINAL STATEMENT**
- **DISCHARGE**
- **INVENTORY OF EFFECTS**
- **NCO WARRANTS**
- **CERTIFICATE FOR SICK LEAVE.**

The Provost Guard



Provost Guard of the 80th NY Infantry

THE PROVOST GUARD REPORT

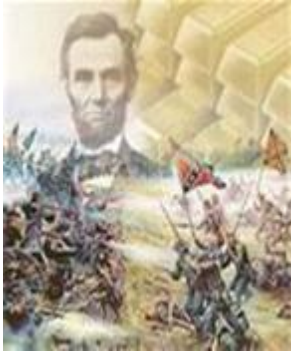
This was filled out every day showing the Provost Guard available and their disposition as to posts, patrols or other duties.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE PROVOST GUARD

These were orders that all the provost guards, regardless of their post, were to observe.

SPECIAL ORDERS TO THE PROVOST GUARD

These were special for each particular post. For example, the PG at the detention area had special orders regarding the prisoners. [\[Image\]](#)



Lores and Legends Cindy Freed

Who Burned the Roswell Mills?

Early in July 1864 the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (OVC) found themselves moving southeast through Georgia. Today this trek is referred to as part of the Atlanta Campaign. The battle at Kennesaw Mountain was just a few days behind them. That hard fighting had not produced a Union victory. A frontal assault directed by Major General William T. Sherman was thwarted by Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee. Even so Johnston and his men had withdrawn and were heading back toward Atlanta. Obeying orders, the 4th along with the rest of the 2nd Brigade, were in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

During this push forward the 4th would come upon small bands of Confederate cavalry and infantry. There was fighting off and on with some heavy skirmishes. War was always close at hand as the men continued on and soon reached Roswell, Georgia.

Roswell appeared to be a sleepy little town of 4,000 on the banks of Vickery Creek which emptied into the nearby Chattahoochee River. With only a few buildings, churches and homes the town had a tranquil air to it, belying

the east side which was a thriving industrial area. Among two smaller factories that produced shoes, there was a grist mill, machine shop and tannery. Yet looming large among them were the Roswell Mills. The King family of Roswell owned the town's two textile mills, one produced wool the other cotton. Powered by Vickery Creek, the four story tall cotton mill housed 216 looms which produced 191,086 yards of material a month, 51,666 pounds of thread and 4,299 pounds of cotton rope. The goods produced were exclusively for the Confederate war effort. In fact Georgia newspapers referred to southern troops as wearing "Roswell Grey" uniforms.



This photo of the Roswell Mills was taken in the mid 1800s

400 women and their children worked in the Roswell Mills. The women worked eleven hour days, six days a week. Many lived in tenement housing on the mill's grounds and were paid with company scrip that could only be used in the company store. Their husbands, fathers, brothers and every able bodied man had been called away to protect Atlanta during this stage of the war.

When the Second Division's Brigadier General Kenner Garrard and the 4th OVC set up camp on the west bank of nearby Willow Creek the few Confederate forces in the area scattered. Garrard reported his position

to Sherman but already understood the major general's orders. Sherman had studied the 1860 U.S. Federal Census of that area. He was well aware of the textile mills there and the importance of their products to the Confederate military. Their destruction was imperative to secure an ultimate Union victory in this war.

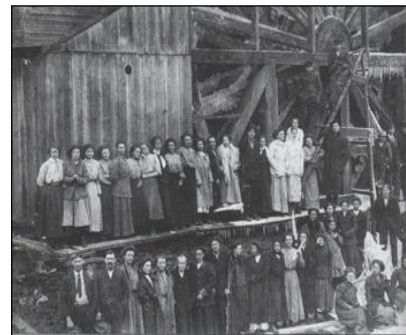
The mill owner was also aware of the possibility of impending Union occupation of the town and set about trying to save his livelihood. He convinced a French born employee to claim ownership of the mills. Along with flying the flag of France in plain sight above them, he hoped the Union army would be convinced of their neutrality and leave the mills alone.

Whether Brigadier General Kenner Garrard believed the French employee's story of ownership or not is now lost to history. Since on further inspection it was found every bolt of cloth in the mill had "CSA" woven into it. So much for their claim of neutrality. Garrard was a man of strict discipline and did not suffer fools gladly. Instructing that the women and children be removed from the mills Garrard directed Captain Darius Livermore of Co. B 3rd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and an unnamed company of the 4th OVC to go to work.

First they gathered all usable cotton goods to be sent from the mill to the Union field hospital in Marietta. Then the soldiers with sledge hammers in hand smashed all the looms, spindles and machinery in sight. Once this destruction was complete both buildings were set on fire. Captain Livermore along with the two cavalry companies

stayed at the scene until the fire burned itself out.

Garrard returned to his headquarters and immediately sent word to Sherman of the events in Roswell. Sherman, pleased with the outcome, ordered the 400 women and their children arrested. They were to be sent to Marietta, then on to Louisville, Kentucky with many eventually ending up across the Ohio River in Indiana.



Roswell Mill workers taken sometime in the 1800s

That should answer the question "Who burned the Roswell Mills?" or at least you'd think it would. In fact it did until Major Haviland Tompkins of the 14th Illinois Cavalry claimed he had a hand in burning the Roswell Mills. His story went like this.

On July 9, 1864 Major Tompkins and a few of his men rode into New Manchester which was in close proximity to Roswell. It, too, is a small town with a textile mill that produced cotton used by Confederate forces. Tompkins on orders from General Sherman was to arrest the women working at the mill for treason and set fire to the factory. One of the managers at the New Manchester mill, Henry Lovern said that during Tompkins' rampage he claimed "he" burned down the Roswell Mills on Thursday just the week before. In fact in 1868 Henry Lovern would testify to Major Tompkins words.

So who did burn the Roswell Mills? Was it Captain Darius Livermore with Co. B 3rd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and an unknown company of the 4th OVC? Or was it Major Haviland Tompkins and some of his men from the 14th Illinois Cavalry? Lovern's deposition was believed in some circles and Tompkins has been credited or denounced for the destruction of the Roswell Mills.

A quick look at the facts may help with an explanation. Researching ***The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*** shows the communications between Sherman and Garrard. There is no mistaking that the 2nd Brigade which included the 3rd and 4th OVC were present in Roswell Georgia on July 6, 1864 when the mills were torched. The reports also state that Garrard put Livermore in charge of overseeing the destruction. There is not one note in ***The Official Records*** where Tompkins is listed as being in Roswell or the 14th Illinois Cavalry attached to either the 3rd or 4th OVC on July 6th.

In fact Henry Lovern testified that Tompkins burned the Roswell Mills the Thursday before he was in New Manchester when actually the Roswell mills were burned down on the Wednesday before not on Thursday. With discrepancies in the facts: 1.) Tompkins and the 14th Illinois Cavalry were nowhere near Roswell on July 6th when those mills were burned, 2.) Even the day of the week being wrong, perhaps the misinformation is not from Tompkins bragging but Henry Lovern himself. Maybe watching Tompkins and his men arrest the women workers at

the New Manchester mill and then burn the mill to the ground, Lovern decided to pin Tompkins with any and all area Union devastation. Lovern may have wanted to see a Yankee punished, in particular Tompkins, since he burned the New Manchester mill.

I believe a review of the facts puts the right answer of "Who burned the Roswell Mills?" as Captain Darius Livermore, Co. B 3rd OVC and the mysterious unidentified company of the 4th OVC. Seems like a no-brainer to me. But what do you think? [🔗](#)

The latest survey shows
that
Three out of four people
make
Up 75% of the population

If at first you don't
succeed
Skydiving is not for you

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS
NO
MATCH FOR NATURAL
STUPIDITY.




Songs They Sang

I'm introducing a new song that though they didn't sing back then, they would have. The song is *I Wanna Be in the Cavalry* sung by Corb Lund. I think it sums up the spirit of the 4th OVC.

The chorus goes:

I wanna be in the cavalry if they send me off to war.
I wanna good steed under me like my forefathers before.
I wanna good mount when the bugles sound and I hear those cannons roar.
I wanna be in the cavalry if they send me off to war.


To listen to the song, go to:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1V3JW4HeBs> 

We hang the petty thieves
and appoint the great ones to
public office. -- **Aesop**



Pass the Slipper

You take an object, the "slipper." Pick a person and put them in the center of the circle. They must close their eyes while the "slipper" is passed from person to person behind their backs. When the center person opens his/her eyes, the passing immediately stops and he/she must hazard a guess as to who holds the "slipper." If he/she is correct, they trade places. If wrong, the eyes are closed and the passing begins again. 

In the end, it's
not the years in
your life that
count. It's the
life in your
years.
Abraham Lincoln



Civil War Philately

Bob Venable

In this issue of the magazine, we turn to what I call Instruments of the Civil War, that is machinery and other items used to fight the war and pictured on U.S. Postage stamps.

First is the Intrepid, a hot air balloon utilized by Thaddeus Lowe, President Lincoln's Chief of Army Aeronautics. In 1861, Lowe convinced the President of his idea to spy from balloons. The Army ordered seven of the hydrogen balloons, including the Intrepid, to be operated by Lowe and his assistant aeronauts. They floated above the enemy reporting troop counts and rebel movements as well as directing Union artillery fire. They used telegraph to send their reports to ground stations. While fired upon by Rebel forces, no balloon was ever hit. By the Fall of 1863, however, the balloon corps ceased to exist as Lowe resigned over a pay dispute and management of his corps by the Army.

The Intrepid stamp was one of a block of four balloon stamps issued in 1983 depicting hot air balloons from Intrepid up to Explorer II in 1935. Lowe is not pictured on the stamp.



20¢ Intrepid, Scott # 2032

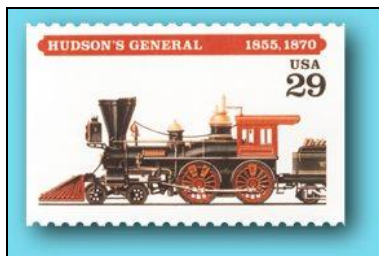
While Lowe is not shown on the Intrepid stamp, he was honored on an aerogramme in 1995, picturing him, the Intrepid, and a soldier on horseback awaiting an in-air report.



50¢ Lowe aerogramme, Scott # UC64

Next is "The General", a locomotive used by the Confederate's for any number of military purposes such as movement of men and supplies. Union spy James Andrews tried to steal it. On April 12, 1862, he and 19 Union soldiers in civilian clothes boarded a north-bound train in Marietta, Georgia. At Big Shanty, they uncoupled the

engine, wood tender and three box cars while the train was stopped for water. "The Great Locomotive Chase" ensued resulting in James and his men abandoning the General just south of the Tennessee-Georgia line. Have you seen the movie? The General is depicted on a postage stamp issued in 1994 as part of a five stamp booklet pane picturing old locomotives.



29¢ The General, Scott # 2843

The Civil War was not all fought on land. Some battles were on water as evidenced by the clash between the *USS Monitor* and the *CSS Virginia* (previously named the *Merrimack*). That was the first battle between two ironclad ships and it resulted in a tactical draw. A 32¢ stamp, part of the 20 stamp Civil War issue of 1995, commemorates that battle.



*32¢ Monitor*Virginia, Scott # 2975a*

Drums were also instruments of war. Drummer boys beat cadence as soldiers marched into battle. Once engaged in the fighting, it became virtually impossible to hear orders being barked by the officers. The drummers had codes which the troops knew. For example, a certain number of beats meant "meet here". A large roll was a signal to attack. There were many more. A drum is displayed on a stamp with a Confederate soldier using it as a desk to write a letter home.



29¢ Drummer, Scott # 2780

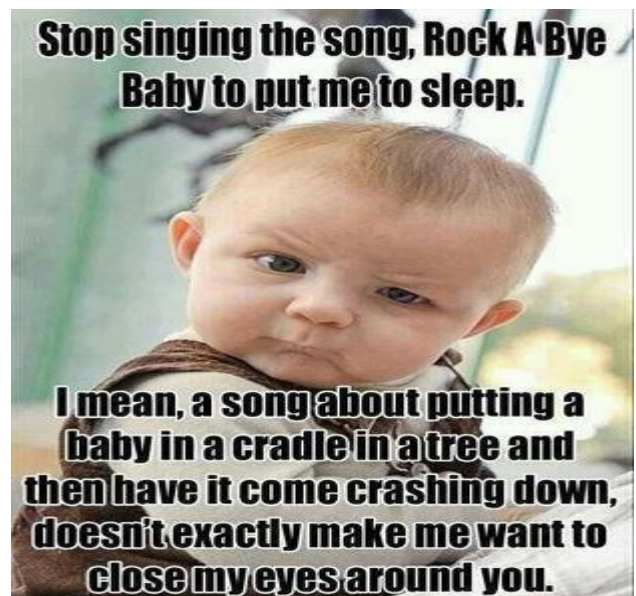
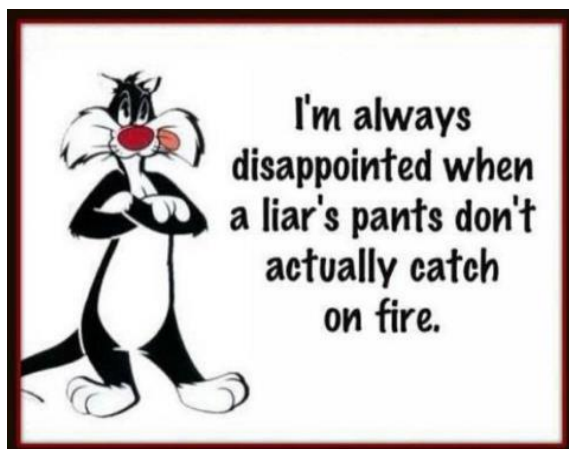
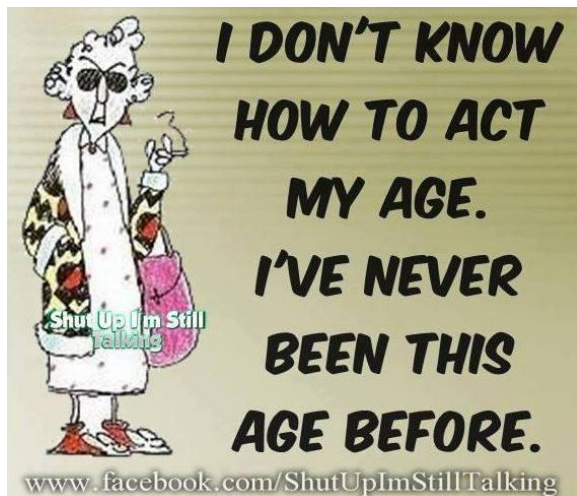
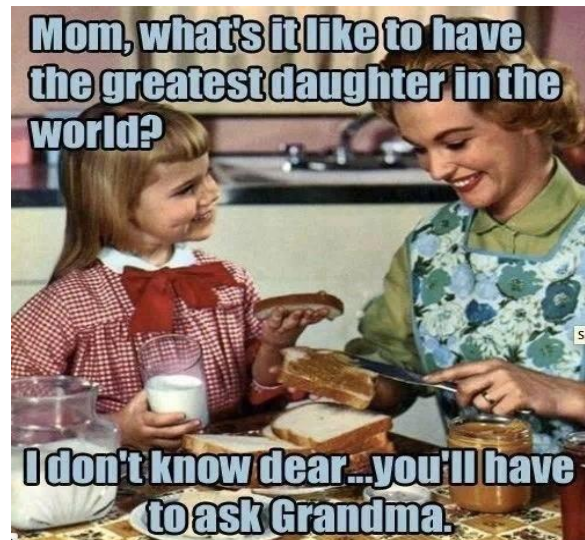
There are other instruments of war on stamps. Perhaps a future article will review them. [🔗](#)

So many cultural symbols are turned into clichés, some by people who claim to have an Indian Princess as their great grandmother. Well some ancestor of mine was a lady in waiting to some English queen but it didn't improve my housekeeping abilities and I'm still puzzled by that 3rd fork at good restaurants.

What is it?



From page 54 picket hobbles for horses





Letters from the Front

Report of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
In the Field, September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward history of the regiment during the campaign just closed: The regiment left Columbia, Tenn., May 22, 1864, and, marching via Pulaski, Tenn., and Athens, Ala., reached Decatur, Ala., May 26, 1864. Same day had skirmish with part of General Roddey's force. 29th, at Moulton, Ala., participated in engagement with General Roddey's command; 10 men wounded there, 1 afterward dying. Accompanied General Blair's (Seventeenth) army corps to Rome, Ga., which place we reached June 4. Marched through Kingston, and reached the Second Cavalry Division June 7, 1864, near Cartersville, Ga. From June 10 to July 3 occupied position on left of army in front of Kenesaw Mountain. During that time had 1 man in front of Kenesaw Mountain. During that time had 1 man wounded. Marched through Marietta, Ga., and reached Roswell July 8, 1864. On the 9th had 1 man wounded at McAfee's Bridge. Remained near Roswell until the 19th, when we assisted in the destruction of railroad near Stone Mountain. 20th, camped near Decatur, Ga. 21st, started on raid to Covington, Ga., which place we reached on the 22d. Returning, reached Decatur the 24th. 27th, marched to Flat Rock, where, on the 28th, we participated in a skirmish, losing 2 men missing. Returning encamped at Buck Head, Ga., July 31, where we remained until August 18, when we joined General Kilpatrick's forces on the raid around Atlanta, at Sandtown. During this raid the regimental loss was 2 commissioned officers wounded and 2 missing, 3 men killed, 15 wounded, and 6 missing. Returning, reached Buck Head August 22, where we remained until the 25th, when the regiment accompanied the army around Atlanta, reaching Decatur September 10, 1864. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. ROBIE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Ohio Vol. Cav. [P](#)



From Our Field Correspondents

4th OVC vs 3rd GA Cav

Memphis Daily Appeal, Oct 7, 1862

We have reliable information to-day that General Buell is still in command of the army of the Ohio. A skirmish at Elhsabethtown between Colonel Kennett's 4th Ohio cavalry and the 3d Georgia cavalry, resulted in the capture of the entire force of the latter. Colonel Kennett paroled the non-commissioned officers and privates.

* The errors in spelling in this newspaper article appear in the original and are accurately portrayed here. - Ed

Pictures from the War



A New York Herald Tribune wagon and reporters in the field



Engineers building bridge across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, March 1864



Catholic mass in the field



Log hut company kitchen 1864



Peachtree St in Atlanta 1864



Palisades and Chevaux-De Frise in front of the Potter house in Atlanta 1864