

4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

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About the cover: *Long had it been believed that 500,000 died in the war, but recently, historians have recalculated the total. They now agree that the dead exceeded 750,000. This represented 750,000 husbands, lovers, sons and fathers. In a number of cases whole towns lost all their eligible men and all that was left was the very old and the very young.*

4th Ohio! First Call! Is published by the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Descendants Association, 3116 Mid Dale Ln, Louisville, KY. 40220. William Krebs and Robert Venable, Co-editors; Cindy Freed, Staff Writer; Karen Krebs, Food Editor.



From the Command Tent

This year celebrates the 150th anniversary of the close of the Civil War. It was a bittersweet time then. The soldiers returned home from four long years of war, but many families would never see their loved ones again. Husbands, fathers and sons would never return to hear “When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again” at the various homecomings. Even the President would not live to see the final end. I will be participating in the 150th anniversary of Lincoln’s funeral train in the latter part of May. Look again in the following issue for an after action report on it.

This issue will be a little different from what you are used to. We will, of course talk about the 4th’s participation in the closing of the war: their participation in the capture of Selma, AL and Wilson’s Raid, along with their participation in hunting down Jefferson Davis. Did you know that the 4th was in on his capture? It was our brigade that cornered and captured him. You’ll read in Cindy Freed’s *Brass Buttons* how the 4th found the Confederate Treasury and what they did with it.

Also, in this issue, you will see what the war cost in terms of monetary values, along with an 1871 report on the cost of lives. This is purely from a Union standpoint and does not take into account the lives lost of those who served in the Confederate Army. There is also a summary of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. We will give you a number of statistics about the men, where they came from, their age, their occupations, and where they now lie, and so on. It may be dry, as most statistics are, but it should help you put things in perspective. You will also discover how PTSD was present in “our boys” following the war.

There is something new we are doing with this issue. We have never before dedicated our newsletters or magazines, but, I think it only fitting that this issue be dedicated to those brave soldiers who died in that terrible conflict, both North and South. As President Lincoln so aptly put it in his 2nd inaugural address: “With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan -- to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.” These are still fitting words today as we remember our soldiers who have fought, and in some cases, still fighting, in WW II, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, Afghanistan and other actions where they have gone into “harm’s way”. God bless them all.

Bill Krebs
President



Civil War Horses

By Jonathan R. Allen

A few Civil War horses and their riders:

Traveller and Robert E. Lee

Confederate General Robert E. Lee came to Richmond, Virginia in the spring of 1861. During this visit, Lee was given a bay stallion named Richmond. Richmond was a nervous horse, and proved unsatisfactory. When Richmond was near strange horses, he would tend to squeal. This was not a good thing for a Civil War horse to do. Lee took Richmond to West Virginia and purchased another horse called The Roan or Brown-Roan. Unfortunately, The Roan began to go blind during the Seven Days' Battle in June and July of 1862. The horse, Richmond, died after Malvern Hill. After Second Bull Run, cavalryman Jeb Stuart got Lee a mare named Lucy Long. Also around this time, Lee received a sorrel horse named Ajax.

When Lee rode to Appomattox Court House to surrender on April 9, 1865, he was riding his favorite and most known horse. This gray colored horse was Traveller. After the Civil War, when Robert E. Lee was president at Washington University (later renamed to Washington and Lee University), Lee's favorite old war-horse Traveller was still with him. When Lee died, the horse Traveller walked behind Lee's hearse in the funeral procession. Traveller walked with his head bowed and in a slow gait.

Traveller is buried outside of the Lee Chapel on the campus of Washington and Lee University. Robert E. Lee is interred in a crypt beneath the Lee Chapel.

Lexington, Sam, and William Tecumseh Sherman

William Tecumseh Sherman had two horses that were his favorites during the Civil War. These horse's names were Lexington and Sam. Sherman rode Lexington at Atlanta and in the Grand Review in Washington at the close of the war. Sam was injured several times during the Civil War. At Shiloh, three of Sherman's horses were killed during the battle. Two of these three horses died as an orderly held their reigns.

Cincinnati and Ulysses S. Grant

As a young man, Ulysses S. Grant developed a love of horses when he worked at his father's farm. Grant became a skilled equestrian. While a cadet at West Point, Grant was an exceptional equestrian and he did not stand out as having special talents in anything else while at West Point. Grant wanted a commission in the cavalry when he finished at West Point. Instead, he wound up in the infantry because the cavalry had no vacancies. The infantry assignment must have been a disappointment for the horse-loving equestrian Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant's favorite horse during the Civil War was Cincinnati. An admirer gave Cincinnati to Grant after the Battle of Chattanooga. Cincinnati was seldom ridden by anyone other than Grant, one notable exception being President Abraham Lincoln when Lincoln last visited City Point, Virginia. Other horses Grant had in the Civil War were Jack, Fox, and Kangaroo. Kangaroo was left on the Shiloh battlefield by the Confederates. This horse was described as ugly and raw-boned. Grant however, having an eye for horses, knew that

Kangaroo was a thoroughbred. After becoming a Yankee horse, Kangaroo got rest and care and became a fine horse.

Old Sorrel and Stonewall Jackson

Old Sorrel was Confederate General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson's horse. Stonewall was riding this horse when he was shot by friendly fire at Chancellorsville. Old Sorrel became Jackson's horse in May of 1861 at Harpers Ferry. The horse was about eleven-years-old at this time.

That Devil Dan and George B. McClellan

Union General George B. McClellan's favorite war-horse was named Daniel Webster. Members of General McClellan's staff began to call this horse "that devil Dan" because Daniel Webster was a speedy horse. The horses of McClellan's staff members had trouble keeping up with "that devil Dan." Daniel Webster was with McClellan at Antietam. This horse was described as being a dark bay, about seventeen hands high, a pure bred, handsome, and he seldom showed signs of fatigue. Daniel Webster was a fine example of a horse. When McClellan retired from military service, the horse Daniel Webster went with him. The horse nicknamed "that devil Dan" became the family horse of the McClellan family. I'm Jonathan R. Allen and I have been blogging about American Civil War history and stories since 2005. There is something about the Civil War that captures and holds our interest and imagination. it's truly an amazing story. Learn more at my Learn Civil War History blog:

<http://www.learncivilwarhistory.com>.

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Did You Know?

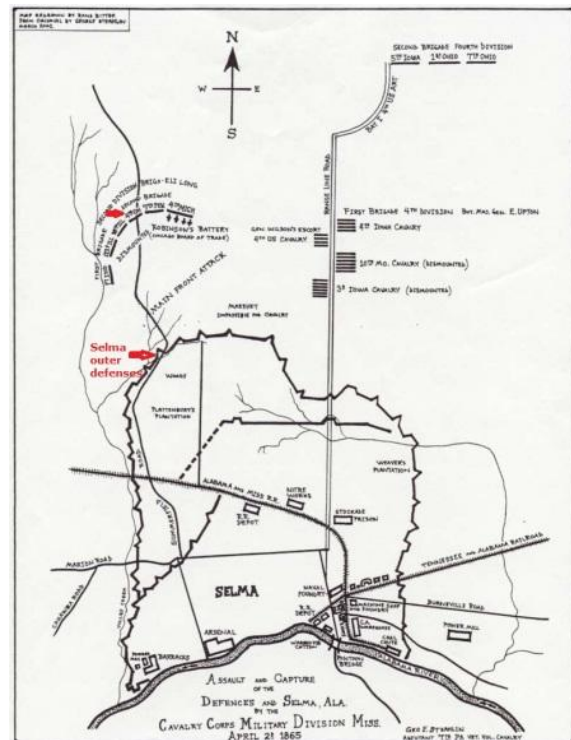
Bob Venable

Did you know that Corporal John H. Booth, Co. A, 4th OVC was the first man into the Confederate defensive works at Selma, Alabama when the 4th led the dismounted charge to take that city on April 2, 1865?

Corporal Booth enlisted in Company A, 4th OVC on September 10, 1861. He was 18 years old at the time. In March, 1865 the 4th was a component of the 2nd Brigade commanded by Col. Robert H.G. Minty, 2nd Division commanded by Gen. Eli Long. The Division was in turn part of what is known as Wilson's Raid which was intended to sweep through Alabama and Mississippi. Booth was just a small cog in that big wheel but as it turned out a very brave one.

By April 2, the raiders, including the 4th, were on the doorstep of Selma, Alabama. This was to be one of the final battles of the war and the 4th's last major battle. Selma was strongly defended. Minty's report to Gen. Long stated: "The works at the point of assault consisted of a breastwork or parapet from six to eight feet high with a ditch about five feet deep in front of which there was a well built palisade stretching along the entire line." Those outer defenses are marked in red in the accompanying map. The 4th's position just prior to the assault is marked by a red arrow in the upper left quadrant of the map. Their assault was down the

Centerville Road shown on the map as the black curved line from the 4th's position to the outer defenses.



Gen. Long directed the 4th and other regiments to dismount to assault the outer defenses. By the time other units were dispatched as rear guard and others to fight off Confederate cavalry in the area, only two of the 2nd Brigade's regiments were left to charge the defenses – the 123rd Illinois Infantry and the 4th OVC. As Minty reported: "Thus the right of the 4th Ohio and the left of the 123rd Illinois gained the works first, the flanks sweeping forward as if the movement had been that of individual echelon. Corporal Booth, A Co. 4th Ohio Cavalry was the first man inside the works. He was almost immediately after shot through the head." As reported by PVT Lucien Wulsin, the men had leapfrogged each other as they approached the breastworks.

Of course, CPL Booth was not the only hero of the assault on Selma. The 4th's commander, Lt. Col. George Dobb, was also killed. And Minty remarked that Captains Moore and Richardson were among the first to enter the works and "acted throughout with conspicuous gallantry." Many arms, artillery, and supplies were captured or destroyed by the Union forces at Selma. Prisoners taken were around 2,700. Selma was a total victory.



*Reproduction of
Wilson's Raid
Cavalry Corps
Medal awarded
to Union
soldiers*

Later, Gen. Long reported in his Official record: "There was one man of the fourth, whose name (supposed to have been John A. Booth, of Company A) I could not learn, who was reported to me to have been killed literally at the cannon's mouth, as a portion of his body was blown away just as he was entering the embrasure. The regiment should learn and preserve the name of this soldier by having his name placed in letters of gold in some conspicuous part of the history of the regiment."

Corporal Booth is buried in Marietta-Atlanta National Cemetery, Plot K-2535. His marker is pictured here.



I find it somewhat ironic that the assassin of President Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth and our CPL John H. Booth share first and last names. Both men became prominent at the end of the Civil War, but for directly opposite reasons.

While CPL. Booth's heroism is prominently mentioned in any number of reports as well as PVT. Wulsin's and Nancy Pape-Findley's histories of the regiment, I am not aware of his name being placed in letters of gold anywhere – until now. Our magazine is not exactly a history of the 4th OVC but it is the next best thing. And it is digital so hopefully it will be around for a long time. So, let us proclaim:

**Corporal John H. Booth,
Company A, 4th Ohio Volunteer
Cavalry**

(1843 – 1865)

A true American hero

The Battle of Selma, AL

April 2, 1865





May 30, 1868: First Official Memorial Day Observance

In the years immediately following the Civil War, one way Americans sought to remember the multitudes of war dead was by holding “decoration days”—days on which they would gather to decorate the graves of those who died in the conflict. Although many local groups and communities had their own decoration days, including well-known ones in Waterloo (New York) and Charleston (South Carolina), the first official observance of what would eventually become Memorial Day took place on May 30, 1868.



This Decoration Day (it wouldn’t officially be called Memorial Day until 1967) was coordinated by John A. Logan, a former Union general and at

the time commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Union veteran’s association. In his General Order Number 11, dated May 5, 1868, he designated May 30 “for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion.” In addition to the decoration of graves, Decoration Day was also to be observed with “fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit,” according to Logan.

Veterans and their loved ones, as well as widows, orphans, and other bereaved, responded to Logan’s call with alacrity. That year, 183 cemeteries in 27 states celebrated Decoration Day, and observance only grew in the years that followed. By 1890, all the northern states had made it an official state holiday.

The South didn’t celebrate Logan’s Decoration Day until after World War I, when the holiday shifted from honoring Civil War dead to honoring the American dead of all wars. Instead, Southerners memorialized the Confederate dead locally on days throughout spring and early summer, often on important dates such as Joseph Johnston’s surrender, Stonewall Jackson’s death, or Jefferson Davis’ birthday.

Memorial Day, in the form we know it today, came about in 1967, when Decoration Day was renamed Memorial Day to better reflect contemporary usage. Then, the following year, it was permanently moved from May 30 to the last Monday in May to create a three-day weekend. [R](#)



Crafting Genealogy Cindy Freed

Vintage Clipboard Memories



This time at Crafting Genealogy we're going to make a different kind of display for our vintage family photos. We're using old wooden clipboards in a cool, artful way. We'll use scrapbook paper, whatever crafts supplies you have around the house and add in your creativity. So let's get started!

Supplies:

- Old wooden clip boards; I like the beat up kind from flea markets but I've seen new wooden ones at the \$\$ Store or Wal-Mart.
- Decorative paper – Scrapbook paper, wrapping paper, old book pages, sheet music, maps, etc.
- Modge-Podge/brushes
- Copies of family pics, old postcards, etc.

- Adhesive like glue stick or double-sided tape
- Foam adhesive squares (for dimension)
- Acrylic paint, ink pad
- Various odds and ends like ribbon, buttons, flowers, and so on.



I had three old wooden clipboards tucked away in my basement so I grabbed those for this project. Two were full size and one was half size. They'll make a nice wall arrangement.

First I decided which background paper I wanted for each clipboard, then traced the clipboard shapes and cut the paper out. As you can see from the photos my papers weren't long enough to cover the entire clipboard so I added a different paper as a border along the bottom of the larger ones. You can also use two or three different decorative papers on a board, add ribbon or lace to the bottom whatever catches your eye.

I'd say the most difficult part of this project is cutting your paper to fit around the clip at the top of the board. On one board I didn't come close to

cutting it out to fit neatly around the clip. (That's the board with the kids and dog photo.) I didn't think it took away from the appearance so I just left it. You can always patch with coordinating paper or add some ribbon or lace.

Next I glued the background papers to the clipboards. I had a hard time trying to get my paper lined up on the first clipboard after I covered it with Modge Podge. So I decided to get my decorative paper lined up first on the clipboard, using the clip to help hold it in place. Then I lifted the edges and put the Modge Podge underneath the paper onto the board. I worked in small areas making sure I kept the paper lined up on my board and then smoothed it out. This worked much better. I wasn't frustrated trying to pry up glued down paper to readjust it so it fit evenly on the clipboard.



Once the decorative papers are adhered the fun begins! This next part gives you a chance to put your creativity to work. I wanted more than just the plain decorative pages for backgrounds. So I embellished those papers. First I used an ink pad. I ran the pad around the edges of the paper giving it a nice worn look. Then I took acrylic paint (I use the 87¢ a bottle kind) and painted around the bottom of a bottle of water. Pressing the bottle bottom to the paper gave me

the broken circles I used on one of the boards. I also painted bubble wrap and pressed it to another board and got an interesting effect. I spattered paint on one board for a different result. I like a vintage, aged feel to my projects and these techniques help to achieve that look.



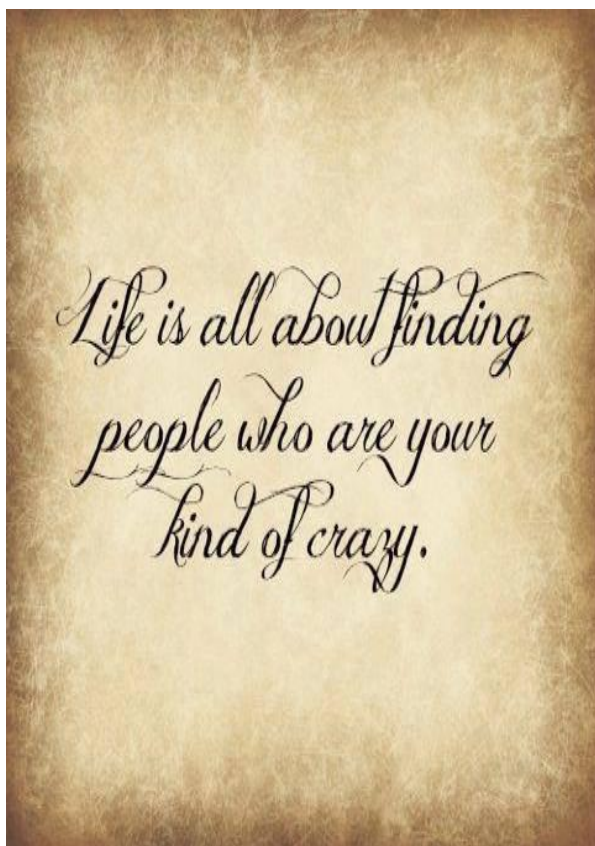
The next step is layering backgrounds as a type of mat for the photos you're using. I made sure they coordinated with my backgrounds and the pics. Tearing some decorative papers for different shapes and rougher edges adds to the vintage feel. I spent a little bit of time on this portion adding and subtracting to get the look I wanted. I smudged some ink on these papers too adding an aged look. Once I settled on my layout, I adhered the base paper to the clipboard but used foam squares on the pics and additional embellishing pieces to give a little dimension to the layout.

I didn't add names or dates to the clipboards but they could be included with old labels or tags. You could do this project using current school photos, Christmas or vacation photos if vintage isn't your style.



I hope you'll try crafting your own Clipboard Memories. If you do and make your own variation of it, please send me a pic or two. I'll share them in a future post giving all of us even more ideas and inspiration.

Now if you'll excuse me I have some clipboards to hang in my office. In the mean time have fun Crafting Genealogy! [P](#)



4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in a Nutshell

- Bill Krebs

Most times we tend to look at the tree rather than the forest. But it's good every now and then to stand back to see where that tree stands in relation to the forest. Is it in the middle or towards the edge? We do the same thing with our 4th Ohio Cavalry ancestor. We look at the close-up of him, but we fail to see just where he fits into the regiment. So, in this issue we will give you some of the statistics concerning the 4th so you can see just where in the organization he lines up.

Sometimes our perspective can be wrong. For example, if your ancestor was born in England, you might think that he was the only Englishman in the regiment. Then you figured wrong. There were 4 men born in England who served in the 4th. You'll find a chart on where they were born at the end of this article. There is in addition, a chart on where they're buried. The birth dates are taken mostly from the *Official Roster of Soldiers of the State of Ohio Vol. XI*

published in 1891. We took the age at the time of enlistment and subtracted it from the year he enlisted. We have found that the age could be off by as much as five years. Some falsified their age, as in the case of Noah Clayton. When he enlisted he claimed his age was 18 in 1862, but in a letter written by his mother, she states that he enlisted against her will when he was only 16. But for the sake of uniformity, I've used the "official dates". In some of the charts, I've included in the percentage of the total known that we have as this is a good cross cut of the whole regiment. So if you're looking at the Occupational Chart, and your ancestor was a shoemaker, then he would be among 2% of the whole regiment who would pick up this trade, or if he was from Germany, and you're looking at the Birth Place Chart, he would be among the 22% of Germans who made up the 4th.

A number of the men had previously served in other units prior to the 4th, some in 3 month units, while others enlisted in the 4th when their three year term was up in other regiments. Also, there were quite a few who reenlisted in other units when their enlistments expired in the 4th. Some also received transfers to other units; in one such case, to become an officer in a Colored regiment. Another one transferred to the "brown water navy", which is what the gunboats and other crafts that patrolled the inland rivers were called as opposed to the "blue water navy" which served in the oceans. We have identified by General Orders, 26 men who were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps (early in the war it was called the Invalid Corps). These

men were incapacitated from performing their usual duties but were not considered incapacitated enough to be mustered out.

Now let's move onto some statistics about the 4th. The 4th was mustered in September 1861 and the regiment was mustered out in June and July of 1865 by companies. The official death toll for the 4th lists 5 Officers and 50 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 169 Enlisted men by disease for a total 225. To date, we have identified 5 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers (sergeants and corporals), and 114 privates, who died in combat, were mortally wounded and died subsequently from their wounds, or died from disease, for a grand total of 149. That leaves 76 of the official 225 deaths yet to be identified.

The highest ranking officer to die was Lt. Colonel George W Dobb, who was killed at the battle of Selma, AL on April 2, 1865.

We have also been able to identify 148 of the men who were wounded: 9 officers, including Col Long (who was wounded for a total of 5 times during the war), 42 noncoms, and 97 privates. The first to die were Edward Schmidt (Co E), James Scott, Christopher Sherer and John W. Whetstone (all from Co D) who drowned in the Ohio River on Dec 7, 1861 when they were on their way from Cincinnati, OH to Louisville, KY. They were followed the next day by Alexander Strickland (Co C) and Matthew Walter (Co K). The last to die in the war was Frank Armbruster (Co B). He was wounded on September 20, 1864 at Lovejoy Station and would die in Nashville, TN on June 2, 1865.

Our first wounded battle casualty was Stephen Harper (1st Sgt Co D) who was wounded on February 28, 1862. He would die seven months later on September 26, 1862. Our last wounded casualty was the same Frank Armbruster who is listed above as being the last wounded.

We had 364 men captured, of which the largest number, 202 men from companies A, B, C, D, E, G, and H while under the command of the 3rd OVC, were captured by John Hunt Morgan at the battle of Lexington, KY on October 18, 1862. These were paroled the next day and sent home to await their exchange. The first man to be captured was Charles Held (Co D). He was captured when the 4th accepted the surrender of Nashville, TN on Mar 8, 1862. He was held prisoner at Salisbury, NC until sometime in May, 1862. We next hear of him arriving in New York City on June 9, 1862 on the steamer *Guide*. The last man to be captured would be John Clark (Co H), on December 17, 1864 near Gallatin, TN.

Birth Place Chart

State	Number	%
OH	145	42
Germany	74	22
PA	23	6.7
England	14	4
KY	11	3
NY	10	2
IN	10	3
Ireland	10	3
VA	9	3
France	5	1
Wales	3	0.8
Prussia	3	0.8
MD	2	0.5

MA	2	0.5
LA	2	0.5
Luxemburg	2	0.5
Switzerland	2	0.5
NJ	1	0.3
NH	1	0.3
NC	1	0.3
MO	1	0.3
MI	1	0.3
ME	1	0.3
IL	1	0.3
IA	1	0.3
CT	1	0.3
Austria	1	0.3
Holland	1	0.3
Russia	1	0.3
Nova Scotia	1	0.3

Birth Date Chart

Year born	Number
1799	1
1800	1
1803	2
1804	1
1806	3
1807	1
1808	2
1809	4
1810	5
1811	2
1812	9
1813	2
1814	4
1815	2
1816	13
1817	15
1818	12
1819	12
1820	13
1821	30
1822	17

1823	13
1824	21
1825	33
1826	36
1827	31
1828	30
1829	38
1830	40
1831	54
1832	50
1833	74
1834	77
1835	74
1836	90
1837	104
1838	99
1839	137
1840	165
1841	150
1842	165
1843	183
1844	124
1845	101
1846	159
1847	25
1848	1
1849	1

Occupational Chart

Occupation	Number	%
<u>Farmer</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>26%</u>
<u>Carpenter</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>13%</u>
<u>Cigar</u>		
<u>Maker</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6%</u>
<u>Cooper</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4%</u>
<u>Painter</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3%</u>
<u>Teamster</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3%</u>
<u>Baker</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3%</u>
<u>Butcher</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Bar Keeper</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Shoemaker</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2%</u>

<u>Blacksmith</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Cabinet</u>		
<u>Maker</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Engineer</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Gardener</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Miner</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Molder</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Stone</u>		
<u>cutter</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Bricklayer</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Conductor</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Cook</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Doctor</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Ferrier</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Wagon</u>		
<u>Maker</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Bank Teller</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Other*</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>18%</u>

* denotes those occupations that were less than 1%: beer brewer, boatman, boiler maker, bookkeeper, carriage trimmer, clerk, coachman, coffee roaster, com. traveler (whatever that is), confectioner, Consulate, decorator, electrician, hatter, horse doctor, hotel keeper, iron worker, janitor, jockey, miller, millwright, minister, pattern maker, peddler, plasterer, railroad agent, railroader, river pilot, rubber shoe cutter, salesman, silver smith, stationary engineer, teacher, trunk maker, and upholsterer.

Burial Place Chart

Where Buried	Number
<u>OH</u>	<u>689</u>
<u>IN</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>TN</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>KY</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>CA</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>GA</u>	<u>27</u>

<u>IL</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>KS</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>MI</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>MO</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>IA</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>NE</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>CO</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Ohio River</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>WI</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>VA</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>MN</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>FL</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>PA</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>OR</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>NY</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>OK</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>MS</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>AL</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>DC</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>ID</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>WA</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>TX</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>AZ</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>WV</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>VT</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SD</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SC</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>RI</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>NM</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>NJ</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>NC</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>MT</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Miss. River</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>MD</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>MA</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>LA</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Cumb. River</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Germany</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>AK</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>1097</u>

Some additional data:

- A total of 2509 men served in the 4th OVC.
- The 4th participated in 18 battles and numerous actions, engagements, and skirmishes.
- Two brothers would achieve the rank of Major in the 4th. Henry C Rodgers, June 4, 1862 – March 5, 1863, and Robert Erwin Rodgers, September 23, 1863 – April 19, 1864 (dates are when they served as Majors).
- As of December 31, 2014, we have 1097 graves identified as being men of the 4th OVC with pictures of 950 of those graves. This figure includes 8 men who drowned and whose graves are the respective rivers they drowned in: the Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi Rivers.
- 67 men are buried in unmarked graves.
- Three men are buried as "Unknown".
- 10 men are known to have died from consumption, the early name for tuberculosis.
- The oldest recruit was Pvt. Michael Leatherman, Co F, born in 1799.
- The youngest recruit was Pvt. Edward C. Middleton, Co I, born in 1849.
- The last known survivor of the 4th OVC was Pvt William H. Hendy (Co D) who died just 19 days short of his 94th birthday on October 4, 1940.
- As of 12/31/2014, we have 144 pictures of the men in our files.
- The last man to have known anyone who served in the 4th was

Marion Brant whose grandfather was Sgt Albert Brant, Co A. Marion was a member of the 4th OVCD and died on October 8, 2010 at 103.

- The son of Pvt Wilson Jagger, Co F, would go on to become a Hollywood star. Dean Jagger would star in White Christmas as Maj. Gen Thomas F. Waverly and also in 12 O'clock High as Adjutant Maj. Harvey Stovall where he won an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor.
- Four (possibly five) men committed suicide.
- One man was found dead in the river with the cause of death listed as homicide.
- Four men of the 4th were known to be on board the *Sultana* when it blew up:
- 28 men are known to have been interred at Andersonville with 17 of them surviving.
- 20 men died while Prisoners of War.
- One man is still officially listed as MIA: Pvt John W. Douglass, Co I, reported as missing at Lovejoy Station on August 20, 1864.
- 56 men would be charged with a Court-Marshall offense.
- Pvt George Stillwagon, Co H, received the Medal of Honor, but it was later rescinded.
- The 4th OVVC Association was started in 1866 with Col. John Kennett serving as President and Pvt Lucien Wulsin, CO A, as Secretary.
- At the 50th reunion, held in Cincinnati, OH, on October 5,

1911, only 86 veterans were present.

Reunions were held from 1866 – 1920. They were started again by the 4th OVCD in 2002. [R](#)

Ten Years Ago ...

The 4th OVC's march from Camp Gurley to Camp Dennison on November 23, 1861 was described in the May to July, 2005 4th Ohio! *First Call*. The regimental Band with Band Leader Charles Seidensticker led the way playing martial tunes to stir the troops and the admiring crowds.

President Bill Krebs commented on the arrival of Spring and all the activities inherent therein, including the return of Civil War reenactments.

Rooms for the Cincinnati reunion in October are available at the Wingate Inn for \$74.25 per night, plus tax. [R](#)





TIMELINE

4TH OVC

Apr - Jul 1865

March 22-April 2

Participated in Wilson's Raid to Macon, GA

Apr 2

Battle of Selma, AL

The 4th led the attack against fortified positions that were deemed impregnable, capturing many of Nathan Bedford Forrest's command. The 4th suffered 10 men killed, including Lt Col. George W. Dobb, along with 45 wounded. Brig. Gen. Eli Long, who had once led the 4th, would also suffer his 5th and last wound of the war.

Apr 12

Captured Montgomery, AL

Apr 20 – May 23

Duty at Macon

May 9

The 4th participated in the chase and Confederate President Jefferson Davis and find the Confederate Treasury buried beneath a tree. See *Lores and Legends* page 39

June 24

Company D is mustered out at Nashville, TN.

June 26

Company L is mustered out at Nashville TN.

July 15

Companies A,B,C,E,F,G,H,I,K, and M are mustered out at Nashville, TN. [R](#)



CAN YOU SEE THE BABY?

James B. McCoy left a message on his 1899 tombstone in Salida, CO proclaiming his independence from the United States Government:

Member Co. D 17th Iowa Inf. which mustered in 1165 men and mustered out 42. Participated in 19 battles and 3 sieges. Never Applied For A Pension.

PTSD and the 4th

Bill Krebs

Recently Bob Venable and I, in our continual research of the 4th OVC, came across where a couple of the men had committed suicide. We got to wondering if it could have been a result of PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder). Then I read an article in the *Smithsonian Magazine* entitled *PTSD: The Civil War's Legacy* (*Smithsonian* January 2016 issue).

There's been a lot of talk and studies about PTSD recently with the influx of soldiers suffering it from Vietnam and the Gulf War. The disorder is defined as "Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), once called shell shock or battle fatigue syndrome, is a serious condition that can develop after a person has experienced or witnessed a traumatic or terrifying event in which serious physical harm occurred or was threatened. PTSD is a lasting consequence of traumatic ordeals that cause intense fear, helplessness, or horror, such as a sexual or physical assault, the unexpected death of a loved one, an accident, war, or natural disaster."

(<http://www.webmd.com/anxiety-panic/guide/post-traumatic-stress-disorder>)

Manifestations of PTSD are, but not limited to: alcoholism, violence, and mental illness

I did a little checking on the men and found that at least 4 had entered the Government Hospital for the Insane (now called St Elizabeth): Pvt. Charles Emmeleth and Pvt. Simon Ernst, both of

Co C, Pvt. Alexander E Martin, Co L, and Pvt Benjamin F Queen, Co I.



Government House for the Insane

A little more checking revealed that 4, if not 5 men committed suicide: Pvt Jerome Baird, Co L, died in an Illinois hospital on Nov. 16, 1900. The official verdict was suicide. Cpl John Beyer, Co E, shot himself on June 26, 1904 in Sherman, CA. Pvt Isaac Durst, Co E, jumped off the mouth of a train tunnel on Feb 26, 1905. Commissary Sergeant John Hamilton, Co I, drowned in Dayton, OH on Nov 14, 1914. Again the verdict was "probably suicide". One of question is Pvt. John Legler, Co K, who was found drowned in the Dayton National Soldiers Home's lake on July 2, 1894. What makes him questionable is the fact that his right eye socket was vacant. Was it an accident or was it suicide?

Could this be the reason Cpl Pike, Co A, was killed? It's known that he became a Captain in the US Cavalry after the war and was chasing an Indian band. During a fight, he picked up a confiscated rifle that failed to fire. What could have been in a fit of anger, he hit the rifle against a tree, when it discharged, hitting him in the groin. He died later of blood poisoning. Cpl Pike was known for his cool headedness and not prone to fits of anger. Could this anger have been caused by PTSD?

During the 1800's a man's masculinity was measured by strength, bravery, honor, and self-sufficiency. The war would be a serious test to the men's mettle. Most would rise to the challenge but some could not. Frayed nerves could give way to paralyzing anxiety. Months of marching in muck, long raids with the ever present danger of being in enemy territory, and excessive heat or frigid cold with meager provisions, away from family and friends crippled some with debilitating depression. To acknowledge these emotions by men was forbidden in 19th century society. It was considered a character flaw in your make-up and regarded as weakness or worse, cowardice, the exact opposite of being a man.

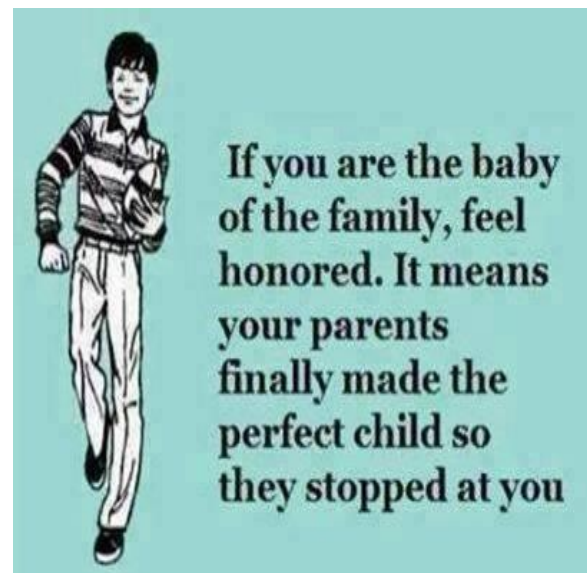
What makes it hard to record this today is the fact that the "institutions" and hospitals of the day did not correlate the soldiers' mental health with his military service. Suicide by veterans would continue long after the war's end, suggesting that some soldiers suffered the effects of war trauma for years to come, even decades.

However Historians, Psychologists and Genealogists are now starting to look into our past and pierce together the ruined lives of our ancestors in regards to PTSD. Who knows? Maybe they will determine next that Jesse James was suffering from it.

**we have enough
"youth". How about a
"Fountain of Smart"?**



*I think that I
shall never see
a completed
genealogy!*





Cooking Period...

**Karen
Krebs**



Tomatoes Escalloped

1 ½ c soft bread crumbs
1 (1 lb 12 oz) can peeled tomatoes or
6 medium, ripe tomatoes, peeled
½ c saltine cracker crumbs
3 tbl butter
½ tsp salt
Dash pepper
¼ tsp nutmeg
2 tsp granulated sugar

preheat oven to 375 degrees. In a greased 1½ qt. baking dish, sprinkle a layer of the bread crumbs, then half of the tomatoes, the cracker crumbs, dot with half of the butter; add the remaining tomatoes, salt pepper, nutmeg, and sugar. Top with the remaining bread crumbs and dot with the remaining butter. Bake in oven for 30 minutes until the top is golden and bubbly. Makes about 6 servings.

Sweet Potato Pone

2 eggs
4 tbl brown sugar
¼ tsp ginger
¼ tsp nutmeg
¼ tsp salt
1 tsp cream
1 tbl melted butter
1 qt grated raw sweet potato

Beat the eggs until they are light and fluffy. Beat in the sugar, ginger, nutmeg, salt cream, and butter. Fold the potatoes into the egg mixture. Pour the mixture into a well-greased 8 x 8 inch square pan. Bake in a 400 degree oven for 20 to 25 minutes or until set. Cool. Cut in squares. Makes 12 servings. [B](#)

**I don't have to
look up my family
tree, because I
know that I'm the
sap.**

- Fred Allen



Brass Buttons

Cindy Freed

An Immigrant Responds with Courage

Germans were the largest ethnic group to immigrate to the United States throughout the 19th century. They were also the largest group of foreign-born men to fight for the Union during the Civil War. Due in part to lack of religious freedom, war and an ongoing bad economy, Germans suffering from a shortage of jobs, crop failures, etc. came to the United States for a chance at a better life.

Several northern states opened their doors to German settlers in the first several decades of the 1800s. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan in particular encouraged migration to their areas. Pennsylvania was already home to many early German settlers who landed in Philadelphia and Ohio became a popular area for Germans to settle in too.

It was during these turbulent times in Germany that Casper Biecker was born on February 9, 1837 in Hessen. He was part of a farming family very familiar with struggling during bad economic times. As an adult, with few outside jobs available and farming producing a meager living, Casper had a decision to make. Should he go to America like many fellow Germans before him or stay? Even as the political fervor in the U.S. increased and war loomed imminent, Biecker decided to take a chance and move to the United

States.

On January 29, 1861 at 23 years old, Casper landed at the port of New Orleans. He traveled up the Mississippi River to join a long-time German friend who had already left their home country and settled in Ohio. Casper eventually put down roots in nearby Covington Kentucky, just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, Ohio. There he began his new life, farming.



Post war picture of Casper Biecker

Whether Casper was motivated by the fear of a mounting Confederate threat in northern Kentucky or was decidedly against slavery as a way of life, he volunteered with the 4th Ohio Cavalry during the war. Enlisting in Cincinnati on September 3, 1862 Casper served with Co. K for nearly three years as a private, mustering out June 24, 1865 with the rest of the regiment at war's end.

During his enlistment Biecker proved to be a valuable asset to his unit. From September 1863 through March 1864 his muster roll cards document numerous times he was sent to Nashville for horses. An experienced

handler of horses was a must for a cavalry regiment and Casper obviously filled the bill. Fortunately, he escaped any type of war-time injuries and was only reported sick once during his military tenure.

After the war Biecker headed home to Northern Kentucky and married the sister of his old friend, the one that had originally prompted him to move to this country to begin with.

Theresa Hoeb and Casper were married in 1866. Certainly life became more like Biecker had anticipated when first moving to the United States years earlier. The Bieckers welcomed eight children into their home while Casper continued to farm. In the years that followed the Civil War both Casper and Theresa were able to become naturalized U.S. citizens.

By 1890 Casper, Theresa and their family had left the farm and were living in town in Covington, Ky. Biecker was working as a day laborer now with five sons living at home.

Health became a problem as Casper and Theresa got older. Theresa developed Parkinson's disease and two of their son's remained at home to care for her. Casper whose own health was declining moved to the U.S. National Home for Disabled Soldiers in Dayton Ohio. There Casper was treated for chronic rheumatism, cardiac hypertrophy and arterial sclerosis.

Biecker was in and out of the Old Soldier's Home a couple of times but failing health finally claimed him on February 16, 1920. He passed away from bronchial pneumonia at the age of 83 while staying at the Soldier's Home. Casper now rests next to his wife Theresa at St. Stephen cemetery in

Hamilton, Ohio.



Biecker was certainly a Civil War hero. Living in the U.S. less than two years he saw the need of his new country and responded. Imagine leaving a hard, struggling life behind in Germany, only to move into the greatest conflict ever fought on U.S. soil. Language and customs had to be barriers, yet he put aside any fears or concerns and fought to preserve his new homeland. This demanded courage and dedication and for that Casper Biecker we remember you and are grateful. [B](#)

Rose: "Where are you going on your vacation this year?"

Violet: "With prices the way they are, all I can afford is to stay at home and let my mind wander."



Around The Campfire

Welcome to our new members:

Michael, Rebecca, and Steph Swanson (Majors Robert Edwin Rodgers and Henry C. Rodgers) in Franklin, TN.

Welcome also to:

Col. Richard (Ret. USAF) and Theresa Emmons, (Frank Emmonin, Co H), in Hilliard, OH.

And also welcome to:

Kyra Shober who is a Senior at West Carrollton High School OH was made a lifetime Honorary Member as she was instrumental in helping promote the 4th OVC at her school. She's planning on attending the University of Findlay where she will be studying Veterinary Science and will be doing some writing for our magazine.

Rick and Sharon Grove have been having a lot of medical problems lately. Sharon's mother fell and broke her leg and was in the hospital while Rick's sister-in-law has been in the hospital, too. Rick claims that they have spent more time, lately, at the hospital than at home.

Bob and Chuck Venable along with Bill Krebs made a trip to West Carrollton High School with part of the Traveling Museum. A great time was

had by all and new friendships were made. See *Civil War Day* page 22.



It's with sadness that we announce the passing of one of our founding members: Harry "Bud" Pape (Carsten Pape, Co K),

father of our founder Nancy Pape Findley.

Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court privately delivered this

opinion on charging captured

Confederate officers with treason:

"If you bring these leaders to trial it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion."

"On the Avenue in front of the White House were several hundred colored people, mostly women and children, weeping and wailing their loss. This crowd did not diminish through the whole of that cold, wet day; they seemed not to know what was to be their fate since their great benefactor was dead, and though strong and brave men wept when I met them, the hopeless grief of those poor colored people affected me more than almost anything else."

-- Gideon Welles after the death of Abraham Lincoln.



Civil War Day at West Carrollton, Ohio High School

Bob Venable

President Bill Krebs and Bob and Chuck Venable participated in a Civil War Day presentation and display at West Carrollton, Ohio High School on February 6, 2015. The day was organized by teacher Steve Flickinger who is pictured here with our members.



L-R: Bob Venable, teacher Steve Flickinger, Bill Krebs, Chuck Venable

The idea for a Civil War Day had its genesis in a message left on our web page on December 11, 2015 by Kyra Shober, a senior at West Carrollton, who explained that she had an assignment in her Government class to find out what she could about the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, including where any of the soldiers' graves were located in

Montgomery County, OH. Bill supplied her with a list of burials and asked if her teacher would be interested in a Civil War Day at the school. Correspondence with Ms. Shober and her teacher, Steve Flickinger, grew into a day which included not only our display but also material from Sherman Camp #93, Sons of Union Veterans in Dayton, OH.



SUV members and part of their display

High school students, as part of their class assignment, also participated with displays on a wide range of topics such as Women in the War, U.S. Colored Troops, POWs and prisons, Museum of the Western Theater in Bardstown, KY, Battle of Stones River, photography during the war, daily life and food of the soldiers, plus many more. They were very good displays and were meant to help educate younger students from the school district who attended in classes from the primary and middle schools. Steve said he was proud of his students as they embraced their assignments with gusto.



SUV member drilling “new recruits”

Our participation included a number of tables filled with Bill’s Civil War paraphernalia and artifacts as well as Bob’s 4th OVC research material and computer database. As students viewed our display, objects and their uses were explained. Sabers and pistols were a big draw as were uniforms and period civilian dress, especially Bill’s top hat which seemed to be “borrowed” by students to wear as they roamed the gymnasium where the displays were set up. Several students were interested in how we raised funds to conserve the battle flag.



Bill reveals contents of a comfort box for students

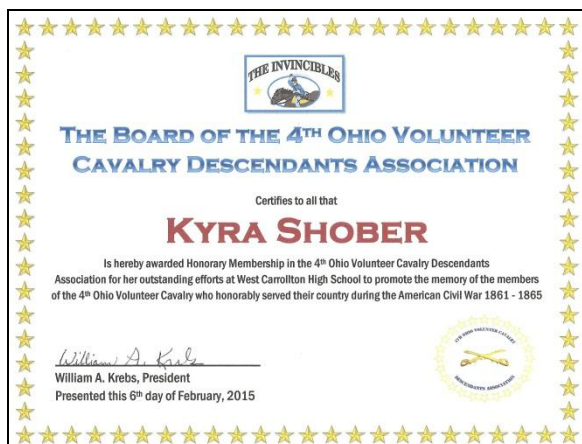


Chuck explains equipment to students

The highlight of the day was when Bill presented student Kyra Shober with an Honorary Membership in the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Descendants Association along with a membership card because of her efforts to further the goals of our Association at her school. If appearances are any indication, Ms. Shober was genuinely surprised and appreciative of the honor.



President Krebs presents student Kyra Shober with Honorary Membership in the 4th OVCDA



Kyra Shober's Certificate

The day was a tremendous success and it was hard to tell who got more out of the event – the students, teachers, or our participating members. Bill planned to stay in contact with Steve Flickinger and offer our return to West Carrollton High School on a biennial basis. Perhaps in two years, more of our members will be able to attend and assist at a return engagement. [fb](#)

What is it?

Answer on page 47



**Have You
Ever
Wondered?**

Why women's buttons are on the "wrong" side? The gowns that women wore had the buttons in the back of their dresses. They then needed help in order to get dressed. To make it easier on the servant, husband, or whoever was helping, the buttons were placed on the opposite side so that when they were buttoning an article to them it was on the "correct" side. The fashion caught on and women still button their clothing from the left.





An 1891 Look at the Costs and Compensations of the War

When the war was forced upon us, the treasury of the Union was depleted, its credit was gone. It had a widely scattered army, which, if gathered together in its full strength, would have given a force for active service of something less than fifteen thousand men. These were factors that had been taken into consideration by the conspirators who had led their section into rebellion. They had, however, failed to comprehend the material resources of the North, as well as the pugnacity of its people. How greatly they were mistaken is history now. The money necessary to carry on the war — a sum so vast as to be almost beyond the power of the mind to grasp — was furnished. The men to fight the battles were ever ready. The typical American of the period was the "Armed Citizen."

Between Fort Sumter and Palmetto Ranch in Texas, where, on the 13th of May, 1865, the last soldiers killed in the war gave up their lives, a little more than eight hundred battles and affairs were engaged in by the contending forces. At that time, the muster-rolls of the national army contained in round numbers the names of a million enlisted men. The aggregate number of men of the volunteer service, who had been engaged in the loyal service of their country, reduced to a three years' standard, was two million three hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and sixty-nine. To state the cost in material wealth of supporting so large a force spread over so vast a field of operations as was covered

during the war, and the subsequent expenditures engendered, calls for the use of figures of such proportions as almost to baffle comprehension. Mr. Edward Atkinson of Massachusetts, the eminent statistician, has made a careful calculation, which he gives in the following statement:—

"The cost, measured in money, of removing the compromise with slavery from the Constitution of the United States was as follows: —

"The national revenue collected from April 1, 1861, to June 30, 1868, four years of war and three of reconstruction under military rule, was :

From taxation and miscellaneous receipts.... \$2,213,349,486
From loans which had not been paid June 30, 1868 2,485,000,000
Total \$4,698,349,486

The peace expenditures could not have been over. 698,349,486
Cost of the war \$4,000,000,000

To the computed cost of the war — \$4,000,000,000 — must be added by estimate the war expenditures of the Northern States, and the value of the time, materials, and destruction of property in the Southern States, together probably amounting to a sum equal to that spent by the National Government.

"The price of liberty in money has therefore been \$8,000,000,000. This comes to \$1,135,000,000 per year for a little over seven years. The productive capacity of an average man is now about \$600 worth per year. If it was then \$500 worth, this sum represents the work of 2,270,000 men for seven years; at \$400 each, 2,837,500 men.

"The average population during this period was 35,000,000. If we assume one in five an adult man

capable of bearing arms, there were 7,000,000, of whom one third paid the price of liberty in work for seven years or in life."

Another table prepared by the same high authority sets forth figures more readily comprehended. On the first day of July, 1860, the public debt of the United States amounted to \$1.91 per capita. On the 31st day of August, 1865, it reached the maximum, and was \$84.

So far as relates to the money cost of the war, the question is not yet concluded. The expenditures of the nation for many years to come must be largely in its payment. There was a greater cost than that which made demands upon the material resources and credit of the country. The cost in human life and human suffering cannot be estimated. Figures may tell how many men fell in battle never to rise, how many were wounded, how many died from war-engendered diseases; but how can the story be told of the physical agonies endured, of the anguished hearts at home? It is beyond the reach of measurement. The statistical exhibits of deaths in the Union Army during the war show that 4,142 officers and 62,916 enlisted men were killed in action; that 2,223 officers and 40,789 enlisted men died of wounds; that 2,795 officers and 221,791 enlisted men died of disease; that 248 officers and 8,810 enlisted men met their death by drowning and other accidents; that 37 officers and 483 enlisted men were murdered; that 14 officers and 90 enlisted men were killed after capture; that 26 officers and 365 enlisted men committed suicide; that 267 enlisted men were executed by the United States authority, while 4 officers and 60 men were executed by the enemy; that there died from sunstroke 5 officers and 308 enlisted men, and from other known causes 62 officers and 1,972 enlisted men; and that deaths from other causes not stated

were 28 officers and 12,093 enlisted men, — making an aggregate of 359,528 deaths as the immediate sacrifice of life during the war. Of the shattered and disease-worn frames gone to their rest since the war closed, in additional sacrifice, no estimate can be made. There must also be added to the cost of the war in human life 2,272 deaths from all causes in the navy, and the estimated number of a quarter of a million of the enemy.

To crown all, he who had borne the sorrows of the nation in his aching heart through the four terrible years of strife, gave up his life at the hands of an assassin. The Rebellion brutally culminated in the death of President Lincoln, and died with him.

What have been the compensations for the outlay of blood and treasure so briefly epitomized? What has been gained? In still briefer epitome the answer may be summed up, — everything. Many there are who assert and believe that the fruits of the war have proved Dead Sea apples, turning to ashes on the lips. In their impatience they fail to realize how slowly changes in the social and political conditions of a great nation are compassed. The real question is not what one section of the country has gained, but what has been the benefit to all our land. It was not alone a contest for the North that was waged by the Union soldiers. It was for the South as well; and in its outcome the people of all lands had a deep interest. On the surface, there may appear room for deprecation. When the war closed, the belief was general and confident that certain things had been definitely settled by its arbitrament. It had been established that the authority of the Federal Government was paramount, — that the Union was a nation of people and not merely a confederation of States. It had been established that legalized slavery should be known in our

land no more forever. That institution, "which had been declared to be the corner-stone of the Rebel Confederacy," had crumbled in destruction with the treasonable edifice of which it was so important a part. This was the great immediate compensation. The cruel wrongs inflicted upon a timid race had been expiated in perfect retribution. President Lincoln spoke for us all when in his second inaugural address he said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With the downfall of human slavery in this Union, there was sounded the death-knell of its obliteration in all countries.

From: MILITARY ESSAYS AND
RECOLLECTIONS Military Essays AND
Recollections
Papers read before the Commandery of
the State of
Illinois, Military Order of the Loyal
Legion of the United States
For the Commandery of the State of
Illinois,

By Charles W. Davis, Recorder,

A.D. 1891

http://archive.org/stream/MilitaryEssaysAndRecollectionsPapersReadBeforeTheCommanderyOfThe/MilitaryEssaysRecollectionsIllinoisLoyalLegion_v1_552pgs55898566_djvu.txt [↗](#)

1871 Adjutant-General Report

Adjutant-General reports the number of enlisted men as 2,073,112 white and 178,895 colored; total number of commissioned officers – white, 83935. Number discharged for disability as 285,545.

The largest number of discharges among the white troops were for the following diseases: Consumption, 20,403; diarrhoea and dysentery, 17,389; debility, 14,500; rheumatism, 11,779; heart diseases, 10,636. More soldiers died from camp diarrhoea and dysentery than any other disease. The Adjutant-General reports total number died of disease as 149,043, while the Surgeon-General reports it as 186,216. The Adjutant-General also reports, under date of October 25, 1870, total number of deaths as 303,504, which are divided as follows: White 270,124; colored, 33,380. The Surgeon-General reports the number of deaths as 282,955, which is 20,549 less than reported by the Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General reports the total number killed in battle as 44,238, which are divided as follows: White, 42,724; colored, 1,514. Surgeon-General reports the total number killed as 35,408, which is 8,830 less than reported by the Adjutant-General. The Adjutant-General reports total number died of wounds as 33,993, and the Surgeon-General, 49,205 of wounds and injuries. Quartermaster-General reports the total number of graves as 315,555; only 172,109 of that number have been identified.

302 officers and men committed suicide, 103 homicide, and 121 executions, making a total of 526 deaths. [↗](#)



Civil War Poetry

The Blue and the Gray

Francis Miles Finch (1827 – 1907)

"The women of Columbus, Mississippi, animated by nobler sentiments than many of their sisters, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves on the Confederate and National soldiers" – *New York Tribune*

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass
quiver,

Asleep are the ranks of the dead:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,

Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Brodered with gold, the Blue,
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment -day,
Wet with the rain, the Blue
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done,
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our
dead!

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

**A friend is one who has
the same enemies as you
have.**

- Abraham Lincoln



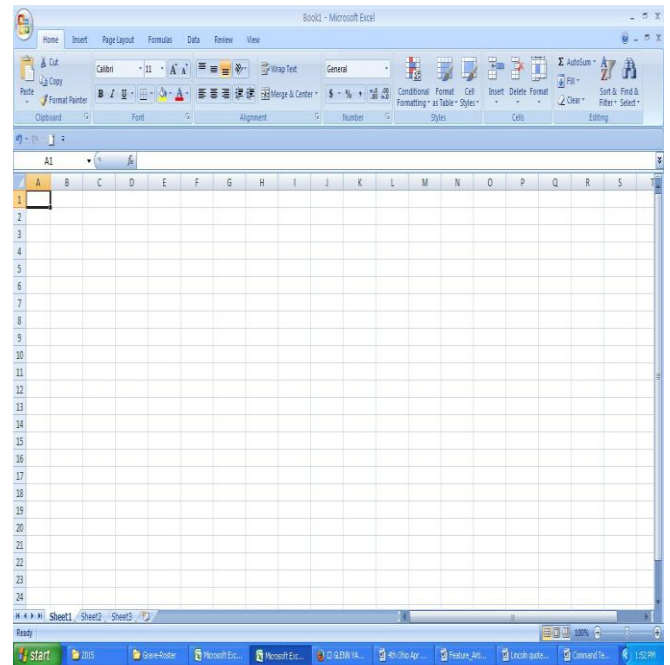
Computer Tips & Tricks

By Bill Krebs

Today we start exploring the ever dreaded spreadsheet. Many people shy away from using the spreadsheet because they don't understand it. It looks very complicated. I felt that way when I was first introduced to it. I could work with Word because it was so similar to a typewriter. I knew my way around the typewriter, but a spreadsheet? But, I had to put my fears behind if I was going to work with Electronic Engineers. I soon discovered that a spreadsheet could be as easy or as complicated as you wanted it to be. So in this series, we'll keep it easy as I found that this accomplishes 99% of the work I want it to do. I use Excel almost exclusively to keep my data for the 4th OVC and the Association: everything from the Roster to the Grave Registration is on Excel. Now, I use Microsoft Excel but the principle is the same for Open Office or whatever program you have. There will be some minor changes such as placement of the menu functions or even the name, but, by trial and error, you'll have it down.

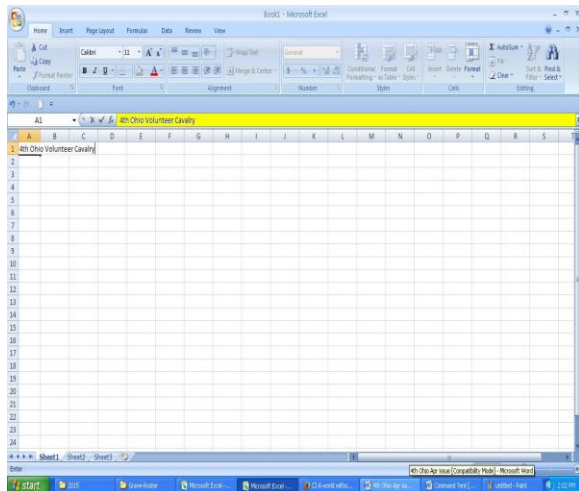
The first thing to do is to open the spreadsheet. Go ahead; I'll wait for you.... What do you do with a drunken sailor... Oh your back. OK. The first thing you notice is a series of columns going across. The columns are labeled A – Z, and then it begins with AA – AZ

and so on. You will never run out of columns. These become your headers.



Next you'll notice the columns going down numbered 1 through whatever. Again, you'll never run out of these. It'll run into the thousands. Think of the spreadsheet as what it really is: an infinite piece of graph paper that you used in school. However the difference with this versus the graph paper is that you can adjust the width and height of each "cell" as each square is called.

Now that we have that out of the way, let's begin. We'll bring in the various icons above as we go along. Click on cell A-1 and type in 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Notice that what you type in also appears in the menu bar at the top of the page.

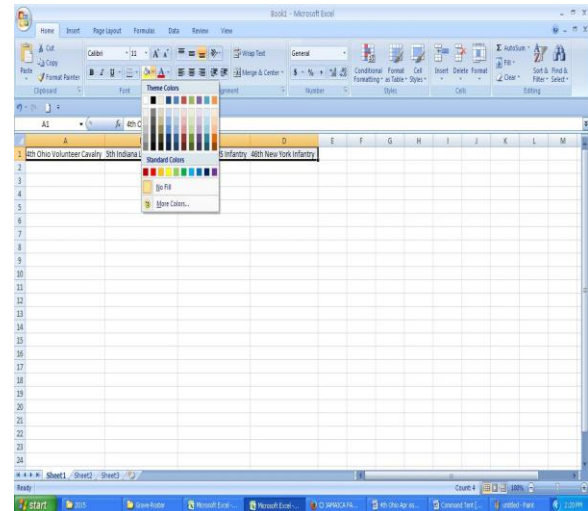


To make corrections you can either move the mouse to where you want to make the correction, be careful, when you get to other cells the backspace key will take you back to other cells and the arrow keys will not work. However, they both will work if you click on the menu bar where you see what you have typed. Try misspelling a word in the cell and see how this works.

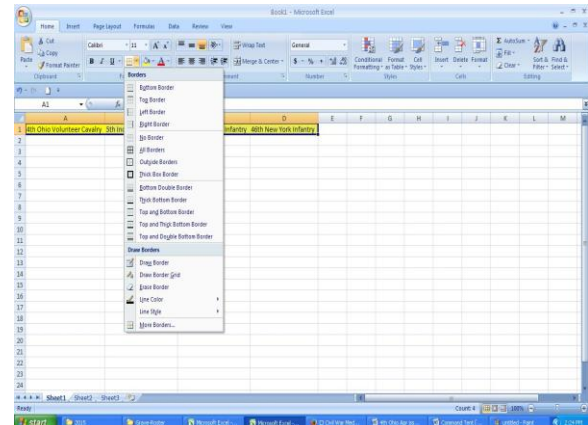
Now that you've typed in 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, click on the next cell A-2 and start typing something else. You'll notice that when you type most of what you wrote in A-1 disappears. It's still there. Click back on A-1 and look at the top. See what you wrote? To adjust this Roll your mouse over the columns where it says A, B,C etc. Do it very slowly. When you get a cross, left click on the mouse and drag the line over to where you can read the whole line. You can do the same thing by when you get the cross double right click and the computer will automatically do this for you. Now do the same thing to A-2. These become your headers. You can do this for as many titles as you want.

Click on your cells that you've written something in and highlight

them. Go to the top and look for the paint bucket. Hit the arrow next to it and it will show you a palate of colors. You can choose more colors by clicking on More Colors. Pick a color and click on it. Your header is now colored. We're almost done.



Next, click on the square box icon and a drop down menu will show up with different borders that you can use. For our purpose, I'm going to use the box that looks like a window with the sash panes in it. Click on it and your highlighted area will now be separated.



Now that you've set up your headers, you are ready to enter your data. Don't worry about if it's in alpha order or not. We'll take care of that in the next issue.[B](#)

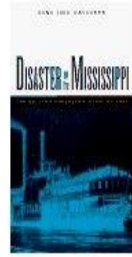


In Memoriam

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 John B. Albert, Co. F, 1914
 PVT Alfred E. Bailey, Co. Unassigned, 1891
 PVT Charles H. Canton, Co. A, 1914
 PVT David D. Davis, Co. G, 1886
 *PVT Marion Eccles, Co. B, 1862
 SGT George G. Fennell Co. C, 1911
 PVT Robert W. Gamble, Co. H, 1925
 PVT Andrew Haller, Co. M, date?
 Teamster John Halterman, Co. H, 1882
 PVT Gershom B. Jewell, Co. H, 1926
 PVT Elias Kelley, Co. L, 1911
 *PVT John B. Lautmeyer, Co. M, 1865
 PVT Zara Marlatt, Co. G, date?
 PVT Hubert Nold, Co. E, 1884
 CPL David Osborn, Co. G, date?
 CPL Henry Parnell, Co. F, 1908
 PVT Henry S. Reeves, Co. C&D, 1909
 *PVT George Reichart, Co. K, 1863
 PVT Henry B. Sowers, Co. C, 1910
 PVT Nicholas Thiel, Co. M, 1890
 PVT William A. Thomas, Co. F, 1920
 *All Unknowns who died in the war
 PVT Peter Veo, Co. D, 1922
 PVT George M. Walker, Co. B, 1922
 PVT Nicholas Walter, Co. E&M, 1904



Book Review

By

Bill Krebs

Disaster on the Mississippi

By Davis Eric Salecker (Naval Institute press, Annapolis, MD), 346 pages

Pvt George S. Schmutz had been sleeping with his head toward the stairs. He awoke to "a burning and falling sensation," not realizing that he had been badly scalded on his face and body.

"What's the matter?" he shouted as he flew through the cool night air. Seconds later, he landed in the water.

A good swimmer, Schmutz remained calm. He thought that someone had thrown him overboard. Swimming back to the *Sultana*, he suddenly saw flames erupt from her decks and "came to the full knowledge of the situation." Grabbing a few pieces of wreckage, he recalled, "I now turned down the river with the current, knowing my chances of recovery was better down the river than trying to swim ashore...[knowing] the river was over its banks." Every so often, as he swam, he dipped his head under the cold waters of the Mississippi to alleviate the pain of his scalded face. (Excerpt from the book, page 86.)

It was 2:00 A.M. on April 27, 1865, just 7 miles above Memphis, TN on the Mississippi River when the boilers

of the steamboat *Sultana* suddenly exploded. She was legally allowed to carry 376 people but her decks were jammed with over 2100 recently released Union soldiers from the Andersonville and Cabala prison camps. More than 1700 died, making it the worst maritime disaster in US history, even surpassing the loss of the *RMS Titanic* in 1912 which cost the lives of 1519 souls.

Gene Eric Salecker, an avid Chicago collector of the *Sultana* and a police officer, has been collecting artifacts and stories since 1978. Each page of his book is filled with accounts of the survivors and participants; sometimes humorous. He gives the details in a clear and precise manner, and, unlike most books dealing with a disaster of this kind, he makes it interesting. It's not the dry, boring history books that you fall asleep while reading (which I have to admit, has happened to me on more than one occasion).

The book covers the building of the *Sultana* at the John Litherbury's Boat Yard in Cincinnati, through its decorations, down to who even painted it, a short history of the *Sultana's* early cruises, then onto to Vicksburg, MS where we meet the principle players in a mishmash of bribery and underhanded dealings by the Union officers in charge of sending the soldiers home.

As he explains in his book the boat was so crowded there was literally standing room only. He notes that there was an alligator on board, but not to worry, he's in a wooden cage and is the boats mascot. Salecker takes you onto Helena, AK, where a photographer

takes the famous last picture of the overcrowded boat.

During the explosion and fire, Salecker breaks down the various locations of the boat to keep the reader from becoming confused. He then brings into account the horrible outcome of many of the victims, being able to mention a number by name, and continues with the struggle to rescue as many as possible. He even recounts the heroic efforts of former Confederate soldiers to aid in the attempt.

The book ends with the investigations into the sinking and the newspaper accounts dealing with the tragedy and has an appendix with the listing of all the known people on board. In case you were wondering, there are 4 names mentioned as being part of the 4th OVC: 3 lived (Pvt Joseph Nolan, Co H, suffered a slight scald; 1st Sgt William H Smith, Co K, suffered only being chilled; Pvt Benjamin Brown, Co L, also received a slight scald), 1 died (Pvt John B Lautmeyer, Co M).

In all, the book is a great read and I highly recommend it to anyone who does any reading on the Civil War. There are pictures, including a rare picture of the *Sultana* taken in 1864 at St Louis. The book can be found on Amazon.com. [🔗](#)

• One never knows
when one tiny
piece will pull the
puzzle together.

Odd News from Around the World

Danish immigrant Christian Kent Nelson, a schoolteacher and candy store owner, claimed to have received the inspiration for the Eskimo Pie in 1920 in Onawa, Iowa, when a boy in his store was unable to decide whether to spend his money on ice cream or a chocolate bar. After experimenting with different ways to adhere melted chocolate to bricks of ice cream, Nelson began selling his invention under the name "I-Scream Bars." In 1921, he filed for a patent, and secured an agreement with local chocolate producer Russell C. Stover to mass-produce them under the new trademarked name "Eskimo Pie" (a name suggested by Mrs. Stover), and to create the Eskimo Pie Corporation. After patent 1,404,539 was issued on January 24, 1922, Nelson franchised the product, allowing ice cream manufacturers to produce them under that name. The patent, which applied to any type of frozen material covered with candy, was invalidated in 1929. One of the earliest advertisements for Eskimo Pies appeared in the November 3, 1921 issue of the *Iowa City Press-Citizen*. [P](#)

Hugh McVey served in Co. D, 4th Kentucky Infantry, CSA. He was killed at Shiloh. What makes him an oddity is that he was 70 years old and a veteran of the Battle of Waterloo.



Songs They Sang

The Vacant Chair

John William Grout (1843–1861) was an American Civil War soldier from Worcester, Massachusetts and a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover in 1859, who served with the Union's 15th Massachusetts as a Second Lieutenant and was killed at age eighteen at the Battle of Ball's Bluff. His death inspired a famous poem that was later turned into a Civil War song. The poem ("The Vacant Chair") is an allegory that describes the pain suffered by the family of those killed in war when sitting at the Thanksgiving table. The poem was written by Henry S. Washburn and was turned into song by George F. Root. Root wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom", "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!" and other songs of the Civil War. "The Vacant Chair" was a hit in both the North and the South. Lt. Grout's body was recovered on November 5, 1861. His remains were identified by the name written on his clothing.

You can listen to the song here:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0HJ6R-SREdk> [P](#)

A soldier in battle stated
that he was so scared that
if he was a girl, he'd cry.

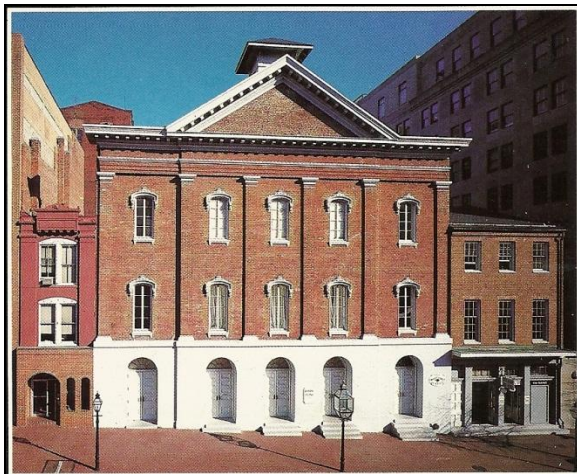


Research Tip

Bob Venable

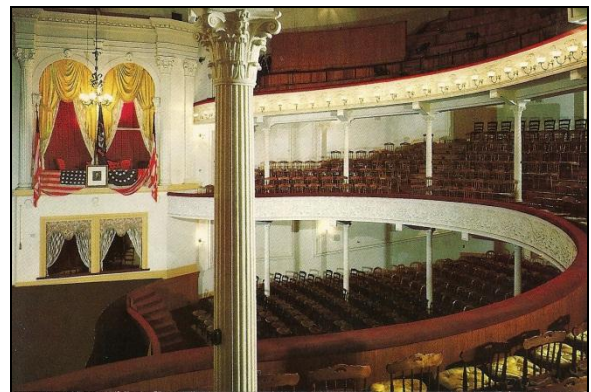
I have a pretty broad view of what constitutes research. To me it is not just library and internet work. It also encompasses personal visits to places where history was made, or in the case of President Lincoln's assassination, the scene of the crime. That means road trip – to Ford's Theatre, 511 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. I have been there several times.

We all know the story of the Lincoln assassination from school and personal reading. In broad outline, John Wilkes Booth shot the President in the back of the head while he was watching a play titled "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C. the evening of April 14, 1865. He was carried across the street to the William Peterson residence where he died at 7:22 a.m. the next day.



Ford's Theatre

When you visit the theatre I urge you to take the National Park Service tour of the theatre and the Peterson House. You will learn the history of both structures. For instance the theatre was closed by the owner after the assassination and was then used as a processing center for Union soldier records. In 1893 the third floor collapsed killing and injuring many civil servants. It became a museum and was transferred to the Park Service in the early 1930s. The theatre itself was restored by Congress from 1960 to 1964. The interior was returned to the way it looked on April 14, 1865.



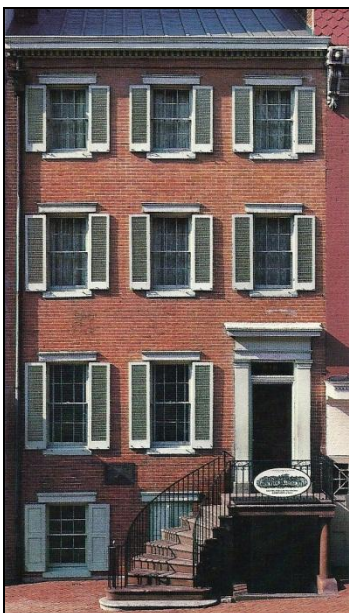
Interior of Ford's Theatre – Presidential Box on left adorned by silken flags and President Washington's portrait


If you insist on "real" research, the basement of the theatre building is now the Lincoln Museum containing the famous Oldroyd Collection of Lincolniana, over 3,000 artifacts and documents. Items include the clothes Lincoln wore to the theatre, Booth's black boot with a slit where Dr. Samuel Mudd cut it off his leg, Booth's diary and the pistol he used.



The murder weapon

As indicated previously, Lincoln was carried to the Peterson House, 516 10th Street, N.W., directly across the street from the theatre. Mary Todd Lincoln and their son Robert spent most of the night in the front parlor. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton used the back parlor to take notes and interview witnesses. At the end of the hallway, at the rear of the house, is the room where Lincoln died, furnished as it was the night of April 14-15, 1865. The bed was replaced by a similar one but when I visited building, the pillow with Lincoln's blood was there. You will learn all that and much more if you take the tour.



I feel confident that you will learn more about the Lincoln Assassination, Booth, the theatre and the Peterson House than you learned in your high school history class. There is no charge for tours of the theatre and house but if you make advanced reservations at www.fords.org there will be a "convenience fee." 

**You might be
computer illiterate
if...**

**You slide the mouse
pad over when the
mouse gets to the edge.**

*Our family is a circle
of strength and love.
With every birth and every
union, the circle grows.
Every joy shared adds
more love.
Every crisis faced together
makes the circle grow.*



Civil War Philately Bob Venable

April, 1865 – the Civil War was nearing an end. The 4th OVC fought the Battle of Selma on April 2. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House on the ninth. What should have been a glorious celebration was muted when Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14; the President died at 7:22 A.M. the next day. Two of these events have not been overlooked by the U.S. Post Office.

At the end of the war, no stamps commemorating that fact were issued. No “V” for victory stamps, nothing to indicate that a war had been fought. Those were the days that the only stamps were portraits of famous Americans like Franklin, or Presidents such as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and others. There were no stamps to commemorate the war for the 50 year anniversary either. But the Centennial in 1961-1965 saw several issues as illustrated in my article in this magazine (Issue 11-4, page 23).

The 5¢ Surrender at Appomattox Court House was one of those stamps issued in 1965.



It depicts a uniformed soldier and stacked arms. The Printing at the top reads:

“Civil War Centennial
Appomattox

With Malice Toward None”

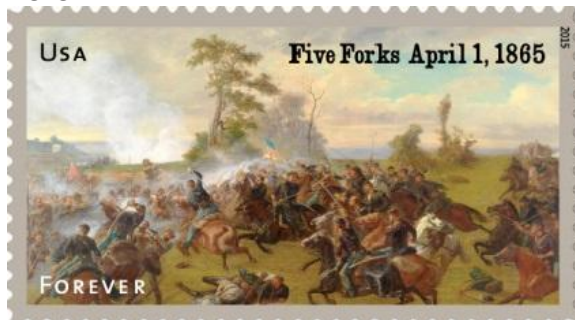
The Scott stamp Catalogue number is 1182.

In my stamp collection I have an April 9, 1965 first day of issue envelope referred to by collectors as a First Day Cover. It bears the Appomattox stamp plus stamps recognizing the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic.

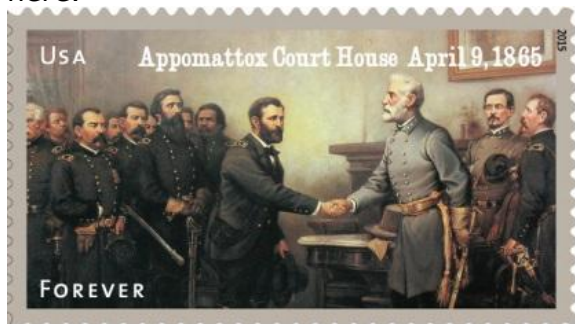


The end of the war is to be commemorated this April 9th as part of the war's sesquicentennial. Two stamps will be issued as “Forever Stamps” valued at 49¢ each and can be used anytime, even if the price of stamps goes up in the future. The April 1, 1865

Battle of Five Forks is one of the two stamps to be issued. It is based on an 1885 painting by French artist Dominique Philippoteaux. It is pictured here.



Again, Appomattox is the subject of the second stamp to be issued. It is based on the 1895 painting titled "Peace in Union" by Thomas Nast. It is pictured here.



President Lincoln's death was attended by prolonged mourning by the populous. The postal authorities must have been affected as well because a year later a 15¢ stamp depicting his portrait was issued. It was denied that it was a mourning stamp but it was released on the one-year anniversary of his death and the color was black.



Scott
77

Below is an envelope postmarked September 7, year unknown, using the 15¢ black stamp.



Again my collection contains a cover printed on April 15, 1965 and bearing an Appomattox stamp. The cover actually was printed in connection with the Ford's Theater restoration. The cachet (the design on the left side of the envelope) states it was to mark the 100th anniversary of the Lincoln assassination and death plus the restoration. It is pictured here.



A specific Lincoln stamp was also issued April 15, 1965, 100 years after his death. It too was printed in black and is pictured here.



Scott 1282

It remains to be seen if the sesquicentennial of the assassination will be marked by the Postal Service sometime this year. [B](#)



In Their Own Words

Taken from *The Scout and Ranger*
by Cpl James Pike of Company A, 4th
OVC.

I did not enter the fearful contest, which raged so unremittingly for four years, from any sectional prejudices. I fought no man because he was a *Southerner*, but because he was a *rebel*. I hated secession, but have ever loved and been ready to protect the loyal men of the South. The war was not of my seeking, but was the inevitable result of the fact that those who entertained a certain class of principles were unwilling to submit to the arbitrament of reason. The secessionists forced the contest upon the country, and I had but to choose the cause I would espouse. In every conflict there is a right and a wrong side; and when the war began I chose the right. When I enlisted, I fully resolved never to abandon the struggle, if my life was spared, till the great wrong, beneath which the country was suffering, should be righted; and if the work of rendering every foot of my native country free, has not yet been accomplished, I am ready to fight again.

When once it is determined to engage in a war, it is the part of mercy and humanity to wage it with all the energy a belligerent possesses. The more sanguinary the conflict, the

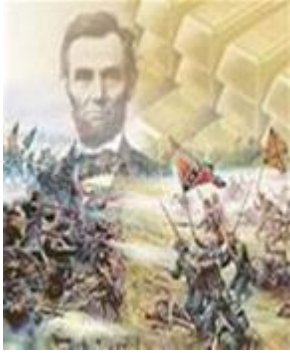
shorter will be its duration, and the sooner peace will be restored to bless the land. The more lives lost in battle, the fewer the victims of camp life; and a sharp and decisive campaign is far less wasting to an army than one of idleness and inactivity.

Hoping that our country has endured its last great trial; that perpetual peace and prosperity may bless its people, and that henceforth reason, and not passion, may be the arbiter of all differences, I bid the generous reader a kind

Good By.

Cpl. Pike was mustered into service with the 4th OVC after a perilous journey from Texas on September 17, 1861. He would be on detached service much of his career and be mustered out on April 29, 1865. He would re-enlist in the regular army where he attained the rank of Captain and die on October 14, 1869 of a wound to the groin inflicted when he hit his rifle against a tree during an Indian raid because it misfired. [P](#)





Lores and Legends Cindy Freed

What Really Happened to the Confederate Treasury?

Late spring of 1865 saw fast-moving, chaotic events for both the Union and the Confederacy. Even though Robert E. Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, the war was not entirely over. Troops for both sides were still in the field fighting.

Days after Lee's surrender, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's theater, in Washington D. C. plunging a jubilant north into a wary panic. Many were convinced of the Confederate government's involvement in his shooting.

Meanwhile, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet had fled



Jefferson Davis

the South's capital, Richmond, Virginia, as it fell to Union troops, carrying with them the Confederate government's treasury. Their original plan was to travel to North Carolina where they would store the treasury in the old U.S. Mint in Charlotte. They soon learned the area was policed by U.S. cavalry so their plan changed. The assembly headed into the heart of the south, some say hoping to continue the Confederate struggle, perhaps setting up a new southern capital and continuing the fight in the western theater. Others say the group planned an escape to Mexico, Cuba or even to Britain.

By early May 1865 Jefferson Davis and his staff had made their way from Virginia, through both North and South Carolina to Irwinville, Georgia. Just a couple days earlier, Davis had been reunited with his wife Varina and their three children.



The Davis' children: L-R Jefferson, Jr., Margaret, Varina Anne (Winnie), and William. This photograph was taken after the war. At the time of the evacuation of Richmond, Winnie had not been born.

Their journey was cautious and covert since Davis was sought after by all

Union soldiers in the area. Not only was he considered a traitor to the United States and an accomplice to Lincoln's death, there was also a \$100,000 bounty for his capture.



While in camp, early the morning of May 10th, the Confederate President, his family and staff were surrounded by the 4th Michigan cavalry. After their capture, without a Confederate shot fired, the group was transported to a local hotel and then Davis was eventually sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia where he was a prisoner for two years.

The 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was part of the brigade involved in the capture of Jefferson Davis. For their assignment, the 4th OVC had the unusual privilege of searching for and finding the Confederate treasury that accompanied Davis. What they found buried near an apple orchard close to Davis' capture certainly brought whoops of joy!

Boxes, wrapped in oilcloth, were buried in the ground and contained stacks of Confederate money. Easily recognizable by its blue color, the men

of the 4th OVC were now in possession of a fortune!

The soldiers took the found loot back to camp. With thousands and thousands of dollars in hand they shared their gain throughout the company. The men, whose monthly salary averaged about \$12, went on a wild spending spree buying cigars for \$100 a box, a ham for \$140, and the luxury of a shave and haircut for \$30. The men even went to the theater in the local town spending \$50 a ticket. One soldier bought a horse, offering the seller \$1200 for it. When the seller didn't have change for the \$1500 in cash presented to him, the buyer told him to keep the change. Price was no object! That is until the locals refused to accept the Confederate paper money. It was worthless and local vendors began asking for gold, silver or U.S. money for their merchandise.



But paper money wasn't the only thing contained in the Confederate treasury. Along with government records there were supposedly crate upon crate of gold and silver coins, bullion, jewelry donated by southern women toward the war and more than \$450,000 in gold from the Richmond banks reserves. It's thought that there was close to \$1 million in the hands of the fleeing Confederate administration, taken to keep it from being confiscated by the invading Union military.



This vast amount of gold and silver and the bank reserves were not found when Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet were captured. The 4th OVC only found paper money. So what happened to the Confederate treasury? Is it buried in some secret location and has yet to be found? Was it hidden by Confederate leaders? Was it stolen by Union soldiers?

First there's the legend that Confederate Secretary of War, John C. Breckenridge who was put in charge of the treasury before the group made their way into Georgia sent a substantial amount of gold ahead to Florida, possibly the Ocala area.



John C. Breckenridge was the youngest ever Vice-President of the United States (1857–1861), a Confederate Major-General, and Confederate Secretary of War.

It's also been said another sum of money was sent to Britain to be held in an account for the Confederacy.

Yet the answer could be as simple as there wasn't that much money left in the Confederate treasury. Some feel the total amount of gold reported in the treasury was blown out of proportion. Then add to that the last two years of the war drained the Confederate treasury means it may have been broke by May 1865.

Davis and his Cabinet also dispersed some gold as payroll to Confederate troops along their route south. Perhaps the Confederacy was flat broke by the end of the war. But an interesting note is that the Richmond banks reserves were entirely separate from the Confederate treasury and reportedly around \$450,000 which adds a twist to the story.

Once in Georgia, the Richmond banks' gold was put in a Washington Georgia bank vault for safekeeping. After the capture of Jefferson Davis further south in Irwinville, that gold was soon confiscated by Union forces. The gold, once in possession of Union troops, was loaded on a wagon train to be sent north. On the very first night of the journey, as the wagon train set up camp near Danburg, Georgia, they were attacked by locals. It's said everyone from freed slaves, to paroled Confederate soldiers and bushwhackers took part in the melee where hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold was carried away. Men stashed gold in any available container, from socks to coffee sacks to saddle bags and hauled it home. In fact the legend goes, since there was so much gold stolen and it was so heavy to cart off, that large

quantities of gold coins were hidden across Wilkes County, Georgia where some of it sits undisturbed to this day.

The remaining gold was put in an Augusta, Georgia bank and sat there for years. The U.S. government claimed ownership as well as the Richmond banks where the gold came from originally. After extensive court proceedings the U.S. government was awarded the remaining gold because the Richmond banks aided the rebellion.

We know the 4th OVC found the Confederate treasury's paper money but what about the gold? Could there be a cache of Confederate gold in Ocala, Florida? Or is there an account in Britain waiting for the Confederacy to claim it? How about the Richmond banks reserves? Is some of it buried across the countryside in Wilkes County, Georgia? Probably after 150 years we'll never know but I think my summer vacation may be spent with a metal detector in sunny Wilkes County, Georgia this year.

One last note, you may be wondering what happened to the jewelry donated by the southern women toward the war effort. Supposedly President Davis and his Cabinet stopped at a farm in the vicinity of Washington Georgia. They entrusted the widow who lived there to care for a heavy wooden box they couldn't continue to carry with them on their journey. The widow agreed and the men left. Curiosity got the best of the woman and she peeked inside to find it full of valuable jewelry. Panicked at being in possession of such costly items she buried the box on her farm. A few days later an officer appeared requesting the box and the widow hastily returned it to him. Whether he was actually an officer sent

by Jefferson Davis to retrieve the jewelry, an unscrupulous soldier or just a plain thief will never be known. The donated Confederate jewelry was never seen or mentioned by anyone again.



A picture, as it stands today, of the Chennault Plantation where supposedly the Southern jewelry was left. [P](#)

- *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. - Anon*



An ironic twist at the end of the Civil War

By Bob Venable

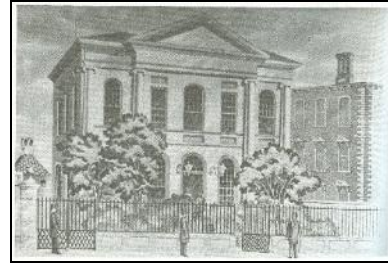
The picture in the banner of this article shows a Grand Review of troops on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. in May, 1865. Most people believed that the Civil War was over when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, VA on April 9. But was it really over for the veterans?

It all began almost exactly four years earlier. The Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln on May 18, 1860 on the third ballot at its national convention in The Wigwam, Chicago.



The Wigwam, Chicago – photograph by famous photographer Alexander Hesler

When Lincoln was elected on November 6, 1860 South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union. On December 20, 1860 it passed its Ordinance of Secession at a convention at St. Andrew's Hall, Charleston. Other southern states followed and the Confederacy was formed.



St. Andrew's Hall, Charleston, SC

The shelling of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor on April 12, 1861 and the Fort's surrender to the Confederacy two days later began four years of war that followed. It abruptly ended on April 9, 1865, at least for the majority of the combatants.

So where is the irony in this? The answer to that question lies at the very beginning of the war. When President Lincoln called for the states to raise troops, Governor William Dennison of Ohio issued his call to arms. Col. John Kennett responded by recruiting a regiment in Cincinnati in early August, 1861– the 3rd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Due to a realignment of all mounted troops into the Cavalry branch, the 3rd changed its designation to the 4th OVC as reported in the *Cincinnati Gazette* of September 18, 1861.

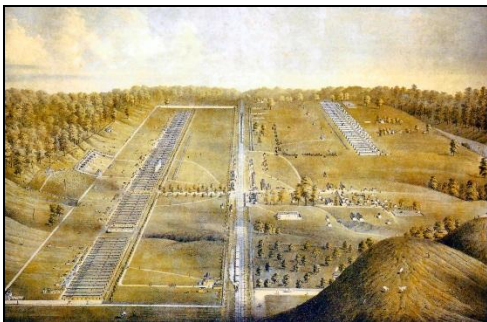


Col. John Kennett

The 4th OVC began its training at Camp Gurley, named for Ohio 2nd District Congressman John Addison Gurley. The camp was located on Colerain Avenue on the western edge

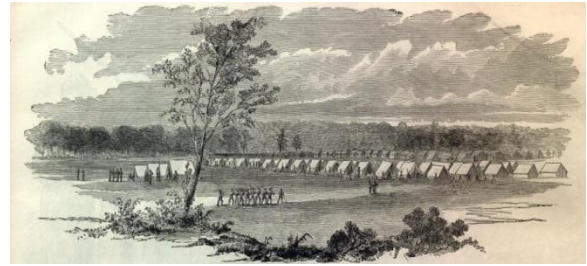
of downtown Cincinnati. It consumed unused portions of Wesleyan Cemetery as well as a large tract adjacent to the burial ground. The non-cemetery portion was acquired by the government in the mid-1900s to build Interstate 74 which runs from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, IN. The 4th OVC moved to Camp Dennison 16 miles northeast of Cincinnati on November 18, 1861 as it was larger and the terrain more suitable to training. Historian R.J. Winberg in **CINCINNATI IN THE CIVIL WAR – OFF TO BATTLE** (1999) at page 169 described the march to Camp Dennison “with [Director] Seidensticker and the band leading the way and playing appropriate martial tunes to stir the troops and the watching crowds” it was a glorious march.

The 4th was greeted at Camp Dennison by a large training ground as shown in this picture of the camp.



Camp Dennison

This rendering of the Camp appeared in *Harper's Weekly* of August 31, 1861, Volume 5, page 554:



Harper's sketch by C.A. Johnson

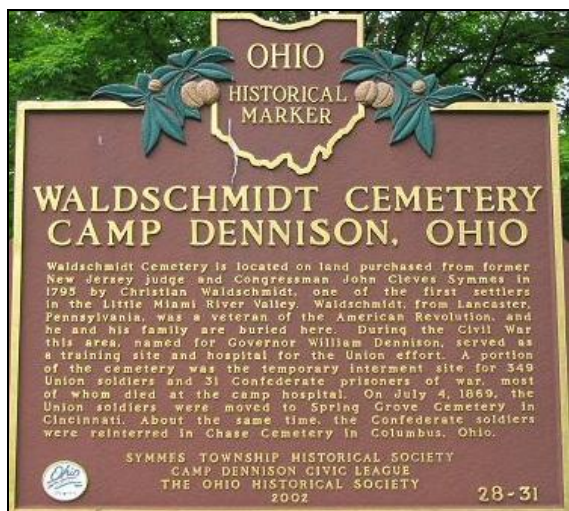
The land was owned by Christian Waldschmidt, a Revolutionary War veteran whose house was used as the Camp Headquarters and as a hospital.



Waldschmidt House at Camp Dennison

As the war dragged on a larger wooden hospital was built and wounded soldiers were treated there.

Many soldiers died in the Camp hospital, in fact a total of 549 Union soldiers and 31 Confederate prisoners died and were temporarily buried in Waldschmidt Cemetery. One of those Union soldiers was PVT Edmund aka Edward Brewer of Company E, 4th OVC.



Historical marker at Waldschmidt Cemetery

PVT Brewer did not enlist until January 12, 1864 but he was 45 years old at the time. He was 5 feet, 8 inches tall and had gray eyes, black hair and a fair complexion. Prior to enlisting he was a laborer in Highland County, OH and was married to Lavina Reeder on Jan. 26, 1835. They had nine children. He enlisted at Hillsboro, OH, about an hour's drive northeast of Cincinnati. PVT Brewer died at the Camp Dennison Hospital of fistula (abscess) and diarrhea on July 31, 1864. He was buried in Waldschmidt Cemetery the day he died according to cemetery records.

I find it quite ironic that PVT Brewer was hospitalized and was buried at the place where the 4th OVC did the majority of its pre-deployment training. One might term it a cruel irony. But, he was not to remain in Waldschmidt Cemetery permanently. He and the other Union soldiers buried there were reinterred in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati on July 4, 1869, an

appropriate date.¹ Brewer was buried in the Civil War section, Section 21, Grave C313. Section 21 has three large mounds with burials of soldiers in concentric circles around each mound. At the top center of the mounds are cannons standing upright and an officer is buried there as if leading the troops into battle.



PVT Edmund Brewer's marker at Spring Grove

Brewer, Edward		No. 20210
Place of Birth		
Place of Residence	Co. E 4th Ohio Cav.	
Age - Birth Date	Deceased	July 31, 1864
Public Vault	Interment	July 4, 1869
Disease		
Parent's Names	Soldiers	
Lot Owner	Box 6ft. x 12in.	Sec. 21 Lot. C313
Size and Kind of Grave		
Undertaker	Bvt. Brig. Gen. I. D. Bingham	
Ordered by		
Place of Death		
Single - Married - Widowed - Relation to Owner		
Charges	From Camp Dennison, 0	
Removed		

PVT Edward Brewer cemetery record card

The irony which I found in PVT Brewer's burial at Waldschmidt Cemetery did not end there. At least 33 men of the 4th OVC are buried at Wesleyan Cemetery, the site of the regiment's very first training site - Camp Gurley. None of them died during

¹ The deceased prisoners were re-interred at Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery, Columbus, OH

the Civil War, so they or a relative probably chose to be buried where the 4th trained. Eight had been in Company L. It is almost like the company members made a pact to be buried in Wesleyan when they died. Sixteen are in unmarked graves. They are identified with a red asterisk in the following list of the 33:

CPL Charles E. Allen, Co. C
 *PVT Henry Arnett, Co. G
 SGT John T. Arnett, Co. G
 *PVT George Ashcraft, Co. C
 *PVT Isaac Barker, Co. L
 *PVT Edward Beebe, Co. L
 PVT James S. Booth, Co. B
 *PVT David O. Clark, Co. L
 *PVT James H. Clark, Co. L
 PVT Benjamin F. Cooper, Co. L
 *PVT John A. Corbin, Co. B
 *PVT Wm. M. Dawson, Co. Unassigned
 *PVT George Daybolt, Co. E
 *CPL William J. Delaney, Co. B
 *SGT Joseph W. Dempsey, Co. I
 PVT Louis R. Folger, Co. B
 *PVT Samuel J. Funk, Co. F
 SGT Allen M. James, Co. B
 *PVT Allen A. Lawrence, Co. C
 PVT Frederick C. LeCount, Co. L
 CPL William H. LeCount, Co. L
 *PVT John F. Lee, Co. Unassigned
 PVT John H. Love, Co. Unassigned
 *PVT John Madden, Co. K
 PVT William Meader, Co. K
 PVT James L. Porter, Co. I
 PVT Ansel D. Robinson, Cos. B, D & E
 CPL John C./G. Spangler, Co. D
 1SGT Lewis S. Stephens, Co. K
 PVT William C. Stevens, Cos. G & H
 SGT William C. Williams, Co. L
 *PVT Andrew L. Young, Co. M

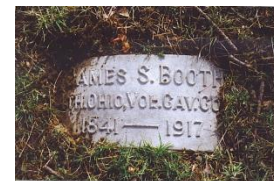
There could be additional 4th OVC soldiers buried in Wesleyan Cemetery

and the sixteen 4th OVC veterans with no markers may have had markers at one time. But the cemetery was neglected by the owner for many years. In the early 2000's a group of volunteers began to rescue the cemetery and finally the City of Cincinnati got involved. The cemetery records were a shambles, markers were missing, broken, or buried. Many markers, some unreadable were just leaning against a maintenance shed. Trees and branches and garbage were strewn all about the grounds. The recovery has been remarkable, but it seems probable that because of the sorry state of the records that many burials could be unrecorded.

Space does not permit a biographical sketch for these 33 soldiers or pictures of all of their markers. But here is a sampling of those stones.



PVT Charles E Allen



PVT James S. Booth



PVT Louis R. Folger



CPL Wm. H. LeCount



PVT James L. Porter



SGT Wm. C. Williams

Perhaps you do not agree that there is irony in the burial of these men at the places where the 4th OVC trained. But there is one thing we can all agree on – each one of them is a true American hero.

Sources not cited in the text:

Diary of Emma E. Holmes in Katharine M. Jones, **HEROINES OF DIXIE** (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1955)

Murat Halstead, **CAUCUSES OF 1860: A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS** (Columbus, OH 1860)

Samuel W. Crawford, **THE GENESIS OF THE CIVIL WAR** (NY 1887)

Records of Spring Grove Cemetery
http://www.springgrove.org/sg/genealogy/sg_genealogy_home.shtml

Records of Wesleyan Cemetery at
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohhamcem/burials/milburials.html>

Camp Dennison web page
<http://home.fuse.net/campdennison>

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, Vol. 11 (Werner Printing, Akron, OH 1891)

Wesleyan Cemetery burials
<http://greenlawn.del.ohio.com/wesleyan/wesleyan.htm>

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=brewer&GSfn=edward&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSs>

[t=37&GScnty=2070&GScntry=4&GSob=n&GRid=78897506&df=all&](http://www.suvcwdb.org/home/records.php?action=view&id=596704)

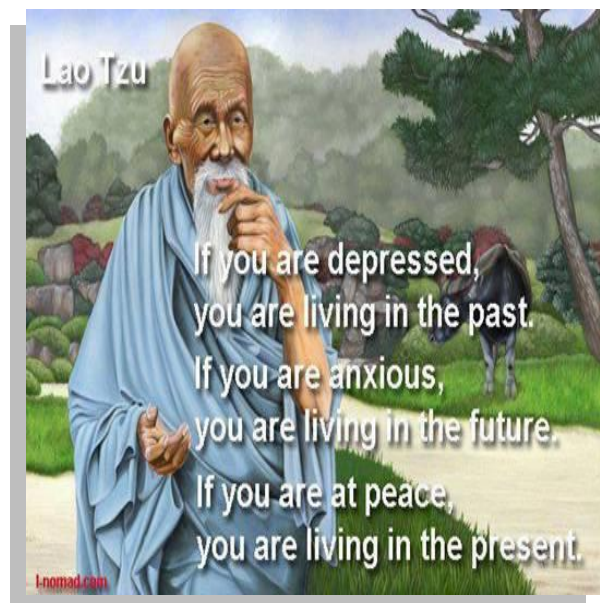
<http://www.suvcwdb.org/home/records.php?action=view&id=596704>

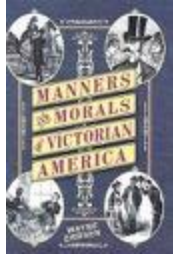
What is it?

From page 24



McClellan saddle used during the Civil War.





Mind Your Manners

- Bill Krebs

Helpful Hints – Part 2

Helpful Hints was a publication for steamboat travelers in 1855.

THE CREW

The number of crew on a boat depends on its size. A traveler may estimate the size of the crew with this ratio: 12 men per 100 tons measurement.



The crew of the steamboat falls into 3 classes: officers, cabin crew, and deck crew. In addition to the captain, a clerk, two pilots, two

engineers, and a mate make up the list of officers. The cabin crew consists of the first steward, cooks, waiters, cabin boys, and chambermaids. They seem more like hotel staff. The steward, cooks, and waiters are permanent employees. Cabin boys and chambermaids are seasonal employees. The deck crew fires the boilers, man the pumps, handle the cargo and supply the wood. Only the firemen have special jobs. The roustabouts work at many tasks.

If there are ladies or girls in your traveling party, avoid contacts with the deck crew. They are a rough lot, with many thieves among them.

The steamboat crews are made up of young men. Most of the officers are under 30 years of age. The cabin and deck crews are even younger, with many under 20 years of age. While the officers are American, over half of the crews are Irish or German, with many Blacks. The Irish are very unruly and it is hard for the Captain to control them

CLOTHING

Deck passengers should wear only coarse clothing. One should be prepared to sleep in his or her clothes. There will be few opportunities or few reasons to change clothes during the trip.

Cabin passengers will want to wear good street clothes on boarding. Several changes of clothes are appropriate. Ladies will want to have suitable morning dress as they promenade around the cabin deck. Evening apparel is expected for dinner and the entertainment in the main saloon of the cabin deck. Gentlemen will want to dress for the evening events on board.

Valets and chambermaids will take care of cleaning, brushing, and pressing women's gowns and gentlemen's suits. They will polish shoes. They will launder and iron the washable articles of clothing.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

'Keep Holy the Sabbath Day'



Many steamboat captains refuse to operate on the Sabbath. These God-fearing men will not even stock wood for the next day's journey.

They wait until after midnight to get ready for Monday's trip. Some even insist on passengers and crews eating Sunday meals cooked on Saturday. They forbid all forms of gambling on Sunday. They will not serve spirits to passengers or crew.

If the boat is between landings, the captain will conduct religious services. Men of the cloth are invited to preach the sermon. The captain will lead the singing of hymns and will read the Scriptures. Some boats have pianos or organs. There may even be a band on board.

Most steamers will dock in town on Saturday evening. The captain will direct passengers to the *church of their choice* on Sunday morning. The traveler will find the fellowship of western congregations to be truly inspiring.

Next – Warnings!

**I used to
have a
life....
then I
started
doing
genealogy!**



W Hamlin, Sutler token for the 4th OVC



GAR badge



The State of Ohio gave these medals to returning veterans.



Letters from the Front

Here's a letter written by Nurse Cornelia Hancock 3 days after the Battle of Gettysburg. The punctuation and spelling have been left intact.


Gettysburg, Penn. July 7 1863

My dear Cousin

I am very tired to night - have been on the field all day went to the 3rd div. 2nd Army corps I suppose there are about 300 wounded belonging to the second Army Corps

They have one patch of woods devoted to each army corps for a hospital. I being interested in 2nd corps because Will had been in it got into one of its ambulances and went out at 8 this morning and came in at 6 this evening

There are no words in the English language to express the sufferings I witnessed to day the men lie on the ground their clothes have been cut off them to dress their wounds they are half naked have nothing but hard tack to eat only as sanitary commissions and Christian associations and so forth gave them. I was the first woman who reached the 2nd Corps after the 3 days fight of Gettysburg I was in that corps all day and not another woman within 1/2 mile. Mrs Harris was in 1 div of 2 corps I was all introduced to the surgeons of the post went any where through the corps and received nothing but the greatest politeness from the lowest private. You can tell Aunt that there is every opportunity for secesh sympathizers to do a good work among the butternuts we have lots of them here suffering fearfully. To give you some idea of the extent and numbers of the wounds 4 surgeons none of whom were idle 15 minutes at a time were busy all day amputating legs and arms. I gave to each man that had a leg or arm off a gill of Wine to every in 3 div 1 glass of lemonade some bread and preserves and tobacco as much as I am opposed to the latter they need it very much they are so much exhausted I feel very thankful that this was a successful battle the spirit of the men is so high lots of poor fellows said to day what was an arm to whipping Lee out of Penn. I would get on first rate if they would not ask me to write to their wives that I cannot do without crying which is not pleasant to either party. I do not mind blood a bit have seen arms and legs both taken off and was not sick at all - It is a very beautiful rolling country here under favorable circumstances I should think healthy but now for 5 miles round there is an awful smell of putrefaction. The 12 New Jersey was all through I asked for Frank Acton safe William Parson they said was not wounded but went ahead with the reg yesterday. I have not been to 5th Army Corps hospital but feel pretty confident from enquiries that

George Ingham is not wounded. Women are needed here very badly anyone who is willing to go to field hospitals but nothing but an order from Lee, Stanton or Gen Halleck will let you through the lines. Maj Gen Lehenk order for us was not regarded as any thing for us if we had not met Miss Dix at Baltimore depot we should not got through It seems a strange taste but I am glad we did stay at Doctor Horners house at night. Please send this letter to Lallie Ingham I am so occupied may not write to her for some time. Meanwhile I hope all will write me. Direct Care Doctor Horner Gettysburg Penn. If you could mail a newspaper it would be a great satisfaction as we do not get the news here and the soldiers are so anxious to hear things will be different in a short time. 

*You Know You're A Genealogist
When...*

**You can't drive
past a cemetery
without wondering
if your ancestors
(or friends) are
buried there.**



From Our Field Correspondents

FOURTH OHIO CAVALRY

The remnant of the gallant old Fourth Ohio Cavalry held its reunion at Cumminsville (Cincinnati) last week.

But three veterans survive out of the 100 who went out in 1860, Capt. Albert Brant, Martin Gohns and W. D. Corwin. All were present at the reunion.

Thirty-four members were present, twelve having passed over during the year.

Capt. Brant was re-elected president of the association.

The Warren County trio was driven down by Harry V. Walter.

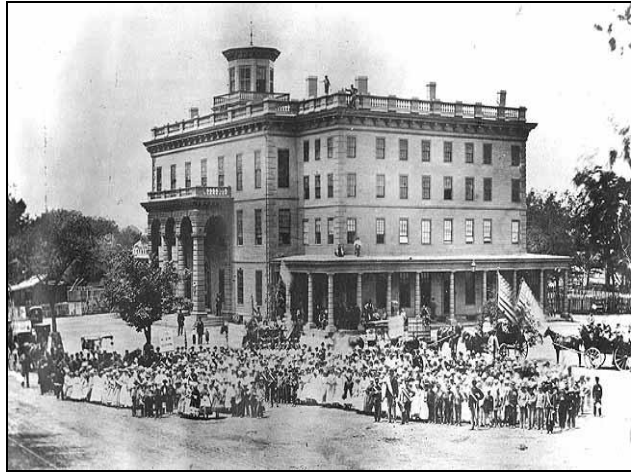
Western Star (Lebanon, Ohio)

Thursday, September 30, 1920, page 8

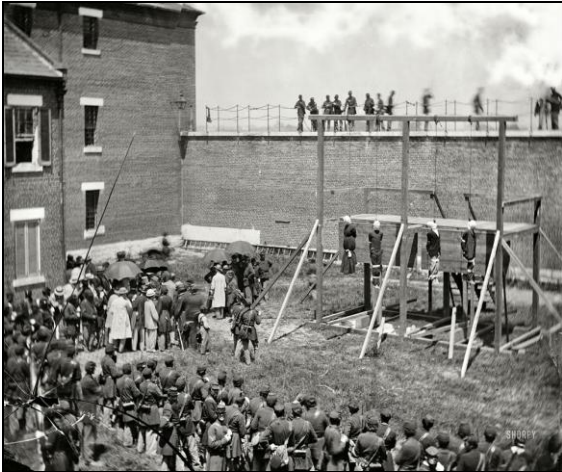
Pictures from the War



Ford's theater 1865



Brighton townspeople celebrating end of the war



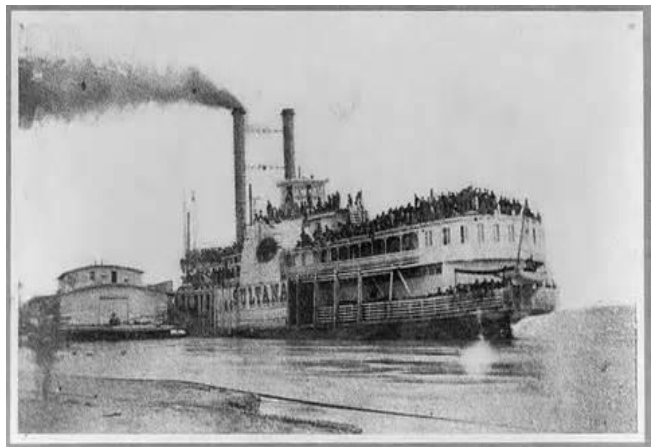
Hanging of Lincoln's Assassins



Richmond, VA ruins 1865



North Portico of the White House 1865



Sultana at Helena, Arkansas April 1865

For The Youngsters – a page to color

