4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

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About the cover*: Colorized version of picture of Nashville, TN 1864*

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, Contributor

From the Command Tent

What a winter we've had. I think we all deserve a Tee shirt that says "I survived the winter of 2014". I know that I felt as if somebody had drugged me and moved my house clear up to the North Pole. I kept looking out my back door expecting to see a red and white striped pole with a man standing next to it in a red suit. Now, however, we can look forward to some warmer weather in a very short time.

At my house we are still packing away Christmas decorations. We start putting up the tree Thanksgiving weekend and take them down the first weekend after New Year. It takes us about a week to get everything up and to take it down as the whole house except for the bedrooms and the downstairs, gets decorated. Each year I go through the house as we take the decorations down and pack them up for another year. I always go through the house a couple of times to make sure we have everything. But no matter how often or hard I look, we always miss an object. This year was no exception. Come February, Karen found an item sitting right in front of my face in the Computer/Library/Office. It was of a snowman which was sitting on the Civil War bookshelf. I call it the Civil War bookshelf because it is 4 shelves tall and is crammed full of nothing but Civil War books. I know none of the rest of you miss anything like that… Or do you?

Speaking of warmer weather, back in January, my reenacting unit, the 5th Indiana Light Artillery, had their meeting to determine what events we are going to do this year. One of the events we decided to do is the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Atlanta. I visited the web site for it and read the schedule. On the schedule is a reenactment of Kilpatrick's ill-fated raid. The raid was ill lead and poorly planned by "Kill-horse" as he was unaffectionately called by his men. It ended with his capture at the Battle of Lovejoy Station. The 4th played a dominate role in this raid and managed to cut its way out saving the artillery along with it. We know of 4 men killed, 6 wounded and 5 captured at that battle. Needless to say, I shall be taking plenty of pictures which will appear in a future issue of *4th Ohio! First Call!*

But before that happens, we will soon be at the Nixon-Brant House again. This year's Blues Festival, which we coincide with, is on August 2nd. We decided last time we were there to do only a one day stand as we get only 1 or 2 visitors though-out the day on Sunday. Bob, Rick, and I will arrive on Friday, and look forward to seeing anyone who might be willing to join us. This year, the 4th OVC Regimental Flag is scheduled to be there. What an honor it will be to have the flag at a house of one of the men who had served and fought under it. We hope to have a tremendous turnout for this event and meet some more descendants of the men of the 4th. Lebanon is only about 5 minutes northwest of Kings Island by Cincinnati. We will again be staying at the Microtel Inn and Suites across I 75 from Kings Island and just 7 minutes away from the Nixon-Brant House. Rates at the Inn start at $67.99 per night. If you are close to Lebanon, why not come and join us for the fun, even if it's only for a couple of hours. It's the perfect chance to see the flag up close without paying an entrance fee and spending the gas to go to Columbus.

Steve Popham has contacted a company who is willing to manufacture a copy of the regimental flag for us out of rayon or nylon. There is a onetime set up charge for the design which we are negotiating. As soon as this is settled we will accept orders from anyone who wishes a copy of the flag. The flag will be full size and suitable for hanging. We are also looking at purchasing some smaller flags, 4" x 6". We will keep you posted as things develop.

We hope that everybody has a blessed Easter or Passover, whichever your preference is.

Bill Krebs

President

What you can do with your photos

by: Andrew Bourke

It is that time of year again when you are all off on holiday or have been on a great holiday. We all like to take lots of pictures, but a lot of us don't do anything with the pictures we take. We look at them when we get back and show them off, but more often than not, they are left on the phone or camera and forgotten about.

Memories we make on holidays are great and a good way to keep them is to have your photos and pictures printed on to canvas. It's a great way to display your precious memories. Canvas photo printing has been around for a long time but is still very popular. And with the amount of people out there that are supplying them, now it's easy to find the rite canvas prints for you, and, as there are so many canvas printers out there you can get a great very competitive price.

Canvas prints are an excellent way to keep and display our memories, but they also make brilliant gifts. It can be very hard to find people a gift that is thoughtful personal and unique. That is why this could be a great idea for you. What could be better than giving someone a memory for any occasion? They are great for birthdays, Christmas, etc.

No one wants to give a friend or family member a gift someone else has given them already. As the canvas print you have made will be unique to you and your specifications, there is no chance of you turning up at the party with the same present as anyone else. With your own unique canvas print this will never happen to you again.

Any picture that is special to you is a great idea to have put on to canvas: weddings your children or holidays. But it doesn't have to be a photo. If you are in to art and designing your own artwork, it could be a great way to quickly and cheaply reproduce your work. Even your children love to create pictures. Why not have them made in to something you can keep and treasure long after they have grown up and moved out?

A lot of businesses that specialize in canvas printing are based on the internet and this is where you can find the best deals and search lots of businesses without leaving the house. They can also offer canvas artwork printing, to which is also a great idea.

There are a lot of effects and touch ups that can be used when making your custom made canvas print. Don't hesitate to ask the person supplying you if there is anything you want touched up, added, or repaired on your picture. I am sure they will be happy to meet any of your

requirements.

When having a picture printed on canvas, you can have it done straight from your camera, off a disc memory card, or even from a old picture that can be scanned straight on to a computer.

Thanks for reading.

About the Author
www.personalcanvasprints.co.uk

Article Source:
http://www.articlecity.com/articles/hobbies/article_2151.shtml

Around The Campfire

We would like to welcome to our family Al Cross of Cass City, MI (Corporal Edward Levy Russell, Company F).

Did You Know?

Bob Venable

Did you know that a Cincinnati, Ohio die sinker fabricated thousands of different tokens used by at least 440 merchants and sutlers in 12 states? His name was John Stanton, and this is one of his sutler tokens. It reads: "4th REG. O.V.C., GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS, E.W. HAMLIN, SUT." The reverse reads: "JOHN STANTON, DIE SINKER, CINCINNATI". Our President, Bill Krebs discovered the token's existence in an eBay auction in January, 2013.

A second token, pictured here, with the same wording appeared on eBay a few months later, except the denomination was 10 cents.

During the Civil War, coins became scarce. Soon none were in circulation. People hoarded them in those uncertain times. This, of course hurt commerce because merchants could not give change without coins to do so. The government even stopped paying its debts in gold and silver. So instead of coins, people started to use postage stamps for purchases or to make change, but they were too fragile. Machinery was developed to encase stamps to make them more durable, but the process was too expensive. In late 1862, some merchants in Cincinnati contracted with four die sinkers to produce tokens which the merchants would take in exchange for goods and services. They were called store cards. Those supplied to sutlers, vendors who followed the army and sold that era's PX items to the troops, were called sutler tokens. Cincinnati was the first to utilize this approach. New York was second six months later.

John Stanton, born on March 9, 1829, came to Cincinnati from his native New York in 1851. He was one of those die sinkers. He had taken over an engraving business of Ira Bisbee. When the war broke out, Stanton hired William Spencer and James Murdock to assist him. The tokens used by merchants were slightly larger than a penny and were valued at 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 25 cents. Sutler tokens went as high as $1. Some tokens were in various colors, but most were copper colored like the ones pictured in this article, hence referred to as Copperheads. One of the prominent Cincinnati merchants who contracted for tokens was John Shillito & Co., now Federated Department Stores. It is known that Shillito made flags for some Union regiments, but apparently not the 4th OVC flag we helped conserve. It was sewn by Horstmann's of Philadelphia.

So many tokens went into circulation that merchants could not redeem them all. Congress acted, passing legislation forbidding private corporations and persons from issuing money of any kind. The token industry was dead. But Stanton had already sold the business to his two assistants in 1864.


Die sinker John Stanton

James Murdock became sole owner of the business in 1869 but some Stanton family members remained active in it. The company still exists today as a family owned business in

Cincinnati and is named Long-Stanton Manufacturing Co., located at 9388 Sutton Place in the suburb of West Chester on land bought in 1973. While not producing coins anymore, it is a metal fabricator with a wide range of items from Easy Bake Oven pans to garage doors to lottery machine cash drawers. They even have operations in China and have won awards such as the Family Business of the Year in Cincinnati in 2006 and of the Decade in 2009.

John and Katherine 'Kate' F. Stanton lived at 124 Ivanhoe Avenue, Sayler Park, a neighborhood just north of downtown Cincinnati. They had seven children but three of them died in a pandemic. Howard and Blanche died on October 6 and 20, 1873, respectively, of scarlet fever, she at age one year, 9 months and he at age three years, 10 months. Della died on July 6, 1875 of "congestion of the brain", only three months old.

John Stanton died of "paralysis-senility" on September 10, 1921 at age 92 at the residence. Kate followed him on October 11, 1929 at age 87 from bladder cancer. They, as well as their three minor children are buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, in Section 14, Lot 144.

As to the Sutler named on the token, E.W. Hamlin, nothing has been found about him. Nevertheless, he is the second 4th OVC sutler that we have found. The other is Stephen B.C. Schuyler who is pictured at the facing page to page 100 of Lucien Wulsin's book **THE STORY OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT O.V.V.C. FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT, AUGUST 1861 TO ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY, AUGUST, 1911** (Eleanor N. Adams, ed., Cincinnati, OH 1912, 216 pages)

Sutler Stephen B.C. Schuyler

There are two books on civil war tokens: Bryen Kenzinger, **THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN COLLECTORS GUIDE,** with a year 2000 price list; and David E. Schenkman, **CIVIL WAR TOKENS AND CARDBOARD SCRIPT,** which has a token rarity rating but the book is out of print. Perhaps either book can be found at your local library.

Other sources:

http://www.ebay.com/itm/-/140909572422

http://www.cwtoken.com/Civil_War_Token_Type_Set/Die_Sinkers_(cont).htm

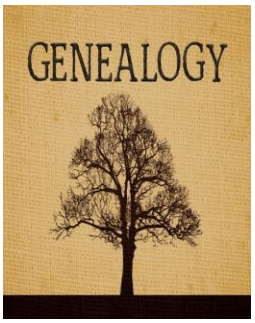
http://nky.cincinnati.com/article/c2/20101013/vav02/10130317/stanton-minted-coins-in-cincinnati

http://www.longstanton.com/About.aspx

www.findagrave.com

http://www.cwtsociety.com/history.html

Records of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, OH



How to Start a Genealogy Project

Somehow, you've been bitten by the genealogy bug. Maybe a relative has recently died, and you're left with mountains of unlabeled photos. (This is what happened to me)

Maybe you've been interested in your family history for years, and never knew how to start. Or, possibly, the task seems so monumental, you despair of ever being able to do more than scratch the surface.

Genealogy may well be the kind of project that never ends, and the research can take a great deal of time and effort. However, it is also very rewarding work. Picture yourself as the family historian, preserving and recording your family's heritage not only for yourself, but for future generations.

The best place to start is with yourself. Write down what you know. Information such as your parent's names, birth dates, birthplaces, and your mother's maiden name are important first steps. Write down the vital statistics of your parent's brothers and sisters. Where did (do) they live? What are their kids' names?

Once your own memory is wrung dry, start talking to your family members, and find out what they can remember. Start with the eldest members of your clan, as they'll be able to tell you about your grandparents, and maybe even about your great-grandparents.

You might find bringing a tape recorder will help you capture this information, and, one day, could be a cherished memory not only for you, but for family members of the future, who might want to know what "Uncle Jim's" voice sounded like.

Some of the questions you'll want to ask each member of the family:

- Where were they born?
- What is their middle name?
- Is there anyone else in the family working on genealogy? You might find an ally and be able to share information.
- Do they know of a family tree (i.e. a visual representation of your genealogy?)
- Where did their family live? Did they live in more than one place?
- Ask them to tell you stories about what they remember from their childhood, you might discover things about your family that you never knew!
- When were they married? Where were they married?
- Ask if they have any old clippings or mementos of family activities. These are not only good for scrapbooks, but sometimes they have valuable clues for research.
- Look for family records (sometimes, families recorded genealogies in the family bible, or possibly some relative started researching the family, and left records of their hunt.)
- Verify the spelling(s) of names with each family member, especially family surnames. But, don't assume your great-

grandfather "Phillip" spelled his name with two "l's."

- Ask where their parents or grandparents were buried (cemetery name, city and state). They may even know of a family cemetery.

You should now have a basic list of names, dates and locations. This list is a basic genealogy!

If you're afraid you'll forget to ask an important question, you may want to use a standardized form. There are many out there, I made my own, which is based on a commonly used genealogy form. You can download it for your own use. (Special note: It's in PDF (143 KB), so you can print it, or you can type directly into the form.)

A quick word about the form above. You will need one for *each* family, and, for each marriage. There are other tips about completing your Family Group Record here.

Congratulations! You've started on the road! You've got a great start, and now are ready for your next steps. Ready to branch out to intermediate genealogy? If not, you might be looking for some tips on organizing your research.

Also, if you'd like more ideas about research tools for genealogy, try this website: Geneaology Research Tools.

Article taken from Colorado Cemeteries. Com: http://www.colorado-cemeteries.com/genealogy.html

OFFICER'S SHOULDER BARS were called pumpkin rinds

Tombstones

–Bill Krebs

Why So Many Gravestones for One Person?

Have you noticed that some people have more than one headstone? We have found several with up to three stones. The first stone had just his name or family stone, the second stone included his name or Father, and the third stone had his name and military unit.

The military stone was added because a Congressional act of 1879 allowed for a tombstone to be placed on the graves of soldiers buried in private cemeteries. An index of the headstones was created on what was originally 3-inch by 4-inch cards. The cards name an approximate 166,000 soldiers and have been microfilmed and are available in National Archives and Records Administration Microfilm Publication M1845, which you can find at the National Archives and the thirteen regional branches. Information about the microfilm is available in the National Archives Information Locator system at http://www.archives.gov/research/start/online-tools.html. The names contained

on the cards are generally those of Civil War veterans. There are a very few non-Civil War names contained in the index.

Claire Prechtel-Kluskens' article on "Headstones of Union Civil War Veterans" in the Spring 1999 issue of the *FGS FORUM* discusses these records in detail and indicates the range of names contained in each roll. If you are looking for "lost" soldiers this index may be quite helpful, as it is national in scope and you don't need to know the place of burial or death to search the index.

Finding Relatives in Military Cemeteries

Military veterans could be buried in one of the many national or federally-administrated cemeteries in the US. The largest of these cemeteries is the Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C., but there are many others as well. Records of almost all these soldier and veteran burials are in the custody of the Cemetery Service, National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs located at 810 Vermont Ave., Washington, DC, 20420. The National Cemetery Administration has a home page which contains information about national cemeteries and how to access what information they do have http://www.cem.va.gov/.

Another resource is *Roll of Honor: Names of Soldiers who Died in Defense of the American Union, Interred in the National Cemeteries, Numbers I-XIX*. This includes the names of over 200,000 Union soldiers who were buried in three hundred national cemeteries during the Civil War. These entries are arranged by the name of the cemetery. Originally published in 1868, this book was reprinted in 1994 by the Genealogical Publishing Company, and now is available on CD-ROM for $49.95 at Genealogical.com: http://www.genealogical.com/products/Roll%20of%20Honor:%20Civil%20War%20Union%20Soldiers/7351.html. An alphabetical index of all soldiers, *Index to the Roll of Honor*, was created by Martha and William Remy in 1995.

Searching Non-Military Cemeteries

Of course soldiers did not have to be buried in a military or national cemetery and it is these burials that constitute the resting place of the majority of individuals who served in the military. Many of these graves were provided a stone either though family efforts or a local veterans' organization.

In addition to these stones and the records that were created along with the stones, there are other inventories and listings of deceased military men and women.

- The *Honor Roll of Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States Buried in the State of Illinois Prior to July 1, 1955* is organized by county and may be helpful in locating individuals who were buried in that state.
- An estimated 85,000 graves were recorded as a part of the Veterans' Graves Registration Project in Kentucky. This WPA project was begun in 1938 and the records are housed at the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs in Frankfort, Kentucky.
- The Ohio Historical Society has on microfilm alphabetically-arranged cards in a similarly-titled series: *Grave Registration Records*.

- *Mississippi Confederate Grave Registrations* by Betty C. Wiltshire, was published in 1991 and contains information on Confederate burials in that state.

Check the library catalogs and research guides in order to determine if there are other records existing for your area. State archives, historical societies, and similar organizations might have compiled similar lists, although most are before World War I. Many of these state-wide agencies and organizations have a summary of their finding aids listed on their web pages, frequently under a genealogical research section. If all else fails and you think you know the county of burial for your military relative, determine if the county's cemeteries have been researched. Sometimes these cemetery listings have been published, in which case searching the Library of Congress Catalog or the Family History Library Card Catalog may help. Cemetery inventories or tombstone transcriptions may also exist in manuscript format at a local historical or genealogical society. It doesn't hurt to ask.

Keep in mind that stones provided by family members may indicate military service. Such a reference may be obvious, where the unit and war is stated, or the clue could be more subtle. Perhaps the abbreviation G. A. R. appears on the stone. This would indicate membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, a Union veteran's organization. Stones for members of the Confederate Army may contain clues as well. Be sure to read the stone carefully, and make sure you understand what all abbreviations mean.

More than the Gravestone

The tombstone is not the only record created after a veteran's death that might provide genealogical information. Your ancestor's obituary may provide information about his military service, or at least the name of his unit. A biography in a county history may also include such a reference. Don't overlook and neglect these sources.

It is important to remember that in some circumstances, the military tombstone may be the only one marking a grave. Archibald Kile, who died in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1893 only has his military stone. His wife who died approximately twenty years before him has one, but they have no joint stone. He lived in Illinois, but served from an Iowa unit. In his obituary, the unit is only listed as the "greybeard" regiment. His stone provided his unit and made accessing information about his military service somewhat easier — especially since his nephew with the same name also served in the same war.

Don't neglect the stone record your ancestor left behind. It might be the clue that opens a door to a mountain of paper records. When I came across my g-g-grandfather's stone, August Krebs, I had no idea that he had served in the Civil War. He had only recently come to America. I was very surprised to find a military stone on his grave listing him in Co F of the 4th OVC. It has led not only to a mound of paper, but also in helping to organize the formation of the 4th OVCDA.

DRUGS... A lot of drugs will make you any person you want to be; but no drug can make you be the person you used to be.

Army Discipline in the Civil War

By Bob Venable

The Judge Advocate General Corps (JAGC) insignia, depicted above, did not exist during the Civil War. But there was a Judge Advocate General since July 29, 1775 when the Second Continental Congress appointed John Adams' law pupil, William Tudor, as the first to hold that position. The insignia did not make its appearance until 1890.

William Tudor, first Judge Advocate

When I entered active duty as a Captain in the Army Judge Advocate General Corps (JAG) 194 years later, on Easter Sunday, 1969, military justice was much advanced from the Tudor era and the later Civil War. In this article I will attempt to contrast discipline post-Revolution to that in the War of the Rebellion when the legal system rose to meet the needs of a vastly expanded Army, all with a dash of modern times sprinkled in. Of course, chaos would exist without discipline and a structure was required to meet that need.

Judge Advocate Organization

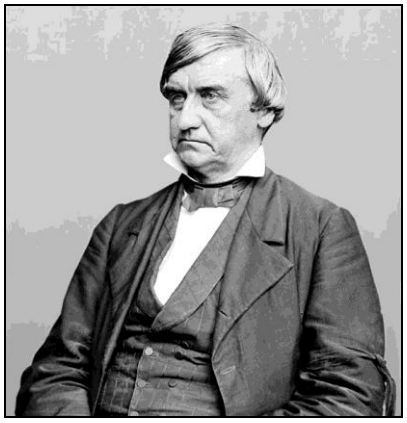
It has been said that before the Civil War there was no system of military jurisprudence for our soldiers. Courts were secret and decisions buried in musty files at the War Department.

The entity known as the Judge Advocate General Corps did not exist at the start of the Civil War. But there was a system of justice known as the Articles of War. However, administering the Articles was difficult because most military outposts were in far flung locations defending the frontier without a Judge Advocate present thus forcing commanders to resort to the law of necessity in lieu of a court-martial in order to maintain discipline. Arbitrary punishments were imposed in place of a trial by court-martial. And, the commander's power even extended to punishing civilians.

This system of random law worked while the military was comprised of only about 15,300 enlisted men and 1,100 officers. But Union ranks swelled when President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers in 1861. Eventually, over two and a half million Union men served during the War of the Rebellion. The organization was ill-equipped to administer justice in an ever-expanding number of armies. At the start of the conflict there was only one Judge Advocate in Washington and his duties were limited to taking charge of the records of courts-martial. Commanders in the field basically did without a Judge Advocate. Consequently, there was no uniformity in the administration of

discipline. The new volunteer soldiers came from all walks of life and were not used to the military way. But they did know that under civilian law a suspect had a right to trial by a jury of one's peers. They protested against the arbitrary punishments doled out by their commanders. Courts-Martial, such as they were, were considered as "kangaroo courts" and that sobriquet still applies in many peoples' minds. The soldier complaints got the ear of the press and of their Congressmen and Senators. Unauthorized punishments were abandoned. Change was in the wind.

In response, Congress created the position of The Judge Advocate General (TJAG) in the Act of July 17, 1862. President Lincoln appointed Louisville, Kentucky attorney Joseph Holt to that position with the rank and pay of a Colonel of Cavalry.



TJAG Joseph Holt

Appointments of Judge Advocates for each Army in the field with the rank and pay of a Major of Cavalry were also authorized and 33 such positions were filled immediately, 39 by war's end. About seven were actually stationed in Washington to assist TJAG. Before these positions were filled, military justice work in the field was performed by civilian judges and lawyers who joined the Army to fight the Confederacy. Once enlisted, they then volunteered to use their legal skills to assist commanders in their duties of convening courts-martial and reviewing them for legal sufficiency.

TJAG's duties in Washington were to receive, review and store records of all courts-martial in the Army. If review of a file indicated that corrective action was required, it was authorized. He was also to provide technical advice to the field Judge Advocates, write opinions on questions of law posed by the Secretary of War, and draft charges and prosecute cases of "unusual importance." The duties of the field Judge Advocates were defined by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton in a communiqué on November 18, 1862 as follows:

1. Perform all duties of a military legal nature.

2. Advise and direct all Provosts-Martial in their police work.

3. Perform all other special duties as defined by the War Department, the local commander, or TJAG.

4. Other duties not relevant to our discussion of soldier discipline.

TJAG and the field Judge Advocates acted somewhat independently for almost two years without an umbrella of central control. To remedy that deficiency, in the Act of June 20, 1864 Congress created the Bureau of Military Justice, today's JAG Corps, and placed TJAG as its head with

the field Judge Advocates acting under his guidance, but as staff officers attached to the local command where they served. Congress also raised the position of TJAG to the rank of Brigadier General (one star). Today, TJAG is a Lieutenant General (three stars). The Act further created the position of an Assistant Judge Advocate General with a Colonel's rank. The Bureau was attached to, and made a part of, the War Department.

The 1864 Act also required certain types of cases to be reviewed by the President before the sentence was carried out. Field offices would send the transcript of the trial to TJAG who reviewed it and wrote an advice for the President. These cases were: all cases involving a General; all other officer cases involving dismissal from the service; and all cases where the sentence was death or imprisonment in a penitentiary.

General Holt's time as TJAG heralded the emergence of the modern system of justice in the Army. He was a hands-on leader who repeatedly proved his legal acumen. He personally successfully prosecuted Major General Fitz John Porter for disobedience of an order and misbehavior in front of the enemy. He was chief prosecutor of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, securing the conviction of all eight and the death penalty for four who were hung, including Mary Surratt, the first women executed by the federal government.

"The laws involved in military discipline before, during and after the Civil War were termed the Articles of War"

Mary Surratt

With a structure in place and duties defined, the fledgling JAG Corps was ready to handle whatever mischief the troops could engender.

Criminal Activity

Discipline assumes that a soldier has acted or failed to act contrary to some law or regulation. There are certain nuances to this assumption, but they are technical and not required to see the big picture. Many acts or failures to act are unique to life in the military and are not crimes in civilian life. For example, if an employee curses his boss he is not tried by a civilian court. He might be fired, but his act is not a crime. In the Army it is a crime of disrespect to a superior officer. If you do not show up for your job at the corner grocery, the beat cop won't arrest you for absence without leave, but the Military Police will if you walk away from your job as company clerk in the 4th OVC.

The laws involved in military discipline before, during and after the Civil War were termed the Articles of War. The Confederacy utilized the same

Articles of War as the Union, but consideration of their disciplinary actions is beyond the scope of this article. The Articles were in place until Congress passed and, on May 5, 1950, President Harry S Truman signed, the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the **MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED SATES** which replaced the Articles of War as the operative criminal code for all branches of the military. Previously, the Navy and Marines had some slightly different provisions from those of the Army and its Air Corps.

The Articles of War are ancient. The American colonies adopted the British model during the Revolution, and the British system was almost word for word the disciplinary code of the Roman legions of *circa* 30 BC.

As indicated above, there are two types of crimes in the military – those unique to military life and those that would be a crime in civilian life also. The Articles of War proscribed the military type of crimes as the War began. Theoretically, they also covered civilian type crimes if they fit the reach of a unique Article of War.

That unique Article made something a crime if the conduct was prejudicial to good order and discipline. Thus, Article of War 62 provided:
"All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the forgoing Articles of War, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or a regimental, or field officers' court-martial, according to the nature of the offense, and punished at the discretion of the court."

Therefore, if a civilian type of crime such as theft was also prejudicial to good order and discipline then it was a crime under the Articles. This provision still exists today as Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It is a catch-all to criminalize conduct which Congress has failed to specifically enumerate in any other provision.
But just because an act is a crime in the military does not necessarily mean that a court-martial will result. There were, and are, options.

Non-Judicial Punishment

By far, the most used and swiftest means of maintaining discipline in the Army is the company commander's right to administer non-judicial punishment for "minor" offenses. Anything prohibited by the Articles of War which, if tried by a General Court-Martial could result in a maximum sentence of a dishonorable discharge or confinement for more than a year would not be considered a minor offense. But a soldier's existence was totally controlled by his superiors who directed every aspect of life – when to awaken, what to wear and how to wear it, what to do all day, when to eat, etc. Theoretically, every little misstep could be in violation of an Article of War. But so many transgressions were just carelessness or otherwise not worthy of a court's time. Moreover, the courts could not possibly handle them all. Most violations were drunkenness, insubordination, minor thefts, disrespect of superiors, sitting down on guard duty, dereliction of duty, leaving your post or camp without a pass, and

conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

The first sergeant usually kept a list of violations of these minor offenses and when messy jobs were required, those on the list drew the short straw and had to dig latrines, bury dead horses, and help the cooks. Admonitions, reprimands and similar verbal or written punishments were also common. You might call this woodshed discipline and it was meted out without reference to any formal legal provisions.

But there was a formal non-judicial punishment as well under Article of War 104. Today that formal type is Article 15 non-judicial punishment imposed by the company commander under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. A whole schedule of permissible punishments was spelled out by the Articles and later by Congress, depending on who was imposing the punishment and the rank of the offender. Nothing too harsh was warranted.

Officers could be summarily dismissed by their superior General Officer without a court-martial. By telegram of November 3, 1862, Secretary of War Stanton informed Major General William Rosecrans, Commander of the 14th Army Corps: "The authority you ask, promptly to muster-out or dismiss from the service officers, for flagrant misdemeanor and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness, and misbehavior before the enemy or on guard duty, is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to exercise it. Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration."

That same day, Rosecrans issued General Order No. 4 through his Chief of Staff to implement his authority: "Fully satisfied that all our soldiery demands to make it [Army] the best in the world is to have good officers, he earnestly invokes their united exertions to establish a spirit of zeal and emulation in the discharge of official duties. He announces to them that their own honor, the honor and interests of the soldiers, and of the service alike demand the rigorous use of this authority, and that he is determined thus to exercise it."

Of course, if an offense was not considered minor under the Articles of War, then an accused soldier or officer would be facing a court-martial.

Courts

If it was determined by a commander that a soldier's conduct warranted trial by a court-martial, the soldier had no right to have the case tried in a civilian court. But there was one way to have the matter heard in an oblique manner in a civilian Federal District Court if the accused was in pre-trial confinement. He could apply for a writ of habeas corpus, directing the Army authorities to bring the detained person to the court to have the legality of his detention determined. The writ process was utilized by Civil War soldiers on occasion. But it was and is the rare case when a writ is granted by the District Court, as long as proper procedures have been followed.

In my four years as a JAG officer in the 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, I had only one case when an accused I was prosecuting sought a writ

of habeas corpus. He was charged with failure to obey an order to participate in riot control training. As he was in pre-trial confinement, he applied for the writ in District Court in Austin, Texas alleging that the stockade guards were mistreating him. The court denied the writ saying the soldier had an adequate remedy in the court-martial since he could raise the issue of pre-trial punishment in a motion on which the military judge would rule. His two JAG attorneys, two ACLU lawyers from Austin, and another attorney from Venice, California filed that motion regarding pre-trial punishment but it was not granted. I called the guards as witnesses and they denied the claims of mistreatment and the stockade commander and medical personnel could find no evidence to support the accused's allegations. As an aside, the accused was found guilty and given a dishonorable discharge plus two years of hard labor (United States v. Chase, Army Ct. Mil. Rev. 1971).

At the time of the Civil War there were only two types of court-martial: General and Regimental. This contrasts with three types today – General, Special, and Summary. The Summary Court was added by Congress in 1874 and is a one person court for minor offenses that a company commander believes warrants more than non-judicial punishment. The nature of the crime and the soldier's previous record were weighed by the commander in making this decision. Also, a soldier can refuse non-judicial punishment and demand either a summary or special court-martial. Maximum punishments are very low in a summary court.

The General Court-Martial was convened by the Army or Department Commander and was required to have 13 panel members. A Regimental Court-Martial (now the Special Court-Martial) was convened by the regimental or garrison commander and required five members. Minimum numbers of five and three, respectively, were allowed if not enough officers were available for a full court.

The General Court-Martial was reserved for the more serious crimes. Sentences under the Articles of War ranged all the way to a Dishonorable Discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, reduction to the lowest rank, and specified terms of imprisonment depending on the crime. The death penalty was allowed for military type crimes such as desertion, treason, "shamefully" abandoning one's post, disclosing a watchword, compelling a senior officer to surrender his command, striking a superior officer in the execution of his duties, and violence against a person bringing necessaries into camp. As of 1863 if a soldier was accused of a civilian type of crime such as murder, rape, burglary, robbery, arson and a few others he could be punished in a General Court-Martial. If the crime was committed in a state where a civilian could be executed under that state's laws, then the soldier could also be given the death penalty by a General Court-Martial. Prior to 1863, those crimes could only be tried in a court-martial if they were prejudicial to good order and discipline. Other punishments were quite harsh, including branding, marking and tattooing which were not prohibited

under the Articles of War until 1874. Flogging was prohibited in 1861.

If it was determined that the conduct warranted a General Court-Martial, an investigating officer was appointed to determine if the charges were indeed valid. This was and is the military's version of the Grand Jury. But it has better protection for the accused than does the civilian counterpart. In civilian cases the prosecutor meets with the Grand Jury in private, basically just explains what the evidence is, and the jury issues an indictment. The proceedings remain secret forever. In the military version, the accused and his counsel are present during the investigation. They can cross-examine witnesses, be furnished any documents in the file, and present evidence on behalf of the accused. They receive a copy of the investigator's report also. It is not a secret proceeding. Sometimes the investigator determines the charges should be dismissed. I represented a soldier accused of participation in the My Lai, Vietnam massacre. Defense evidence presented during the pre-trial investigation exonerated him and the case never went to trial.

If an offense was more serious than one for which non-judicial punishment was warranted but not of a level making a General Court-Martial appropriate, the case might be sent to a Regimental (Special) Court-Martial comprised of three to five officers convened by the regiment's commander, for example by COL John Kennett of the 4th OVC. Capital cases could not be tried by a Regimental court. Officers could not be tried by one either. Sentences could not exceed confinement and loss of pay for a month. NCOs could be demoted. In reality, sentences often were harsher than the Articles of War specified. The soldier could be bucked and gagged, i.e. made to sit with a gag in his mouth and a log passed under his knees and over his elbows, with hands and ankles tied so he could not move. After about 12 hours, he had to be carried to his tent because he could not walk. Sometimes a guilty soldier was made to stand with a sign proclaiming his crime, or an artilleryman was tied to the spare wheel of a caisson and driven over rough ground. These clip art depictions illustrate typical Regimental Court punishments during the Civil War.


ON THE SPARE WHEEL.

Regimental Courts-Martial could not impose a discharge whereas some Special Courts today can decree a Bad Conduct Discharge.

There were at least 56 courts-martial of 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry soldiers during the Civil War. An alphabetical list of those courts including the charges and date of trial can be viewed at N. Pape-Findley, *THE INVINCIBLES*, pages 297-300 (2002). Unfortunately the level of court-martial and the results of the cases are not listed. Without traveling to Washington, D.C. that information appears to be not available. An analysis of the cases reveals that nine involved officers, six

were non-commissioned officers, and the remaining 41 were privates.

Since officers could not be tried by Regimental Court-Martial, the nine officer cases were all General Courts-Martial. Charges involved disobedience of orders (3 cases); and one case each of AWOL, desertion, breach of arrest, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, unbecoming conduct, mutiny, drunkenness, failure to march with the company, cowardice, unlawful release of a soldier from punishment, and neglect.

Non-commissioned officers had these charges brought against them: conduct prejudicial to order and discipline (3 cases); desertion (2 cases); and one charge each of AWOL, burglary, theft of a ham, larceny of a pair of pants, and drunk on duty. The type of court is not known.

The charges against the privates illustrate the kinds of cases usually tried by a Regimental Court-Martial rather than a General Court-Martial. The more prevalent ones include these: minor thefts (11 cases); conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline (8 cases); AWOL (8 cases); disrespect toward and disobedience of an NCO (2 cases); and one each of leaving camp and assault on a civilian.

The various offenses categorized as conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in these 4th OVC cases is informative. One, cutting the tail off of a corporal's horse is disturbing to say the least. A number of soldiers who were charged with minor thefts of hams from farms were also charged under the general article prohibiting conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline for leaving camp to steal the hams and plundering the hams. Those three basically represent a single crime of theft. That is known as a multiplication of charges, a legal piling-on in an effort to secure a more severe sentence. An alert defense counsel could file a motion to dismiss the leaving camp and plundering charges. One soldier was tried for failure to report a theft; another for straggling (one wonders if he was too tired to continue); one charge is somewhat amusing as a soldier forged an order for whiskey; and finally, one private kicked another private, so I suppose they got in a fight.

Other cases enumerated for 4th OVC privates were appropriate for General Court-Martial. Apparently about five soldiers, one with a gun, stole $5,000 in gold, another assaulted an officer, a third stole a U.S. horse and sold it, and about nine soldiers were charged with desertion although most were probably found guilty only of AWOL because even if a soldier is missing for a considerable period of months, to be found guilty of desertion it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that he intended to **never** return to duty. That is almost an impossible burden of proof.

Once it is decided what level of court-martial to which the charges should be referred, the next step is the trial.

Trials

There are records of court-martial trials from the Civil War still stored in Washington. But summaries of only about 500 of the tens of thousands that exist from that era are available on the internet, at least that I could find. Transcripts of testimony at those trials reveal a lot about the times

and conditions existing in the 1860s. For example, in a trial of 1LT Edwin B. Austin of the 50th NY Volunteer Engineers for conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to good order and discipline, one soldier testified that he heard the Lieutenant say: "I wish the Government would sink lower than hell and then perhaps I would get my pay" and "I wish to God the rebels would get near enough to shell the Capitol and blow hell out of the Cabinet." Clearly, 1LT Austin had not been paid in a long while and probably needed the money for his family's expenses.

So what happens if a court-martial case goes to trial? First, the essential participants are as follows:

1. Military Judge, until 1969 referred to as the Law Officer.

2. The defendant, referred to as the Accused in military law.

3. Counsel for the Accused, furnished at no expense to him, would be a JAG officer in a Civil War General Court-Martial and maybe in a Regimental Court.

4. The prosecutor, called the Trial Counsel in military law.

5. Unless the Accused requests trial by judge alone, which he may not do in a death penalty case, then there would be a jury, called the Panel, as explained in the section on Courts, above.

The trial starts with the Judge's preliminary instructions to the Panel, followed by opening statements by the Trial Counsel and Counsel for the Accused. Either can waive their opening statement. The Trial Counsel then puts on the prosecution's case through testimony and documents, if any. A case of absence without leave only requires a certified copy of the Muster Roll (Morning Report in today's military) for the period of absence to prove the offense. No witnesses are required. The Accused's counsel then may put on the defense case. The Accused cannot be forced to testify and no adverse inferences can be drawn from his or her failure to do so. Next is rebuttal for the prosecution. Final arguments follow and the Judge instructs the Panel as to the law and the deliberation procedures. The Panel meets in private until a verdict is reached and announced in open court.

Through all of this, investigation and trial, the Accused has certain rights as provided in the Constitution of the United States. But first, one must understand a basic difference between military and civilian courts. Article III of the Constitution establishes a Supreme Court and whatever inferior courts Congress might deem necessary. This is the federal judiciary, and those courts are referred to as Article III courts. On the other hand, Article I, Section 8 provides that Congress has the power to raise and support Armies and a Navy, to make rules for their governance, and "[t]o provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining" them. Hence, it is Congress which is tasked with passing legislation to establish what are termed Article I courts, also called legislative courts, which have jurisdiction over military personnel. Other examples are Military Commissions, with authority to try civilians under certain circumstances as in the aforementioned trial of the

Lincoln assassination conspirators, and Military Tribunals for prosecution of terrorists in today's world.

Theoretically then, rights available in an Article III civilian court do not have to be extended to an Accused in an Article I court. Nonetheless, Congress has done its job in establishing the rights of the military Accused. It was not until 1966 in Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 486 that the Supreme Court decided that a civilian criminal suspect had to be informed of his or her right to counsel and to remain silent before questioning. The military provided that right decades previously. And soldiers have never had to be indigent in order to have free counsel as is required in civilian cases. These are just two examples of ground-breaking safeguards of the military Accused.

In addition, there are other basic Constitutional rights which all citizens, civilian and military, possess in criminal cases:

Amendment IV. No unreasonable searches and seizures.

Amendment V. No double jeopardy; right to remain silent; and due process.

Amendment VI. Speedy and public trial; right to counsel at trial; to be informed of charges against him or her; and to be confronted by the witnesses against him or her. The right to subpoena witnesses is also provided, but the military goes one step further by also paying the Accused's witness fees.

a soldier found guilty by a court-martial had two levels of appeal.

Typical Court-Martial panel of 13 members during the Civil War

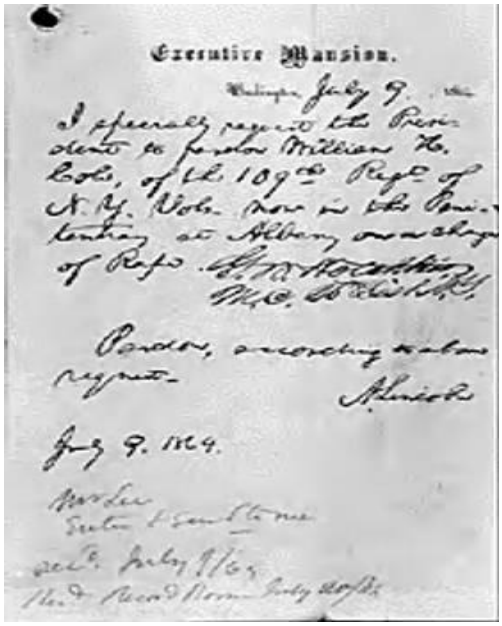
After trial, if the Accused is convicted, the case proceeds to review and appeal.

Review and Appeal

Following trial, a soldier found guilty by a court-martial had two levels of appeal. First was the automatic review of the record by the Convening Authority, on advice from the Judge Advocate. Corrective action could be taken at that level. However, further review of a General Court-Martial was then made in TJAG's office after which the case was considered by a Board of Review which could affirm, modify or reverse a guilty verdict, but not reverse an acquittal.

When all rights to appeal were exhausted, the Accused in a Civil War court-martial had one more option. Clemency or a pardon could be sought from the President of the United States. The case of PVT William H. Cole, 109th NY Infantry, is a prime example. He was tried and convicted of the rape of Mrs. Olivia Brown, a 55 year old civilian. His sentence included 10 years of hard labor in a New York penitentiary and was approved by President Lincoln. In

his trial, four privates had testified that the victim and her daughter were lewd woman and they and Mr. Brown operated a bawdy house. Subsequent to trial, Private Cole's Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel sent a letter to the President stating that he had been punished enough with time served and the victim was a woman with a reputation for plying young soldiers with alcohol and for then enticing them with her conversation and conduct. Lincoln granted the pardon with these few words: "Pardon, according to above request. A Lincoln."


Executive Mansion.

Washington July 9. 1864

I respectfully request the President to pardon William H. Cole, of Co. 109th Regt of N.Y. Vols. now in the Penitentiary at Albany on a charge of Rape. [illegible]

Pardon, according to above request.

A Lincoln

July 9. 1864.

Lincoln pardon in William Cole case

There is a moral here for soldiers found guilty in a court-martial – never lose hope. I can attest to that with an example from a case where I defended a sergeant who was tried by General Court-Martial for bigamy. He had three wives but the statute of limitations had expired on one bigamous marriage. Since the Army could prove the remaining one, the accused wanted to plead guilty and get it all behind him. I negotiated a pre-trial agreement for him to plead guilty in exchange for a Bad Conduct Discharge, 10 months confinement and forfeiture of some pay, with the entire sentence suspended. Before the guilty plea I made a motion to dismiss the bigamy charge on the basis that the court lacked jurisdiction to try the case because there was no military connection to the bigamy. The marriages were off post and none of the wives received a military I.D., thus they were not eligible for any privileges such as medical care, shopping at the PX or Commissary, etc. We knew the motion would be denied at the trial level but I told my client we had a good chance to prevail on appeal. And that is what happened. The Court of Military Review reversed the finding of guilty stating that the military had no jurisdiction to try bigamy under the facts of this case. The soldier was doubly happy because the civilian authorities had no desire to charge him either. United States v. Hadsell, 42 CMR 766 (ACMR 1970)

This concludes our discussion of Army discipline in the Civil War. We have been able to just scratch the surface in this article but my hope is that you have a better understanding of military jurisprudence and will never again consider Courts-Martial to be kangaroo courts. They protect the rights of the accused extremely well, and in many instances, better than their civilian counterparts.

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ANALYSIS OF CONTENTS MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES 1969, REVISED EDITION (HQ, Dept. of the Army 1970)

LEGAL SERVICES, MILITARY JUSTICE (HQ, Dept. of the Army 1968)

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THE LAW OF AWOL (Judge Advocate Generals' School, US Army 1971)

http://ebooks.library.cornell.edu/m/moawar/text/waro0030.txt

Theory of relativity: If you go back far enough, we're all related.

Odd News from Around the World

Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, is named after a red pole sighted by early French explorers. Located in the ground on the shore of the Mississippi River, the pole marked the border of the hunting grounds of the indigenous people in the area.

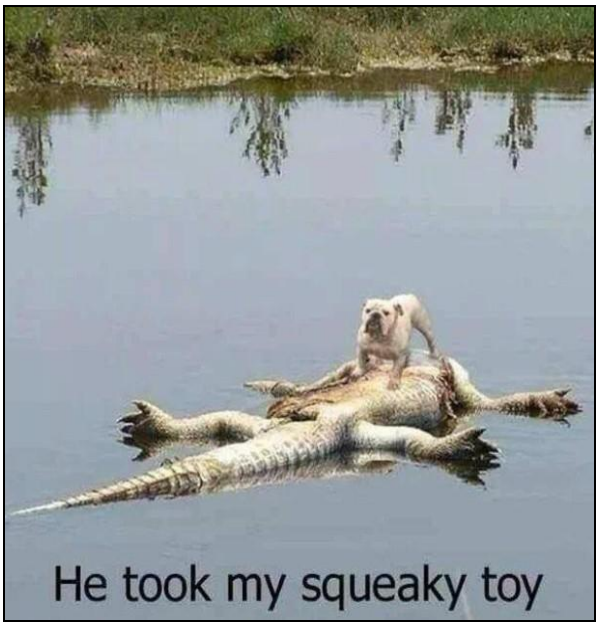
Ten Years Ago …

The Newsletter for May-July, 2004, Volume 3, Issue 2, arrived in member's hands with a new name: *4th Ohio! First Call!* Featured was Bud Pape's "On Campaign" article titled *The War Begins.*

President Bill Krebs announced the formation of a By-Laws committee to draft guidelines for the conduct of Association business. Editor's Note: Our original By-Laws were adopted later in 2004 at the Murfreesboro, TN reunion).

Vice-President Rick Grove and Bobbe Rayburn combine their talents to create miniature Civil War displays to sell. A portion of their profits at the Mansfield Civil War Show was donated to the "Flag Fund."

If you want to find a needle in a haystack, you've got to be scientific about it. Otherwise, it's like trying to find a needle in a haystack.



COWARD... A Confederate expression used to express a coward, "He developed a case of Yankee Chills."

I searched my family tree and apparently I don't exist.

TIMELINE

4TH OVC

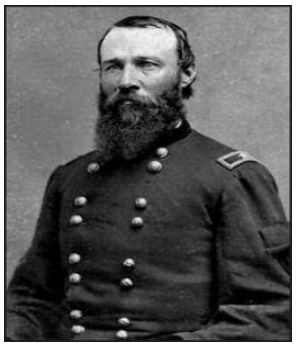
April – June 1864

April 4
Pvt John Q Hornbeck, Co A, dies at Nashville, TN

April 5
Pvt John Freeze, Co A, dies in a Cincinnati, OH hospital.

April 10
Skirmish at Dedmon's Trace

Mid April
Ordered back to Chattanooga where 484 men turned in worn out horses and left by train to Nashville and then to Columbia. Mounted men under Captain James Thompson march with wagon train for 13 days through Bridgeport, AL, Widow's Creek, Stevenson, AL, Tantelon, Winchester, Shelbyville and Columbia reporting on 4/27
Co D ordered to serve as escort for Brig. Gen. Cedar Creek to Washington Lafayette Elliot



Brig. Gen. Washington Elliot.

April 20
Pvt Lewis Bone, Co A, dies in a Nashville, TN hospital.

May 1 – Sept 8
Atlanta Campaign
The 4th was much used by Sherman during his Atlanta Campaign from May 1 to September 8.

May 3
Skirmish at Columbia, TN – from 3rd OVC trooper: "there [are] only 100 men here now… 3rd and 4th Ohio and half of each regiment has gone to Nashville after horses and the bushwhackers are trying to raise a little hell here now. One company of our regiment and one company of the 4th Ohio was drove in last night (May 2) by them… They were the other side of town."

May 21
The troops were reviewed by Col. Long who said that the men "were better mounted, better armed, and equipped, and better drilled than ever before, and when the order was received to march to the front, it was greeted with a shout of joy as every good soldier was ready and anxious to take the field".

May 22
The 4th numbering 751 men moved out of Columbia.

May 26 – 27
Action at Courtland Road, AL & Pond Springs
The 4th pursued Rebel cavalry for 18 miles. The chase ensued succeeded in "capturing 5 wagons, 1 flag, and 15 prisoners". On the 27th, Col Long reported that he was engaged for ½ hour and drove the rebels through the town of Athens, AL. After the battle, the 4th joined Sherman's army at Decatur.

May 28 – 29
Action at Moulton, GA
In an engagement at Moulton, GA the 4th defeated CSA Gen Roddy and his cavalry. Pvt Jacob Carolus dies of wounds received during the battle.

June 2
Camped at Will's Valley and unsaddled horses for 1st time in 4 days.

June 3
Crossed Lookout Mtn, Cedar Bluffs, Coosaville, Rome, the Etowah River on a long covered bridge and camped near Cartersville, GA.

June 10
Marched to Monday Creek, GA.

June 11
Skirmish at McAffee's Crossroads GA.
The 4th camped 10 miles from Marietta, GA.

June 15
Skirmish at Noonday Creek

June 16
Ordered closer to Kennesaw Mtn where the 4th stayed until June 19th when they drove the enemy to Noonday Creek where "the enemy made a stand on the farther bank of the creek and fought stubbornly for several hours".

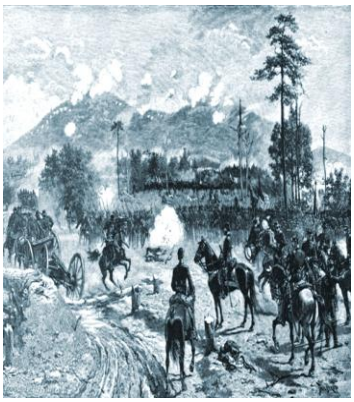
June 19
2nd skirmish at Noonday Creek

June 20
Pvt William J P Earles, Co G, dies at Andersonville. He was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga on Sept 19, 1863.

June 22
Pvt John Foster, Co A dies

June 23
Skirmish near Marietta, GA

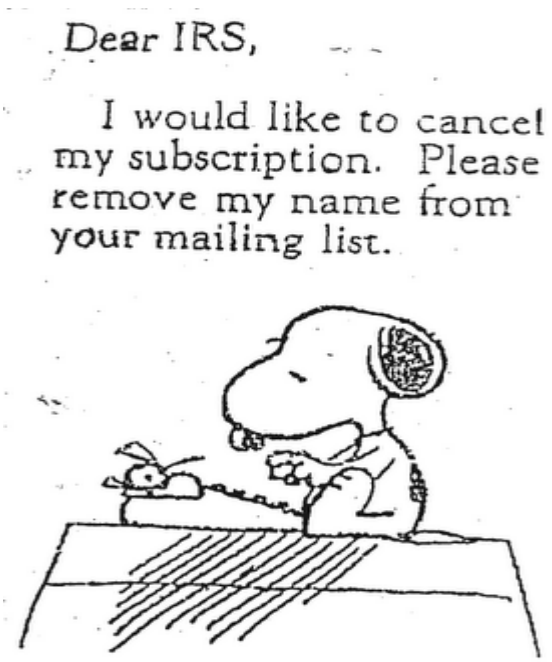
June 27
3rd skirmish at Noonday Creek.



Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.
The 4th moved up 2 miles on foot, leaving their horses and "built breast works of logs and rails, supporting the artillery which (was) hotly engaged shelling the rebel position on Kennesaw".

June 28
The 4th held a truce with Rebel pickets, "agreeing not to fire unless an advance was ordered. Some of the pickets met between the lines, trading coffee and salt for tobacco."
Lt Col Robie reported: "since leaving Decatur [May 26] the brigade has marched 215 miles, much of the distance being mountainous country. Besides horses, mules, wagons and arms taken [they] captured a total of 5 officers and fifty-four men, and lost in killed five; wounded forty-five; missing six".

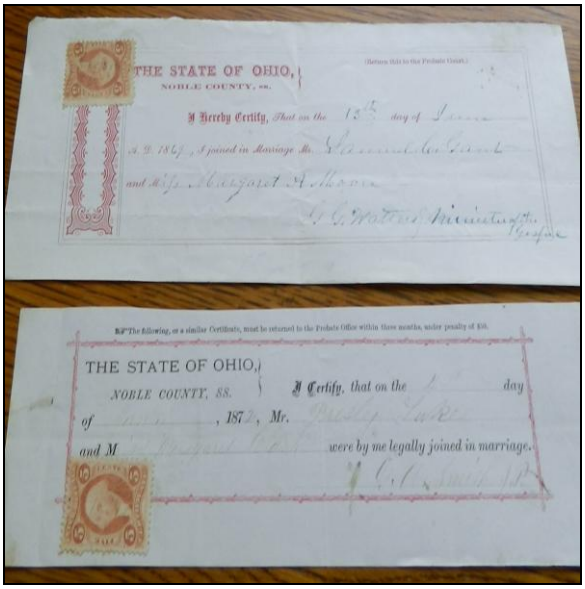
June 30
Pvt Franklin Miller, Co A, dies at Andersonville. He was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga on Sept 19, 1863.



FREE WHISKEY... A soldier, who was habitually drunk, publicly announced to all the men in his company and surrounding companies that he was swearing off drinking and that all the other soldiers should give up this foul habit also. The other soldiers would tease him to fall off the wagon by giving him whiskey and get him drunk. Every morning he would be back preaching about the sins of alcohol. One day his tent mate told him he ought to give up preaching about the evils of the jug as he always ends up drunk. With a twinkle in his blood shot eyes he said "what, and give up all that free whiskey?"

Have you ever wondered?

"Sleep tight" refers to beds that were used during and before the Civil War. Ropes were strung from the headboard to the footboard and from both of the side boards creating a checkerboard effect. Occasionally, the ropes would loosen and cause the bed to sag. The ropes would then have to be restrung and made "tight"



Wedding Certificates can be a wonderful source of genealogical information. These two are from Noble County, Ohio dated 1869 and 1872.

Cooking Period…

Karen Krebs

Cabbage Patch Stew

1 lb. ground beef
2 med onions, sliced thin
1 ½ cup coarsely chopped cabbage
½ cup chopped celery
1 – 16 oz can stewed tomatoes
1 – 15oz can kidney beans
1 cup water
1 tsp salt
1 tsp chili powder
¼ tsp pepper

Cook ground beef in Dutch oven until brown and drain. Combine onions, celery and cabbage and cook until tender. Add tomatoes and kidney beans with liquid, water, salt, pepper and chili powder. Simmer for 20 minutes

Shaker Herb Bread

2 pkgs. dry yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk, scalded
¼ cup sugar
2 tsp salt
¼ cup butter, melted
2 eggs, beaten
5-6 cups all purpose flour, sifted
¼ tsp dried thyme
¼ tsp dried oregano
¼ tsp dried basil

Dissolve the yeast into the warm water. Set aside. Scald milk in a saucepan, then let cool. Set aside. In a large mixing bowl blend sugar and salt with melted butter. Beat in eggs. Stir in dissolved yeast and cooled milk. Gradually stir in flour mixed with dried, crumbled herbs until you achieve a soft, (not still) dough. Turn onto floured hard surface. Knead 5-8 minutes. Place dough ball in greased bowl, cover, place in warm location and let rise to double in size. Punch down. Divide into 2 loaves. Place in greased bread pans. Let rise to just above tops of pans. Brush tops with butter. Bake in preheated 375 degree oven 30-35 minutes. Makes 2 loaves.

Civil War Poetry

On Sherman's Men who fell in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia
By Herman Melville

They said that fame her clarion dropped
Because great deeds were done no
more –
That even duty knew no shining ends,
And Glory – 'twas a fallen star!
But battle can heroes and bards restore.
Nay, look at Kenesaw:
Perils the mailed ones never knew
Are lightly braved by the ragged coats
of blue,
And gentler hearts are bared to deadlier
war.

The first U. S. Naval hospital ship, the Red Rover, was used on the inland waters during the Vicksburg campaign.

Nathan Bedford Forrest routinely issued this warning to opposing forces and often received his desired result. "If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war, but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter."

Experience the Civil War With Your Ears

- Jillian Gregory

How much do you know about the Civil War? Can you name intense battles that occurred during the struggle? What areas of the United States were home to the bloodiest Civil War battles? The Civil War had a profound effect on the United States society, beliefs, and actions. It is important to understand the role the Civil War played in the interactions of cultures and industry today.

You might have touched upon the Civil War in your high school History class. However, in college you majored in mathematics or engineering and your history repertoire fell by the way side. Don't fret. You can make up for your lost history knowledge by learning about the Civil War from audio books. Audio learning is great because you don't have to spend hours reading thick textbooks on the subject. You can listen while you clean your house or enjoy lemonade and sandwiches on your back porch.

Let's assume that you scratch your head when asked any questions about the Civil War. If that's the case then you will want to start by listening to "Don't Know Much about the Civil War" by Kenneth C. Davis. This audio book covers basic information about the Civil War. In addition it answers detailed questions involving the Gettysburg Address, Robert E. Lee, and the

Emancipation Proclamation. You will understand the components of the Civil War by listening to this title which is available in audio CD, audio cassette and digital download formats.

Once you know the general aspects of the Civil War take time to listen to a documentary chronicling the Civil War. You can do this by listening to "The Civil War Collection" from Topics Entertainment. Audience members ranging from history enthusiasts to those new to the history of the Civil War will be in awe at the comprehensive timeline presented. It will take you from the start of the war through the very end.

Another great title to add to your Civil War collection is "The Civil War: A Narrative, Volume I" by Shelby Foote. Learn about battles, issues, and conflicts from Fort Sumter to Perryville. This is an intriguing listen as the story is related through the point of view of its own characters. This makes the reader feel close to and engrossed in the story. Follow up this first comprehensive narrative with "The Civil War: A Narrative, Volume II" and "The Civil War: A Narrative, Volume III", also by Shelby Foote.

An exciting opportunity to listen to the experiences of those directly associated with the Civil War is available to you. Listen to "The Last Civil War Widows" by Joe Richman. These two women married Civil War soldiers that were much older then they were. They married into history and give accounts of their husband's experiences in the war. Take advantage of the unique opportunity to learn more then just the explanations of historians. Listen to the Civil War insiders themselves.

Brush up on your Civil War history by listening to these audio books. This will help you to jump in on the all-too-common dinner party discussion about the Civil War where you can discuss the battles with confidence and astound your friends with your historical knowledge.

About The Author: Jillian Gregory writes for LearnOutLoud.com, an online portal for educational and self-development audio and video material which can be found at http://www.learnoutloud.com

There's also a story of some Confederate soldiers who were on the march and came upon a stream where they stripped down and went for a swim. Soon a young boy on horseback came riding up looking for the officer in charge. Asked what the problem was, the boy said the lady who owns the farm house "over yonder" can see them. The officer sees the house is off quite a distance. Seems the lady must have had a pair of field glasses and was watching them!

Brass Buttons

Cindy Freed

Bravery Never to be Forgotten

Some men are born adventure seekers. They thrive on risky undertakings. They enjoy the rush of danger and unexpected outcomes. Those words certainly reflect the youth of Leonidas Holloway. Born on July 18, 1822 in Knox County Ohio, Holloway had the opportunity as a young man to quench his adventurous spirit and display unquestioned patriotism for his country.

Leonidas was the eighth of nine children in his farming family. As a young adult more interested in escapades than tilling the land, Holloway made his way to Texas. He left his Ohio home after his parents passed away. Once there he joined the now famous Texas Rangers. For 18 months Holloway was part of the military force that protected this frontier from aggression waged by Indians, bandits and the continuing border threats between Texas and Mexico.

After his stint as a Ranger, Leonidas made his way to New Orleans. There he enlisted joining the First Battalion of the Texas Cavalry. He soon headed back to Texas seeing action in the Mexican War and serving under General Sam Houston. Later Holloway would also participate in the charge on the city of Monterey and the capture of Buena Vista. At that time he was under the command of General Zachary Taylor having now seen major military action and serving under well respected commanders.

By the time Leonidas was near 30 years old he'd experienced more adventure than most men twice his age. Perhaps it was time to settle down since he headed back to central Ohio. Making his way to Knox County again Holloway married Tillethia Ann Doty. They were the parents of three children when Leonidas answered his adventurous spirit once more and moved his family to the woods of southwest Allen County. There Holloway met a different kind of experience head-on. His new home was certainly in untamed territory. This part of Ohio was still frontier. Heavily wooded, Leonidas needed to cut down trees to make a passable road to the nearby village of Spencerville. He felled timber for farm ground and built a log cabin for his family. The work was backbreaking but the Holloways carved out a place for their family. They constructed a better log home and were farming 40 acres of land.

In the spring of 1861 Tillethia gave birth to their fourth child, John. Yet with the increasing political turmoil and the eventual firing on Ft. Sumter, Leonidas did what he had done all his life. He stood tall and enlisted to serve his nation. At 39 years old he left his home, his children, including an infant son, and joined the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He was part of Co. I and joined the other recruits at Camp Dennison in Cincinnati. From Stones River to Chickamauga to Selma Alabama, Holloway served his country well through the entire war. Without serious injury Leonidas participated in all the action the 4th OVC was involved in.

He transferred to Co. G, 11th Veteran Reserves Corps, in October

1864 and was discharged at the war's end in 1865.

With the war over Holloway returned to his home near Spencerville. He found sorrow as many returning soldiers. Two of his children had died while he was away: one daughter in the summer of 1863, and another daughter in the summer of 1864.

Now home Leonidas directed his unceasing drive and ambition into his local community. He and a friend purchased land and oversaw the building of a church and cemetery. He was well known for his support of the school in his area as well as improvements to the local roads. Holloway was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic post in Spencerville. He was a loyal patriot, had served his country and community with his very best effort. On November 6, 1909 he passed from this life onto the next.

Leonidas Holloway was an adventurous man. He faced life without reserve. Events didn't just happen to him he chose them and became an integral part of doing good. One can't help but think he left this country a better place for having been in it.

People who are anxious to bring on war don't know what they are bargaining for; they don't see all the horrors that must accompany such an event.

- Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

Research Tip

Bob Venable

Museums can be a fruitful source of information about the Civil War, and hopefully, information about the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Some museums specialize in the Civil War as the sole purpose of their existence. But even general topic museums often have Civil War exhibits, either temporary or permanent. Another group consists of museum homes, usually in the home of some nationally or locally prominent person. Regardless of the type of museum, most occasionally have free lectures on various topics, sometimes the Civil War. Of course, many museums also have research centers.

The following is a list of museums I pulled off the internet at random that you might keep in mind when travelling. Most of them are located in states where the 4th OVC fought. Hence, you could find some information on our soldiers there. At least you would learn about the battles in which they were involved, especially those museums located at the battle sites operated by the National Park Service, such as Chickamauga or Stones River.

Atlanta, GA, Atlanta Cyclorama & Civil War Museum http://atlantacyclorama.org/index.php

Bardstown, KY Civil War Museum of the Western Theater http://www.civil-war-museum.org/

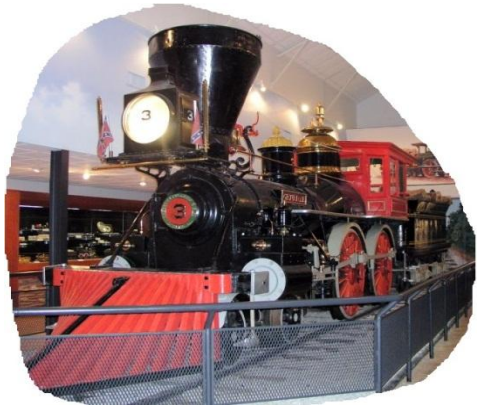
Artillery at the Museum of the Western Theater

Chattanooga, TN, Tennessee Civil War Museum http://www.go-tennessee.com/Chattanooga-Civil-War-Museum/

Chattanooga, TN, The Battles for Chattanooga http://www.battlesforchattanooga.com/open.html

Gettysburg Museum Complex http://www.gettysburgmuseum.com/

Kennesaw, GA, Southern Museum http://www.southernmuseum.org/ Civil War & Locomotive History, home of The General (Movie-The Great Locomotive Chase)



The General

Nashville, TN, Tennessee State Museum http://www.tnmuseum.org/custpage.cfm/frm/45806/sec_id/45806

Petersburg, VA (near), National Museum of the Civil War http://www.pamplinpark.org/national_museum.html

Port Columbus, GA, National Civil War Naval Museum http://cerasius.com/wiki/National_Civil_War_Naval_Museum_at_Port_Columbus

Selma, AL, Slavery & Civil War Museum http://www.selma.com/slavery+and+civil+war+museum.aspx

Tiffin, OH, American Civil War Museum of Ohio http://www.acwmo.org/

Winchester, VA, Old Courthouse Civil War Museum http://www.civilwarmuseum.org/

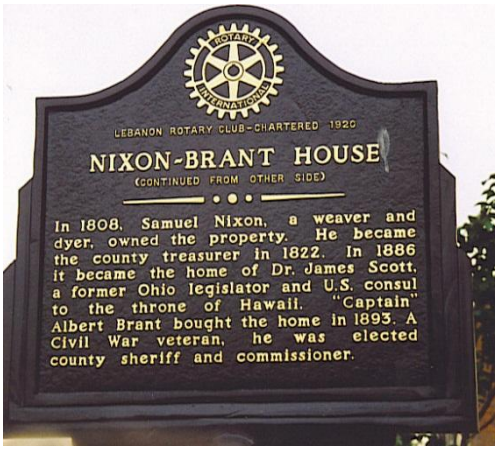
Civil War Museums and Memorials Guide

http://www.military.com/Resources/ResourceSubmittedFileView?file=museums_civilwar.htm

Ohio Civil War Museums http://www.ohiohistory.org/museums-and-historic-sites/museum--historic-sites-by-topic/civil-war

So if you visit a museum in which there is information about the 4th OVC, let me know at teuger2@aol.com and I will credit you with the information in a future issue of this magazine.

Unfortunately, to my knowledge there is only one museum with a strong 4th OVC theme, that being the Nixon-Brant House in Lebanon, Ohio where our Association hosts a biennial display of artifacts.



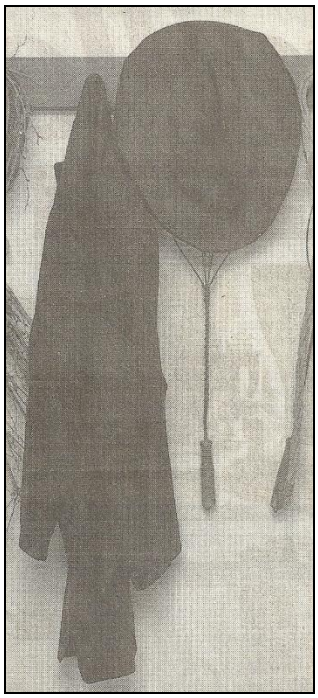
Marker at Nixon-Brant House

SGT Albert Brant, the last owner and resident of the house, served in Company A, 4th OVC. The house contains a number of artifacts from Brant's life as well as walls of pictures.

SGT Brant on white horse in Memorial Day parade in Lebanon, Ohio, early 1900s

The coat and hat worn by Sergeant Brant in the parade hang in the parlor of the Nixon-Brant house

...we can learn a lot about the Civil War at museums, some of which might have relevance to the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.



SGT Brant's coat and hat

There is a Civil War Museum close to my residence, probably within 10 miles – The James A. Ramage Civil War Museum in Fort Wright, KY. I personally have learned quite a bit of local Civil War history at the museum, including the defense of Cincinnati. See my Spotlight article, *The Squirrel Hunters*, in **4th Ohio! First Call!**, Issue 12-2, April-June, 2013. As stated there, the museum even conducts archeological digs on the premises.

The point of all of this is that we can learn a lot about the Civil War at museums, some of which might have relevance to the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. So don't discount their importance as a research source. And most of all, I encourage you to tour the Nixon-Brant House if you are ever near Lebanon, Ohio, just about 45 minutes north on Interstate 71 from Cincinnati. Better yet, join us at our display there in 2014.

POW Camps

Bill Krebs

Next on our list of POW Camps is another camp located in the North: Ft Delaware. 13,000 Rebel prisoners passed through its gate. 2,436 would never return to their native state.

Fort Delaware is a harbor defense facility, designed by chief engineer Joseph Gilbert Totten and located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River. During the American Civil War, the Union used Fort Delaware as a prison for Confederate prisoners of war, political prisoners, federal convicts, and privateer officers. A three-gun concrete battery, later named Battery Torbert, was built inside the fort in the 1890s and designed by Maj. Charles W. Raymond. By 1900, the fort was part of the three point concept, working closely with Fort Mott in Pennsville, N.J. and Fort DuPont in Delaware City, Del. The fort and the island currently belong to the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) and encompasses a living history museum, located in Fort Delaware State Park.

Early History

The attack on Fort Mifflin during the Revolutionary War proved that a fort was needed further away from Philadelphia in order to delay possible invaders. A fortification further down river would also provide protection for other vital port cities such as Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington and New Castle.

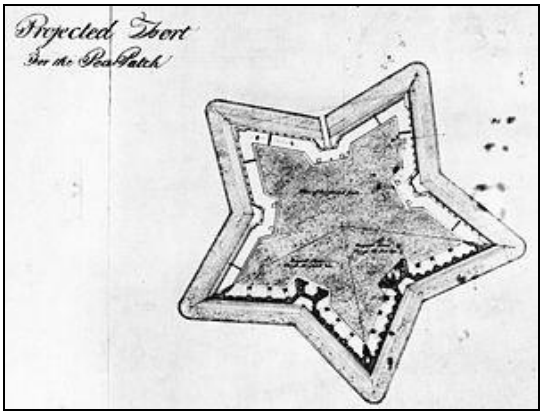
In 1794, the French military engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant was surveying for defensive sites. He identified an island that he called *"Pip Ash"* as an ideal site for the defense of the prize of American commerce and culture". The island that L'Enfant called Pip Ash was locally known as Pea Patch Island. This island was mostly unaffected by humanity with one exception. Dr. Henry Gale, a New Jersey resident, used Pea Patch as a private hunting ground. Gale was offered $30,000 for the island by the US military, but he refused. The military was determined to get the island, so they appealed to the Delaware state legislature, which seized the island from Dr. Gale on May 27, 1813.

On February 7, 1821, the Board of Engineers reported: "In the Delaware, the fort on the Pea Patch island, and one on the Delaware shore opposite, defend the water passage as far below Philadelphia as localities will permit: They force an enemy to land forty miles below the city to attack it by land, and thus afford time for the arrival of succors [...] The two projected forts will also have the advantages of covering the canal destined to connect the Chesapeake with the Delaware[.]"

During the War of 1812, efforts were made to fortify Pea Patch Island. This plan of defense was largely coordinated by Capt. Samuel Babcock who was working nearby on similar defenses in nearby Philadelphia. During this time a seawall and dykes were built around the island. There is no known

evidence that any progress was made on the actual fortification by war's end. The original plan was to build a Martello tower on the island.

Construction of a star fort on Pea Patch Island began sometime before Dec. 8, 1817.



The star fort version of Fort Delaware. Army Corps of Engineers.

Chief Engineer Joseph Gardner Swift mentions a fort on the "Pea Patch in Delaware River" among forts that are progressing nicely. The star fort was designed by army engineer Joseph G. Totten and construction was supervised by Capt. Samuel Babcock. Babcock supervised the work from about August 1819 until August 20, 1824. Lt. Henry Brewerton was also onsite, serving as an assistant engineer during construction. Completion of the project was delayed years past the proposed date due to uneven settling, improper pile placement and the island's marshy nature. In one occurrence, an entire section of 43,000 bricks had to be taken down, cleaned and reworked due to massive cracking. In 1822, Colonel Totten and General Bernard were on the island to inspect the faulty works. In fact, Captain Babcock was severely criticized for altering Totten's plans without orders. Babcock subsequently appeared before a court martial for his actions in late 1824. It was determined he was not guilty of neglect but rather guilty of an error in judgment and was acquitted.

Fort Delaware's first documented commander was Maj. Alexander C.W. Fanning, who took command sometime before 1825. That year, a letter documenting a lost mail shipment was written by him as post commander. Army records the fort was manned by soldiers of the 2nd U.S. Artillery. Sometime around 1829, Maj. Benjamin Kendrick Pierce took command of Fort Delaware. During his tenure, the fort was garrisoned by Companies A and B, 4th U.S. Artillery. Major Pierce was a graduate of Dartmouth College and the older brother to the 14th President of the United States, Franklin Pierce.

In February 1831, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sent Lt. Stephen Tuttle to evaluate the foundation issue and offer possible solutions. On Feb. 8, 1831, around 10:30 pm, a fire originating in Lieutenant Tuttle's quarters, destroyed much of the work, burning until the next morning.

Sandstone remnants of star fort recovered by Corps of Engineers during modern seawall repair.

Maj. Benjamin K. Pierce, post commander, was granted orders to use the federal arsenal in New Castle, Del. as barracks for his two companies until "Fort Delaware can be reoccupied."

Captain Richard Delafield, Babcock's replacement, asked for $10,000 to tear down the remaining structure the following year. In 1833, Fort Delaware was torn down to make room for a new fortification. According to official records, the rubble from the star fort served to re-enforce the seawall around the island.

Captain Delafield then designed a second version of Fort Delaware "as a huge bastioned polygonal form to be built in masonry." Delafield desired his fort to be "a marvel of military architecture on Pea Patch." In 1836, excavation work began on the north side of the island. Grillage timbers were driven into the island's soft mud to serve as a base for the foundation of Delafield's fort. In 1838, Joseph T. Hudson of New Jersey (descendent of Dr. Henry Gale) sent legal representation to the island, claiming he had legal rights to the island. Delafield's fort was never built due to this decade long legal battle over island ownership. The suit was eventually decided in Hudson's favor and the government was obligated to pay him $1,005.00 for the island.

The present Fort Delaware was erected mainly between 1848 and 1859, becoming the largest third-system fortification completed in the United States at the time. Although major construction was wrapped up before the Civil War, the post engineer did not declare the fort finished until 1868 as construction of the counterscarp wall, slate pavement, and "hanging shutters and doors" were still going on. The fort was again designed by Army chief engineer Joseph G. Totten, and construction was supervised by Major John Sanders. Engineers in supporting roles included Captain George B. McClellan and Lieutenant Montgomery C. Meigs

More than two million bricks were purchased from Wilmington, Del. and Philadelphia, Pa. for the scarp wall's interior. These bricks were used in construction of underground cisterns, casemates, powder magazines, soldier barracks, officer quarters, bread ovens and the fort's breast high wall. Masonry arches and vaults were used throughout the entire fort to equally distribute weight and to provide stability. Poured concrete was used as a layer above the vaults to offer counter resistance and to "create a strong floor system."

Second tier casemate inside Fort Delaware

Soldiers appear by a circular stairway inside the fort in 1864. Photograph by John L. Gihon.

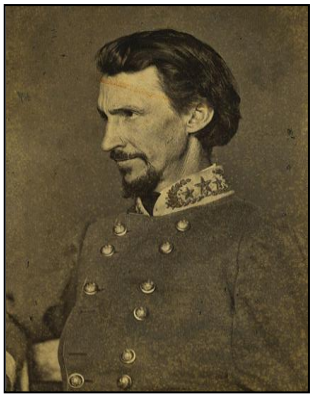
Major John Newton reported that the fort would be ready to armament and garrison by 1860. In 1861, before the war started, Capt. Augustus A.

Gibson took command of the fort and a small garrison of only 20 regular army soldiers. Construction slowly continued on until the end of the Civil War. In 1861, 20 Columbiad guns were received and work to mount these guns quickly began. By 1862, another 17 guns were delivered and by 1866, approximately 156 guns, were mounted, filling the fort's casemates and ramparts to capacity.

8-inch Columbiad gun manufactured by Cyrus Alger & Co., in 1855.

Civil War

During the Civil War, Fort Delaware went from protector to prison. A prisoner-of-war camp was established to house captured Confederates, convicted federal soldiers, local political prisoners as well as privateers. The first prisoners were housed inside the fort in sealed off casemates, empty powder magazines, and two small rooms inside the sally port. In those small rooms, names of confederates can still be seen carved into the brick. According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the island "contained an average population of southern tourists, who came at the urgent invitation of Mr. Lincoln." The first Confederate general to be housed at the fort was Brig. Gen. Johnston Pettigrew of Gettysburg fame, who had led one of the brigades in Pickett's Charge. During the war, a total of a dozen generals would be confined within the fort as prisoners-of-war.



Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson by John L. Gihon, Philadelphia, PA. This CDV was taken of Thompson, the "Missouri Swamp Fox" while he was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

The fort's artillery soldiers were responsible for manning the guard posts within the fort as well as serving on various duty positions on the island. Infantry troops were mainly responsible for manning guard posts along the seawall, which ran around the island. In August 1864, there were approximately 85 guard posts on the island that required about 255 men on each shift.

In 1862 - 1863, building "barracks for enlisted prisoners of war" that was known as the "bull pen". Most of the Confederates captured at Gettysburg were imprisoned here.

Reproduction POW barracks built in 2001.

An L-shaped barracks building, using similar plans, was constructed for Union regiments assigned as guards. A 600-bed hospital was also built around the same time. "These Barracks [sic] were common wooden sheds, affording accommodation for about ten thousand persons," wrote Lt. Francis W. Dawson, a confederate POW captured in August 1862. "The bunks were arranged in tiers of three, and into one of these I crawled. The next morning I was told that these Barracks were the quarters for the privates and non-commissioned officers, and that, by requesting it, I could be removed to the quarters for the officers, which were inside the Fort."

By 1863, enlisted men and junior officers (mostly lieutenants and captains) of the prison population were living in the wooden barracks on the northwest side of the island. These two classes of prisoners were separated by a tall fence complete with a catwalk for the guards. In 1864, the War Department ordered the rations to be cut in retaliation for the treatment of Northern soldiers in southern POW camps. Although prisoners were only receiving two small meals, they were allowed to purchase extra food from the sutler, and allowed to fish in the waterways on the island and in the Delaware River. Official records also show that prisoners at Fort Delaware received more care packages than any other POW camp in the country.

"Things here are not quite as bad as I expected to find them. They are, however, bad, hopeless and gloomy enough without any exaggeration," said Pvt. Henry Berkeley. "We went into dinner about three o'clock, which consisted of three hardtack, a small piece of meat (about three bites) and a pint tin cup of bean soup. We only get two light meals a day."

"The mess-room is next to [Division] *22* and near *the rear*. It is a long, dark room, having a long pine table, on which the food is placed in separate piles, either on a tin plate or on the uncovered greasy table, at meal hours, twice a day," said Capt. Robert E. Park, 12th Alabama Infantry Regiment. "The fare consists of a slice of baker's bread, very often stale, with weak coffee, for breakfast, and a slice of bread and a piece of salt pork or salt beef, sometimes, alternating with boiled fresh beef and bean soup, for dinner. The beef is often tough and hard to masticate."

Restored mess hall that was used by Union soldiers and Confederate POWs inside the fort.

"There are several large ditches running across the island which are filled daily by the bay water and which

furnish the water for washing," wrote Capt. William H. Burgwyn, 35th North Carolina Infantry. "Our drinking water is brought from Brandywine Creek about ten miles [away]."

High-ranking Confederate officers and some political prisoners were housed in former laundress quarters and open-bay barrack rooms inside the fort. These prisoners were often afforded paroles of the island, access to more food, and allowed more freedoms than the outside prison population.

Also living in the former laundress quarters was Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy of Portsmouth, Va., a political prisoner. "Our supplies have, recently, been so abundant, that 'Commissary' Tibbetts has appropriated [Room] No. 3 as a larder and pantry. We have been living upon hams, turkeys, chickens, tongues, jellies, pickles, butter, cheese, canned fruits, and jellies of various kinds, with all else that could be desired for comfortable and healthy diet," wrote Reverend Handy in 1864. He further notes, "The only article regularly furnished by the Government commissary is bread. Each man gets a well baked loaf, every other day, which is quite sufficient in quantity."

For breakfast we had a cup of poor coffee without milk or sugar, and two small pieces of bad bread.

Rev. Isaac W. Handy (1815-1878) served congregations in Delaware, Missouri, Maryland, and Virginia. During the Civil War, the Union Army detained him at Fort Delaware for fifteen months for refusing to deny allegations that he made statements against the American flag. While at Fort Delaware, he preached every day and conducted Bible classes, contributing to the conversion of over seventy Confederate officers. The photograph here shows Rev. Handy (to the far left) preaching to fellow prisoners around 1863. Left: Rev. Handy led worship at Fort Delaware by singing a popular hymn of the time, "A Charge to Keep I Have." Right: The Presbyterian Hymnal. (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1874).

In late 1862, prisoners inside the fort were fed three meals a day instead of the usual two. "For breakfast we had a cup of poor coffee without milk or sugar, and two small pieces of bad bread. For dinner we had a cup of greasy water misnamed soup, a piece of beef two inches square and a half inch thick, and two slices of bread. At supper the fare was the same as at breakfast. This was exceedingly light diet," wrote Lt. Francis Dawson. "We contrived to make some additions to our diet by purchases at the Sutler's store."

On August 20, 1864, six-hundred Confederate officers boarded the *Crescent* bound for Morris Island, S.C., "for the purpose I believe of being

placed under the fire of the Confederate batteries in retaliation for an equal number of Federal officers who have been placed in the city of Charleston, and are said to be exposed to the shelling of their own guns. I am glad of this move as it will be a diversion to the monotonous life led in prison," said Capt. Leon Jastremski of the 10th Louisiana Infantry. This group of prisoners was later known as the Immortal Six Hundred".

The first Confederate prisoner to die at Fort Delaware was Captain L. P. Halloway of the 27th Virginia Infantry. He was captured at Winchester, Va. on March 23, 1862, dying on April 9. Captain Halloway, a Freemason, was given a full Masonic funeral by Jackson Lodge in Delaware City. The funeral procession was led by fort's commander, Captain Augustus A. Gibson, from the town's lock on Clinton Street, and ending in the cemetery on Jefferson Street. According to church records, Halloway's body was reclaimed by family after the war.

By August 1863, there were more than 11,000 prisoners on the island; by war's end, it had held almost 33,000 men. The conditions were decent, but about 2,500 prisoners died on Pea Patch Island. Statistically, the overall death rate for prisoners was about 7.6 percent. Half of the total number of deaths occurred during a smallpox epidemic in 1863. Inflammation of the lungs (243 deaths), various forms of diarrhea (315 deaths) and smallpox (272 deaths) were the leading killer amongst the prison population. About 215 prisoners died as a result of Typhoid and/or Malaria, according to records in the National Archives. Other causes of death include scurvy (70 deaths), pneumonia (61 deaths) and erysipelas (47 deaths). Five prisoners drowned, and seven died from gunshot wounds. During the war, 109 Union soldiers and about 40 civilians died on the island as well.

Post War

After the Civil War, the fort was operated by a small garrison of the 4th U.S. Artillery. In the early 1870s, plans were made to modify the five bastions to support 15-inch Rodman guns.

In October 1878, a massive hurricane struck the area causing considerable damage to structures outside the fort. The majority of buildings on the south side of the island were destroyed. The Trinity Chapel, built in 1863 by Confederate POWs, was partially destroyed in the storm. The chapel was subsequently used to store hay until totally demolished sometime after 1901.

Trinity Chapel was built outside of the fort by POWs in 1863

On August 3, 1885, a tornado struck the island destroying the post-war hospital and caused considerable damage to other structures. "A storm took place here. We have had nothing like it since [October 1878] and a strong whirlwind with it, sweeping every thing

before it, pulling trees out of the ground and carrying parts of the hospital all over the island and out on the river," wrote Ordnance Sergeant James Maxwell.

In 1896, half of the soldier barracks and a set of officer quarters were demolished inside the fort. The parade ground was excavated and thousands of piles were steam driven to support a foundation for a concrete three-gun battery as a way to modernize the defenses protecting ports along the Delaware River. Construction halted for a brief period until resuming in August 1897. This main battery was designed by Army engineer Lt. Col. Charles W. Raymond assisted by Lt. Spencer Cosby.

The new Endicott section was a three-story reinforced concrete emplacement, which was built to support three 12-inch breech-loading rifled guns on disappearing carriages. These guns, mounted in 1900, had a range approximately 8.5 miles. The three-gun battery, later named Battery Torbert after Maj. Gen. Alfred Torbett, is the only three-story Endicott section in the United States. On top of the fort, flanking the 12-inch battery, were two smaller rapid-fire batteries, which protected the short-range sectors around the island and the mine field. These positions were later named Battery Allen and Battery Alburtis, according to Army general orders. Outside of the fort, engineers built additional rapid-fire batteries, which were later honored as Battery Dodd and Battery Hentig.

Following a period of care-taking status, the fort was garrisoned for a brief time during WW I. Nearby Fort DuPont was the main defense site with Fort Delaware and Fort Mott serving as sub-posts. In March 1919, soldiers began the process of mothballing the old fort, removing everything except items pertaining to the three 12-inch guns of Battery Torbert, according to Pvt. James C. Davis, a Fort DuPont soldier who worked on the detail. In a *Newark Post* article, he recalls his orders were to bury everything with explicit orders not to throw anything in the river or remove articles from the island. According to Davis, soldiers buried three pieces of artillery on the island. Only one gun has since been recovered; a 15-inch Rodman gun exhumed from the northwest bastion was sold for scrap during World War II.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the island was garrisoned by a detachment of soldiers from Battery C, 261st Coast Artillery Battalion, a unit from the Delaware Army National Guard. Battery C manned the two rapid-fire guns of Battery Hentig, located outside of the fort. The fort was eventually stripped of most of the electrical wiring, which was re-used at Fort Miles in Lewes, Del. Fort Delaware was declared as a surplus site by the federal government at the end of the war.

Fort Delaware Today

Delaware acquired the fort from the United States government in 1947 after the federal government declared it a surplus site. Today, Fort Delaware State Park encompasses all of Pea Patch Island, including the Fort. Transportation to the island is provided via ferry. Once at the island, visitors are brought to the fort on bus. Tours and special programs are available to

visitors. For example, visitors may see, daily, the 8 inch Columbiad gun fired which is located on the northwest bastion. Park staff, AmeriCorps members, and Fort Delaware Society volunteers interpret the roles of people who were at the fort during the Civil War.

Each year in the second week of June, there is an "Escape from Fort Delaware" triathlon, where entrants follow in the footsteps of the 52 escapees from the Civil War prison. A boat shuttles the athletes out to Fort Delaware, a Civil War historical interpreter fires a musket to start the race, the swimmers jump into the Delaware River, and swim back to land and then do the bike and run events, finishing on the town green in Delaware City, Delaware.

Starting in 2009, the non-profit Delaware Ghost Hunters and park staff lead walking tours / paranormal investigations on Friday and Saturday nights in September and October. There are usually two tours each night starting at 6:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. respectively. Tickets can be purchased online from the Delaware State Parks' website.

Also starting in 2009, Fort Delaware has hosted at least one game each summer of the Diamond State Base Ball Club, a vintage base ball team. The Diamond State Base Ball Club also typically plays 4-6 games per year at nearby Fort DuPont. The Diamond State Base Ball Club is a non-profit amateur organization created for the purposes of providing physical fitness to its members, educating the public on the history of baseball and local history, and serving as a point of public pride.

Since 2011, Fort Delaware State Park's "Appetite for Apparitions" has been a popular night-time program, offering dinner at Crabby Dicks in Delaware City followed by a ferry ride to the island for ghost stories.

The A&E Network's *Civil War Journal* recorded portions of an episode at the fort entitled "War Crimes: The Death Camps" that originally aired Oct. 9, 1994.

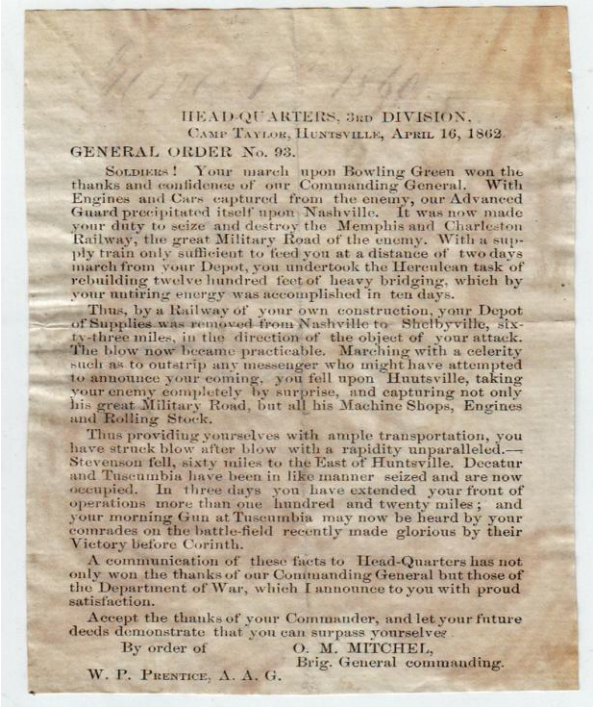
Fort Delaware has its share of ghost stories and has recently been under investigation for paranormal activity. The Sci-Fi Channel investigation series *Ghost Hunters* conducted two cases there including a live televised investigation on Halloween in 2008.

The Sci-Fi Channel investigation series *Ghost Hunters Academy* recorded an episode, which aired June 23, 2010.

The British series *Most Haunted* also did an investigation of the fort in their 11th series of the show.

In Their Own Words

Recently I purchased a broadside published by the 4th's first commander Ormsby M Mitchell. Though it does not specifically mention the 4th by name, it does mention their deeds. It was the 4th OVC that captured Bowling Green, KY and the rolling stock (train cars) at Huntsville, AL.



HEAD-QUARTERS, 3RD DIVISION,
CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, APRIL 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 93.

SOLDIERS! Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our Commanding General. With Engines and Cars captured from the enemy, our Advanced Guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the great Military Road of the enemy. With a supply train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days march from your Depot, you undertook the Herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which by your untiring energy was accomplished in ten days.

Thus, by a Railway of your own construction, your Depot of Supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty-three miles, in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great Military Road, but all his Machine Shops, Engines and Rolling Stock.

Thus providing yourselves with ample transportation, you have struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled.—Stevenson fell, sixty miles to the East of Huntsville. Decatur and Tuscumbia have been in like manner seized and are now occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles; and your morning Gun at Tuscumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle-field recently made glorious by their Victory before Corinth.

A communication of these facts to Head-Quarters has not only won the thanks of our Commanding General but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction.

Accept the thanks of your Commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves.

By order of O. M. MITCHEL,
Brig. General commanding.

W. P. PRENTICE, A. A. G.

It reads:

HEADQUARTERS 2nd DIVISION,

Camp Taylor, Huntsville, April 16, 1862

General Order No. 93.

SOLDIERS! Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our Commanding General. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our Advanced Guard (4th Ohio – ed.) precipitaed itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the great Military Road of the enemy. With a supply train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days march from your Depot, you undertook the Hurculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which by your untiring energy was accomplished in ten days.

Thus, by a Railway of your own construction, your Depot of Supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty-three miles, in the direction of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great Military Road, but all his Machine Shops, Engines and Rolling Stock (the 4th captured Huntsville and the trains – ed.).

Thus with providing yourselves with ample transportation, you have struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled.-- Stevenson fell (4th OVC), sixty miles to the east of Huntsville. Decatur (4th OVC) and Tuscumbia (4th OVC) have been in like manner seized and are now occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles; and your morning gun at Tuscumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle-field recently made glorious by their Victory before Corinth.

A communication of these facts to Head-Quarters has not only won the thanks of our Commanding General but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction.

Accept the thanks of your commander, and let your future deeds

demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves.
By order of O. M. Mitchell

Brig General commanding

W. P. Prentice, A. A. G.

Xerox and Wurlitzer will merge
To produce reproductive organs.

The History of the U S Cavalry

- Bill Krebs

As it did for horsemen of all nations, World War I marked the beginning of the end of the US cavalry. When the US entered the war in 1917, the cavalry was split into two areas of action. The first was along the Mexican border. Germany tried to influence Mexico to enter the war against the U.S. These units were to patrol the border to secure it against any attacks.

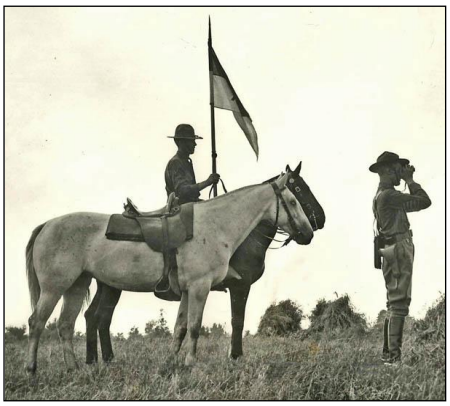
Model 1904 McClellan Pattern Cavalry Saddle First used in 1857 these classic saddles remained in service with modifications until the demise of horse cavalry

The second area was in France itself. Most of these units were

employed as rear guard units but some were used on the front lines for recon, sometimes dismounted and sometimes mounted, depending on the terrain. One particular unit, the 2nd Cavalry Regiment saw action and was involved in an attack on a fortified German trench line. They were repulsed with heavy casualties.

Following the war, a slow but steady reduction took place in the cavalry forces. In 1933, the 1st US Cavalry Regiment, exactly one hundred years old, was dismounted and mechanized. Immediately preceding World War II, the U.S. Cavalry began transitioning to a mechanized, mounted force. By 1941 half of the Army's seventeen regiments had begun mechanization; all units were dismounted by the end of the following year.

"Get a Horse" Camp Pine, N.Y. Mechanization also had its limits



Two Fifth Cavalry Regt Cavalry men and their Mounts Camp Pine, NY 1935

During World War II, the Army's cavalry units operated as horse-mounted, mechanized, or dismounted forces (infantry). World War II was the beginning of the US Armored Force, and Armored Cavalry. Some cavalry were reorganized as armored regiments, while others served as mechanized cavalry. Both types of organizations share the traditions of the horse-mounted force and the branch color yellow.

The last horse-mounted cavalry charge by a U.S. Cavalry unit took place on the Bataan Peninsula, in the Philippines. The 26th Cavalry Regiment of the Philippine Scouts executed the charge against Japanese forces near the village of Morong on January 16, 1942.

The **Philippine Scouts** was a military organization of the United States Army from 1901 until the end of World War II. Made up of native Filipinos assigned to the United States Army Philippine Department, these troops were generally enlisted and under the command of American officers, however, a handful of Filipinos received commissions from the United States Military Academy. Philippine Scout units were given a suffix of (PS), to distinguish them from other U.S. Army units.

The 26th Cavalry was formed in 1922, at Fort Stotsenburg, from elements of the 25th Field Artillery Regiment and the 43d Infantry Regiment (PS). The regiment was based there, with the exception of Troop F (which was based at Nichols Field). In addition to horse mounted troops, the regiment had a HQ Troop, machine gun troop, and a platoon of six Indiana White M1 scout cars, and trucks for transporting service

elements. On 30 November 1941, the regiment had 787 enlisted men and 55 officers.

Following the 1941 Japanese invasion, the 26th participated in the Allied withdrawal to the Bataan Peninsula. In doing so, the unit conducted a classic delaying action that allowed other, less mobile, units to safely withdraw to the peninsula. During the delaying action the 26th provided the "stoutest" and only "serious opposition" of the withdrawal; the majority of the units sent north towards the Lingayen Gulf were divisions (11th, 21st, 71st, & 91st Infantry Divisions) of the untrained and poorly equipped Philippine Army. During the initial landings of the Japanese, the regiment alone delayed the advance of four enemy infantry regiments for six hours at Damortis, and on December 24th repulsed a tank assault at Binalonan. However, the resistance was not without cost, as by the end of the day the regiment had been reduced down to 450 men. Following these events, the regiment was pulled off the line and brought back up to a strength of 657 men, who in January 1942 held open the roadways to the Bataan Peninsula allowing other units to prepare for their stand there.

After the battle at Morong, due to a shortage of food, their mounts were butchered and the regiment was converted into two squadrons, one a motorized rifle squadron, the other a mechanized squadron utilizing the remaining scout cars and Bren carriers. Following the delaying action down the central Luzon plain, Troop C was cut off from the rest of the Regiment, having been ordered into Northern Luzon in an attempt to defend Baguio by Major General Wainwright in late December 1941. In January 1942, the unit, with assistance from 71st Infantry and elements of the 11th Infantry, raided Tuguegarao Airfield, destroying several Japanese planes, and killing a number of enemy soldiers. Eventually the unit was supplemented by other soldiers and guerrillas, and remained an effective fighting force well into 1943. The remnants of Troop C would later be integrated into the United States Army Forces in the Philippines-Northern Luzon. Other guerrilla organizations were led by officers of the regiment, who ignored the surrender orders, or by enlisted men who escaped from Bataan. However, those organizations did not have a direct connection to the regiment, as the Cagayan-Apayao Forces did

The regiment was finally deactivated in 1946 and completely disbanded in 1951. In February 1963 the regiment was activated again, in the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and organized in March 1963 to consist of the 1st Squadron, all being assigned to the 26th Infantry Division within the Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS). Reorganized in 1967, allotting Troop A, B, and D to Massachusetts Army National Guard, and Troop C to the Connecticut Army National Guard (CTNG); and again in 1971 re-allotting Troop D to the Rhode Island Army National Guard (RING), and once more in 1986 allotting Troop A to CTNG. In 1988, the regiment was reorganized and re-designated as the 110th Cavalry Regiment; later, in 1989, the regiment was withdrawn from CARS and reorganized under the United States Army Regimental System. The

regiment, as the 110th Cavalry, was relieved from the 26th Infantry Division in 1993. 173rd Infantry Detachment (LRS) of the Rhode Island Army National Guard states that it was formed from the existing troops of Troop D, 1/26th Cavalry in October 1986.

Since World War II, the old regiment numbers and battle honors have been carried on to other battlefields. During the Vietnam War, despite the prevalence of jungle terrain, ten cavalry squadrons and a cavalry regiment saw combat. Air cavalry participated in the Grenada and Panama invasions. Most recently, two armored cavalry regiments, two air cavalry squadrons, and seven ground cavalry squadrons took part in Operation Desert Storm. Today the US Cavalry is a complex and versatile force that carries out the traditional missions of reconnaissance and security. There are five major types of cavalry forces in the US Army: division light cavalry; division armored cavalry; the armored cavalry regiment; and the light cavalry regiment; and air cavalry. Each of these forces is designed to support the reconnaissance and security needs of its parent division or corps.

The U.S. Cavalry branch was absorbed into the Armor branch as part of the Army Reorganization Act of 1950. The Vietnam War saw the introduction of helicopters and operations as an airborne force with the designation of **Air Cavalry**, while mechanized cavalry received the designation of **Armored Cavalry**.

A division cavalry squadron is found in each US Army division. Armored and mechanized divisions have armored cavalry squadrons, while light infantry divisions have light cavalry squadrons. The division cavalry squadrons are designed to provide reconnaissance and security for the division commander.

The division armored cavalry squadron consists of six troops (companies): headquarters; three ground cavalry troops; and two air cavalry troops. The ground cavalry troops are equipped with M1A1 tanks and M3A1 cavalry fighting vehicles (CFV). The air cavalry troops are each equipped with eight OH-58D Kiowa Warrior scout helicopters. The light cavalry squadron consists of five troops: headquarters, two ground, and two air. The ground troops are equipped with M1026 high mobility multi-use wheeled vehicles (HMMWV) armed with caliber .50 machine guns and 40mm grenade launchers. The air cavalry troops have the same equipment as the armored cavalry squadron air troops. The US Army's two cavalry regiments, the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment and the 2d Light Cavalry Regiment, to conduct reconnaissance and security missions for the corps commander. Both regiments consist of three ground cavalry squadrons, an air cavalry squadron, and a support squadron. In the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment each ground squadron consists of six troops: headquarters; three ground cavalry troops; a tank company; and a howitzer battery. The ground cavalry troops are equipped with M1A1 tanks and M3A1 CFVs. In the 2d Light Cavalry Regiment the ground squadrons are organized with a headquarters, three ground cavalry troops, an antitank company, and a towed howitzer battery. The ground cavalry troops and antitank

company use HMMWVs with equipped machine guns, grenade launchers, and TOWs. Current plans call for the light cavalry regiment to be equipped with the new light armored gun system (AGS) in place of TOW vehicles beginning in 1998.
Air cavalry squadrons perform reconnaissance and security for the Army's airborne and air assault divisions. Each air cavalry squadron consists of five troops: headquarters, three air troops, and one ground troop. The troops are organized exactly like those in a light infantry division.

Although the major role of all cavalry organizations is reconnaissance and security, US cavalry organizations are also expected to execute offensive and defensive missions when required. The wide variety of cavalry organizations allows US Army to select the cavalry force most appropriate to the tactical situation. Light cavalry units deploy quickly by air, and are ideal for use in unconventional warfare and where terrain will not support armored vehicles. Armored cavalry units deploy by ship and are designed to conduct their mission in high intensity conflicts where enemy armor may be present. Today's cavalry force is constantly changing to meet the needs of a modern battlefield. It is specifically designed and equipped to conduct its traditional mission on short notice, anywhere in the world.

Today, cavalry designations and traditions continue with regiments of both armor and aviation units that perform the cavalry mission. The 1st Cavalry Division is the only active division in the United States Army with a cavalry designation. The division maintains a detachment of horse-mounted cavalry for ceremonial purposes.

First Cavalry Division Mounted Detachment 2005. Photo by Spc. Paula Taylor

Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power. Abraham Lincoln

Tips for Photographing Gravestones

by Maureen Taylor

There is so much misinformation available on the right way to document a gravestone marker that it is a wonder that any of them are still standing. These monuments to our ancestors are permanent reminders of a loved one when properly cared for. Unfortunately, a lot of damage is innocently done in the name of preservation. For instance, the common practice of creating a rubbing is actually harmful and in some states is illegal. Many school groups studying local history make rubbings of gravestone markers to use in the classroom. However, rubbings are abrasive and damage the surface of the stone by eventually wearing away the carving or loosening bits of soft stone. Even the most careful and gentle rubbing can cause decay.

Photography offers an alternative. With the right equipment, bright sunlight and a little patience you can use images of headstones for educational purposes or add them to a family photo archive. Taking a picture is an ideal way to document the information on the stone without causing deterioration. Once you have taken these pictures, why not add them to an online Virtual Cemetery to create a memorial to your ancestors? You will be able to share your discoveries with other researchers. You can also transfer the gravestone images into a Family Tree Maker scrapbook for those individuals thus adding depth to your genealogical data.

By using these helpful tips you will be able to create professional looking images of cemetery markers.

Basic Requirements

Patience

Photographing gravestones takes planning. You may have to wait several days for the right combination of factors such as light and weather in order to take the best possible images. Rushing the process will only result in poor quality photos.

Light

Bright sunlight is necessary to highlight the stone's features. Ideally midday sun that hits the stone at a 30-degree angle is best. Other types of sunlight emphasize imperfections in the stone and can make the carving look flat. The stone's location influences when that might be available. For instance, gravestones in New England often face west and are best photographed at midday, while stones that face north should be photographed in the late afternoon. Those facing south are well-lit all day in midsummer but not during the rest of the year.

You can improve the quality of light by reflecting it with a mirror to highlight the stone and carving. A plastic full-length mirror works well. Ideally, the stone should not be taller than the mirror. If you are only focusing on a section then a small mirror can be used. Since you will need to position the mirror it would be helpful to have either a partner or a tripod with you. If the

sunlight is too strong you can create some shading by either standing in front of the direct sunlight or by using a large dark cloth or cardboard as a shield. If the stone is located in the shadows, you may be able to use two mirrors to help you reflect light. Keep in mind that you still need a sunny day.

Equipment

Type of Camera

The Association For Gravestone Studies recommends using a 35 mm SLR that is outfitted with either a 50-55mm lens or a wide angle 35mm lens for crowded areas. Smaller lenses will distort the straight lines in the image. If you intend to digitize the pictures, you might want to use a digital camera. It will reduce the number of steps involved in digitizing the image and save you the expense of film processing.

Film

If you are utilizing a 35 mm SLR, either black and white or color film can be used. Black and white Tri-x film is a good choice. Filters can be helpful when shooting black and white images. An orange filter increases the contrast while a polarizing filter can reduce glare. Exposure times of 1/250th or 1/500th are suggested. Color film with an ASA of 200 shot at 1/250th of a second should yield a good result.

Technique

Since you are creating a record of the cemetery in addition to photographing a single stone you should take several images of the same marker. For example:

- One showing the whole cemetery.
- Shoot an image that includes the closest stones and provides context.
- Photograph the whole gravestone so that inscription and carving are visible.
- Make sure to take at least one picture where the inscription fills the camera frame.

Unless you are extremely lucky, most of the stones you want to photograph will not be straight due to ground settling. In the case of leaning stones, tilting the camera should eliminate the slant.

Background

As you focus the camera you may notice distracting background elements such as telephone poles, trees and other monuments. Since you want your picture to be essentially about the stones you are photographing, you need to eliminate those articles. You can use a background cloth or cardboard as a backdrop, but make sure that whatever you use is free of imperfections or they will be more distracting than the original problems. If you are going to photograph a large number of cemetery monuments you may want to invest in a piece of Formica mounted on 1/4 inch plywood. Be sure to have a handhold cut into the side for easy carrying. Any store that manufactures kitchen counters should be able to provide what you need. A neutral shade other than gray enhances the appearance of the stone.

Other Ways to Improve the Quality of the Photograph

Cleaning the Stone

Cleaning a cemetery stone is a controversial topic. The first rule of conservation and preservation is to cause no damage. Unfortunately, by

using household cleaners, chalk and shaving cream to enhance the lettering you may injure the surface in ways that are not readily apparent. Caution should be used before you destroy what you set out to preserve.

Over the centuries several different types of stones have been used to create gravestones. Some of the stones are quite porous and fragile, while others are resistant to damage. Be careful when attempting to improve the readability of the inscription. Types of stone:

- Prior to the Nineteenth century: Sandstone or slate
- Nineteenth Century: Marble and gray granite
- Late nineteenth century to the present: Polished granite or marble

There are a few things that you **can** do that will not cause injury.

- A soft brush or natural sponge and water will help you remove surface soil. Gentle brushing should remove surface dirt and bird droppings. Power washing should not be used; water should flow over the stone or be delicately sprayed onto the surface. Never use hard objects or stiff brushes to clean the stone. Removing lichens with sharp objects may inadvertently destroy the surface.
- Not all cemeteries are regularly maintained. By trimming tall weeds around the base of the stone and cutting the grass you may discover epitaphs hidden under the overgrowth.

Documentation

Local historians and genealogists have transcribed inscription information for generations. Many of these handwritten and typewritten efforts are now being entered into databases, some of which are available online. What is innovative is the use of photography to create a photographic record of both the inscription and the carvings. By using a pictorial representation of the headstone as part of the database, you are able to see what actually appears on the stone including both the epitaph and the artistic carving. It is a record of what the cemetery marker looked like at a particular time before further damage occurs or the stone disappears.

If you live near or know about a cemetery in your area, why not assist with the preservation efforts by photographing each stone in it for future reference? A local historical society or cemetery association will appreciate your efforts. Be sure to check with them before embarking on the project so that there is no duplication of effort.
A basic record sheet on a cemetery should include the following:

- Location
- Map of the cemetery with the stones numbered
- When photographed (time, date, and frame number)
- Transcription of the epitaph

For a discussion of what should be included in a basic record sheet consult this paper by B.W. Hutchinson (ftp://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/roots-l/genealog/genealog.headston).
Database software is available from the Association For Gravestone Studies and is being used by cemetery projects across the United States. If you want to

learn more about photographing cemetery markers or are curious about the history of gravestone carving you can contact the following organizations:

The Association For Gravestone Studies
278 Main St., Suite 207, Greenfield, MA 01301 (413) 772-0836

They sell a basic information kit through their gift shop and publish an annual journal on gravestone history called *Markers*. Membership is open to all interested individuals. The AGS holds an annual conference with workshops, lectures, and tours. For more information and registration forms consult their Web site. The society also maintains a lending library for members.

Connecticut Gravestone Network

Founded in 1995, their mission is to educate individuals about the history and preservation of cemetery art. Their Web site includes a list of do's and don'ts.

Virtual Cemetery

Share your discoveries with others by adding your gravestone photographs to this online database of images and information.

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Passage to Freedom

- Bill Krebs

Canada, where slavery was prohibited, was a popular destination for escaped slaves as its long border gave many points of access. Using biblical references, fugitives referred to Canada as the "Promised Land" and the Ohio River as the "River Jordan", which marked the boundary between slave states and free states. More than 30,000 people were said to have escaped there via the network during its 20-year peak period although U.S. Census figures account for only 6,000. Some fugitives' stories are documented in *The Underground Railroad* by William Still.

The escape network was not literally underground nor was it an actual railroad. It was figuratively "underground" in the sense of being an underground resistance. It was known as a "railroad" by way of the use of rail terminology in the code. The Underground Railroad consisted of meeting points, secret routes, transportation, and safe houses, and assistance provided by abolitionist sympathizers. Individuals were often organized in small, independent groups; this helped to maintain secrecy because individuals knew some connecting "stations" along the route but knew few details of their immediate area.

Escaped slaves would move north along the route from one way station to the next. "Conductors" on the railroad came from various backgrounds and included free-born blacks, white abolitionists, former slaves (either escaped or having been freed by their owners) and Native Americans. Churches also often played a role, especially the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Reformed Presbyterians as well as certain sects of mainstream denominations such as branches of the Methodist church and American Baptists. Without the presence and support of free black residents, there would have been almost no chance for fugitive slaves to pass into freedom unmolested.

Congress, dominated by the numbers of southern Congressmen elected because slaves were counted into total population, had passed the fugitive slave law because of public sympathy for the fugitives and the lack of cooperation by the police, courts, and public outside the Deep South. In some parts of the North, slave-catchers needed police protection to exercise their federal authority. Despite their resistance to pro-slavery laws, several states made free blacks unwelcome. Indiana, whose area along the Ohio River was settled by Southerners, passed a constitutional amendment that barred blacks from settling in that state.

To reduce the risk of infiltration, many people associated with the Underground Railroad knew only their part of the operation and not of the whole scheme. There were the "conductors" who ultimately moved the runaways from station to station. The "conductor" would sometimes pretend to be a slave to enter a plantation. Once a part of the plantation, the "conductor" would then direct the runaways to the North. Slaves would travel at night, about 10–20 miles to each station. They would stop at the so-called "stations" or "depots" during the day and rest. The stations were out of the way places like barns. While resting at one station, a message was sent to the next station to let the station master know the runaways were on their way. Routes were often purposely indirect to confuse pursuers. Due to the risk of discovery, information about routes and safe havens was passed along by word of mouth. Southern newspapers of the day were often filled with pages of notices soliciting information about escaped slaves and offering sizable rewards for their capture and return. Federal marshals and professional bounty hunters known as slave catchers pursued fugitives as far as the Canadian border.

William Still, often called "The Father of the Underground Railroad", helped hundreds of slaves to escape (as many as 60 a month), sometimes hiding them in his Philadelphia home. He kept careful records, including short biographies of the people, containing frequent railway metaphors. He maintained correspondence with many of them, often acting as a middleman in communications between escaped slaves and those left behind. He published these accounts in the book *The Underground Railroad* in 1872.

According to Still, messages were often encoded so that they could be only understood by those active in the railroad. For example, the following message, "I have sent via at two o'clock

four large hams and two small hams", indicated that four adults and two children were sent by train from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The additional word *via* indicated that the "passengers" were not sent on the usual train, but rather via Reading, Pennsylvania. In this case, the authorities were tricked into going to the regular train station in an attempt to intercept the runaways, while Still was able to meet them at the correct station and guide them to safety, where they eventually escaped either to the North or to Canada, where slavery had been abolished during the 1830s.

Estimates vary widely, but at least 30,000 slaves, and potentially more than 100,000, escaped to Canada via the Underground Railroad. The largest group settled in Upper Canada (called Canada West from 1841, and today Southern Ontario), where numerous Black Canadian communities developed. These were generally in the triangular region bounded by Toronto, Niagara Falls, and Windsor. Nearly 1,000 refugees settled in Toronto, and several rural villages made up mostly of ex-slaves were established in Kent County and Essex County.

The Underground Railroad , painting by Charles T. Webber

Another important center of population was Nova Scotia. Important black settlements also developed in other parts of Canada. These included Lower Canada (present-day Quebec) and Vancouver Island, where Governor James Douglas encouraged black immigration because of his opposition to slavery and because he hoped a significant black community would form a bulwark against those who wished to unite the island with the United States.

Upon arriving at their destinations, many fugitives were disappointed. While the British colonies had no slavery after 1834, discrimination was still common. Many of the new arrivals had great difficulty finding jobs, in part because of mass European immigration at the time, and overt racism was common. For example, the charter of the city of Saint John, New Brunswick was amended in 1785 specifically to exclude blacks from practicing a trade, selling goods, fishing in the harbor, or becoming freemen; these provisions stood until 1870.

International Underground Railroad Memorial in Windsor, Ontario

Although the fugitives sometimes traveled on boat or train, they usually

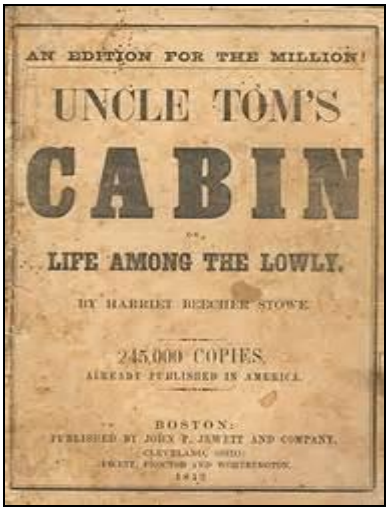
traveled on foot or by wagon in groups of 1–3 slaves. Some groups were considerably larger. However, abolitionist Charles Turner Torrey and his colleagues rented horses and wagons and often transported as many as 15 or 20 slaves at a time. Though most escapes were by individuals or small groups; occasionally, there were mass escapes, such as with the Pearl incident.

The Pearl Incident in 1848 was the largest recorded escape attempted by slaves in United States history. On April 15, 1848, seventy-seven slaves attempted to escape Washington D.C. by sailing away on a schooner called *The Pearl*. Their plan was to sail south on the Potomac River, then north up the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River to the free state of New Jersey, a distance of nearly 225 miles. The attempt was organized by both whites and free blacks, who expanded the escape to include many more slaves. Paul Jennings, a former slave who had served President James Madison, helped plan the escape.

The slaves, men, women and children, found their passage delayed by winds running against the ship. Two days later, they were captured on the Chesapeake Bay near Point Lookout in Maryland by an armed posse traveling by steamboat. As punishment, the owners soon sold most of the slaves to traders who took them to the Deep South. Freedom for the two Edmonson sisters was purchased that year with funds raised by Henry Ward Beecher's Congregational Church in Brooklyn, New York.

When the ship and slaves were brought back to Washington, a pro-slavery riot broke out in the city. The mob tried to attack an abolitionist newspaper and other known anti-slavery activists. Extra police patrolled for three days to try to contain the violence, until the mood changed. The events even provoked a slavery debate in Congress. They are believed to have influenced its provision in the Compromise of 1850 that ended the slave trade in the District of Columbia, although not slavery itself in the city. The escape inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe in writing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) and added to abolitionist support in the North.

(Above) Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin (below).



Three white men were incidentally charged on numerous counts with aiding the escape and transporting of the slaves; the captains Daniel Drayton and Edward Sayres were tried and convicted in 1848. After serving four years in prison, in 1852 they were pardoned by President Millard Fillmore.

My Favorite Animal

Our teacher asked what my favorite animal was, and I said, "Fried chicken." She said I wasn't funny, but she couldn't have been right, because everyone else laughed. My parents told me to always tell the truth. I did. Fried chicken is my favorite animal.

I told my dad what happened, and he said my teacher was probably a member of PETA. He said they love animals very much. I do, too. Especially chicken, pork and beef.

Anyway, my teacher sent me to the principal's office. I told him what happened, and he laughed, too. Then he told me not to do it again.

The next day in class my teacher asked me what my favorite live animal was. I told her it was chicken. She asked me why, so I told her it was because you could make them into fried chicken. She sent me back to the principal's office. He laughed, and told me not to do it again.

I don't understand. My parents taught me to be honest, but my teacher doesn't like it when I am.

Today, my teacher asked me to tell her what famous person I admired most. I told her, "Colonel Sanders." Guess where I am now...

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL AND THE CITIZEN

" No graver question was ever considered by this court; nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people; for it is a birthright of every American citizen charged with crime to be tried and punished according to law. If there was a law to justify the military trial it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceedings."-Decision United States Supreme Court, ex parte Milligan.

When General McClellan assumed the chief command of the United States forces in the East, he devoted his undoubted talents for organization and a considerable amount of his time to the definition of the duties of staff-officers of his command. In the performance of this task he assigned to a provost-marshal-general "a class of duties which had not before in our service been defined and grouped under the management of a special department." Among these duties were the suppression of marauding, the depredations on private property, the preservation of good order, the prevention of straggling, the suppression of gambling houses or other establishments (such as houses of ill repute) prejudicial to good order and

discipline, and the supervision of hotels, saloons, and places of resort and general amusement. To this officer was also entrusted the duty of making searches, seizures, and arrests, the custody of deserters from the opposing forces and of prisoners of war, the issuance of passes to citizens, and the bearing of complaints from citizens.

From this long list of important duties it is obvious that the provost-marshal combined the office both of that of a chief of police and a magistrate or judge. When an army was actively engaged in the field, the first class of duties was the more important. But since provost-marshals were appointed for every military department, when no active warfare was in progress within its limits, they assumed the right to arrest citizens on suspicion and confine them without trial, very often the magisterial side of the office was uppermost.

Not all the military commanders viewed the activity of these officers with satisfaction. General Schofield, while commanding in Missouri quotes with approval the statement of General S. R. Curtis that the "creation of the so-called provost-marshal invented a spurious military officer which has embarrassed the service.... Everybody appoints provost-marshals and these officers seem to exercise plenary powers." General Schofield goes on to say that these officers are "entirely independent of all commanders except the commander of the department, and hence of necessity pretty much independent of them."

The provost-marshals in a department had, or assumed, powers depending in extent upon the character of the commander. No position in the service demanded greater discretion and sounder judgment. Some of the officers appointed displayed unusual tact and decision, while others were both obstinate and arbitrary and abused their authority and became nothing more than bullies. Perhaps it was too much to expect that all of the hundreds of deputies appointed should be men able to impress their personality and enforce the laws without friction.

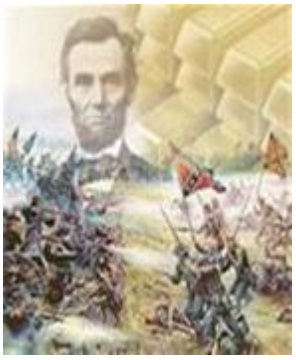
While all of the duties mentioned above were important, it is chiefly with the provost-marshal acting under the commander's authority to make searches, seizures, and arrests of the premises, property, and persons of citizens that we are chiefly concerned in this issue. The action of the provost-marshal brought awareness to the citizen the fact that war existed like that of no other officer. Later, the supervision of the draft was placed in charge of the provost-marshal-general at Washington, who had no other duties.

Can you guess what this Civil War article is? Answer on page 65.

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**

*CPL John Aberdeen, Co. A, 1864
PVT Charles Baeninger, Band, 1892
SGT Samuel Caldwell, Co. E, 1891
PVT George W. Danbury, Co. I, 1931
SGT Peter W Eagle, Co. D, 1907
SGT Charles Failor, Co. A, 1901
PVT Michael Gabriel, Co. B, 1916
PVT Andrew J. Hagenback, Co. H, 1903
PVT George E. Iray, Co. C, date ?
SGT Allen M. James, Co. B, 1901
*PVT Nicholas Kamron, Co. E, 1863
SGT Isaac Landaker, Co. B, 1901
PVT Elisha Maguire, Cos. B & F, 1902
*LT Richard W. Neff, Co. L, 1863
PVT Daniel Ochs, Co. C, 1919
*PVT James Page, Co. F, 1865
QMSGT James I. Quinton, Cos. E & M, 1920
PVT John A. Readle, Co. C, 1899
*PVT George Saile, Co. K, 1863
CPT Henry Teetor, Co. B, 1907
CPL Alpheus H. Underwood, Co. B, 1890
PVT James W. Vance, Co. B, 1912
*PVT David Waggin, Co. H, 1862
PVT Amos Young, Co. B, date ?
2LT John H. Zehner, Co. H, 1901



Lores and Legends
Cindy Freed

The Battle of Gettysburg, the 20th Maine and George Washington?

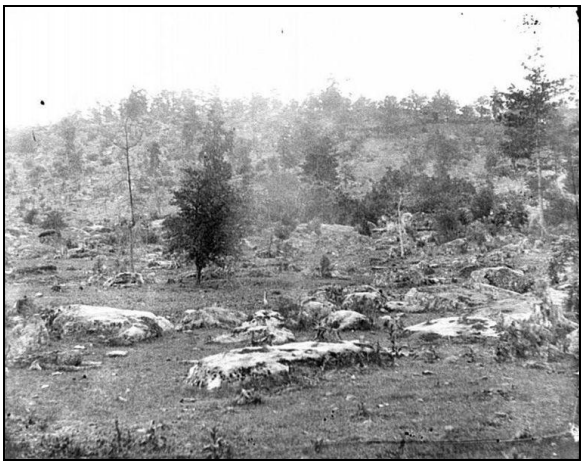
What hasn't been said about the infamous battle that took place in the tiny southern Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg? The Army of the Potomac clashed with the Army of Northern Virginia in a savage three day battle that resulted in horrendous loss of life. Both sides suffered substantially with more than 51,000 casualties, nearly one third of all those who fought.

Millions of words have been written about specific events of those three days. The heroic stand of Buford and his cavalry the first day, the bloody assaults at the Wheatfield where possession of the land changed hands multiple times in an afternoon the decimation of Pickett's Charge but none may be as memorable as the fight waged by Union Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain and the men of the 20th Maine at the battle for Little Round Top.

We all know the story. It was the second day of battle at Gettysburg. The Union troops grip on the high ground of Cemetery Ridge was slipping. To shore up the Union's defensive position troops were dispersed to the hills just south of town. Major General George Sickles was to move his III Corps to a hill, known as Little Round Top. His reinforcements would bolster a weak Union line and was ordered by the Union commander himself, General George Meade. Yet Sickles in one of the greatest blunders known to military minds took it upon himself to defy orders. He moved his troops about a mile away which led to a heated battle at the Peach Orchard. Sickles left the Union left flank completely open to devastation. If Confederate troops could exploit this breach the Union line would fall like dominoes losing the high ground, maybe even the entire battle to the rebels.

1863 photograph of The Peach Orchard

The vulnerability of the Union line left by Sickles at Little Round Top was soon discovered by Major General Gouverneur K. Warren. Col. Chamberlain and his men were immediately dispensed to bolster the inadequate defenses there. It was while these troops were heading toward Little Round Top that an unimaginable event occurred.



This 1863 photo shows the Little Round Top.

The men had come to a fork in the road. Being unfamiliar with the territory the 20th Maine wasn't sure which route to take. It was at this point a huge white stallion appeared out of nowhere. The horse and rider had an ethereal air about them. Some of the men later called it an eerie glow. The rider erect in the saddle wore a tri-cornered hat and old fashioned clothes. Those soldiers who got a glimpse of his face swore it was the very man who fought for the birth of this country decades before, George Washington. Although dead for 60+ years the men had seen paintings and etchings of Washington and were sure this was who was directing their path to Little Round Top. If the appearance of George Washington wasn't enough some men said Washington raised his sword and led the troops to the appropriate position on Little Round Top.

As we all know the Union troops barely reached their location on Little Round Top when the Confederate surge commenced. The rebels had seen the vulnerability of the Union's line and were ready to exploit it. Led by the 15th Alabama, wave after wave of men charged up the side of the mountain. With the wailing shouts of the rebel yell preceding them and the intensity of impending battle the fighting began. Through stalwart determination Chamberlain and the 20th Maine withstood the continuous Confederate onslaught. The fighting was so heavy both sides used every bit of energy and stamina the men could muster. Ammunition ran short and whatever could be garnered from fallen comrades was quickly accessed. As the prolonged battle continued even that ammo was quickly depleted.

After nearly an hour of intensely fierce fighting, the 20th Maine had lost almost half their men. They had used up their munitions and faced what looked like a fresh rebel force readying to mount yet another charge up the hill. Chamberlain and his men braced for what looked to be certain defeat and most assuredly imminent capture or death.

Assessing the gravity of the situation and knowing the results if he and his men faltered, Joshua Chamberlain ordered his men to fix bayonets. Without ammunition, without reinforcements, staring death in the eye, these Union troops would choose their fate. Relying on sheer bravery they would charge the enemy. They would go down fighting with bayonets in hand. They would not let their country down.

As the Union forces moved as one, yelling, holding bayonets high in the air, sweeping like an open gate toward their enemy, the 20th Maine made their last stand. Confederate troops watched the oncoming Union combatants with shock. Surely this animated, energized attack was fresh reinforcements. The beleaguered Confederates knew they could not beat them. Surprisingly their response was to drop their guns in surrender. They gave up in the face of the revived but doggedly tired, Union troops. Later it was said the Confederate soldiers thought the energy shown by the men of the 20th Maine meant reinforcements were brought in. Others gave a different reason.

Many soldiers of the 20th Maine recounted that at the most critical point of their charge the rider they had seen earlier appeared again. The eerie figure of a man dressed in clothes of the past with his tri-cornered hat on his white horse. The rider inspired the men giving them courage and hope. He rallied the

Union troops to stand strong and withstand this final attack.

Rebel soldiers gave a similar account of the ghostly rider and horse. Dressed in blue they assumed him some sort of Union commanding officer. Many aimed their rifles directly at this figure but he seemed unfazed by the flying bullets which reinforced their view of fresh Federal troops.

Again soldiers agreed this mysterious man who simply appeared out of nowhere resembled George Washington. How is it this figure showed up at the very moment the men from Maine were at their lowest point? Could it be as some suggested that the "father of our country" returned to save the nation he had fought so hard to establish?

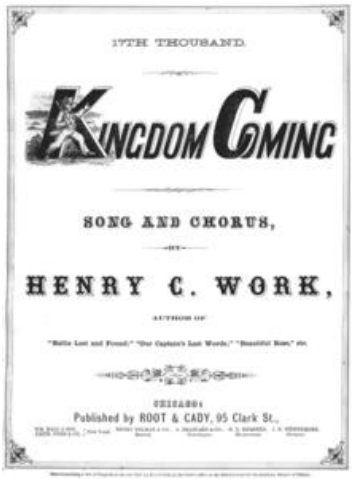
Whether this figure, this apparition, was seen or the result of incredible stress, the talk of George Washington on the battlefield at Gettysburg made its way back to Washington. The rumors were so rampant Secretary of War Stanton could not ignore them. He appointed one of his staffers, Col. Pittenger to seek out men who were present that day and interview them.

Pittenger spoke with a number of men who participated in the events of July 2, 1863, that hot summer day in Gettysburg. It's said he gathered mounds of unwavering testimony to General Washington's appearance and ultimate help to the Federal troops. When asked about these events during the investigation Joshua Chamberlain answered, "We know not what mystic power may be possessed by those who are now bivouacking with the dead. I only know the effect, but I dare not explain or deny the cause. Who shall say that Washington was not among the number of those who aided the country that he founded?" Interesting that Chamberlain did not deny the claim of Washington's presence that day on Little Round Top. In fact he nearly confirmed it.

Even more interesting is the fact these findings were never revealed by Secretary Stanton and the only published accounts of the battle were the officers' reports which excluded any supernatural advantage.

We'll never know whether George Washington took it upon himself to help save the nation he labored to build through the hard won fighting of the American Revolution. Yet it is a curious fact that this legend was so wide spread and well known in that time that the Secretary of War felt it needed investigated. It's also notable that history has looked at the battle of Gettysburg as the turning point of the Civil War. It was *the win* that eventually secured Union victory in the war. It's also interesting to note that in recent years the most significant moment at Gettysburg has been considered the 20th Maine's holding of Little Round Top. So maybe, just maybe a little help from the nation's founding father isn't so farfetched. Maybe . . . .

Songs They Sang



"**Kingdom Coming**" or "**The Year of Jubilo**" was written and composed by Henry C. Work in 1862, prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. The song celebrates promised freedom to slaves whose master has been frightened away by the Union military forces. The lyrics are seldom heard nowadays and the song is usually played as a lively instrumental. To hear the song visit http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7wqpJDGy4Bo

Say, darkies, hab you seen de massa, wid de muffstash on his face,
Go long de road some time dis mornin', like he gwine to leab de place?
He seen a smoke way up de ribber, whar de Linkum gunboats lay;
He took his hat, and lef' berry sudden, and I spec' he's run away!

CHORUS:

De massa run, ha, ha! De darkey stay, ho, ho!
It mus' be now de kingdom coming, an' de year ob Jubilo!
He six foot one way, two foot tudder, and he weigh tree hundred pound,
His coat so big, he couldn't pay the tailor, an' it won't go halfway round.
He drill so much dey call him Cap'n, an' he got so drefful tanned,
I spec' he try an' fool dem Yankees for to tink he's contraband.

CHORUS

De darkeys feel so lonesome libbing in de loghouse on de lawn,
Dey move dar tings into massa's parlor for to keep it while he's gone.
Dar's wine an' cider in de kitchen, an' de darkeys dey'll have some;
I s'pose dey'll all be cornfiscated when de Linkum sojers come.

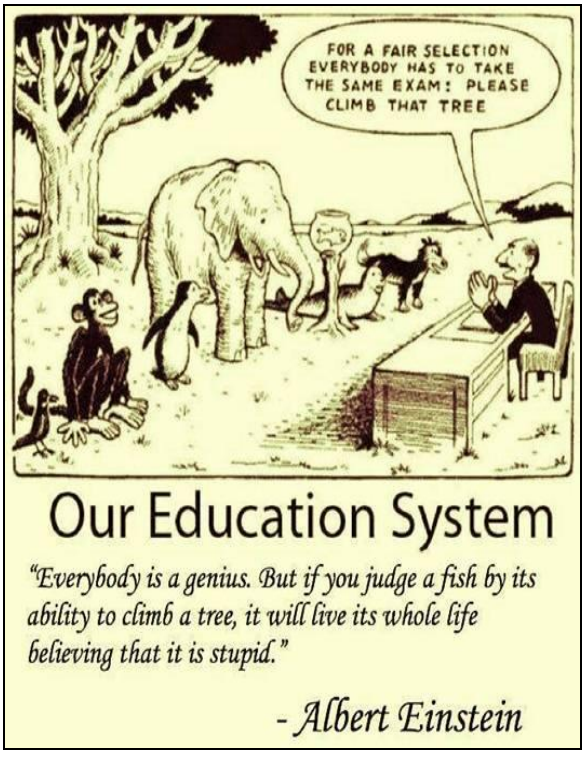
CHORUS

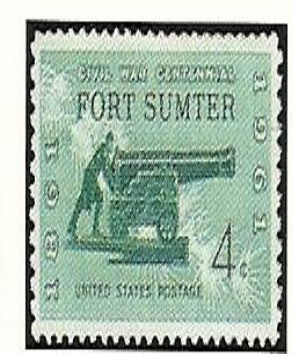
De obserseer he make us trouble, an' he dribe us round a spell;
We lock him up in de smokehouse cellar, wid de key trown in de well.
De whip is lost, de han'cuff broken, but de massa'll hab his pay;
He's ole enough, big enough, ought to known better dan to went an' run away.

CHORUS

You're Never Fully Dressed without a Smile

One person is selected to be "it." That person is the only one in the group who is allowed to smile. He or she can do anything they want to try and get someone to smile. He or she becomes it if the person who is "it" gets them to smile, The person who never smiles is declared the winner.





Civil War Philately

Bob Venable

Three of President Lincoln's Civil War cabinet members have appeared on United States Postage stamps. Foremost, I suppose, is Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton who served from 1862 and continued under President Andrew Johnson until they disagreed on Reconstruction policy. He resigned the position in 1868. It was Stanton who supposedly stated upon Lincoln's death "Now he belongs to the ages." The first Stanton stamp was issued in 1870, followed by other minor varieties later.

7¢ Stanton, Scott # 138

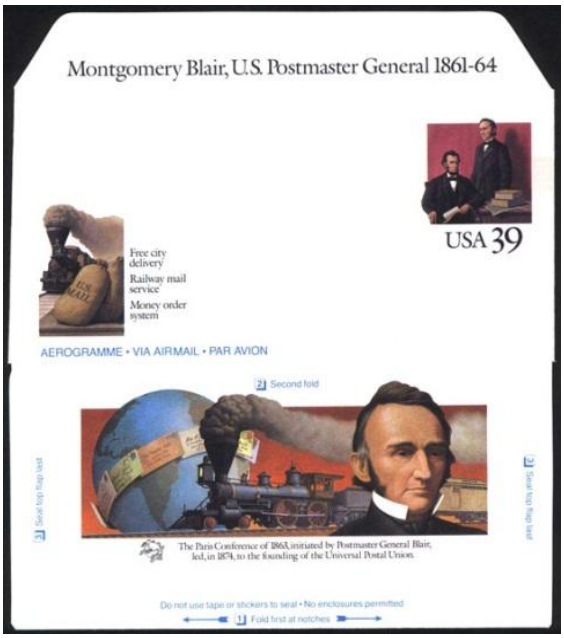
Several Official stamps for government use also picture Secretary Stanton in the same format but in colors ranging from brown to dark green to blue.

Postmaster General Montgomery Blair served Lincoln from 1862 to 1864. He was the innovator who instituted Railway Mail Service, Postal Money Orders, and Free City Delivery. Free did not mean completely free. Before 1863

mail was delivered post office to post office. You picked up your mail at the post office. Blair reasoned it would be good for the economy to have letter carriers deliver mail to a street address for no additional cost; you still paid the basic office to office rate. Congress agreed and free city delivery went into effect on July 1, 1863. The Blair stamp is an airmail variety.

15¢ Blair, Scott # C66

While the Blair stamp pictures him, the stamp actually commemorates the 100th anniversary of the 1st International Postal Conference in Paris, France which Blair organized in 1863. But a 1989 aerogramme specifically honors Blair.



39¢ Blair Aerogramme, Scott # UC62

The last of the Lincoln cabinet members on U.S. postage stamps is Secretary of the Interior William H. Seward who is pictured on a stamp commemorating the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, a World's Fair held in Seattle in 1909. The fair celebrated the development of the country's northwest. Seward of course was the driving force behind the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia, derided at the time as Seward's Folly. He was Secretary from 1861-69.

2¢ Seward, Scott # 370

What is it?

From page 56:
Civil War bugle

Letters from the Front

This letter is from then Lt. James Thomson, 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, to "Brother Bill," April 8, 1862 near Shelbyville, TN. Thomson entered the Union Army in 1861 from Cummingsville, Ohio, and was promoted major at Nashville on July 15, 1865. He was captured at Lovejoy Station, GA in 1864 and sent to Charleston, and then Columbia, South Carolina, until he was exchanged and returned to Union lines on March 16, 1865. Soon after his marriage in October 1866 he moved to Knoxville and became a dairyman and farmer, and was presiding elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville until his death in 1918. Excerpts from the 1862 letter follow. [These were first edited and printed by Elizabeth N. Chitty in the Sewanee Mountain Messenger *(III, 40 and 41, November 20 and 27, 1987). The text is in the University of the South archives. Spelling is his.*

I rec'd your letter 4 or 5 days ago and when we were just preparing for a 3 days scout. Saturday morning 5 o'clock [April 5, 1862] found our Regt & one rifled 10 pounder from Soonie's Battery on the march with 3 days rations in their haversacks. The expedition was under the command of Col K [John Kennett, OR 10, pt 1, 46] & its object unknown to anyone save himself. We passed (for the second time) through Tullahoma and Decherd. It was dark when we passed through the latter place & we camped just outside of the place in the woods. The inhabitants were sound asleep when we entered, & when we left the place, unconscious that there was a soldier within 50 miles of them. The night was clear & cool and as we all slept on the ground beside our horses with only one blanket we found ourselves at starting time (4 o'clock) pretty cold [April 5, 1862]. We however were soon formed and by walking and leading our horses were soon comfortable. We soon halted & fed our horses & then commenced to climb a spur of the Cumberland Mts. The road was very rocky and steep & some of the secesh had sworn that we could never bring a gun up the Mt. But we did it without a great deal of trouble. The road was about 2 1/2 miles to the top, the scenery was beautiful beyond my ability to describe. There were places where we could see for miles up the vallies (or coves as they call them) and most of the fields were green with grass, while the woods were beginning to show green with dogwood and red bud interspersed. Sometimes we would catch a glimpse of a village which would add beauty to the scene. I could have sat down at some points and gazed for hours but the everlasting "go-aheadativeness" of the "Yankees" would not admit & "Forward" was the word. I saw a good many deer and turkey tracks in the mud. Soon we came to the site of the "Southern University." It was going to be the seat of Government of the S. C. [Southern Confederacy?] The cornerstone was laid by some Bishop Polk with great pomp. The whole thing was a trick to have Tenn seceed. When that was accomplished the building stopped and now remains with only the cornerstone laid. We passed around it laughing at the foolishness of those who deceived themselves by imagining that the S-C [Southern Confederacy] would ever have a seat of Government except in the crazed mind of Jeff Davis.

Before long our advance guard fired a gun & we went charging through the woods for a short distance until we came to a R.R. There was a Locomotive, tender &

baggage & flat cars. The flat car was loaded with niggers who had been working in a coal mine & were now on their way home in charge of their overseer. In the baggage car there was about 40 unarmed southern soldiers who were on furlough. When the advance (2 men) came up & told the engineer to get down some of the flower of the Southern army said 2 men could not take them. Our boys said no! but 200 could, just then we hove in sight & the soldiers cut & run into the woods. We took 15 or 16 & brought them to camp, the overseer & his niggers were left sitting on a rail pile to do as they thought best. Before we left I was sent down the track a few hundred yards to break up a bridge which crossed a small creek. We tore up a rail & punched one of the beams off & waited for the engine to come. An Orderly Sergeant of one of the companies was an old engineer & tied a rope to the lever & gave it a pull & on she came at full speed, went into the hole, tipped up & smashed to pieces. This was the only way we could dispose of it because it was too large to strap on our saddles & would not walk & even if the bridge between us & home had not been burned it was only made to run on this coal branch & was too rude for the main road. It was a powerful machine but a little out of repair. If they had not been scared to death they could have got away engine & all as steam was up when the two men came in sight. As soon as possible we commenced the return trip because there was supposed to be a small force at Cowan only 8 miles from where we were & the soldiers who got away went directly there & could tell which way we came & they could put a squad of men on a car & run them to a point in the Mts within 6 miles of our way back & by placing themselves in some of the passes seriously affect our passage homeward. Although we had not gone as far as we intended it was thought prudent to be out of the Mts. before dark. We did not meet with anything at all. If they had any spunk about them they could catch us a good many times because we cant move 5 miles but they know it. We took the back track about 12 o'clk Sunday [April 6, 1862] and arrived in camp about *5* p.m. Monday [April 7, 1862], having been gone just 8 days. In that time we had smashed up a Locomotive, took 15 or 16 prisoners, had a little shower, saw some beautiful scenery, climbed the Mts forded streams & returned, men & horses tired out. I now have orders to march tomorrow (Wednesday 9th).

I don't know what the dickens is the matter we cannot get new horses nor tents both are pretty well used up. I still have the horse Sam gave me when he left but he would hardly know him he is so poor. I have taken good care of him & he has served me faithfully but I am compelled to ride & it wears a horse out. . . . Direct your next to Shelbyville.

We have orders to be ready with one days ration to march at 4 o'clk tomorrow Wednesday, 19th [sic for 9th] morning to Fayetteville 8 miles, this will bring us to within 12 or 15 miles of the Alabama line. There is a rumor that there has been a fight at Corinth Miss but whether true or not I cannot say. . . . I am afraid that our Div will not have a fight before reaching the Gulf. I am afraid Genl M. is too much of a home guard man & is put here to build bridges & guard RRs. We will soon be to the Tenn River where we may possibly to *[sic]* transferred to some field. . . . Some of the boys are sending home their overcoats. I shall probably send mine as it is too warm to wear it & it is troublesome to carry.

Time's up I must quit.

Your brother JIM

From Our Field Correspondents

The New York Times

Published: April 5, 1863

A Brilliant Skirmish at Woodbury.

A Number of Rebels Killed, Wounded and Captured.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 4.

Dispatches from Murfreesboro give an account of a brilliant skirmish on the 1st. inst.

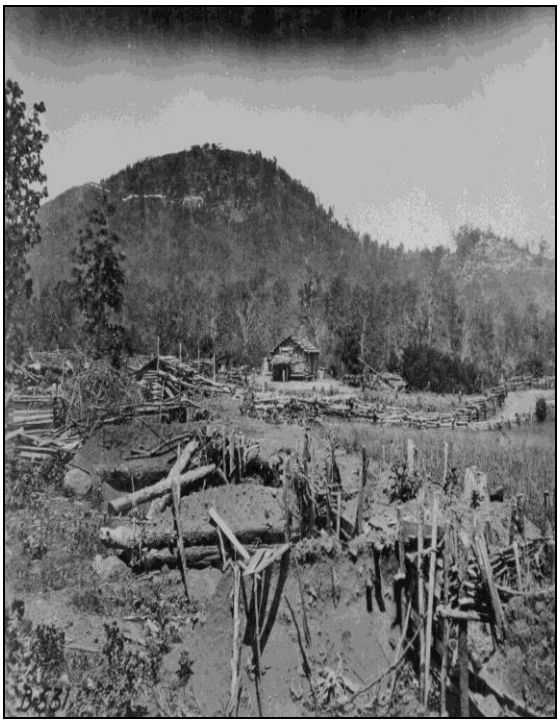
An expedition under Brig.-Gen. HAZEN and Col. ENVARDS started for Woodbury to attempt to capture the rebel force at that point. One hundred of the Fourth Ohio cavalry accompanied it.

The infantry surrounded the rebel camp, but the cavalry dashed in so vigorously that the rebels were dispersed, and fled over the hills. A number were killed and wounded, and 30 were captured, together with 50 horses, a number of mules, 4 wagons, and the rebel camp. We had only one wounded.

The rebels were 600 strong, and were commanded by Col. SMITH.

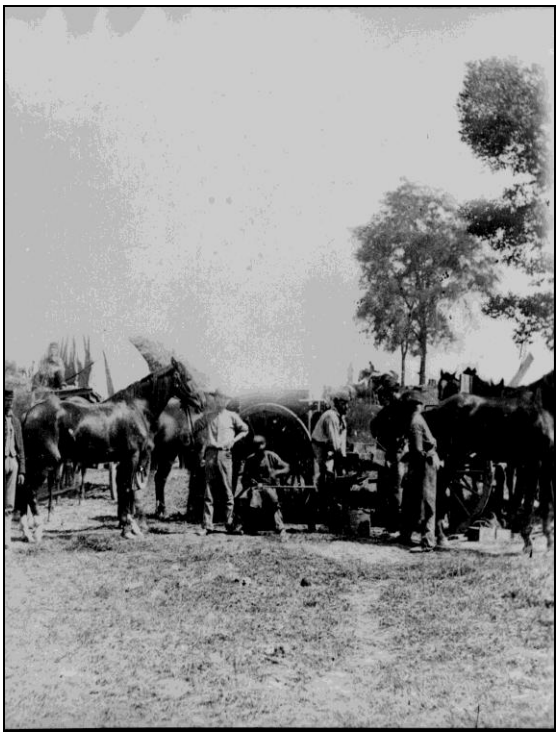
The expedition would have been completely successful, if the cavalry had not been too eager.

Pictures from the War

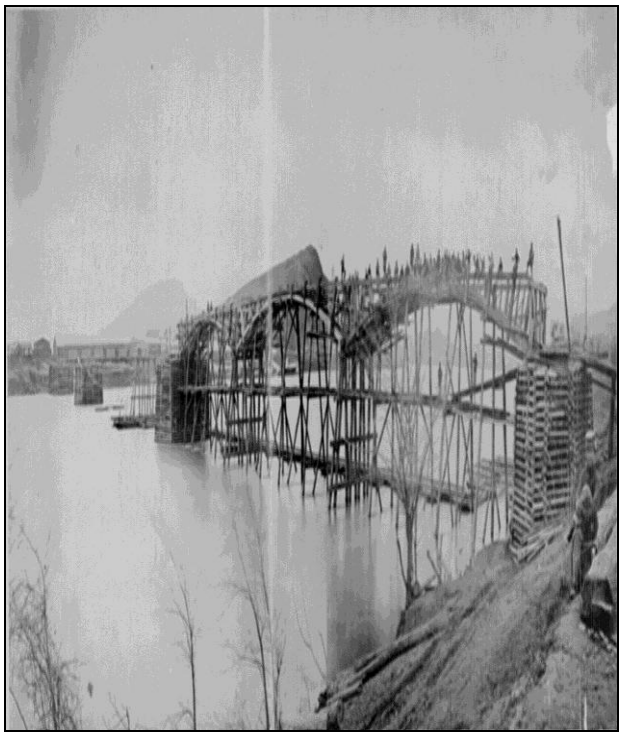


Union fortifications at Kenesaw Mtn, GA 1864

Black refuges entering Union lines



Blacksmith with forge



Engineers building bridge across the Tennessee River