

4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

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About the cover: *Unidentified cavalryman from either the 1st or 4th OVC – note: the image becomes reversed in the photography process.*

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From the Command Tent

It's that time again. It's time to start thinking about this year's reunion. There has been a change in the destination and date. We will not be going to Selma, AL in April as had been originally scheduled. Due to improper planning on their part we will instead be headed to the Thoroughbred horse capital of the world. That's right. We're headed for Lexington, KY. Dates have been set for Thursday through Sunday, June 11 through the 14th.

As of this date we will be staying at the Microtel Inn which can be booked for \$47 per night. Bob, Rick and I have all stayed at the Microtel in Mason, OH while we were doing the Nixon-Brant House in Lebanon. It has always been clean and a carefree stay. You can get the best booking price on line here:

http://www.trivago.com/?iSemThemeId=4259&iPathId=34552&sem_keyword=list%20of%20hotels%20in%20lexington%20ky&sem_creativeid=54232781446&sem_matchtype=e&sem_network=s&sem_device=c&sem_placement=&sem_target=&sem_adposition=1t2&sem_param1=&sem_param2=&cip=10412001011. A continental breakfast is included, though we will be heading out for breakfasts. Usually we head for Frisch's Big Boy where they have an excellent breakfast bar. However, we have been known to go instead to Cracker Barrel.

What will we be seeing there besides horses? There's Ashland, the estate of Henry Clay where there is a granite marker which commemorates 2 companies of the 4th Ohio along with the 3rd Ohio Cavalry being captured by our nemesis John Hunt Morgan (<http://henryclay.org/>), Mary Todd Lincoln's House where the future wife of Abraham Lincoln lived in Lexington (<http://www.mtlhouse.org/index.html>), John Hunt Morgan's house (<http://www.bluegrasstrust.org/hunt-morgan.html>) along with his grave in the Lexington Cemetery (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=morgan&GSfn=john&GSmn=hunt&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=19&GScty=1022&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=4433&df=all&>), and Waveland, an antebellum mansion owned by the grandnephew of frontiersman Daniel Boone (<http://parks.ky.gov/parks/historicsites/waveland/history.aspx>).

As with all of our reunions, it should prove to be a tremendous amount of fun. So why not join us this year. We'll be kicking off the reunion meeting in the coffee shop at the hotel for a Meet N Greet at 6:00 PM. If you see a group of people milling around there, it'll be us.

Bill Krebs
President

Researching Genealogy Online? Here are Ten Tips

By Cristopher Fowers

Researching your family history can be a rewarding and satisfying experience. Here are some tips to make your exploration go smoothly.

1. Gather All of Your Genealogy Information

Before starting any type of genealogical research, it's a good idea to gather all of your known information. This way you will not waste time searching for people that you could have easily found with just a phone call or a letter. You will be amazed at how many names, birthdates, marriage dates and other details about your ancestors you can collect just by talking to family members.

You can also look through old records that family members may have including journals, wills, deeds, baptism records and marriage, birth and death certificates. Spread the word that you're beginning a family tree or pedigree chart, and other family members may want to get involved.

2. Become a Member of an Online Genealogy Chat Room

Computers and the Internet connect thousands of people from all over the world each day and there are tons of genealogy chat rooms. Take advantage--you can learn a lot from other genealogists. This is a great way

to learn the tricks of the trade and share success stories.

3. Subscribe to an Online Genealogy Search Website

Genealogy websites come with various features and capabilities. You may want to use more than one during your research. Some websites are free of charge, like Rootsweb.com, while more comprehensive sites, like Ancestry.com, require a subscription fee. Before choosing a site make sure it's going to provide the information that you need. Remember some sites search by country or ethnic background--these can work to your advantage if you're looking for ancestors from a certain country. However, if you're not, the site will do you little if any good.

4. Make Genealogy Research Fun and Gratifying

There is usually no monetary award for doing genealogy, and knowing who your great-great-great-grandfather is, typically won't get you ahead in life. So--why do people do genealogical research?

People research their past for a number of reasons, but everyone who is involved in genealogy does it because they enjoy it. They find satisfaction in learning about their roots. Remember you are learning about real people who once walked the earth. Instead of just learning names and dates, try to find stories about your ancestors, look for pictures and diaries. In some cases, you may be able to interview someone who knew the person.

5. Use Various Genealogical Resources

There are so many sources available to genealogists it's a good idea to use a number of them during your investigations. Don't put all of your efforts into one website. Use a number of different websites and databases. There are also genealogy libraries where you can conduct your research. The largest of these libraries, The Family History Library, owned and operated by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, has satellite libraries all over the world and is open to the public at no charge. It houses the records of close to a billion people and offers other resources as well. A library like this can be a great asset if there is one in your area.

6. Involve the Entire Family

Build a family tree and family relationships at the same time-- genealogy is a project the entire family can work on and contribute their findings. You can start an email or snail-mail newsletter to share experiences and information with family members. Family reunions are also a time when the whole family can get together, share stories about forefathers and foremothers and work on genealogy.

7. Subscribe to a Genealogy Newsletter

Many online genealogy websites offer a newsletter. Newsletters offer great tips on how to locate those hard-to-find ancestors. Newsletters will often explain how to use different databases or tools and let you know when new databases become available. It's also great to hear motivational and inspiring success stories of others, or share one of your own.

8. Create a hard copy of the Genealogy Information

In today's world of technology, we tend to want to digitize everything, but there are some good reasons to create hardcopy information to go along with your digital data.

Primarily, you're going to come across a lot of hard copy information as you do your research. Remember computers have only been used to store information for a quarter century. You will likely come across old documents, journals, records and photographs. Making a scrapbook of your findings is a great way to present your research to others. Looking at a computer screen with scanned documents just isn't the same as flipping through a book. It really helps some people to create a giant pedigree chart or family tree in their office or den so they can visualize the entire puzzle at one time.

Binders are a good way to store information. As your library increases, develop a binder system so information is organized and easy to find.

9. Backup Genealogy Data Often

Maybe you've heard horror stories, or have one of your own that ends with the words, "and that's when I lost everything." The importance of backing up computer data cannot be stressed enough. Today's backup software makes protecting and storing your valuable data more convenient than ever. There are a number of different programs to get the job done. Find the one that has the features you need, is user-friendly and in your price range.

There are also various ways of storing data. You can use 3.5-inch

floppy disks, zip drives, CDs, DVDs, USB flash drives and external hard drives. Again, choose the one that suits you best. As you gather more information, you may want to invest in a safety deposit box or a fireproof safe to protect your family history.

10. Verify Genealogy Information Found on Web Sources

We like to think that everything found on the web is accurate and true. However, you should always verify any genealogy information found on the web, no matter where you found the information. The best way to verify information is to locate and research the source. Many databases include a list of sources but sometimes you'll come across one that doesn't. In this case, look at dates and the type of information and ask yourself what type of source would provide that information.

At some point in your research, you will encounter conflicting information--maybe different middle initials or birthdates. Carefully evaluate each source and try to find other sources with the same information to shed light on the inconsistencies. Genealogy is an exciting and rewarding pastime that will link the generations and bring families together.

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TopTenREVIEWS features expert reviews for technology and entertainment products and services. For more information and an in-depth review on online genealogy search websites, see <http://genealogy-search-review.toptenreviews.com> We do the research so you don't have to.

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**THERE'S A FACE IN HERE.
CAN YOU SEE IT?**



Did You Know?

Bob Venable

DID YOU KNOW that a 4th OVC soldier made his fortune as a grocer?

Joseph A. Goddard was born in Cleveland, OH on December 17, 1840, the son of John H. & Ann nee Wilson Goddard, both of whom were from England. John was a chandler (candle maker and seller). Following the death of Ann in 1847 at age 37, he moved his family of five children – John, Martha, Joseph (our soldier) Mary and Julia – to Portage County, OH. It was there that Joseph, age 13, apprenticed at a printer shop. After then trying farming, Joseph moved to Cincinnati when he was 17 where he worked in his Uncle B. P. Baker's wholesale grocery store.

About 16 months after the Civil War had begun, Joseph enlisted as a Sergeant in Company M, 4th OVC on August 30, 1862 for a three year term. Transferring to Company D, he was appointed as a Second Lieutenant on February 1, 1863, First Lieutenant on September 8, 1864 and finally on December 9, 1864, he was promoted to Captain. It appears that while assigned to Company D he was actually on detached service to the Cavalry Commander, Army of the Cumberland, as was most of the Company. As such, he was present at the Battle of Selma, Alabama on April 2, 1865, on the staff of General Wilson. Captain Goddard was Officer of the Day at Cavalry

Headquarters in Macon, Georgia when Confederate President Jefferson Davis was captured by Wilson's cavalry. He was discharged on June 24, 1865.

After the war, Joseph returned to Cincinnati and resumed employment at his Uncle's wholesale grocery business as traveling salesman. A year later in 1866, he married Mary Hough who was actually two years older than Joseph.



Joseph A. & Mary Hough Goddard

Joseph's salesman travels often took him to Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana. In fact, it was in Indiana that he met and married Mary Hough. They had three children: William H. (1868-1920, married Margaret Huston, two sons); Grace (1869-? married C. M. Rich, three girls and a boy); and Anna (1871-?, married Robert M. Chapple).

Recognizing the Muncie area as a good commercial center, Joseph moved there with his family in May, 1874. He became associated with Mr. B. R. Adamson and they formed the Adamson & Goddard partnership and entered the retail grocery business on the public square in Muncie, later opening a branch on Walnut Street in the same city. Gradual expansion into the wholesale trade led to dissolution of the partnership in 1881 with Adamson

retaining the retail business and Joseph taking the wholesale side. The wholesale business grew exponentially and Joseph incorporated it as the Joseph A. Goddard Company in 1901. By 1907 a large new headquarters and warehouse were built. Joseph's son, William served as Vice-President of the company until his death in 1920. The company grew to employ 40 persons in the wholesale house and eight traveling salesmen who covered a wide geographic area. The scope of the business is illustrated by this advertising wallet which was recently sold on ebay.com.



Joseph A. Goddard Co. advertising wallet

Advertising was also done by participation in county fairs. This Delaware County Fare exhibit of preserved foods in 1922 is an example. Note that the food is preserved in Ball jars, one of the main industries of Muncie which is the location of Ball State University.



County Fare exhibit of preserved foods by Joseph A. Goddard Co.

Shown below are pictures of trucks used by the Joseph A. Goddard Co. to deliver product to retail grocers, sometimes over long distances.



Joseph A. Goddard Co. trucks with the company warehouse in the background of the first picture

Double Click here to see a typical company ad



4569.pdf

Joseph helped to promote Muncie's commercial development in a number of ways: as an officer of other companies; president of the school board for 12 years; officer and board member of the YMCA; VP of one bank and Director of another; membership in the G.A.R. and the Loyal Legion of the United States. Wife Mary did her part, helping to form the local Society of Friends (Quaker) community. The Goddards financed the building of their first church. Mary served on the public library board and helped to develop its Indiana authors section, later named the Mary H. Goddard Memorial. She died on May 26, 1908.

The Goddard home was one befitting a family of some wealth. The size alone must have been substantial. The U.S. Census of 1900 reported that their daughter Anna, a niece, four roomers, and a servant lived with Joseph and Mary.

Joseph A. Goddard died on New Year's Day, January 1, 1930 at age 89. His impact on the City of Muncie and Delaware County, Indiana was immense. He and his wife Mary are both buried in the Goddard Mausoleum, Lower Crypt, East Side, Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie as are their son William H. and his wife Margaret H. and their sons Charles Huston and his wife Susana Fulton, and Joseph A.



Goddard Mausoleum at Beech Grove Cemetery



Goddard Mausoleum close-up of inscription above the door

Sources:

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

Census Reports 1880 and 1900, ED 32, Center Township, Muncie, Delaware County, IN, Ward 1

Ebay.com

Findagrave.com

<http://genealogytrails.com/ind/delaware/bios.html>

<http://libx.bsu.edu> - Ball State University digital collection [B](#)

Humor in the War

Acute supply problems plagued the Trans-Mississippi forces and Gen. Sterling Price's Confederate army was no exception. Finding themselves woefully short of food and other commissary items the Confederates began to use substitutes for the basic staples of coffee and tobacco. The Confederates substituted acorns for coffee, and at some point during the march across Missouri, began substituting hemp for tobacco. The effect was quite subtle at first, increased gaiety around the campfire, more colorful adornments on the uniforms; initially it was thought to have a very positive effect on the morale of the men. Serious morale problems soon surfaced, however, when munchie-crazed soldiers threatened to mutiny unless they received proper rations. [B](#)

Ten Years Ago ...

Volume 4, Issue 1, February to April, 2005, of the Newsletter reported that we have two new members in the Association. Bob Venable's "Did You Know?" article highlighted the 4th OVC commander, COL John Kennett's letter to the Ohio Adjutant General about the requirement to send daily reports to

Columbus. The Colonel asked that he be sent money for postage as the local postmaster would not forward the reports for free.

President Bill Krebs wrote that Rick Grove and Bobbe Raeburn would be scouting Atlanta for the 2006 reunion. One planned stop will be to view the Roswell Mills that the 4th OVC burned during the war, sending the women workers north to Louisville for the duration of hostilities.

Treasurer Nancy Findley's report stated that the Flag Fund had reached \$1,103.11. [B](#)



A man who thinks too much about his ancestors is like a potato—the best part of him is underground.

- Henry S F Cooper

Non-Combat Branches in the American Civil War



**- Michael
Russell**

Most of an army is made up not of fighters, but of units whose job is to support the fighters. Modern armies and Civil War armies are a part of modern warfare, consume enormous amounts of everything. Whether in camp or in the field, armies consume tons of food and water every day; not just people do all this consuming, either. The tens of thousands of animals that provided mobility for the cavalry and artillery needed to be fed as well. Anyone who has ever had to feed even one horse or cow knows how much forage it takes every day to keep them happy. In battle, an army consumes ammunition at incredible rates; consequently, men are killed or wounded at very high rates.

In the general mess that is war, someone has to haul every bite of food and every bullet and cannon ball fired. Someone has to provide clothes, shoes (for horses and men), equipment and repair or replace whatever is broken. Someone has to make sure supply stocks are maintained, so that no shortages occur. Someone has to deal with the sick, dead and wounded. Someone has to house the troops when they go into camp. Someone has to build the bridges and rail lines to supply the army. You get the idea.

The quartermaster (called a logistician today) had the unromantic

but all-important job of providing everything an army needs to fight. The quartermaster supervised the supply trains (the long train of wagons) that followed the army on the march. In the Union army, the standard was 25 wagons for every thousand men. The medical corps treated casualties (the sick, dead and wounded), taking them from the battlefield, burying the dead and evacuating the wounded or sick to the rear for treatment and (the all too rare) recovery.

Orders for the movement of armies and combat information were passed through the signal troops, who maintained the critical lines of communication for the army. In the Civil War these troops used signal flags, mirrors, torches, balloons, couriers and the telegraph to pass orders and instructions. Throughout the war, both sides established a highly organized system of communication that went from the national leaders to the armies in the field and down to the company level - and back up again. For the first time in the history of warfare, the telegraph became an indispensable means of almost instantaneous communication. It allowed Presidents Davis and Lincoln an unprecedented opportunity to maintain contact with generals in the field. The telegraph also allowed them at times to meddle in their generals' affairs. The armchair strategists in Richmond and Washington also enjoyed using the telegraph to provide field generals with commentary and criticism. Civil War leaders were the first to discover what people today know all too well: Communications technology can be both a blessing and a curse.

Engineers planned and built fortifications both temporary and permanent, built roads and bridges (both temporary and permanent) and made terrain maps (probably temporary and permanent, too). As the war went on, the skills of engineers became of

increasing importance when both armies began to use entrenchments and breastworks, using sandbags and logs covered with earth to protect their forces while having a clear shot at the attacking enemy. Both Richmond and Washington were protected by extensive fortifications.

Michael Russell

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

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Crafting Genealogy

- Cindy Freed



A BUS IS A VEHICLE THAT
MOVES TWICE AS FAST WHEN
YOU'RE CHASING IT AS WHEN
YOU'RE RIDING IN IT



Welcome back to Crafting Genealogy! This month we're going to add a little color to our lives with these Beautiful Botanicals. I'm using them as bright and spirited holiday ornaments. They'll be beautiful on my Christmas tree but could also be used as a tie on for a gift or maybe as a finishing touch to another craft project (book cover, front of greeting card, etc.). If you usually add a few hand-crafted items to your holiday giving these ornaments are ideal. This project barely takes an hour to complete and works well with any

skill level. So get the kids to help and let's get started Crafting Genealogy.

Gathering our supplies is easy:

- * Glittery Botanicals – I bought these at Michaels after the holidays last year but wander down the aisles or at Hobby Lobby or JoAnn's and see what you can find.

- * Copies of vintage family pics – this time I'm using portrait pics. They fit this project better.

- * Paper – I used a page from an old dictionary and book but use scrapbook paper or whatever you have that compliments your botanicals.

- * Decorative scissors, cookie cutters, etc. - I used these for different background shapes for the paper

- * Glue – I used a glue stick and wet glue like Aleene's for this project

- * Chenille stems (optional)

- * Ribbon, buttons, etc.

- * Hanger (optional)



First I decided which way I wanted my botanicals to hang. A couple have the stems up and a couple have stems down. On those that have the stem at the top I made a loop out of the stem for a hanger. Those with the stems down, I looped and knotted a piece of thread for a hanger. You can use fishing line, thin wire, dental floss or even a twist tie for your hanger. It's on the back so no one will see it.

Next take your old book or dictionary pages to make a background for your photo Botanical. I eyeballed the size I would need depending on my leaf or branch size. I used decorative scissors to cut out one of the backgrounds but I also traced a tin, or use a cookie cutter, jar lid, even free-hand cut out your decorative background. I like the uneven variations better than perfect circles or ovals.



Now cut your photo *copies* just a bit smaller than the background. Decide how much of an edge you want behind each pic. Once everything is cut out lay your photos and backgrounds on your Botanicals. Make any adjustments and when you're pleased with the layout

glue the photos to the background (I'll use a glue stick for this step) and then glue the background to the Botanicals (I'll use small drops of liquid glue for this step to assure my photos/backgrounds are firmly adhered.

Finally add a few embellishments. I took some chenille stems and twisted them to make frames for some of my pics. (See photo of completed project) Add buttons, tie bits of ribbon or lace into bows or add the person's name.

Your finished Botanicals will look great on your Christmas tree, holiday wreath, as a gift tie-on or string together as a banner. You're bound to have kids or grandkids ask who the people in the photos are and what a great opportunity you'll have to share some family history.

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

In the mean time have fun Crafting Genealogy!



Around The Campfire

It's rumored that Bill & Karen Krebs are going to be grandparents for the 4th time. The happy event is expected to take place in July.



TIMELINE 4TH OVC

Jan - Mar 1865

Jan 16

Pvt James Page, Co F, dies in Louisville, KY

Feb 12

Pvt Julius Phlagga, Co F, is killed in Gravelly Springs, AL

Feb 26

Pvt. William Franks, Co A, dies in St Louis, MO

Mar 17

Pvt John Sanders, Cos E & M, dies in Nashville, TN

Mar 22-April 24

Raid from Chickasaw to Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga. (Wilson's)

Accompanying the 4th OVC was the 98th and 123rd IL Mounted Infantry, 2nd and 4th IN Cavalry, 17th and 72nd IN Mounted Infantry, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th IA Cavalry, 4th, 6th and 7th KY Cavalry, 4th KY Mounted Infantry, 2nd and 4th MI Cavalry, 1st, 3rd, and 7th OH Cavalry, 7th PA Cavalry, 10th MO Cavalry, 1st WI Cavalry, 4th US Cavalry; Battery "I," 4th US Arty, . Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and 18th IN Light Artillery, Union loss: 99 killed, 598 wounded, 28 missing for a total of 725. Most of these losses would

occur from the Battle of Selma on April 2nd.

Mar 27

Pvt. Louis B Karnes, Co I, is killed in Eastport, MS [P](#)



**Have You
Ever
Wondered?**

The expression “pull out all the stops” refers to removing the knobs from an old style organ keyboard, so that all the pipes could be brought into use, creating the loudest and fullest sound. [P](#)

What is it?

Answer on page 36

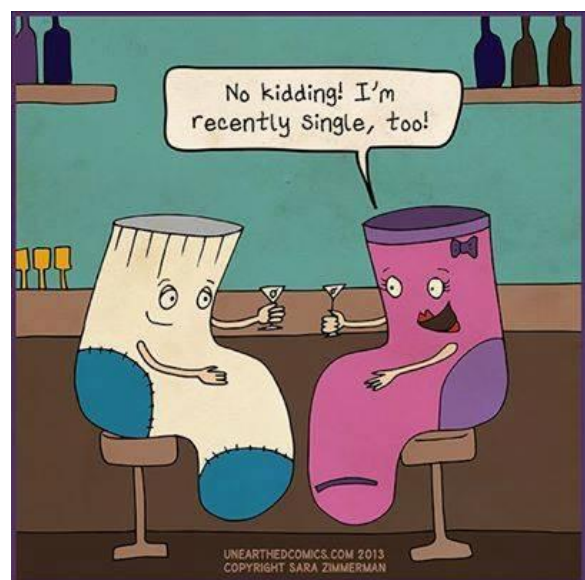


There is no distinctly Native American criminal class, save Congress. -- **Mark Twain**

GREY UNIFORM... After the war a former Confederate officer, who violated the city ordinance against wearing a grey uniform in public, was arrested and put in jail. He broke the law because he did not own another suit. A former Union Officer asked for and received permission from the sheriff to share the cell; remaining there until public opinion forced the one time Rebel's release with repeal of the law.

Anybody out there?

It's easy to get lost in their genealogy, especially in a fast paced technical world. Many people work in isolation. They encounter real problems that someone else may have solved already. You don't have to reinvent the wheel. Don't work in a vacuum. Get together formally in groups or informally with family. You can identify problems and exchange solutions and strategies. Share the load, and you'll find you lighten the burden.





Cooking Period...

Karen Krebs



Cranberry Sauce or Jam

Normally this recipe calls for orange peels but this is an original 1864 recipe and oranges were not available as Florida was still in secession.

Pick a quart of cranberries free from all imperfections, wash them and put them into a stew-pan with a teacup of water, and the same of brown sugar, cover the stew-pan and let them stew gently for one hour; then mash them smooth with a silver spoon, dip a quart bowl in cold water, pour in the cranberries, and set it to become cold; then turn it out on a dish or glass saucer and serve with roast pork, ham, goose, or fowls.



Squash and Apple Bake

2 lbs Butternut or buttercup squash
 ½ cup packed brown sugar
 ¼ cup butter, melted
 1 tbl flour
 1 tsp salt
 ½ tsp ground mace
 2 baking apples, cored and cut into 1/2" slices
 Nuts and berries optional

Cut each squash into halves; remove seeds and fibers. Pare squash. Cut into ½' slices.

Mix brown sugar, butter, flour, salt and mace. Arrange squash in ungreased oblong baking dish, 12x7 1/2x2", top with apple slices. Sprinkle sugar mixture over top. Cover and cook in 350 oven until squash is tender, 50-60 minutes. Serves 6. [🔗](#)

It's been estimated that on the average a mounted officer was hit once for every four horses which were shot out from under him.



Civil War Weapons Overview

By Bryan E Robinson

Whether you had ancestors that fought for the North or the South, almost every American is in some way tied to the history of the Civil War. Each of the weapons used in the Civil War has its own history as well. And owning an original relic is very expensive and not for every collector. But there are several companies building quality replica Civil War rifles and handguns that anyone can own for a reasonable price. There isn't much better conversation piece than a Griswold and Gunnison hanging in your office or in your home.

The British Enfield was similar to the Springfield and was used by both the Union and Confederate troops. Soldiers could use the same caliber ammunition in the British Enfield as with the Springfield. But the Enfields weren't machine made like the Springfields, and many units did what they could to exchange Enfields for Springfields.

The Austrian Lorenz was another widely used European rifle, used by both Union and Confederate troops. Some smooth-bore muskets like the 1842 Springfield were used frequently too, but against enemies armed with rifles, they were not very effective.

The short barreled carbine was the shoulder weapon of choice for cavalry units, and it was effective to 200 yards. Some 20 different types were used by Union forces. Cavalry on both sides used Sharps, which were 0.52 caliber arms. They were widely used by Gen. John Buford's division when they

pushed back the Confederates' advance towards Gettysburg in July 1853. These were single shot weapons but could be loaded easily enough that a troop could fire five shots a minute versus three from muzzle-loading muskets.

The Confederates made their own Sharps copies, but they were not very useful because only 5,000 were ever made and many were defective, according to accounts by Gen. Robert E. Lee. Instead, many Confederates on horseback used captured Yankee breach-loaded weapons or short-barreled muzzle loaders.

The Union forces used .52 caliber Spencers that were patented in 1860 that could fire off seven shots in half a minute. This frequency of fire overwhelmed Confederates using their slower muzzle-loading muskets. The .44 caliber Henry Rifle was another well-liked repeater that put the Confederates at a clear disadvantage. Even if the Confederates had got their hands on these weapons, they would have had to produce special cartridges, which they could not have done.

The Yankees and Confederates were more equally matched when it came to handguns, particularly those made by Samuel Colt. While most Samuel Colt revolvers went to Union troops, the Confederates had stocked up on them prior to the firing on Fort Sumter. Colt's Navy .36 caliber revolver was also widely available to the Confederates, and was a preferred weapon of horsemen. Remington and Sons supplied Union troops with revolvers that had simplified designs and a solid frame, making them both stronger and cheaper to build than the Colt. After the war, Union troops were given the option of purchasing their side arms, and more of them chose Remingtons than Colts.

Smith and Wesson made a .22 and .32 caliber revolver during the war, but only in small quantities. Most were

purchased privately. Lefauchaux revolvers made in France were used by Union troops in Western battles, while the Confederates bought thousands of five shot Kerr revolvers.

When it came to manufacturing Civil War weapons, Southerners were at a great disadvantage due to lack of raw materials necessary for building the weapons. Sometimes church bells were melted down to supply the materials for making arms. Griswold and Gunnison was the most productive maker of Confederate revolvers, making .36 caliber brass framed Navy copies. A weapons maker called Spiller and Burr made .36 caliber revolvers in Atlanta and then Macon, but the pace of production was too slow to keep up with demand. The single shot musket was the infantry soldier's basic weapon during the Civil War. The one made by Springfield in Massachusetts was the most common. This musket had a 39-inch long barrel and could hit targets 500 yards away effectively. The Confederates started making their own copies of Springfields after the raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

For more information about the history of Civil war weapons visit the [Smithsonian Institute interactive website](http://www.smithsonian.gov/interactive). Their website has excellent descriptions of the original weapons as well as high quality images of each. Or for great looking replicas of some of these historical pieces, you can visit us at Civil War Classics.

Bryan Robinson owns Civil War Classics, which is a certified dealer of Civil war weapons
[<http://www.civilwarclassics.com>], Civil war collectibles and Civil war battle maps
[<http://www.civilwarclassics.com/civil-war-maps.html>].

Article Source: <http://EzineArticles.com>



Civil War Poetry

CIVIL WAR

Charles Dawson Shanly (1811-1875)

"Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot
Straight at the heart of yon prowling
vidette;
Ring me a ball in the glittering spot
That shines on his breast like an
amulet!"

"Ah, captain! here goes for a fine-drawn
bead,
There's music around when my barrel's
in tune!"
Crack! went the rifle, the messenger
sped,
And dead from his horse fell the ringing
dragoon.

"Now, rifleman, steal through the
bushes, and snatch
From your victim some trinket to
handsel first blood;
A button, a loop, or that luminous patch
That gleams in the moon like a diamond
stud!"

"O captain! I staggered, and sunk on
my track,
When I gazed on the face of that fallen
vidette,
For he looked so like you, as he lay on
his back,
That my heart rose upon me, and
masters me yet.

"But I snatched off the trinket--this
locket of gold;

An inch from the centre my lead broke
its way,
Scarce grazing the picture, so fair to
behold,
Of a beautiful lady in bridal array."

"Ha! rifleman, fling me the locket!--'tis
she,
My brother's young bride, and the fallen
dragoon
Was her husband--Hush! soldier, 'twas
Heaven's decree,
We must bury him there, by the light of
the moon!

"But hark! the far bugles their warnings
unite;
War is a virtue,-weakness a sin;
There's a lurking and loping around us
to-night;
Load again, rifleman, keep your hand
in!"



FACT:

"HONG KONG"
IS THE ONLY KNOWN PLACE ON EARTH
THAT CAN BE PRONOUNCED
WITHOUT MOVING
YOUR TONGUE AND LIPS.



Computer Tips & Tricks

By Bill Krebs

If you are
like me you are
doing some
research and have

to have several windows open. I usually
have 6 or 7 open at a time. In order to
get to the right application, you have to
minimize each window each time to
open a new application. It's always a
drag to do this and by the time it takes
to open all the applications, you lost the
initiative to do any work. Well, take
heart. There is a shortcut you can take.

Take the applications that you
use constantly and put them in your
Start menu. It's easy to do and only
takes a couple of seconds. First find
the application you want, left click on it
and drag the icon down to the Start
button. When you open the Start
button, it will appear on your menu. Do
this for all the applications you
constantly use. Now you can open them
and no longer have to take the time to
minimize each window as the Start
button always appears on your screen.
You can still access them through the
normal routine as it merely makes a
shortcut to it. [fb](#)

So confused were the lines during the battle
of the Wilderness that at one point a group of
Federal infantrymen blundered into a group
of Confederates and, thinking themselves out-
gunned, quickly fell back, thereby missing a
chance to bag Robert E. Lee, A.P. Hill, and
J.E.B. Stuart, who were conferring with their
staffs.

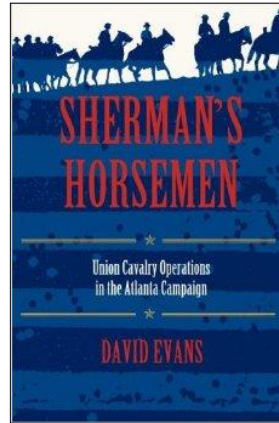


In Memoriam

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

* Indicates Soldier died during the War

- *CPL Ahrens, Co. C, 1863
- PVT Abraham Bailey, Co. C, 1912
- PVT William M. Cann, Co. C, 1926
- 1SGT Isaac Davidson, Co. I, 1886
- *PVT William Earles, Co. G, 1864
- CPL George Feldkamp, Co. C, 1915
- PVT Richard W. Gamble, Co. H, 1923
- PVT James Haley, Co. C, Date ?
- PVT Archibald Hall, Sr., Co. B, 1902
- PVT John Jennings, Co. E, 1903
- PVT John Keller, Co. M, 1911
- PVT Morris W. Lasure, Co. H, Date ?
- PVT John S. Mallsbury, Co. D, 1916
- PVT George W. Mantz, Co. F, 1895
- CPL Elizar C. Newton, Co. G, Date ?
- SGT Sylvanus B. Oldrieve, Co. M, 1925
- PVT James E. Oram, Co. H, 1914
- PVT Willard J. Parker, Co. F, Date ?
- SGT Henry Reel, Co. F, 1904
- *PVT John Sanders Cos, E & M, 1865
- 1SGT William S. Sanford, Co. G, 1898
- PVT Henry N. Thayer, Co. B, 1875
- *PVT James R. Vanmeter, Co. F, 1864
- PVT John C. Wakefield, Co. A, Date ?
- CPL David A. Young, Co. F, 1891



Book Review By

Bob Venable

David Evans,
**SHERMAN'S
HORSEMEN**

(Indiana University Press 1996), 592 pages including notes.

At the first reunion of our 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Descendants Association in 2002 at Chattanooga, TN we met author David Evans who was signing his book, *Sherman's Horsemen* at Chickamauga Battlefield, GA. He was kind enough to be the speaker at our dinner that evening. I did not purchase his book at that time but now wish I had. Four months ago I found a brand new paperback copy on alibris.com for \$5.80; better late than never.

Evans's book is BIG – 592 pages including the end notes. But that is not the only impressive thing about it. Those pages are jammed full of details about General William Tecumseh Sherman's Atlanta Campaign to destroy Confederate forces led by General John Bell Hood. He replaced General Joseph G. Johnston who had retreated from the Chattanooga area after being whipped by Federal troops there. And, Evans backs up his details with comprehensive citations of sources ranging from the Official Reports of the war to personal diaries of soldiers in the field, including Private Lucien Wulsin, Company A, 4th OVC. The bibliography covers 31 pages. Sherman's plan was to ultimately destroy Hood's army but first he had to kick him out of Atlanta. To accomplish that he dispatched five large cavalry raids to cut the rail lines into Atlanta in order to prevent resupply of Hood. It is

those raids which are the substance of *Sherman's Horsemen*. The 4th OVC was an integral part of two of those raids which actually did destroy miles of track by ripping it out and bending the rails after softening them in huge fires using the ties as the fuel for the conflagrations. The raids were led by MG Lovell H. Rousseau, BG Kenner D. Garrard, BG Edward M. McCook, MG George Stoneman, and BG Hugh Judson Kilpatrick.

Evans placed maps near the start of nearly every chapter which makes following the progress of the raids easier to envision. Perhaps they could have been in a little more detail but that does not diminish from their usefulness. I mentioned detail previously. It is minute detail all the way down to the numbers of bales of cotton, bushels of corn, etc. that the raiders destroyed on their forays around Atlanta, and including Rousseau's raid cutting tracks in Alabama. That may be a little too much detail for some but to me it enhanced the reality of the war.

Tactics developed by Sherman and MG George H. Thomas were fully explained and this allowed for understanding why decisions were made as they were. Of course, the raid commanders sometimes had to adjust those strategies as circumstances required. And it is not all one-sided. The thoughts and plans of Confederate leaders are skillfully woven into the text.

But if you like action, Evans supplies it cover to cover – sometimes in gruesome detail as evidenced by this passage from page 334:

"...the fleeing column suddenly confronted a yawning chasm....The front rank reined up on the rim of the gulley, only to be pushed over the edge by those who piled in from behind. Men and horses tumbled in headfirst until the ditch was bridged with a bloody, writhing mass of torn flesh, trampled under the pounding hooves of the

mindless mob." But it is not all morbid. Humor is thrown in too as on page 401: PVT Cass Bell, 8th Indiana Cavalry was seated by a fire "when a big black snake came coursing out of the gloom. Confused and frightened by the heat and smoke, it slithered up the first dark hole it could find, the leg of Bell's trousers. Bell bounded to his feet, yelling and wriggling like a wild man." A companion noted "He flew around lively, but the snake did no harm other than frightening him."

Above all, *Sherman's Horsemen* is readable. It is not all dry statistics as many war treatises tend to be. Evans brings the Campaign alive and shows events from many perspectives – commanders, common soldiers, civilians who were in the way, and, as stated, both Union and Confederate. He even makes one feel great empathy for the horses and mules which carried the troopers on their deadly serious missions.

Perhaps many of you only want to know where the 4th OVC is mentioned in the book and I would be remiss if I did not satisfy that desire. Hence this list indicates the page and setting of each of those thirty-three mentions:

- 13 – burning of mills at Roswell
- 20 - Co. D – escort duty
- 22, 23 & 75 – LTC Oliver Robie at McAfee's Bridge, Roswell
- 83 – destroying railroad tracks
- 87, 88 & 91 – Garrard's raid
- 185 – destroying bridge near Covington, GA on Jul 22, 1864
- 214 – at Flat Shoals, GA vs. Wheeler
- 393 & 396 – Scouting around Decatur

Kilpatrick's raid was the major action in which the 4th OVC participated. It is replete with references to the 4th, with numerous quotes from PVT Wulsin and CPT William E. Crane of Co. C. For example Wulsin describes this action at page 425. Near Camp Creek skirmishers on both sides were out and "the rebel bullets in return mowed and

sang over the column at a lively rate. Sometimes the rebels would raise a yell, to which our skirmishers would respond with voice and carbine."

407 & 412, 421 & 425 – on the march
425 – PVT Peter Diebold of Co. A, shot in leg but survived

426, 428, 430, 433, & 436 – Jonesboro
439 – position of 4th OVC noted on map of Battle of Lovejoy's Station

442 & 443 – CPT James Thompson of Co. L captured (ed. note: he was paroled); 2LT John M. Hedrick, Co. C, and 2LT Jacob Rief, Co. K, wounded but lived; CPL John Aberdeen mortally wounded

444 – building breastworks

452 – CPT Crane quoted: "Owing to the irregular nature of the ground ... no regular alignment was possible, and it soon became a charge of squadrons, companies, squads, and single riders."

453, 455, 458 & 461 – escape from Lovejoy's Station

In the final analysis, despite the success of Rousseau's raid and partial success of Garrard's, Sherman's plan to use the cavalry to destroy tracks and thus isolate Hood in Atlanta was a failure. It was not until he dispatched his infantry to the south of the city to again destroy the rails that Hood abandoned Atlanta. In the Epilogue, Evans endeavors to explain why the cavalry raids failed. Was it because of blunders by the raid commanders and their failure to obey Sherman's orders? Or was it because, as Evan's states, Sherman had no cavalry experience and "never understood that cavalry, to be successful, generally had to work in close conjunction with the rest of the army." You just couldn't send cavalry out to destroy sections of rail and move on. You needed the infantry to be there to hold these gains or the enemy would just fix the rails as the Confederates did

in the Atlanta Campaign. You be the judge after reading *Sherman's Horsemen*. [P](#)

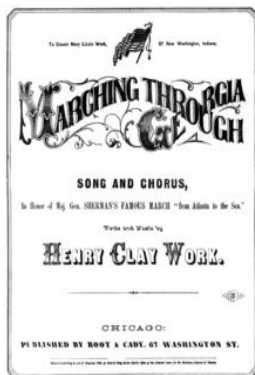
Odd News from Around the World

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

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




Songs They Sang



Marching Through Georgia was written by Henry Clay Work at the end of the American Civil War in 1865. It refers to U.S. Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's

March to the Sea late in the previous year to capture Savannah, Georgia. Because of its lively melody, the song became widely popular with Union Army veterans after the war. In the southern United States, particularly in Georgia, however, the song came to symbolize the devastation and political domination the North wrought upon the south during and after the war. Ironically, Sherman himself came to dislike "Marching Through Georgia", in part because it was played at almost every public appearance that he attended. Outside of the Southern United States, it had a widespread appeal: Japanese troops sang it as they entered Port Arthur, the British Army sang it in India, and an English town mistakenly thought the tune was appropriate to welcome southern American troops in World War II.

Listen to the song here:

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



Research Tip Bob Venable

Sometimes when things are slow, I start looking for out-of-the-way web pages that might have some as yet unexplored connection to the 4th OVC or at least the Civil War in general. I did that recently and came up with a couple of sites that may interest you, as they did me.

I have always had a desire to track down the role that women played in the war, particularly those that spied for the Union, because I had an old newspaper article that indicated my 4th OVC Great-Grandfather's sister might have spied on behalf of Federal forces. She apparently had freedom to roam in the South as a silk merchant, and after all, her brother was a Union cavalryman. I did not find anything on women spies in this latest search, but I did find the web page of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania wherein one of their interns, Kristin Leahy compiled an online file entitled *Women During the Civil War*, published in 2012. The web page is

<http://hsp.org/collections/catalogs-research-tools/subject-guides/women-during-the-civil-war>

The compilation consists of sketches of diaries, memoirs and letters of women who actively participated in the war in some fashion. Some Confederate women were included and there are also summaries about organizations in which women

participated in support of the war effort such as, for example, the United States Sanitary Commission and numerous local groups as well. Apparently older women stayed at home and performed tasks such as sewing for the troops, belonging to the local support organizations, etc. Younger women were more apt to travel and work as nurses at the battle sites and perform other functions where the action was, including at the nation's capital.

I guess I never really spent any time before on the Library of Congress web page, at least not in research concerning the Civil War. But the Pennsylvania site took me to a link. There I discovered an exhibit called *A More Perfect Union* which is a digitized online collection of what is termed the rarest of the rare items of the Civil War, including maps, pictures, music and sound recordings, and manuscript pages. There are a lot of interesting items on display at the web page http://www.loc.gov/rr/main/uscw_rec_links/civilwarlinks.html. There I found a digital copy of *Bugle Blasts: Read Before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, November 5, 1884* by the 4th OVC's own CPT William E. Crane of Company C. He gives his up close and personal reminiscences of the battles in which the 4th saw action. You can read the entire paper free and it is not under copyright at present. <https://archive.org/details/bugleblastsreadb00crane>

I am reminded here that I should remind you that if you wish to secure copies of your soldier ancestor's Military and Pension files you should go to the

National Archives web page which is at <http://www.archives.gov>

Getting back to the point of the more obscure research sites, if you are planning a trip to Tennessee and want to visit battlefields where the 4th OVC saw a lot of action during the war, you might want to start with a travel guide such as this one for the volunteer state: <http://www.civilwartraveler.com/WEST/TN>. It covers places like Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Stones River and other settings of interest to a 4th OVC descendant.

Speaking of Tennessee, one of my favorite pictures is this one of the 4th OVC monument at Chickamauga.



http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMAYB2_4th_Ohio_Cavalry_Monument_Chickamauga_National_Battlefield

I will end with a not so obscure web page – that of the Church of Latter Day Saints. It has a 4th OVC page here: http://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/4th_Regiment,_Ohio_Cavalry. There is also a free online copy of Lucien Wulsin, *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). It can all be viewed at: <http://archive.org/stream/cu31924030913564#page/n9/mode/1up>



Brass Buttons

Cindy Freed

He Enlisted with Men Half His Age

Some people are born to make a mark on the world they live in. They reach down deep within to draw on courage, endurance and stamina. With those qualities they leave their imprint on the world around them. Michael Leatherman is one of those people. He lived a life of adventure and some adversity while contributing greatly to his surroundings.

Michael's story starts on January 16, 1799 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Michael Sr. and Catherine Palmer Leatherman, one of their eleven children. Early on, Michael's teacher and parents realized how intelligent he was. He easily mastered every subject he studied in school. Even though education was not stressed in a young man's life, Michael's teacher provided him with plenty of material to continue learning. Michael devoured whatever books he could find and was especially fond of great works of literature. His self education was so extensive Michael eventually took over as the area teacher and his knowledge was known by all well beyond the county.

Yet Michael loved farming and longed to get back to that heritage. His parents owned farmland but of course with so many children there wasn't enough land to distribute to them all. Michael saved his hard earned salary to purchase his own land, yet, it wasn't

land near his parents that he had hopes of owning. He had his eye on western Ohio: the part of Ohio that was still an untouched area, heavily timbered and with few inhabitants.

On December 25, 1820 Michael married Hannah Ohler in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He and Hannah had quite a number of children themselves, raising a family of ten. Even while welcoming many new additions Michael pocketed enough money to secure his land in Allen County, Ohio and the provisions he'd need for his family.

He moved Hannah and the brood to Jackson Township, Allen County, Ohio and began the work of hewing out a life on their farm. In fact the area the Leatherman clan moved to was so densely populated with trees Michael had to cut a road to his own property on their arrival.

Once settled in Ohio, Michael was well respected in the area for his superior education and hard work. Many of his peers felt he was just the man needed in their fledgling government. So Michael accepted the call and was voted in as a township trustee. His next position was serving as Justice of the Peace. Then for 12 years he served as joint surveyor for both Allen and Auglaize counties. All through this time, Michael continued farming, adding to his holdings and was managing a bustling 400 acre farm.

Perhaps the highlight of Michael's political career came next when he was elected the state representative from Allen County and served a term in Ohio's government. Yet he wasn't done. He went on to spend six more years as a probate judge in Allen County.

By 1861, Michael Leatherman was an accomplished resident of the area. He was well respected and a prosperous farmer. At 62 years old, with married children and grandchildren, no one would question if he chose to retire to a leisurely life at home. Maybe it was because he was a learned man or because he participated so heavily in public service during his life that when President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops at the onset of the Civil War, Michael joined the 4th Ohio Volunteer Calvary.

At 62 years old Michael traveled to Lima and enlisted along with men half his age. He joined Company F, which was under the guidance of Captain Hiram Stotts. He mustered in on 3 October 1861 for three years. Strong mentally from a life of politics and physically from a life devoted to farming, he felt equipped to serve a nation that had provided him with so much opportunity.

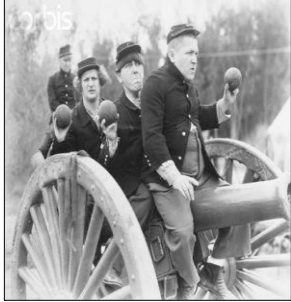
Entering the military as a private Michael was a teamster or wagon driver. His first six months with the 4th went well but by May of 1862, when the 4th OVC was in Nashville, Michael was struck down with diarrhea. Like so many soldiers, he was plagued with the reoccurring problem. He did rebound for a time and moved with the regiment onto Huntsville, Alabama. It was there that he had a second attack of diarrhea that continued and got worse. Michael was sent home on furlough never returning to his regiment. The diarrhea became a chronic condition resulting in weakness and an inability to do manual labor. He was discharged from the 4th OVC at Columbus Ohio with a Surgeon's Certificate of Disability on July 2, 1862.

Back in Allen County, Michael never recovered from this condition. It plagued him for the few remaining years of his life, resulting in dropsy and partial paralysis. At 67 years old, chronic diarrhea was listed as a cause of his death on July 22, 1866: a result of his Civil War service.

Michael was an educated frontiersman, who carved out a home and living for his family, he served his country though political office as well as on the battlefield. Age did not deter Michael from pledging allegiance to his country during the Civil War and he was certainly a role model to the men of the 4th OVC as well as the residents of Allen County. Michael Leatherman was a patriot, a soldier well deserving of honor for his devotion and sacrifices for his country; a man that left a mark on the world he lived in.

Michael Leatherman is buried in Ridge Cemetery, Row 3 Grave 2, in Lima, Allen County, Ohio.





After Action Report on the 150th

Reenactment of Lovejoy Station

- Bill Krebs

Back in late September of 2014, I participated in the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Atlanta. Included in the scenarios were Kilpatrick's raid and the Battle of Lovejoy Station, both of which the 4th OVC participated in. The actual battle took place on the Nash farm on August 20, 1864. Unfortunately, the reenactment took place well after the cut-off date for the magazine. I had promised you pictures and here they are.

If you wanted to find a more tranquil setting for a battle you would have to look hard and long for it. The rolling hills dotted with lines of trees were beyond description. It reminded me of a beautiful and peaceful park. The place was virgin as there were no signs despoiling the landscape saying this was where so and so regiment was. In fact outside of the Nash Farm sign out front, a couple of modern buildings (a small museum, a farm house, and a modern barn for housing equipment), and a couple of gravel roads, there is nothing to capture the eye saying that there was a desperate battle fought here except for a black monument

showing the units and the names of the dead they sustained.

I visited the museum and was thankful that it was free. There were only a few cases holding artifacts that had been dug up. Most of these artifacts consisted of bullets, mainly Minnie balls. There were a few Spencer bullets fired from Union carbines and I couldn't help but to stop and ponder if any of these had been fired from the guns of the troopers of the 4th Ohio. There were a couple of cavalry sabers and two short artillery swords styled after the Gladius swords used by the Romans (it is from this usage of this sword that we get the word Gladiator). The only use of artillery swords was to clear out brush so the guns could be set in place and to chop up branches for camp fires. They were the machetes of the day. The only identified article that they had was a saber which was not from anyone in the 4th. The artifacts were arranged in trays by who had excavated them. Mixed in the trays were more modern artifacts you would commonly find digging in your backyard. Completing the rounds in the museum took every bit of 5 minutes. Then it was back out to the hot sun and onto the monument itself.

The monument stood about eight feet tall and was done in black granite. Facing you was a list of the Confederate units involved and a list giving you the names of the dead from each unit. At first I was rather miffed that the side facing towards the front was for the Confederates. That is, until I realized that they were facing the side that the opponents were on in the battle. But it was the reverse side that I spent most of my time on. This was the Union side.

There were the eight casualties of the 4th:

Cpl John Aberdeen, Co A - mortally wounded

Sgt Andrew Ferris, Co A- killed

Pvt Frank Coles, Co C – killed

Sgt Philip Nehrposs, Co E – killed

Pvt Jacob Bashore, Co F – captured and died Savannah, GA that November (we show Charleston SC)

Pvt John W Douglass, Co I – missing in action

Sgt William McCoy, Co L – mortally wounded

Pvt Thomas B Wilcox, Co M – captured and died in Florence, SC the following February

Not listed on the monument are those who were captured:

Greenleaf Cilley, 1st Lt B

Joseph M Stevenson, Cpl L

Lucien Wulsin, Pvt A

James Thompson, Captain L – captured while looking after some wounded-either exchanged quickly or managed to escape as he was promoted to Major on Nov 20, 1864

Jefferson Thompson, Sgt G

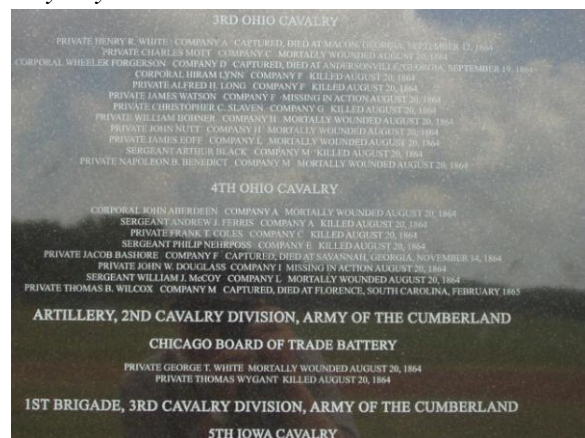
William Sutton White, 1st LT E –

captured while looking after some wounded

Here are some of the pictures I took.



Kind of reminds you of “2001: a Space Odyssey”



Showing the names of the 4th



Yep. That's me standing next to the monument. I had run into some old friends who were on the wrong side of the battle, but they graciously took this picture for me.



The modern farm buildings in the background



Union Camp: If the 4th wasn't actually at this spot, they were very nearby



Camps were set up with streets like this Union camp



Surrounding the battlefield are scrubs and thin forests.



A view of the Union camp from the top of the hill where the battle was to be fought.



Our infantry support. This was supposed to be a cavalry battle but turned into an infantry one instead since there were no cavalry reenactors present.



The Rebel camp. This picture was taken as far away as I could get. I didn't want to end up a prisoner at Andersonville.



A view of our camp from the heights of the hill.



Looking towards to where the Rebs will be trying to hold us. Trenches have been dug for the defenders on either side of the shelled-out red building. On Saturday, it'll be held by the Rebs. Our turn to hold it comes on Sunday.



A view from the top of the hill where the shelled building is looking out towards the Reb line



Union battery portraying either the 10th WI Art or the Chicago Board of Trade Battery.



Union battery on top of a rise [B](#)



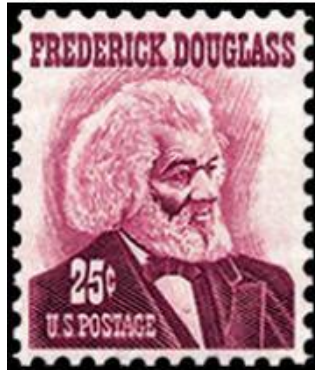
Can a first
cousin, once
removed,
return?



**Civil War
Philately**
Bob Venable

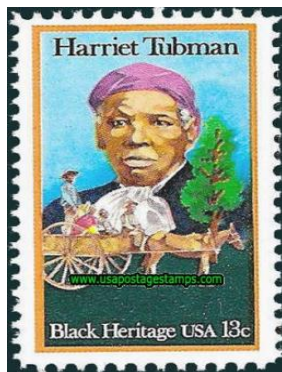
A number of years ago when I was assembling my Civil War stamp album, I included a page titled "Some Notable Civil War Era African Americans Recognized on Stamps." There were just three persons on five stamps then, and the same is true today. But they are all giants of abolitionist history, and promoters of women's rights and universal suffrage.

The first of these stamps depicts Frederick Douglass (about 1818–Feb. 20, 1895). Douglass was born a slave in Maryland with the name Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, the surname being that of his maternal grandmother. He eventually escaped slavery, married and settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts, adopting the name Douglass. He became famous as an abolitionist lecturer and writer, advisor to President Lincoln on the treatment of black soldiers, a journalist who wrote three autobiographies, a member of the Foreign Service, and a Vice-Presidential nominee of the Equal Rights Party in 1872.



25¢ Douglass, Scott # 1290, Issued in 1967

Next is Araminta Harriett Ross Tubman (about 1820–Mar. 10, 1913), also born a slave in Maryland. She suffered much cruelty there and escaped to Philadelphia in 1849. When she married John Tubman, she chose to use her middle name Harriett. She was very outspoken on abolition and returned to Maryland to assist in the escape of relatives and others, also becoming a conductor on the Underground Railroad to Canada. As a friend of John Brown, she helped plan his raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia. During the Civil War, she served as a cook and nurse in Port Royal, South Carolina. Becoming familiar with the locals, Harriett branched out into becoming an armed scout and spy for Union forces, though she was never paid for her service.



13¢ Tubman, Scott # 1744, Issued in 1978

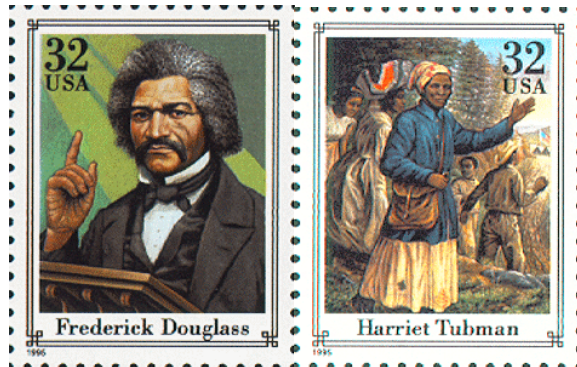
The third of our stamp subjects is Sojourner Truth (1797- Nov. 26, 1883). She too was born a slave named Isabella Baumfree. In 1826 she escaped bondage to New York where she then worked as a domestic, later changing her name to Sojourner Truth in 1843. She devoted her life to the abolition of slavery joining the Northampton, Massachusetts Association of Education and Industry which supported her goals, women's rights and pacifism. Sojourner toured and gave speeches in many places including Ohio. She was a friend of both Douglass and Tubman and met President Lincoln on at least one occasion. Abolitionist publisher William Lloyd Garrison published her memoirs in 1850. She helped recruit black soldiers during the Civil War.



22¢ Truth, Scott # 2203, Issued in 1986

I promised five stamps but we have only three to this point. The two missing are part of a sheet of 20 stamps commemorating four battles and 16 personalities from the Civil War. Two of those stamps picture Frederick Douglass at a podium giving a lecture, probably

on abolition, and Harriett Tubman in her role as a conductor on the Underground Railroad issued in 1995.



32¢ Douglass and Tubman stamps of 1995

Douglass, Scott # 2975h

Tubman, Scott # 2975k

This concludes our review of U.S. Postage stamps honoring notable Civil War era African Americans. Perhaps someday there will be others likewise enshrined and I will have the opportunity to add to that page in my album. [B](#)

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

In Their Own Words

AUGUST 27, 1862.-Skirmish at Bridgeport, Ala., and attack on Fort McCook, Battle Creek, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.-Col. Leonard A. Harris, Second Ohio Infantry.

No. 2.-Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Maxey, C. S. Army, with congratulatory orders.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Leonard A. Harris, Second Ohio Infantry.

SIR:

On the morning of the 27th I received information that the enemy were crossing at Bridgeport. I ordered the cavalry to Bridgeport, with instructions that if the enemy had crossed to attack him at once and if possible to drive into the Tennessee River. I also directed the cavalry on picket on the Jasper road to push forward as far as Jasper and report promptly the advance of the enemy in that direction.

Maj. Pugh, (4th OVC - Ed) with the cavalry, had no sooner engaged the force at Bridgeport than the enemy put a battery of four guns, one a siege gun, in position on the opposite bank of the Tennessee River, about 800 yards from the fort. They opened on the fort and camp and shelled it without intermission, except to allow their guns to cool, for twelve hours. I soon received information that the enemy had crossed in force at Bridgeport; that the cavalry had attacked them without success, and were then falling back to the fort. I was satisfied that my scouts would report the Decherd road in possession of the enemy. I therefore made preparation as a last resort to hold a small mountain path, which I understood, tapped the Decherd road about 8 miles from the fort. I placed three companies of infantry and the cavalry, which had just arrived, at that point, with instructions to hold it to the

last extremity. In the evening my scouts from Jasper reported that the enemy were not advancing in that direction. I immediately directed two companies to proceed to the Battle Creek Ford, where the Jasper road joins the Decherd road, and to hold it against any force that might be brought against them. I also threw a company of riflemen in the pits to annoy the enemy and cover the withdrawal of our forces and stores from the fort. The wagons were loaded with the most valuable stores; the balance were piled up ready to be burned. The tents were cut up and the wagon wheels were wrapped with them. As soon as it was dark I commenced the withdrawal of the forces and the stores for which I had transportation. This I succeeded in doing without loss.

The casualties in the fort were 1 killed and 9 slightly wounded, including my acting assistant adjutant-general, Vandegrift, and orderly, Henry Norris, who is a brave and cool little fellow. [\[B\]](#)



Lores and **Legends** Cindy Freed

One of the Civil War's Fiercest and Most Loyal Veterans

The 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry stood tall during the Civil War. The unit was raised in Eau Claire and mustered in September 13, 1861 at Camp Randall in Madison. They fought in the Western Theater seeing some vicious fighting which included the Battle of Corinth, the Vicksburg Campaign and the Battle of Nashville. By 1864 when the regiment's soldiers had completed their three year enlistment many soldiers opted to go home. Those that reenlisted reluctantly said their good-byes. Hard as it was to part with comrades they had fought alongside, it was even more difficult to say good-bye to the most favored member of the entire regiment, the one who proved courageous, stalwart and loyal throughout their enlistment, the one who constantly raised morale and persevered through all the trials thrown at them. With sadness at their farewell these Civil War veterans, the valiant men of the 8th Wisconsin said good-bye to their friend and mascot, a bald eagle named Old Abe.

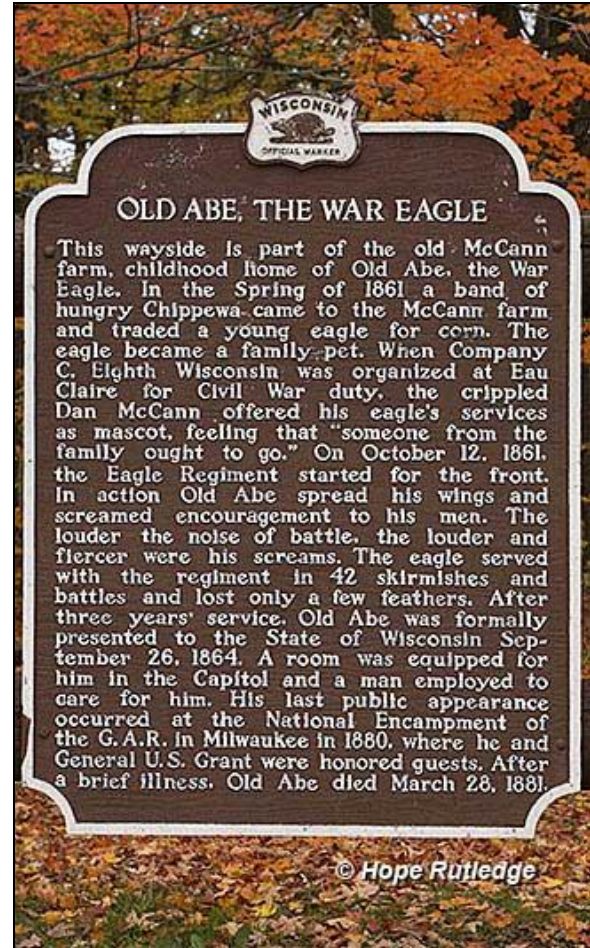


War time photo of young Old Abe and the 8th Wisconsin Infantry color guard.

There were many regiments that had mascots during the Civil War. In fact quite a few soldiers brought pets from home when they mustered in. There are stories of dogs, a bear, badgers and even a raccoon that accompanied men into camp. Yet none of those gained the fame and outright notoriety as Old Abe. The bald eagle that accompanied the 8th Wisconsin into battle had an unequalled reputation and was known far and wide.

Early in 1861 a Native American, Agemahgewezhig, also known as Sky Chief, felled a tree during the sugar making season. He didn't realize there were two baby eagles nested in it. Once the tree was down Sky Chief saw one had died but took the other small eagle with him and cared for it.

While still young, Sky Chief sold the baby eagle to a local farmer for a bushel of corn. Daniel McCann, who purchased the bird, brought it home to his children.



Historical marker at the site of the old McCann farm.

There the eaglet grew used to human touch and care, responding to voice commands and companionship. Yet the day came that McCann felt he couldn't afford to feed the bird and by early autumn tried to sell him to young military minded men on their way to Eau Claire to enlist. When that didn't work McCann went to Eau Claire himself and eventually sold the bird to a gentleman that gave the eagle to a company of men raised in the area, Company C of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

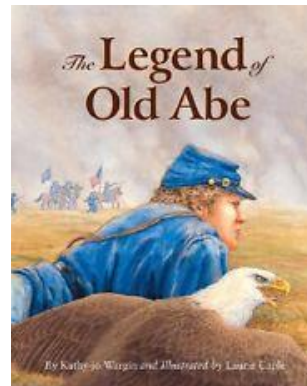
The unnamed eagle was sworn in with the rest of the recruits and was even given a small rosette that hung on

a red, white and blue ribbon and was occasionally put around the bird's neck. As Company C, under the command of Captain Perkins, marched to Camp Randall in Madison for training, crowds gathered to cheer the boys and their eagle. News of a company with a bald eagle as a mascot spread quickly and drew a lot of attention. Offers were made to buy the eagle but the captain was firm. No amount of money could purchase the mascot from the men.

While at Camp Randall, Captain Perkins gave the eagle the name of Old Abe in honor of the president. The 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was soon known as the Eagle Regiment and the men enjoyed the attention Old Abe brought them. This new found celebrity also enabled Old Abe to receive the best of care. A special perch was built for him in the shape of a shield and carried on a pole. The perch was adorned with stars and stripes and had 8th Reg. W. I. etched into it. Old Abe was then tethered to the perch during the regiment's movements.



Abe was a staunch and loyal soldier. In his first battle at Farmington, Mississippi the soldiers were to lay low and Old Abe did just that.



Along with the men the eagle flattened himself on the ground with his wings spread. When the regiment was commanded to rise and fire

Old Abe flew to his perch and remained there during the rest of the battle.

As the Civil War escalated the 8th Wisconsin saw continued action.



Old Abe was in 39 battles

At each and every battle Old Abe remained with his men. When rifle fire rang out Abe would screech and flap his wings as if encouraging the troops onward. Many men credited Old Abe with being the most enthusiastic member of the regiment. Abe's reputation as a powerful motivator for the soldiers preceded the troops. In fact, during the battle at Corinth, Confederate General Price specifically ordered Old Abe captured or shot.

As if knowing he had a price on his head Old Abe was not content to be tethered during that battle. In the midst of the intense fight Abe broke his rope and flew above the melee of shouting and bullets. He rose above the smoke,

flying over the area, screeching the entire time. As the battle drew to a close Old Abe finally flew into the arms of his caretaker. On closer examination the caretaker saw Abe had been hit by a bullet. Thankfully it was a minor injury with only some damaged feathers but after that Abe's wing and tail feathers were clipped so he wouldn't be able to fly around during battle again. The men didn't know what they'd do if anything happened to their beloved Old Abe.

The 8th Wisconsin's most harrowing battle came at Vicksburg. Although they didn't accomplish their intent and their commanded attack was turned away Old Abe was close at hand screeching encouragement to the men.

At the end of their three year enlistment in 1864 many men of the 8th Wisconsin reenlisted but some chose to go home. After much thought the soldiers of Company C, decided Old Abe had served the Union admirably and should go back to Wisconsin.

When the men of the Eagle Regiment returned home they marched down the main street of many of their home towns. They were welcomed with crowds waving flags and right there along with the men paraded Old Abe. Stoic and resolute on his perch, the eagle sported some shattered feathers from a couple different skirmishes, but he bore his war injuries proudly.

Old Abe was an instant celebrity back in Wisconsin. His photos were sold by school children to raise money for wounded veterans. He appeared at many fund-raisers for the war effort and veterans. The eagle was a guest at the Chicago Fair in 1865. He attended veteran reunions and even toured the

country during the United States centennial.

Abe's home base for 15 years after the war was in an aviary in the basement of the capitol building in Madison, Wisconsin. His handlers were veterans who had known him and loved him. Many citizens remembered seeing Old Abe perched in the park near the Capitol on sunny days with his caretaker nearby.

In March of 1881 a fire ravaged the Capitol in Madison and though Old Abe was taken from the building he never recovered from the smoke and fumes. He died a month later in the arms of his handler. The eagle's remains were preserved and put on display at the Capitol in the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall but a fire in 1904 burned the building to the ground and claimed the remains of Old Abe. All that's left are a few salvaged feathers now in the Wisconsin Veterans Museum.

Even though it's been more than a century since his death, Old Abe is not forgotten. His image is present today. There's a sculpture of the eagle on top



of the Wisconsin monument at Vicksburg. Another sculpture of Abe sits at the entrance

gate of Camp Randall stadium, the home of the University of Wisconsin's football team. Yet, the greatest and most respected remembrance of Old Abe can be readily seen. His profile is on the arm patch of the "the Screaming

Eagles", the 101st Airborne Division, and has been since 1921. This U.S. Army infantry division is renowned for its dangerous air assault operations many occurring during WWII. What a fitting way to remember and honor Old Abe,

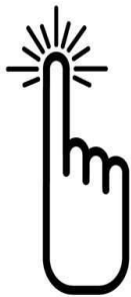
one of the Civil War's fiercest and most loyal veterans. [R](#)



What is it?

From page 13

Anvil



Reminder: Dues are again due for 2015. Single membership is just \$10 and Family is \$15 and can be sent to 4th OVCD 209 Helton St Kodak, TN 37764-2159

Mind Your Manners

- Bill Krebs

The following was taken from an 1855 publication printed by the steamboat industries in Iowa for their travelers and will be presented here in its entirety.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS



Helpful Hints for Steamboat Passengers is published as a service for the traveling public. Careful attention to its information and suggestions will insure the riverboat patron a memorable journey. The make-believe guide contains sample fares. It describes the many accommodations found on steamboats. It lists the services provided by the crew. Warnings are given about possible unpleasant situations.

Steamboat travel is the finest type of transportation. Sturdy packets ply the waters of the nation's major rivers.

Amazing technical advances have made possible the best in travel luxury. No other form of travel is so economical.

Yet some people are now accepting the new unnatural form of travel. This guide provides the reader with important reasons to avoid the fiendish railroad cars. The misguided fail to understand how the railroad is against God's Holy Law and Nature. But if the public is well-informed, the railroad will soon disappear like other passing fads.

DEPARTURE TIME

Packet and line boats leave terminal ports on scheduled time. The arrival and departure times change at ports along the river. Many tramp steamers do not keep regular schedules.

Steamboat captains like to leave early in the morning. This gives them as many daylight hours as possible. Most captains do not like to operate at night unless the moon is very bright. There is too much danger in navigating in the dark, especially in low water.

WARNING

Thieves, con agents, and gamblers ride the steamboats. Many of these undesirable citizens hang around levees, wharves, hotels, and taverns in the river towns. Travelers are advised to buy bank drafts. Some prefer letters of credit from their own bank. If you need to carry a large sum of money, wear a money belt. Avoid games of chance on the riverboats.

FARES

The steamboat traveler will find that fares change with the seasons. With-high water (Spring and late Fall), the fare is low. As the water level drops

(July and August) fares rise. The number of boats on the river affects the amount charged passengers. With many boats, the fare will be lower. As the number of operating boats drops, the

fare will be higher



Cabin passengers pay more than deck passengers. The cabin passengers are assigned a

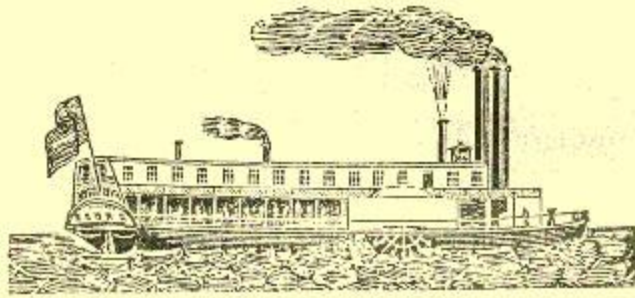
stateroom and eat their meals in the dining saloon. The stateroom, with berth and meals, is included in the fare. Deck passengers remain on the lower deck. They make their own beds or sleep on the floor of the deck. They may bring their own food on board.

Steamboat travel today is a **good bargain**. Although the fares change, these examples will give the traveler a good idea of prices:

First Class Fares From St. Louis

To:	Keokuk, Iowa	2.50
	Burlington, Iowa	3.00
	Davenport, Iowa	4.25
	Lyons, Iowa	4.75
	Galena, Illinois	5.25
	Dubuque, Iowa	5.75
	Guttenberg, Iowa	6.00
	Prairie Du Chien,	
	Wisconsin	6.40
	St. Paul, Minnesota	8.35

Deck passage is usually one-half of cabin fare



CABINS

Cabin passengers enjoy the best of steamboat travel. The staterooms are on the cabin deck. They may be very narrow with only a bed against one wall and a dresser against the other. On some steamboats, the staterooms are larger. The typical cabin may be seven or eight feet square. On some of the new steamers the cabin may be nine or ten feet square. The modern steamers have staterooms with doors at each end, with one to the cabin, the other to the deck. The improved steamers provide clean mattresses and sheets on the berths. Curtains at cabin windows provide privacy to the passenger while dressing.

The Grand Saloon

The main attraction for the cabin passengers is the saloon. The saloon is as long as the cabin deck, with some as long as **200 to 300** feet. It is usually 17-20 feet in width. Sometimes it is 12-14 feet high. The saloon is richly decorated and furnished in the better steamers. One finds Brussels or Persian carpets, fine furniture, game tables, a piano in the saloons of the new passenger steamers. The cabin floor dining room is at one end of the saloon. Even the freight-carrying steamers provide good accommodations for the cabin passengers

Toilet Facilities

The toilet facilities are vastly improved on the new craft. Some have a washstand and basin in each of the staterooms. However, on the older craft,

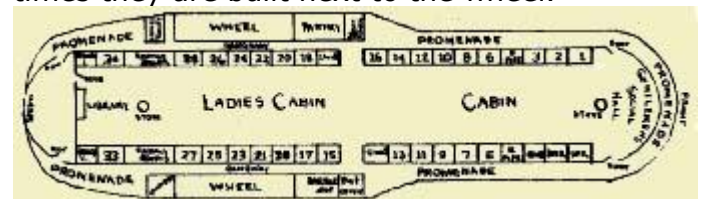


the two washrooms, one each for ladies and gentlemen, are located near the wheelhouses. Sometimes there are only two

washbasins, with one hair brush, a comb, a community toothbrush, and a roller-type towel.

However, on the better steamers more washroom facilities are provided. The crew keeps the pitchers filled with river water.

The toilets are like the outdoor variety. Sometimes they are placed over the paddle wheel--other times they are built next to the wheel.



DECK PASSAGE

The traveler with little money will find deck passage suited to his pocketbook. The average deck fare is $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per mile, with rates as low as $\frac{1}{6}$ cent per mile. However, deck passage may be very rough. The main deck has the boiler, fuel, and cargo.

Most steamboat captains load the cargo, including animals, on the deck first. Then the deck passengers scramble for the space that is left. Find boxes or bales marked for port farther than your

own destination. These should make a good bed for your journey. With luck you will find a crate with cargo piled higher on at least one side of it. In this way, you will be sheltered from the wind and rain. If you can, avoid the boat's guards. The danger of being pushed overboard is too great. There is little or no protection from the elements.

Meals

Deck passengers can cook their own meals on stoves provided by the captain. However, it is difficult to cook if the boat is crowded with deck passengers. The boat's cook will sell meals at 25 cents each. Deck passengers may eat with the crew. The ship's officers reserve the right to move deck passengers from one side of the boat to the other. With uneven weight loads, the boat may list too much on one side. Do not get in the way of the officers or the crew.

Wooding

A passenger can reduce his fare by wooding on a trip. A trip from Pittsburgh to St. Louis may only cost two dollars; from St. Louis to Galena, only a dollar. The job of cutting and carrying wood is a hard one. It should be attempted by only those used to hard work. The crew will also need help in scooping animal manure off the deck. Most captains try to clean the deck once each day.

Boilers

Deck passengers are in constant danger from possible boiler explosions. Escaping steam from broken pipes may scald the passengers. If the boat is too crowded, passengers may be shoved overboard. In case the boat sinks, deck passengers may be trapped by the cargo.

Life as a deck passenger, by any standard, is very unpleasant. The savings on fare is the only good feature of deck passage. Many river travelers

avail themselves of deck passage. Deck passengers outnumber the cabin passengers by three to one, even as much as five to one. In the years of heavy immigrant flows, a boat may have 40 cabin passengers and 200 deck passengers.

MEALS

The fine packet boats between St. Louis and St. Paul are famous for their excellent meals.

Many compare favorably with the meals served in the finest restaurants of New York and New Orleans. The



dinners include several meat or fish courses, vegetables, salads, and elegant desserts. Wines and liquors are available with meals. However, on other steamboats the food may not be very appetizing. Travelers on these boats complain about too much salt pork, mutton, boiled potatoes and beans. If you are unfortunate in choosing one of these boats, you'll find the meals coarsely prepared and greasy.

Shore Restaurants

It is possible to go ashore at port cities. Meals are available at shore restaurants. Fresh fruits and vegetables may be bought from stands near the wharves.

Deck passengers may take their own food on board. Some boats have stoves on the boiler deck. Space on the stove may be shared with other passengers. If deck passengers want to purchase a meal from the cabin deck kitchen, they are charged 25 cents. However, they eat with the crew, not the cabin passengers.

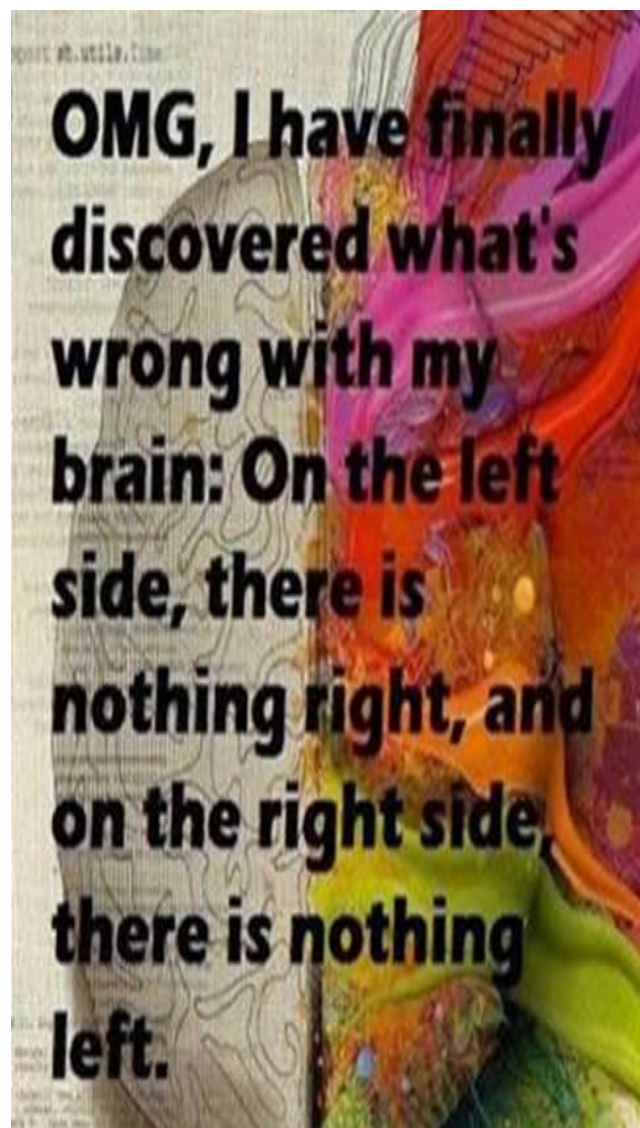
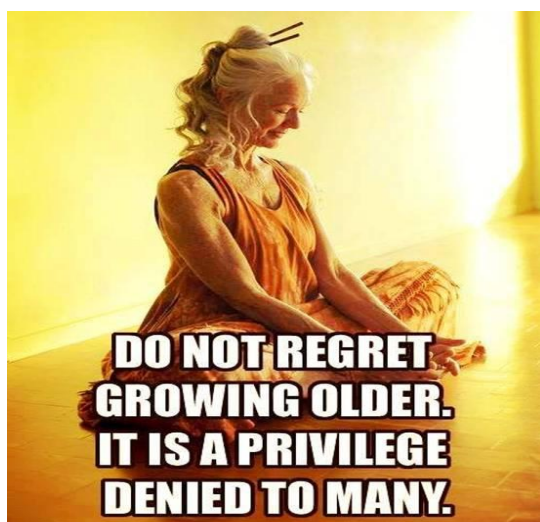
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The major cities boast fine hotels and restaurants. Steamboat captains will recommend the best hotels and will arrange transportation to the hotel. Most of these hotels are located near stage depots. This helps the traveler to transfer from steamer to stage.

The traveler will find good accommodations for 50 cents per night. First class hotels may charge from 75 cents to a dollar. Most western hotels operate on the American Plan, with meals included in the price of the room.

The hotel desk clerk will awaken you in time for an early morning stage or steamer. Both stage drivers and steamboat captains like to have as many hours of daylight as possible. Stages will leave from 4:00 to 6:00 a.m. Steamers will be on their way before 6:00 a.m.

Even in the best hotels, guests are robbed. Be sure to lock your room. Bolt the door upon retiring. Some travelers tilt a chair so its top fits under the door knob. This will help to block the door. Next issue: Helpful Hints part 2 [↗](#)





Letters from the Front

This letter is a report from Col. Eli Long on the Kilpatrick raid and specifically the Battle of Jonesboro.

From Colonel Eli Long to Captain Robert P. Kennedy – August 23, 1864

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Buck Head, Ga., August 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the late expedition of General Kilpatrick in the enemy's rear. In pursuance of orders received on the evening of the 17th, I furnished my command with rations for five days, and moved from camp shortly after midnight, reporting to Colonel Minty, of First Brigade, in charge of First and Second Brigades, with an effective force of 72 officers and 1,300 men. Lieutenant Bennett's section of Board of Trade Battery reported for duty with me. Marched in rear of First Brigade for Sandtown, arriving there early the next morning. Remained in camp near Sandtown during the day, and reported at headquarters of Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. According to instructions received from him, marched again at sundown, the Third Cavalry Division being in column and Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding. My command now reduced about 100 men by the giving out of horses on the previous night's march. Traveling all night, we crossed the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, at daylight on the 19th. Having orders to destroy the road at this point, I detailed for this work the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who tore up half a mile of the track. Meanwhile, I had moved forward in column with the remainder of the brigade, the First Brigade holding the rear, and had not marched far when artillery was opened by a force of the enemy, who appeared in the woods on our left. I returned to the railroad, mounted the First Ohio, and formed line of battle in the woods. The First Brigade being now already engaged, I advanced my line to co-operate with the other brigade, and the enemy retired, and, after considerable skirmishing, was driven back through his camp, which we temporarily occupied. The column was then moved forward, my brigade taking the advance, and I soon found a force on my front; skirmished with them during the greater part of the day, driving them gradually toward Jonesborough until my advance guard drew near Flint River.

The enemy had taken a strong position on the farther bank and at the town, and engaged us sharply with musketry and artillery. Dismounting my command, I succeeded in pressing them slowly back, aided by the fire from our artillery, which had been directed upon their lines. We charged down to the bridge over the river, and after a few shots the regiments crossed on the bridge, which had been partially torn up. An

advance toward the town was then made in tow lines on each side of the road, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and First Ohio forming the first line and the Third and Fourth Ohio the second line, the Fourth Michigan being deployed as skirmishers in front. Some little firing occurred as the lines advanced, and the command moved into Jonesborough without further opposition. I then ordered forward my led horses, mean time employing a portion of the command in destroying the railroad, burning the track at and below the town for half a mile. At dark went into camp, and rested until 11 o'clock, when I was ordered forward to the breast-works on the south side of the town, remaining here till near daylight. I then moved it on the McDonough and Jonesborough road, covering the rear of the column, and, arriving at Pittsburgh, marched southwardly toward the railroad again, and at an early hour my rear guard (a battalion of First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry) was attacked by a force of cavalry and driven slowly back upon the column. Upon going to the rear and finding this battalion hard pressed, I brought the remainder of the regiment into position, ordered back the Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments, and succeeded in checking and driving the enemy. A portion of his force now appeared in my front, and between the brigade and the main column, having come in on a right-hand road; but the Fourth Ohio repulsed this demonstration, and, being then ordered forward, I marched in rear of First Brigade. Arriving near Lovejoy's, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, I found the advance brigade engaged with an enemy in their front, and received orders to throw forward a dismounted battalion. Before this could be accomplished the skirmish line was forced back, and I dismounted my entire command, forming a line across the field on my left, and threw up a line of rail breast-works in the rear. The firing now became heavy on both sides. The First Ohio and a portion of the Fourth repulsed the enemy, then, falling back to the breast-works, held him in check until he desisted from firing, and enabled a section of our artillery to be withdrawn from the field. The command was then ordered back to their horses, to mount. Immediately after mounting I was directed to take position in rear of First Brigade, Second Division, and to follow it out (when a general charge was made shortly after), which was done. In this charge Captain William H. Scott, of First Ohio Cavalry, inspector on my staff and a most gallant officer, was severely wounded.

The column was now marched on the road toward McDonough, my brigade covering the rear. The motion of forming and moving out was slow, and the rebel infantry now closed up on my rear, a battalion of Third Ohio. The remainder of this regiment was at once dismounted to strengthen this line. The enemy presented a formidable front, extending well to my right, and parted in heavy volleys of musketry, while his artillery opened with excellent precision upon the other regiments in column on the road. Lieutenant Bennett was in position in rear, and worked his one piece with good effect. The enemy still pressed forward with increased numbers. The Third Ohio stood well their ground, pouring repeated volleys into the enemy's ranks, and only fell back from overpowering numbers. Flushed with slight successes, the rebels now made a fierce onset, charging with their main force. In front of the Third Ohio was a declivity descending to marshy ground, and beyond this a creek. The enemy were on the farther side of this creek, and, riding by the side of Colonel Seidel, of the Third, I saw the force advancing to the creek, and directed him to hold the fire of his men, protected somewhat by breast-works, until they should cross, and then to fire rapidly and with precision. Immediately after this I observed Colonel Seidel raise his hand and motion for his regiment to fall back, the cause of this being that the enemy was coming up in heavy force on his right flank and the safety of the regiment being endangered. Just at this moment I was shot in two places, my horse having also been shot a moment before, and I was then forced to retire from the field, turning over the command to

Colonel Eggleston, of First Ohio. The Third Ohio fell back, and was soon after relieved by the First Brigade. The command, all now moving forward, marched through McDonough and camped that night near Cotton River. On the morning of the 21st crossed Cotton Indian Creek, swimming the horses, and camped at night at Lithonia. Arrived at Buck Head on the evening of the 22d. During the expedition the loss in my brigade was severe, but not great, when considering the forces it engaged. The loss inflicted upon the enemy is, of course, unknown, but he probably suffered severely. To Lieutenant Bennett and his very efficient section of artillery much credit is due, as also to the First, Third, and Fourth Ohio for their admirable behavior under all circumstances. Officers and men all did well.

Below will be found a summary of casualties during the expedition, the major part of them occurring on the 20th.

To the officers of my staff who were with me on the expedition are due my thanks for promptitude on all occasions, and for efficient aid in the field and on the march; and I would recommended to the favorable notice of the general commanding the names of Captain William E. Crane, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain William H. Scott, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant E. S. Wood, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant H. H. Siverd, provost-marshal; Lieutenant J. N. Squire, ordnance officer; Lieutenant J. b. Hayden, acting commissary of subsistence, and Asst. Surg. John Cannan, medical director.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,

Colonel Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

[Captain R. P. KENNEDY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division. [fb](#)

With Malice toward none, with
charity for all, with firmness in
the right, as God gives us to see
the right, let us strive on to
finish the work we are in, to
bind up the nation's wounds.
Abraham Lincoln



From Our Field Correspondents

Gen. Grant's Department.

***Communication with Knoxville — Wheeler's Last Raid and What Came of It
Correspondence of the Saint Louis Republican.***

Chattanooga, Monday, Dec 28

An important victory has just been added to the list which has crowned the Army of the Cumberland with glory. True, the fight was on a comparatively small scale; but victories are not always to be valued by the numbers engaged, nor the list of the slain. The importance of an achievement must be estimated by results; and in this instance, it would be impossible to compute the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the advantages gained by the defeat of our adversary.

Although it has hitherto be contraband, I deem it so no longer, to state that the divisions of Sheridan and Wood were left at or near Knoxville, when Sherman withdrew from that point, and they will probably

remain there during the Winter; and of course it is necessary that their supply trains, left behind at the first march, should be forwarded to them. Accordingly, a few days since, the Quartermasters received orders to move their vehicles to their respective commands, and in a brief space the trains were on their way, guarded by the cavalry brigade commanded by Col. Long, of the Eleventh Ohio (Col Eli Long was from the Fourth Ohio and not the Eleventh Ohio – Ed). They met with no traces of the enemy for several days — only hearing of small guerilla parties, at different points, which were by no means formidable — and finally arrived at the very natural conclusion that the route was unobstructed, and that the train was not threatened.

Night before last (27th) the wagons were all thrown across the Hiwassee (Hiwassee – Ed), and parked, with but a small guard, under Col. Siebert,. In the front, the main force, 1200 in number, remaining on the south side of the stream. During the night no alarms occurred, and in the morning the mules were hitched up, as usual, to proceed on the journey, when the small guard was suddenly attacked by Wheeler, at the head of 1500 men. The charge was sudden and unexpected, and resulted in a hasty retreat on Col. Siebert's part, leaving the train in the hands of the rebels. He had but about 100 men with him, and it would have been impossible to have resisted the progress of the enemy; but he had scarcely reached the

riverbank, when reinforcements to the number of 150 crossed to his aid, when a counter charge was made, resulting in the recapture of the wagons, mules and horses, which had not been injured, so brief was the rebel possession of the prize.

After retaking the train, Col. Seibert, with his handful of men, was unable to continue the pursuit, but keeping his force in line he so far terrified his adversary that no effort was made to repossess the lost plunder, until Col. Long, with the whole force, reached the north bank and wheeled into line, ready for work.

But a moment is required to prepare for an onset; sabres were drawn, and the soldiers stood waiting for the command; it was given, and in a moment, without even making a show of resistance, the rebels broke and ran, pell mell, down the Dalton Road, up every trail, and over hills so steep that the hoof had never before trodden them. Many jumped from their animals and sought safety among the rock; others, in dismay, leaped fences, while yet more surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

The loss to the rebels in this engagement was forty-seven killed and wounded, and 123 prisoners. But this was not the most important result of the achievement. The wagon route from here to Knoxville has been rendered secure, and the courier lines saved from further annoyance.

The old cavalry corps of this department of the rebel army, once the terror of Kentucky and Tennessee, has dwindled down to almost nothing. It can no longer affect anything. It has been defeated so often of late that it and its commanders have fallen into disrepute, and are no longer looked upon as of importance to the army.

Our loss in the engagement is variously estimated at from one to ten wounded, all agreeing that none of our valiant men were killed, though one was taken prisoner. To the Fourth Ohio cavalry and Twentieth Missouri mounted infantry belong the honor of this last important achievement, which resulted in securing a connection of the highest importance to the country.

Here at Bridgeport, and in the Lookout Valley, everything is monotony. Preparations for activity continue but everything moves slowly; but with the opening of Spring, look out for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. Gen Grant never sleeps when anything is to be done, and there is a possibility of doing it.

The New York Times

Published January 1, 1864

Ed- It is unknown if the prisoner or any of the wounded were from the 4th OVC.

Pictures from the War



Ferryboat converted to gunboat



Union soldiers at gun drill



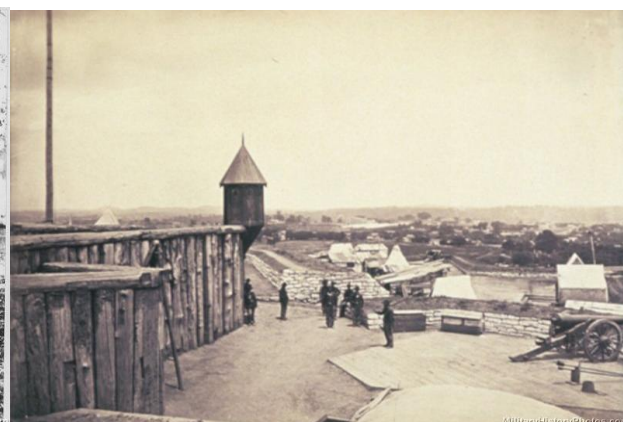
Rebel prisoners at Chattanooga



Rebel artillery captured at Missionary Ridge



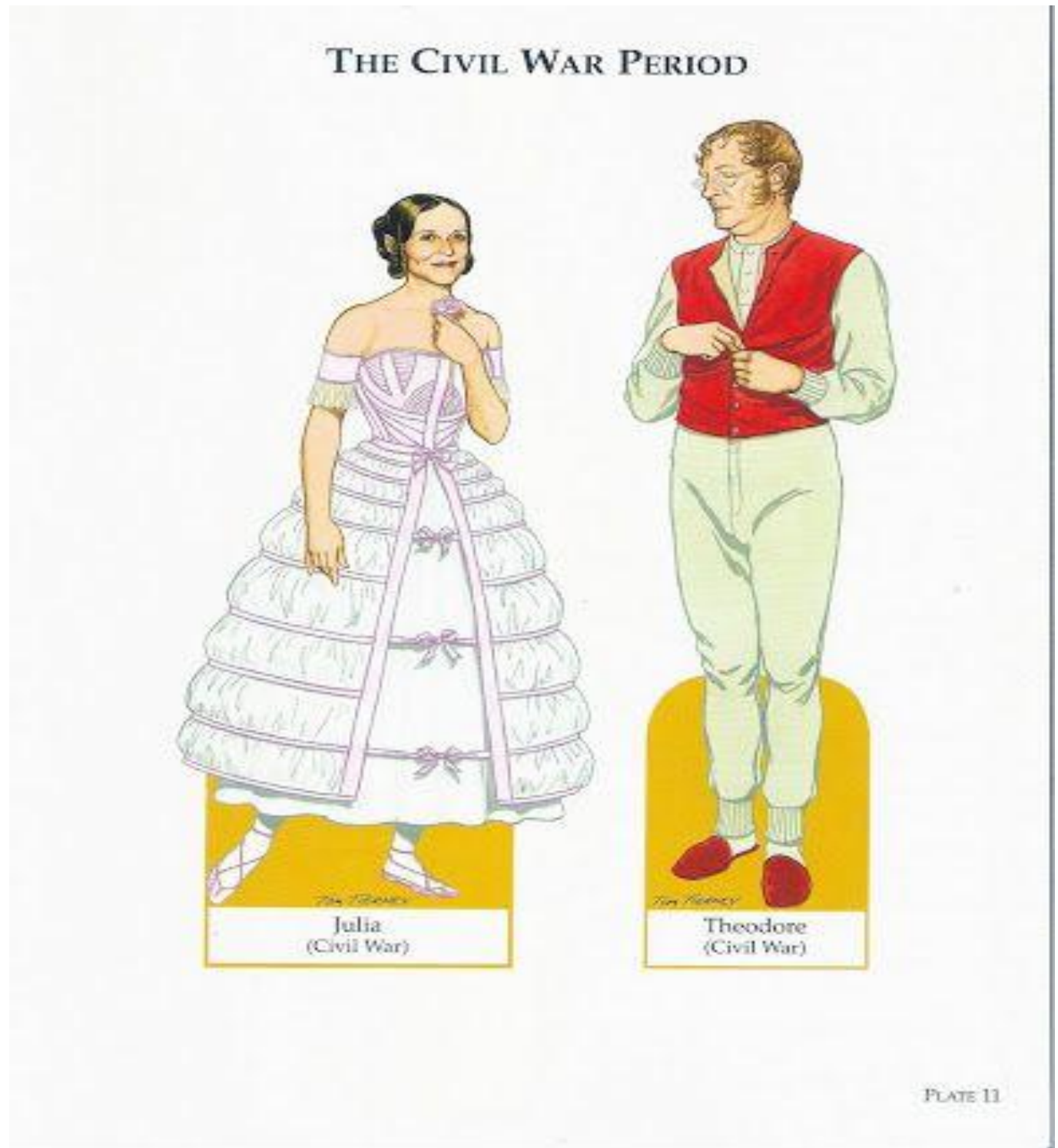
Gen Thomas at Officers meeting, Ringgold, GA , 1864



Ft Negley, Nashville, TN

For The Youngsters – Paper Dolls

More clothing will be in future issues



THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

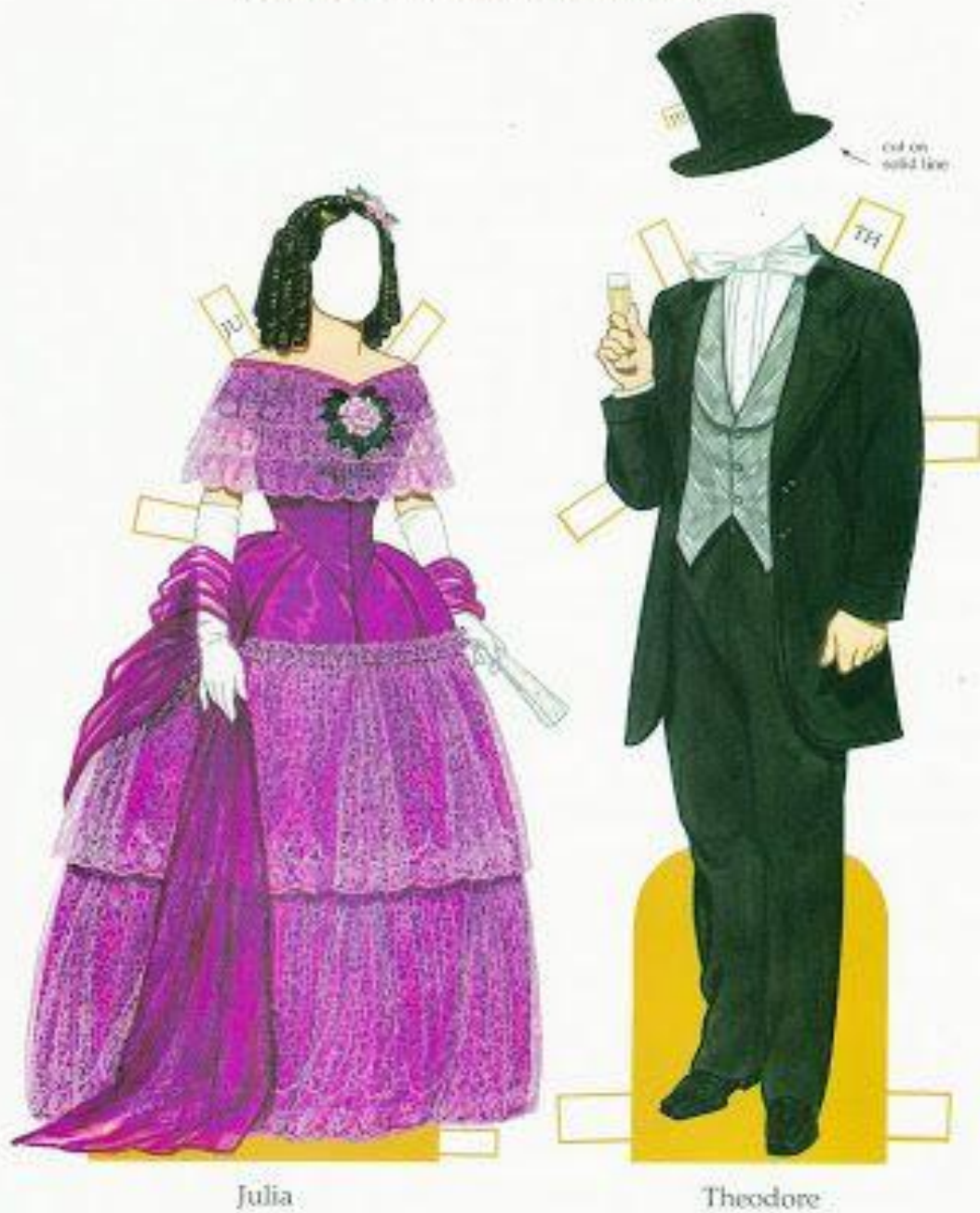


PLATE 59