

# 4th Ohio! First Call!

*The Magazine of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry*

Vol. 13 Issue 4

October - December 2014



# Contents

## Featured Articles

Nixon-Brant Display_____	2
Morgan's Raiders and Indiana 110th_____	6
Mary had a Little Lamb and a Turkey, Too_	7
Union Corps History_____	9
Introduction to C W Military Swords_____	16
Home of Pvt. Lucien Wulsin_____	18
Aftermath_____	42

## Series

Computer Tips and Tricks_____	25
Mind Your Manners_____	46

## Departments:

Crafting Genealogy_____	11
Timeline _____	13
Did You Know _____	14

Cooking Period_____	23
Civil War Poetry_____	24
In Memoriam_____	27
Book Review_____	28
Songs they Sang_____	30
Research Tip_____	30
Brass Buttons: _____	32
Around the Campfire_____	34
Civil War Philately_____	35
In their Own Words_____	37
Lores and Legends_____	39
Letters from the Front_____	52
From our Field Correspondents_____	54
Pictures From the War_____	55
For Our Yonger Members_____	56

**About the cover:** *A woodcut from 1864 by Thomas Nast*

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



## From the Command Tent

For the past year, I've been going through the United States 1890 Special Census of the Union Veterans and Widows of the Civil War. There are 93, 647 pages contained in this census. I've been pouring over these pages state by state and county by county. To date, I've managed to go through over 42,000 pages. That leaves a lot still to go read yet. Hopefully, I can be done by the Autumn of 2015. So far, I've managed to find approximately 20 graves and hundreds of addresses of the men of the 4<sup>th</sup>. It's been rewarding, but at the same time tedious work. I limit myself to going over 200 pages per day, as more than that and my eyes start blurring over and I get a glassy look in my face, and I start to drool all over the keyboard.

But I keep wondering as I do this about our future generations. You see, this, as all the census reports B.C. (Before Computers) were done in cursive writing. If any of them at some later date take up where we left off in our genealogical research, how will they do it? At least 41 states do not require schools to teach cursive reading or writing. How then, will they be able to read such things as the census reports? And what about those letters you've so carefully preserved from your grandfather to your grandmother while he was on some far away island in the Pacific during WW II? Trying to read them will be like most of us trying to read Chinese. It's the same way with your great-great-grandfather's discharge papers from the Civil War. It will appear as some foreign language to them using some foreign alphabet. Will they recognize *Nashville* as being Nashville or *Cincinnati* as being Cincinnati? Shoot! Sometimes it's hard enough to read it even if you do know cursive. Besides, how are they expected to write their name on a document or a check?

So what are we to do? There are three alternatives that we can take:

- 1- Do nothing and hope for the best.
- 2- Teach our children ourselves about cursive writing.
- 3- Petition our schools to have cursive writing put back into the curriculum.

Number one is the worst possible answer. I hope you did not pick it. No, we need to do number 3 while doing number 2.

What are your thoughts?

*Bill Krebs*  
*President*





## Nixon-Brant House Display 2014

**Bob Venable**

August 2, 2014 was the date of the biennial 4<sup>th</sup> OVC Descendants Association Civil War display at the Nixon-Brant House in Lebanon, Ohio. Because of dwindling visitor attendance it may have been the last such display. If so, we left the best for last and went out with a bang. It will be remembered as the display which featured the original battle flag of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, tattered and thin, but well preserved. It is a monument to the Association's monetary efforts and those of others to conserve this unique piece of history. Bill Krebs, Rick Grove, and Bob Venable manned the display.

Of course, Lebanon, Ohio, site of the Brant House, was also the venue for the Lebanon Blues Festival and Classic Car Show on August 2. There were songs and old vehicles aplenty.



*Cheryl Renee on stage belts out the blues*



*A vintage truck and fire engine*

But it was no doubt that our flag was the star of the weekend. Bob arranged for Cliff Eckle, History Archivist of The Ohio History Connection (formerly named The Ohio Historical Society until May 24, 2014) to bring the flag to the Nixon-Brant House and Rick paid the applicable fee to the Connection. The Ohio historical flag collection is actually owned by the Ohio National Guard but it has contracted for the Connection to be the caretaker of the flags. Ironically, a last-minute hitch almost prevented the appearance of the flag. The Connection's van broke down on I-71 on the drive from Columbus, Ohio. But Bob drove to the break-down site and transported Cliff and the flag to Lebanon and day was saved.

Visitors on August 2 were very interested in the flag and listened intently as Cliff explained the process to conserve a flag.



*Cliff explains flag conservation to a family*

The flag was mounted on an easel for ease of viewing. Rick took the opportunity to pose between our flag and his Civil War cavalry saddle with a replica cavalry flag in the background.



Rick's saddle was a favorite prop for visitors to pose for commemorative photographs as shown in this picture. Note that the subject is not smiling, just as photo subjects did not smile in the early days of photography because a smile could not be held for the amount of time necessary for an image to be recorded by cameras at that time.



*Visitors were able to put on uniforms and have their pictures taken..*

Children especially liked to wear uniform coats astride the saddle while proud parents cameras snapped away with cameras and smart telephones.

The saddle was not the only artifact Rick brought to Lebanon. Here he explains the finer points of Civil War rifles to a visitor.



Equally impressive is his sword and saber collection pictured here.



And of course, soldiers wore uniforms and Rick has a supply, some of which he

claims to still be able to fit into. Here are some examples.



Of course, one of my favorites is the kepi, a soldier's cap with a visor and a flat, round top, this one with the designation of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC, Company H.



Meanwhile, Bill ran a computer slide show of portraits of many of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC men and Bob furnished materials about the Association and the "Save the Flag Campaign."

The display ended at the designated time of 4:00 P.M. with Jerry Miller of the Lebanon Conservancy taking this picture of Cliff, Rick, Bill, and Bob with the flag as background. Jerry is a descendant of SGT Albert Brant, Company A, 4<sup>th</sup> OVC, the last private resident of the Nixon-Brant House. Jerry is also a member of our Association.



*Cliff Eckle, Rick Grove, Bill Krebs, and Bob Venable*

On August 3, Bill and Bob visited the Sharonville, Ohio Historical Society to read the Pension and Military files of PVT Jefferson H. Hill, Company I, 4<sup>th</sup> OVC and to view the bullet dug from his shoulder from a wound received on April 2, 1865 at the Battle of Selma, Alabama. But let's leave that as the subject a future article in this publication.

As indicated, this could be the last display at the Nixon-Brant House. The four times the Association has conducted the event have been successful when taken as a whole and it has been a pleasure to participate and bring knowledge of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC, our Association, and Civil War history, as well as genealogy assistance to many visitors over the years.

If you have not previously done so I urge you to visit the Nixon-Brant House, 27 North Mechanic Street, Lebanon, Ohio. It is a tangible historical structure once owned by one of the heroes of our regiment. Period furniture and other objects adorn the inside.





*Exterior of the Nixon-Brant House*



*Corner of house where Albert Brant sat to watch for customers at his livery stable located across the street.*

## **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson to Richard S Ewell -**

**"Shoot the brave officers, and the cowards will run away and take the men with them."**



**CAN YOU SPOT 10 FACES  
IN THIS TREE?**

## **Humor in Uniform**

NO COUNTERSIGN... When food was scarce many soldiers would steal or pillage nearby farms for anything that could be converted to food or drink. One evening an officer smelled roast pork, Investigating he found a pig roasting over a camp fire and asked who the soldiers were that stole it. A Corporal came to attention and said "sir, I was on picket duty and when I heard a noise and I called out for the pass word, all I heard was oink and that is not the countersign so I shot him. We were just going to bring him to your tent for court martial and have you pass judgment on him. The Officer, suppressing a smile, said "bring only a part of him and I will pass a partial sentence."

# The Civil War's Morgan's Raiders and Indiana's 110th Minute Men



*By Donna Adair*

On July 8, 1863, Rebel General John Morgan led his 2000 cavalymen across the Ohio River into southern Indiana, near Corydon. The Great Raid destroyed railroads and private property alike in Morgan's attempt to divert the attention of Union General Burnside away from eastern Tennessee. In fact, Morgan had been expressly forbidden to cross the Ohio River by General Braxton Bragg. Morgan, however, wanted to bring the terror of war into the North. Over the next few days, Morgan earned the sobriquet of "King of the Horse Thieves" as his men plundered throughout southern Indiana.

The following day, July 9, Indiana governor Morton called for volunteers to repel the invasion of Indiana. Throughout the state, approximately 20,000 men responded. Command of the regiment would be given to Major General Lew Wallace. In addition, by July 10, Brigadier General Hobson's

4000-man-strong Union cavalry was in hot pursuit of the Raiders.

A town meeting was held on the 10th in Logansport, and by nightfall, 140 men had joined the infantry, and thirty had signed up for the cavalry. Unlike the earlier recruitment, those who responded to this call were not young: the young men had already gone. The 110th Indiana Minute Men would be made up of those young men's fathers and uncles.

In Logansport, the cavalry assembled in the main street. These thirty men were among the most prominent citizens of the town, businessmen and educated men. They had ridden their own horses to the meeting and were prepared to ride to their state's defense without delay. Impartial observers might believe that these men had the most to lose by volunteering: fine homes, stores, political success. They themselves, however, felt that those who had been given more, owed more in return.

At 7 a.m., July 11, Colonel Fitch led his small cavalry troop onto the Michigan Road. They were heading for Indianapolis and potential combat. At 2 p.m. on the same day, the infantry left Logansport by rail. Their goal was also Indianapolis. These men, all in their 40s, 50s, and 60s, were prepared to give their lives for their state and their country. The next few days would test their resolve in the rigors of training for war.

Fortunately, the struggles of the 110th were ended on the 13th of July. Morgan and his Raiders crossed into Ohio, leaving a swath of destruction in seven Indiana counties. Hobson's cavalymen continued their pursuit, but the Indiana regiments stood down. The Minute Men mustered out on the 15th of July, 1863, and the men returned to Logansport where they were feted by the residents. Each man's grave in later years was marked by the symbol of the



Grand Army of the Republic, honoring their dedication to their country's cause. The Great Raid ended on July 26, when Morgan and his men were captured in northeastern Ohio.

John Morgan and his Raiders were the only Confederates to directly threaten the state of Indiana during the Civil War. Morgan disobeyed orders in his desire to make the North suffer as the South was suffering. He discovered that Indiana men were ready to counter his assault. Although the 110th Indiana Minute Men only served for a total of two days, they were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for their nation.

*Donna Gruber Adair, the author of this article, is a former high school teacher of English and creative writing with a degree in history. She is the author of award-winning short fiction and poetry. Her interests include historical research and genealogy, with an emphasis on 19th century American history. Through her researches, she recreates the world around the individuals who lived in those fascinating times.*

Article Source:

[http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Donna Adair](http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Donna_Adair) 



## Mary had a Little Lamb and a Turkey, Too

- Bill Krebs

We're all familiar with the first Thanksgiving story. How in 1620, the Pilgrims were starving in Massachusetts until they got help from the Indians. That first Thanksgiving lasted for 3 days for the 13 Pilgrims and 90 Indians. The menu consisted of fish (cod, eels, and bass), shellfish (clams, lobster, and mussels), wild fowl (ducks, geese, swans, and turkey), venison, berries, fruit, vegetables (peas, pumpkin, beetroot and possibly, wild or cultivated onion), harvest grains (barley and wheat), and the Three Sisters: beans, dried Indian maize or corn, and squash. Thanksgiving in the New England states would continue on until 1680.

As the nation grew, so did the idea of giving thanks to God. During the 1700's individual colonies would celebrate a day of thanksgiving in honor of a military victory (such a celebration was held in December 1777 by each state in honor of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga), for the adoption of a state constitution, or for an especially bountiful harvest. These states would observe days of thanksgiving at different times of the year. This would continue until 1863.

1863 saw many victories for the Union. Victories at Stones River & Arkansas Post (January), Port Gibson (May), Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Salineville\* (July), Bayou Fourche\*\* (September), Chattanooga (November), along with other Union victories showed the tide starting to turn against the Confederacy. During this time, Mrs. Sarah Joseph Hale, the editor for *Godey's Lady Book* and the author of the poem *Mary had a Little Lamb*, wrote

several articles calling for a national day of thanksgiving to be observed. President Lincoln, having been pressured by these articles, acquiesced and proclaimed a National Thanksgiving Day to be held on the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday in November, 1863. The document which was written by Secretary of State William Seward reads:

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION**

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theater of military conflict, while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

**LINCOLN.**

**By the President:  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State**

\*Gen. John Hunt Moran and his men were captured at this battle during his raid into Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

\*\* This battle resulted in the capture of Little Rock, AR. [↗](#)

# Union Corps Histories

## Cavalry Corps (Armies of the West)

Stone's River, Tenn.; McMinnville, Tenn.; Pea Ridge, Ark.; Lone Jack, Mo.; Prairie Grove, Mo.; Streight's Raid; Middleton, Tenn.; Franklin, Tenn.; Triune, Tenn.; Shelbyville, Tenn.; Jackson, Tenn.; Sparta, Tenn.; Canton, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Grierson's Raid; Graysville, Ga.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Carter's Station, Tenn.; Murfreesboro Road, Tenn.; Farmington, Tenn.; Blue Springs, Tenn.; Byhalia, Miss.; Wyatt's Ford, Miss.; Maysville, Ala.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Sweetwater, Tenn.; Moscow, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn.; Ripley, Miss.; Salisbury, Tenn.; Bean's Station, Tenn.; Morristown, Tenn.; Mossy Creek, Tenn.; Dandridge, Tenn.; Fair Gardens, Tenn.; Arkadelphia, Ark.; Camden, Ark.; Prairie D'ann, Ark.; Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; Natchitoches, La.; Wilson's Farm, La.; Sabine Cross Roads, La.; Cane River, La.; Red Clay, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; Varnell's Station, Ga.; Tilton, Ga.; Rome, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kingston, Ga.; Kenesaw, Ga.; Decatur, Ga.; Ackworth, Ga.; McAfee's Cross Roads, Ga.; Powder Springs, Ga.; Noonday Creek, Ga.; Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; Newnan, Ga.; Hillsborg, Ga.; Fairburn, Ga.; Red Oak, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Pulaski, Tenn.; Cypress River, Ga.; Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.; Tupelo, Miss.; Hurricane Creek, Miss.; Booneville, Mo.; Little Blue, Mo.; Independence, Mo.; Big Blue, Mo.; Osage River, Mo.; Franklin, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Rutherford's Creek, Tenn.; Pulaski, Tenn.; Egypt Station, Miss.; Mount Sterling, Ky.; Saltville, Va.; Sherman's March To The Sea;

Griswoldville, Ga.; Waynesboro, Ga.; Ogeechee River, Ga.; The Carolinas; Salkahatchie River, S.C.; Rockingham, N. C.; Solemn Grove, N. C.; Averasboro, N. C.; Bentonville, N. C.; Stoneman's Raid; Plantersville, Ala.; Selma, Ala.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Columbus, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Talladega, Ala.; Irwinsville, Ga. (Capture Of Jefferson Davis).

In the Western Armies there was no corps organization composed of cavalry until December, 1864, although there were divisions of mounted troops in each military department. Hence the list of cavalry battles given here embraces those which occurred in all the operations west of the Alleghenies. It includes only the more important engagements of the cavalry; it would be impossible to give all of them. The constant activity of scouting parties; the aggressive vigilance of the mounted troops at the outposts; the daring raids through hostile territory; and the continuous forays incidental to border warfare, resulted in countless fights which cannot be enumerated here. These minor affairs were characterized by courageous, desperate fighting, and though the casualty lists were small, the loss of life in the aggregate was a serious feature of the war. Many fell in contests which are unmentioned in history, fighting in nameless battles, and filling unmarked graves.

In December, 1864:, while on Thomas's campaign in Tennessee against Hood, the mounted troops were formed into an Army Corps of seven divisions, and Major-General J. H. Wilson was assigned to its command. At the battle of Nashville, four of these divisions-- McCook's, Hatch's, Johnson's and Knipe's--were present. After the defeat and dismemberment of Hood's Army, Wilson entered Alabama with his corps of troopers in March, 1865, and there fought the closing battles of the




war. His four divisions were there commanded by Generals McCook, Hatch, Long and Upton. Although the last infantry engagement of the war occurred April 9, 1865, Wilson's Corps fought at Columbus, Ga., on the 16th of April, 1865, in a spirited engagement with Forrest's command. The most of Wilson's men fought dismounted, and the affair--during which a daring and successful assault was made on the enemy's works--was one of the brilliant achievements of the war. About this time, also, General Stoneman, with a body of cavalry under Generals Gillem and Burbidge, made a raid through East Tennessee into Virginia.

During Sherman's Atlanta campaign, the cavalry attached to his army was divided into four columns, commanded by Generals Stoneman, Kilpatrick, Garrard and McCook (E. M.). Kilpatrick's Division afterwards accompanied that part of Sherman's Army which marched through Georgia to the Sea, and thence through the Carolinas.

In 1863, the cavalry attached to the Army of the Cumberland operated as a separate command, instead of being parceled out to brigades as previously. At Stone's River it was massed under the command of General David S. Stanley, its casualties in that battle amounting to 38 killed, 103 wounded, and 215 missing or captured; total, 356. It also lost 37 horses killed and 40 wounded. At Chickamauga, the cavalry forces were commanded by General Robert B. Mitchell, and comprised two divisions under Generals E. M. McCook and George Crook. The casualties in the Cavalry Corps at that battle aggregated 32 killed, 136 wounded, and 300 captured or missing; total, 468.

In the Department of the Gulf, the cavalry attached to Banks's Red River Expedition, April, 1864, was commanded by General Albert L. Lee,


and comprised five brigades. General Lee was succeeded by General Richard Arnold. During Grant's Mississippi campaigns, Generals W. S. Smith and Cyrus Bussey were entrusted with important cavalry commands.

*The above article was taken from <http://www.civilwararchive.com/CORPS/cavuow.htm> and presented in its entirety. *

## Ten Years Ago ...

The 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio! First Call issue of November, 2004 reported on the just completed Murfreesboro Reunion, a copy of the Association bylaws adopted there, and a look ahead to the 2005 reunion to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Founder Nancy Findley thanked everyone for attending the reunion and especially Bill and Karen Krebs for organizing it. All agreed that the Saturday dinner with a Civil War era menu at the Front Porch Cafe was great and quite appropriate for the occasion.

A check for \$100 was being sent to the Stones River Battlefield as a donation for the tour they furnished. 

**This packrat has learned  
that what the next  
generation will value most is  
not what we owned, but the  
evidence of who we were  
and the tales of how we  
loved. In the end, it's the  
family stories that are worth  
the storage.**

**-Ellen Goodman,  
The Boston Globe**



## **Crafting Genealogy**

**- Cindy Freed**

### **Sharing Pillow Talk**

We're back with this issue's Crafting Genealogy. Today we're making **Family Photo Pillows**! I'll bet you've seen this month's project quite a few times and passed it over thinking it's too complicated but actually it's not! They're small, adorable and make a fabulous gift! So let's get started.



Here's what you need:

Jacquard Inkjet Fabric sheets\* – I used cotton but they have silk and other choices. It's your preference.

Fabric for pillow backing – I used linen, remnants are wonderful. Choose a solid or designs.

Poly Fiberfill stuffing

Scotch Guard

Fusible Backing (Optional)

Sewing machine – Or you could make your pillows small enough to hand stitch.

I decided to make three pillows and looked through my digital images for some good family pics. I chose a black and white one, sepia and a recent one with lots of color. I made sure the black and white and sepia pics were clear and not muddy or out of focus. I used my pics "as is" but depending on your preferences you can crop the pics, adjust the color and so. I did resize my images making them larger for the pillows. I decided on two portraits and one horizontal image. I thought this would make a nice pillow grouping.



*Printed ink jet fabric sheets*

The fabric sheets I used were 8-1/2 x 11 and paper backed so they went through the printer easily. After printing the fabric sheets give them a minute to dry. Next they need to be sprayed with scotch guard. Using an inkjet printer the pillow covers will smear if they get damp or wet. It's best to spray a couple *light* coats of scotch guard letting them

dry between coats. I was so excited to finish my project I forgot the scotch guard and had to spray my pillows after they were sewn and stuffed. I'm sure it's easier scotch guarding them before they're stuffed and puffed. Just remember *light* coats.

In between my coats of scotch guard I ironed the backing material for my pillows. Once ironed I cut my backing material for each pillow making sure each piece was about ½ inch larger than my pillow fronts.



When your pillow fronts are dry from the scotch guard, peel the paper off the back of the sheets. It was here that I thought the pillow fronts were a tad flimsy and needed a little reinforcement. You may not think so depending on the ink jet sheets you use. I ironed some fusible backing to each pillow front. This small step made a big difference. The pillow fronts were very sturdy after this.



Next I pinned the “right” sides of the pillow front and back together. I sewed three sides of the pillow leaving the fourth side open for stuffing. I trimmed any large amount of excess fabric around the pillows with pinking shears before I turned the pillow right side out to stuff. Once stuffed I hand stitched the pillow closed and viola! Here are my finished products!




I'm really pleased with the way the pillows turned out. It was much easier than you might think. I'm not a seamstress but was able to easily make this project. (In fact I've only used my sewing machine for crafts. Honestly I don't sew!)

\* Remember to use your favorite store's 40% off coupon and save a couple \$\$.

I hope you'll try crafting your own **Family Photo Pillows**. If you do or even make a 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. You can email them to me at:

[cindy@genealogycircle.com](mailto:cindy@genealogycircle.com)

In the mean time have fun Crafting Genealogy! 

## Definition:

SLIPPERY BACON... Bacon that is so rotten, it's only use would be to start a fire with.





## **TIMELINE**

### **4TH OVC**

## **Oct - Dec 1864**

### **Sept. 29-Nov. 3**

The 4<sup>th</sup> operates in Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama, against Confederate Generals John Bell Hood and Nathan Bedford Forrest.

### **Oct 8**

William Herbert dies at Andersonville of Scorbutus (vitamin C deficiency). He was captured at Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863.

### **Oct 10**

Oscar Kirby also dies at Andersonville of Scorbutus. He, too, was captured at Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863.

Jacob Knaul dies at Chattanooga of wounds received in action.

### **Oct 29**

Obadiah Owen dies at Nashville

### **November 4, 1864**

#### **Abraham Lincoln Is Re-Elected.**

The Republican Party nominated President Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate, and Andrew Johnson for vice-president. The Democratic Party chose General George

B. McClellan for president, and George Pendleton for vice-president. At one point, war-weariness in the North made a victory for Lincoln seem doubtful. In addition, Lincoln's veto of the Wade-Davis Bill -- requiring the majority of the electorate in each Confederate state to swear past and future loyalty to the Union before the state could officially be restored -- lost him the support of the Radical Republicans who thought Lincoln much too lenient. However, Sherman's victory in Atlanta boosted Lincoln's popularity and helped him win re-election by a wide margin. It would be the first time a president had won re-election since Andrew Jackson, 32 years earlier.

### **Nov 8 - Jan 1865**

The 4<sup>th</sup> was ordered from Nashville, TN to Louisville, KY for duty there until recalled by Maj. Gen George Thomas back to Nashville.

### **Nov 14**

William Reynolds dies at U S General Hosp In Cleveland, OH of albuminuria (a pathological condition wherein albumin is present in the urine). Originally buried at West Side Cemetery (now Monroe Cemetery) in Cleveland, he will be reinterred and buried at Woodland Cemetery in Cleveland.

### **Nov 18**

John C Stewart dies at Cincinnati, OH

### **Nov 20**

Jacob Bashore, Private Co F, dies at Charlestown, SC in a POW camp. He was captured Lovejoy Station on 8/20/1864

### **Nov 24**

James H Senior dies He will be buried in Louisville KY

## Nov 28

Frank Bescenson dies in Louisville, KY

## Dec 14

Hiram Sloop dies enroute to Salisbury, NC POW camp from Florence, SC He had been a prisoner at Richmond and Danville, VA before being transferred to Florence. He was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863. He is believed to be buried in an Unknown Grave at Salisbury National Cemetery.

## Dec. 15-16

### Battle of Nashville

The 4<sup>th</sup> arrived on the 16<sup>th</sup> and helped in the pursuit of the Gen. John Bell Hood and his Confederates. [B](#)



*Soldiers after a Thanksgiving feast*



## Did You Know?

Did you know that CPT John M. Hedrick, Cos. B, C, and I, 4<sup>th</sup> OVC was at one time the only person elected Sheriff of Reno County, Kansas three times, and still may hold that distinction today? But his early life was quite different.

John was born in Clark County, Ohio, just northeast of Dayton, on August 22, 1840, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth nee Patterson Hedrick, he of Kentucky, she of Pennsylvania. Isaac owned a farm. He also bought cattle, raised them on the farm and drove them east to sell. He had a lot of help. He and Elizabeth had seven children, including our Captain. After she died, Isaac married a widow with five children and together they had 10 more. So John grew up on the farm and helped his father buy and sell cattle. That secure life crashed to an end when the Civil War broke out.

He enlisted as a Private in a three-month regiment, the 22<sup>nd</sup> OVI, on April 17, 1861. Seven of his brothers also served in the war, as did their father who was a member of the famous Squirrel Hunters who defended Cincinnati when Confederate troops threatened. In September, 1861 after discharge from the 22<sup>nd</sup> John enlisted as a Private in Company B, 4<sup>th</sup> OVC for a three year hitch. He worked his way up the chain of command, earning promotions to Corporal and First Sergeant (Co. B), then as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant and 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Co. C), and finally as Captain (Co. I). Along the way, his term of service expired but he reenlisted,

thus becoming what is termed a Veteran Volunteer.

Life was not easy for Captain Hedrick. He was wounded at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia on August 20, 1864, resulting in a hospital stay. But he recovered and was ultimately discharged on July 15, 1865 at Nashville, TN.



*CPT John M. Hedrick*

After the war, John Hedrick married Ann Catherine Kneister of Madison County, Ohio. He then fell victim to "wonder lust", moving his bride to Brown County, IL in 1868, Grundy County, MO in 1870, and Reno County, KS in 1872, farming at each stop. He and Ann Catherine had three children, Dolly (married Alfred Wainer); Johanna (married Benjamin S. Wainer; and Edward. Catherine died on August 21, 1897. John then married a widow, Mary nee Ingraham Wilson, on January 2, 1901.

When the family moved to Reno County, John filed a homestead claim in Lincoln Township and a timber claim nearby. In 1875, a "claim jumper" named Pierce jumped the Hedrick claim and that of a farming neighbor named Fay Smith. John organized a posse and apprehended Pierce who decided to give up his claims and depart the county, all under threat of drowning in a creek on John's land. John Hedrick rose to rock star status and was elected county sheriff that fall. Fay Smith became his

deputy. He was reelected two years later, then sat out two years and was then elected to a third term. Having finished his third term, John returned to farming his homestead for ten years then bought another farm in the township where he continued farming until 1904 when he retired to city life in Hutchinson and moved to a new house there in 1906. In politics, John was a Republican, serving as a Justice of the Peace for three years. He was also a member of the G.A.R. and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

When John's wife Ann died in 1897 she was buried in Eastside Cemetery in Hutchinson. John died in January, 1938, about two years short of being a centenarian. He was laid to rest next to Ann. Pictures of their markers are shown here



The three children of John and Ann are also buried in East Side Cemetery and their graves are pictured



on findagrave.com at links from their father's memorial on that web page.

Sources:

**Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion** (Werner Printing, Akron, OH 1891)

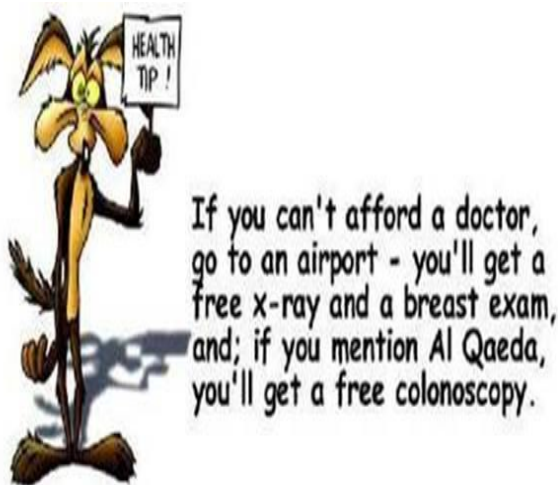
L. Wulsin, **The Story of the Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry** 36A (1912)

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

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=41614775>

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=48502692&PIpi=30820145>

[http://genealogytrails.com/kan/reno/his\\_toryofrenobios3.html](http://genealogytrails.com/kan/reno/his_toryofrenobios3.html)



## An Introduction to Civil War Military Swords

**By Mary Murtha**

One of the most influential wars the United States ever participated in was the Civil War. Fought on the soil of America, this fierce battle pitted brothers and friends against each other. While firearms had already been invented, the military sword was the weapon of choice when fighting was close and personal. Here are some of the American manufacturers of military swords during the Civil War.

During the civil war, there was a variety of companies that manufactured military swords. These sharp blades were capable of inflicting mortal damage, and in the hands of a skilled swordsman, were more lethal than inaccurate rifles and other firearms.

The Ames Company produced military swords from 1832 - 1906. By the conclusion of the Civil War, this company had produced over 200,000 swords. Nathan P. Ames started the company and marked the manufactured blades with N.P. Ames. After his death, his brother James changed the markings to Ames Mfg. Co.



*Ames cavalry sword*



#### *Trademark on Ames cavalry sword*

Sword maker Christopher Roby was in business from 1861 - 1867. During his six year run, Roby churned out a line of cavalry sabers, musician swords, Non Commissioned Officer military swords and light artillery sabers. When the Civil War came to an end, the company went bankrupt. The second largest producer of Civil War swords in the United States was Mansfield and Lamb. The company, operating out of Rhode Island, was a textile outlet before the war broke out. Mansfield and Lamb only created one type of military sword - the M1860 saber.

New Jersey based sword maker Emerson and Silver had a five year run from 1860 - 1865. Records have led historians to estimate that the company produced nearly fifty thousand military swords during the war. When the fighting stopped, the company went belly-up.

The Philadelphia based company P.S. Justice had a catchy name and produced some fine Civil War swords. In 1861 alone, the company produced nearly 14,000 cavalry sabers and over 1,000 artillery sabers.

Tiffany & Co is one of the flagship jewelry stores in modern day New York City. When you walk in and see the amazing assortment of gems it is strange to consider that the same company once fashioned military swords for heavy fighting in the Civil War. The

company created high-quality officer's swords and two different cavalry sabers. Visit Mary's site to learn more about Military Swords

[[http://www.militaryezyinfo.com/Article/s/Military\\_Swords.php](http://www.militaryezyinfo.com/Article/s/Military_Swords.php)] or other Military Info [<http://www.militaryezyinfo.com>] at: [<http://www.militaryezyinfo.com>]

Article Source:

[http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Mary\\_Murtha](http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Mary_Murtha)



### **Have You Ever Wondered?**

**The good Lord  
willing and the  
Creek don't rise.**

The "Good Lord willing" refers to a passage in the

Bible (James 4:13-15) which says "Come now, you that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into this city, and spend a year there, and trade, and get gain: whereas you know not what shall be on the morrow. What is your life? For you are a vapor, that appears for a little time, and then vanishes away. For that you ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall both live, and do this or that." Contrary to popular belief, the second part "the Creek don't rise", poor grammar though it is, does not refer to a body of running water, but rather to a reference to the uprising of the Creek Indians in 1836-37 where Davy Crockett made his appearance. [🔗](#)

**62,000 men were under  
General Sherman during  
his march to the sea.**



## **The Home Of PVT Lucian Wulsin, Co A, 4<sup>th</sup> OVC**

**By Bob Venable**

When you hear the term "The Hermitage" what do you picture? For many people it is a famous museum in St. Petersburg, Russia or perhaps the estate of President Andrew Jackson in Nashville, Tennessee. For me it is the home of Private Lucien Wulsin, Company A, 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and the author of the first history of the regiment in 1891 and his expanded version published in 1912. He is pictured in the title, above.

After the Civil War, Lucien Wulsin went to work in Dwight Baldwin's piano sales company in Cincinnati, Ohio as a bookkeeper, eventually becoming a partner in 1873. They incorporated the company in 1889 with Wulsin as president. He expanded the business to include not only sales of, but also the manufacture of pianos, specifically the world-renowned Baldwin piano. A Baldwin Piano won the Grand Prix award in 1900, the highest given at the International Exposition of the Arts and Manufactures (World's Fair) in Paris, France, the first American piano to receive that honor. It was also the first year the company entered the competition. To win the highest award was unprecedented in a rookie year. No company had ever done it before. Mr. Baldwin did not live to see this accomplishment as he died the previous year.

Lucien became wealthy as a result of his entrepreneurship. He also became a well-known patron of the arts and other philanthropic projects in Cincinnati. But he needed a suitable

home to match his standing in the community.

The Hermitage was built in 1840 on a 30 acre tract of land on Madison Road in East Walnut Hills/Hyde Park, a Cincinnati neighborhood. The land was platted by John Cleves Symmes in the early 1800s. He was a Revolutionary War Colonel and an early settler in the Cincinnati area.



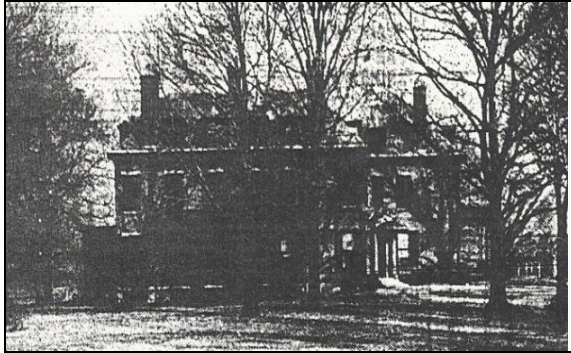
*John Cleves Symmes*

Lucien Wulsin's father had moved his wife and six children from New Orleans, LA to an Alexandria, Kentucky farm prior to 1856, eventually moving to Walnut Hills. The children were of Creole lineage as their paternal grandfather was an Italian who married a free woman of color. The Hermitage had changed hands four times before Lucien leased it. Five years later he bought it for \$45,000.

Lucien was actually married at The Hermitage to Katherine (nee Roelker) and raised his family there. A stable was on the grounds and the Wulsin children enjoyed horse riding on the adjoining acreage. This grainy newspaper picture of the house was



taken in 1959, one of the few pictures available.



One of Lucien's children, Lucien, Jr., passed on the skill of horseback riding to his own son, John Hager Wulsin, who later became a doctor. John died on July 20, 2014 and his obituary at page A25 of the July 27, 2014 *Kentucky Enquirer* stated that John lived in Indian Hill, a wealthy Cincinnati suburb, where he maintained a stable and "for most of his adult life he rode regularly with the Camargo Hunt Club" becoming a Master horseman.

Lucien Wulsin, as noted above, was a patron of arts, music, and many other charitable causes and served on numerous boards. He and his son after him entertained lavishly in the home with artists and musicians being their guests, including these composers/conductors: Italian Otterino Respighi, Bela Bartok of Hungary, naturalized citizen Igor Stravinsky from Russia, Francois Poulene from France, and American Lucas Foss. Naturally, given the Baldwin Piano connection, all but Respighi were pianists.

But perhaps Lucien Wulsin's greatest joy was entertaining his former comrades of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVVC. He threw a party for them every year at The Hermitage. It was said that the veterans cherished the entertainment as their best time of the year and Lucien "manifested the greatest enthusiasm" in planning the annual get-together.

It was during the 1898 National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Cincinnati that Mr. Wulsin hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> OVVC's reunion and campfire on Tuesday, September 6, 1898. This picture of the attendees allows a glimpse of a portion of the Hermitage in the background.



*Reunion and Camp Fire of 4<sup>th</sup> OVC, Tuesday, September 6, 1898 at "The Hermitage"*

You can read the details of this reunion in my article about the 1898 Encampment in this magazine's issue No. 13-1 (January, 2013) at page 34.

Pictures of the interior of The Hermitage are not readily available. Perhaps this is because boxes and more boxes of the Wulsin family papers and other documents were donated to the Cincinnati Historical Society in the early 1960s. But there was an elaborate hanging cabinet carved for Lucien Wulsin which now resides at the Cincinnati Art Museum, pictured here.



*William H. Fry carved this hanging cabinet in the 1880s or 1890s for Lucien Wulsin*

Lucien Wulsin died on August 4, 1912 at the Langham Hotel in Paris, France where he and Katherine had gone on a pleasure trip in April and which was expected to last through the summer. The trip was more for the benefit of Katherine as she was in poor health. Lucien was buried at Greene Farm in the Greene-Roelker Burial Ground, East Greenwich, Kent County (near Warwick) Rhode Island . Katherine was a member of the famous Greene family of Warwick which included General Nathanael Greene, George Washington's second in command during the Revolutionary War. The full story can be found in my "Did You Know" article in Issue No. 8-3 (July, 2009) at page 1. This is a picture of his grave.



Katherine did not return to the United States for Lucien's funeral, staying in France because of her poor health. She lived at 6 Place du Palais, Bourbon for many years. Hence, their son Lucien Jr. occupied The Hermitage. He married Margaret (nee Hager) in 1914, returning home from their European honeymoon the day World War I was declared. The couple raised seven children at The Hermitage. When Katherine died in 1949, Lucien, Jr. inherited the estate. He also became President of Baldwin Piano until his death in 1964 when his son Lucien Wulsin III ascended to the presidency. Both continued the original Lucien's philanthropic endeavors as well as serving on the boards of numerous artistic and charitable organizations.

In 1959, government plans were being made for the purchase of the property for construction of a feeder road to the future I-71. Planners chose a route which would take a slice 120 feet wide off the western edge of the property. At that time it appeared the road would be within 130 feet of the home but would take the large carriage house and two small out-buildings. The city thought perhaps it should take the entire 30 acres and what was not needed for the road could be used to



expand an adjacent school's land and a small park could also be designed.

As with most road projects, progress was slow. Lucien Jr.'s widow Margaret was still living at The Hermitage six years later in 1965 when she was interviewed in conjunction with her being named honorary chair of the Cincinnati Historical Society's new Women's Committee. She described the home as "warmly livable" but with aspects of a museum. It was of Continental design, both the exterior and the first floor rooms, and was basically not changed since 1909. A Lalique chandelier hung in the entrance hall. It was bought by Katherine Wulsin before WW I. She sent it to The Hermitage after the war. The French Room was filled with exquisite imported antiques including some amusing items such as a tiny French bride's clock which came with a note saying "That all your hours may be happy." Leading French Naturalist painter Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret's portraits of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC's Lucien Wulsin and his wife hang in the French Room also.



*Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret*

The portraits of the Wulsins are probably shown on the right side of this newspaper photograph of Margaret in the French Room of The Hermitage on the day of her newspaper interview.



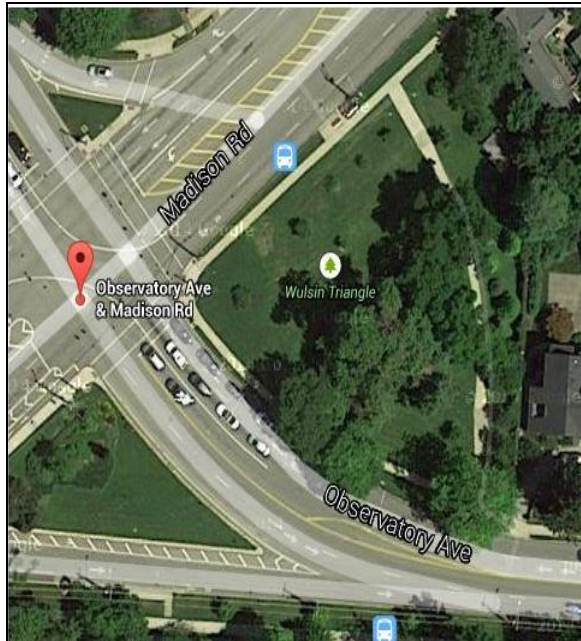
Eventually The Hermitage estate was taken for the feeder road and the house itself was demolished. It is assumed the school received its portion. A small triangular park was built by the Hamilton County Park District at Madison Road and Observatory Avenue. It is named Wulsin Triangle Park, partially shown in the following picture.



*Wulsin Triangle Park*



This Google map pinpoints its location on the corner of Madison Rd and Observatory Ave. The white arrow is Wulsin's Triangle.



The demolition of The Hermitage marked the demise of the last of the large pastoral estates in the Hyde Park section of Cincinnati. One can only speculate as to whether the citizenry would allow destruction of such an historic home in 2014.

Sources:

<http://cincinnati.com/blogs/ourhistory/2013/05/08/all-in-the-family-frys-treasures-in-cincinnati-wing/>

<http://www.gibson.com/Products/Pianos/Baldwin%20Pianos/About%20Us/Baldwin%20Timeline>

<http://www.nealauction.com/archive/0310/lot/paintings/amregional>

*Lucien Wulsin Dies Suddenly While Sojourning in Paris*, Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 5, 1912, at 12

*Remains of Dead Manufacturer*, Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 6, 1912, at 16

*Lucien Wulsin, of Louisiana, Is Dead*, New Orleans Daily Picayune, Aug. 5, 1912, at 2.

*Amick, Northeast Expressway Threatens To Take Wulsin Estate Section*, Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 26, 1959, at 4D

*Weaver, A New Honor for Mrs. Wulsin*, Cincinnati Post & Times-Star, Apr. 6, 1965, at 12

*Obituary*, New York Times, Oct. 11, 1912 Lucien Wulsin III, *Dwight Hamilton Baldwin and the Baldwin Piano* (Princeton Univ. Press 1953) [P](#)

## What is it?

Answer on page 45





## Cooking Period...

**Karen Krebs**



### **Colcannon**

Traditionally, colcannon is always served at All Hollow's Eve. A miniature thimble and horseshoe, a silver

sixpence (dime), and a wedding ring are each wrapped in white paper and dropped in the mixture. These predict the future of the finder. Ring = marriage and live happily ever after, sixpence = wealth, horseshoe = good fortune, thimble = a spinster, and button a bachelor.

6-8 lbs potatoes

1 ½ cup milk  
6 scallions (green onions)  
1 ½ cup boiled green cabbage  
1 tbl butter (melted)  
1 tbl chopped parsley  
Pepper and salt

Boil the potatoes and mash them. Boil the milk and add it to the mixture. Toss in the cooked cabbage, finely chopped, gently in the melted butter. Add to the potatoes, together with the parsley, and fold well. Season generously with pepper and salt to taste.

This is very Irish and can be also made for St. Patrick's Day. Serves 6-8



### **Amish Cake Pie**

This cake pie dates back to the 1820s.

Prepare pie dough or premade ones and line 2 pie pans.

### **Juice**

½ tsp baking soda	1 cup hot water
½ cup sugar	½ cup molasses
½ tsp vanilla	1 egg

Mix baking soda in hot water and set aside. Combine all other ingredients and add the soda water. Stir and pour into pie shells.

### **Cake**

1 cup sugar  
½ cup milk  
¼ c. butter & lard mixed  
1 egg  
1 ½ c. flour  
½ tsp baking soda

Beat sugar, butter and lard until fluffy. Add egg and milk and beat well. Blend in flour and soda. Drop batter by spoonfuls into juice in pie pans. Place pies in cold oven and set at 375. Test after cooking ½ hr. Pie top should be brown. Serve with fresh slightly sweetened whipped cream.

Note – I couldn't find a picture for this cake pie so I had to use a generic picture instead. [B](#)



## Civil War Poetry

### **The Blue and the Gray**

Francis Miles Finch (1827-1907)

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

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

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

From the silence of sorrowful hours  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers  
Alike for the friend and the foe;  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day;  
Under the roses, the Blue,  
Under the lilies, the Gray.

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

Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

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

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

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

Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day,  
Love and tears for the Blue,  
Tears and love for the Gray. [🔗](#)

*When we die we  
become 'stories' in  
the minds of other  
people.*





## Computer Tips & Tricks

**By Bill Krebs**

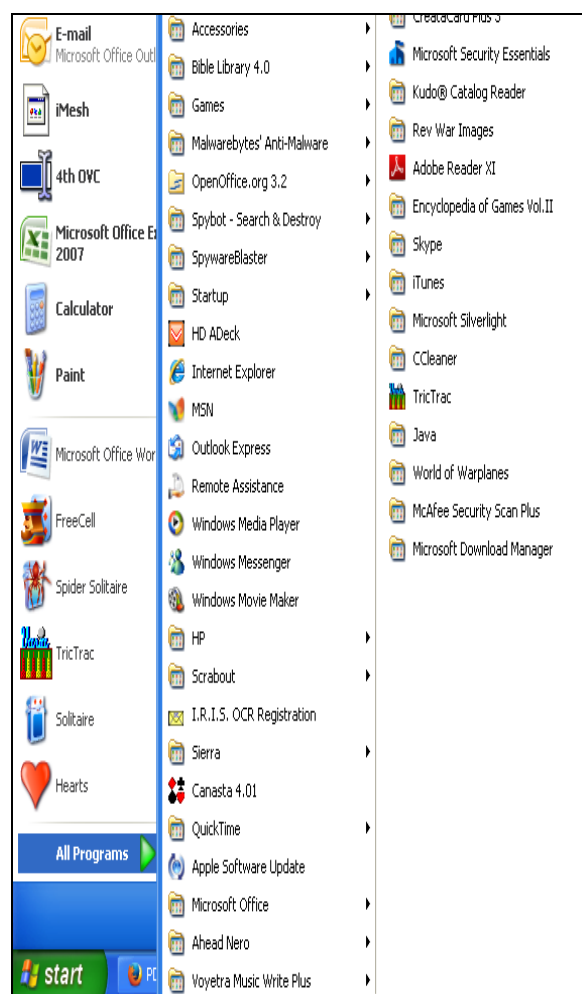
Today most of our research is done on the computer. But often we are unable to really get exactly what we want out of our computer due to not knowing what to do. So we are going to start including in each issue a simple step by step manual for those who do not know what all you can do. We'll cover such topics as Excell (or if not using Microsoft Spreadsheets), Graphs, Print Screen, and other buttons on your keyboard, Works and others. You'll find that your work will go easier and you will be more organized. For some, parts will be mundane, but for others I hope that you will find this usefull. In this issue I'll show you how to use Print Screen.

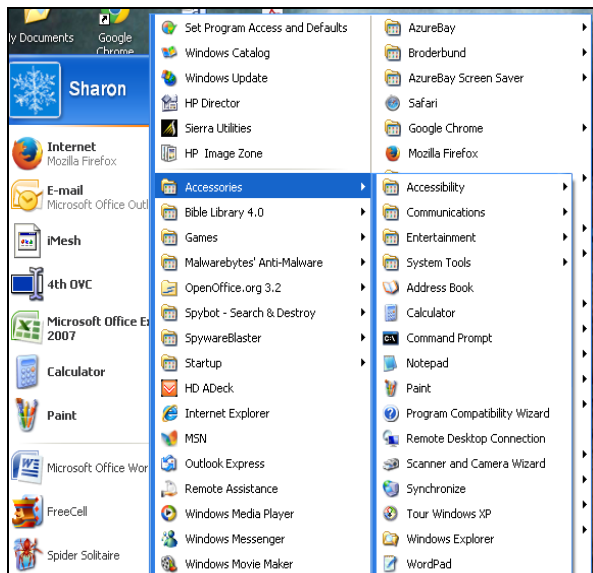
You've come across some tid bit of information that you want to save, but, it's in PDF (no it doesn't mean Parkinson's Disease Foundation. It does stand for Portable Document Format). You try to copy just that paragraph or picture and it won't let you copy just the part you want. It makes you download the whole document, all of 500 pages. But you only want that one paragraph or picture. There's a way to get around that. It's called Print Screen.

First you hit Ctrl (Control) along with Shift and Prt Scr (Print Screen) all at the same time. Hitting Ctrl and Shift enables you to copy just the one page on the screen and not everything that

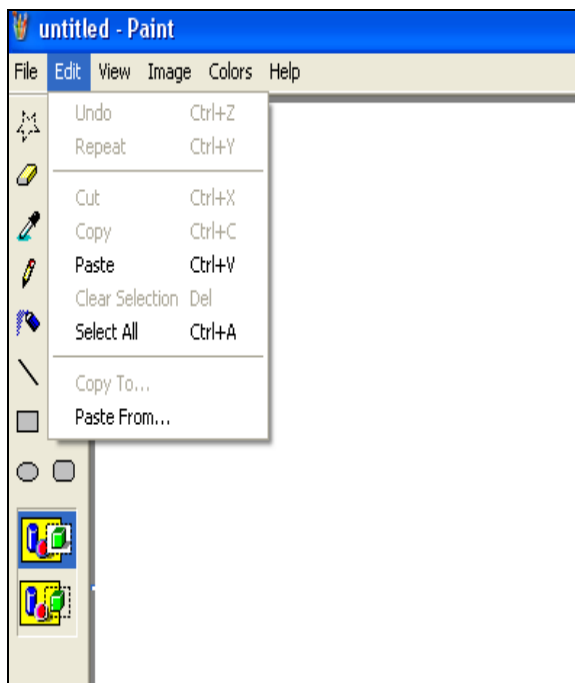
you have open such as Explorer search window and any other windows you have open.

Next go to Start and open up where it says all program files. To enlarge the picture, right click on your mouse and hit "copy". Then open up Microsoft Word or what ever you use in it's place and "paste ". There are 4 dots in the middle of each side. When you place the mouse over these dots an arrow will appear with a point on both side. By left clicking on these dots and dragging them, you can enlarge or make smaller the picture. Now go to "Accessories" and you should find Paint.

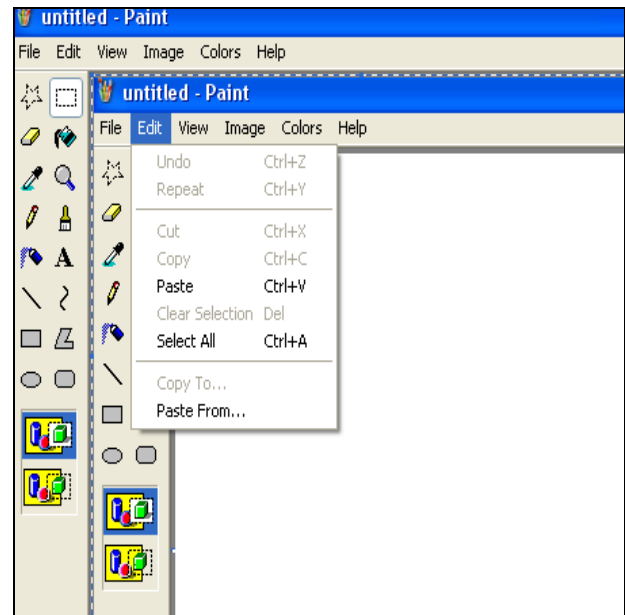




Open up Paint and go to the Edit button at the top of the screen




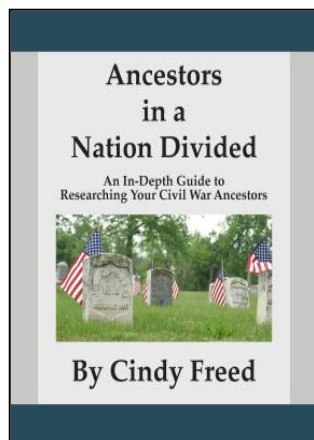
Select Paste and a picture of just that page will appear. Next use the tool bar on the left to cut what you want to save. Mine is a dotted square.



Hit this and put your mouse at the corner of where you want to start cutting. By moving the mouse, it will form a square. If you want to cut out a free style, use the star shape tool.

Now you're ready to save your work. Copy and paste on a Word Document what you want saved. If it is a picture, open up a new Paint screen and right click on your mouse and hit Paste. Under file, hit "Save As". It will default to Bitmap unless you change it to JPEG under "Save as Type". Bitmaps are usually used for desk top pictures, and take up a lot more space on your computer than does JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group). Don't forget to put in where you got the information!

So now you know how simple it is. Why not try it? Use the other tools on the left and see what they do? If you find that you made a mistake anywhere in Paint, merely go to the Edit button and hit "Undo". It will undo the last thing you did. 



**Do you  
have a  
Civil War  
ancestor  
you'd like  
to  
research?**

**Not sure where to begin?**

**Ancestors In A Nation Divided will guide you through the steps of researching your Civil War ancestor. From the beginning if you only have a name – to an in-depth search of his military and post-war life. This book will take you through the process step-by-step.**

**Available in paperback (\$19.99 + s&h)**

**<https://www.createpace.com/4728154>**

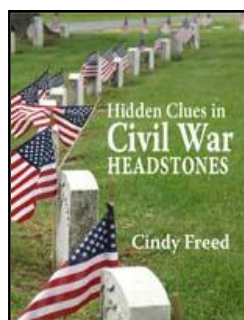
**Kindle (\$9.99)**

**<http://goo.gl/W8fVI4>**

**PDF (\$9.99)**

**<http://theindepthgenealogist.com/product/ancestors-nation-divided/>**

**A great research help in learning more about your Civil War veteran's life**



**You might also consider signing up for Cindy's free monthly tips at:**  
**<http://www.genealogycircle.com/>**



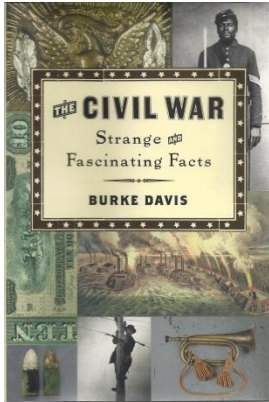
## **In Memoriam**

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

**\* Indicates Soldier died during the War**

PVT George Ahman, Co. E, 1909  
PVT Perry Badgley, Co. B, Date ?  
PVT Joseph Campbell, Co. D, 1905  
SGT Isaac Darling, Co. I, Date ?  
PVT William P. Earles, Co. G, 1890  
PVT Henry E. Fawcett, Co. F, 1934  
\*PVT William Galehouse, Co. I, 1862  
PVT William R. Haggerty, Co. I, 1891  
PVT Amos T. Jennings, Co. D, 1875  
Bugler Henry Keller, Co. C, 1918  
PVT Stephen D. Laslie, Co. I, 1928  
\*PVT Asa Mallsbury, Co. A, 1864  
PVT William E. Maple, Co. B, 1929  
PVT Omar D. Neill, Cos. D & K, 1922  
\*CPL Charles E. Oldrieve, Co. M, 1862  
PVT Alvin F. Olds, Co. Unassigned, 1927  
PVT Casper Parker, Co. Unassigned, 1905  
PVT Oliver Reed, Co. F, 1866  
PVT John B. Sampson, Co. K, 1905  
PVT William N. Tettrick, Cos. A & B, 1908  
\*Unknown 4th OVC soldier buried at Stones River National Cemetery, TN  
PVT Henderson VanNoy, Co. F, 1916  
SGT Thomas G. Wakefield, Co G, 1928  
PVT Jacob Young, Co. G, Date ?  
PVT Leonard Sandman, Co. C, 1909





## Book Review

By  
**Bob Venable**

Burke Davis, **THE CIVIL WAR:**

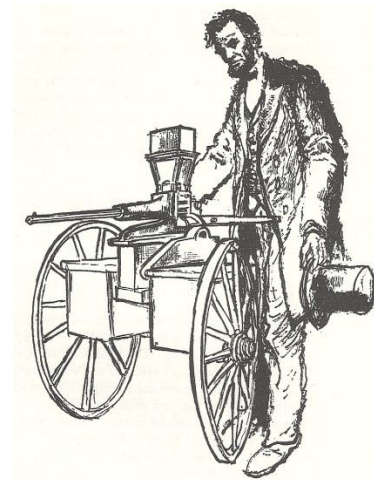
**STRANGE AND FASCINATING FACTS**  
(Barnes & Noble Books (1960), 249 pages

Sometimes it is refreshing to pick up an old and offbeat book for a change of pace. That was the case with this Burke Davis book. He grabs your funny bone in chapter 1 with the tale of Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard visiting the estate of Wilmer McLean near the Bull Run. Suddenly, a Yankee shell dropped into the kitchen chimney, landed in a kettle of stew, and exploded, thus changing the lunch menu. It ultimately resulted in McLean relocating to a new home at Appomattox Courthouse where ironically, a few years later Lee signed papers surrendering to Grant. I knew right then that this book would be different.

Burke Davis (1923-2006) was a well-known and respected journalist, author of fiction and non-fiction, juror for Pulitzer Prizes, and a lecturer. He specialized in the Civil War and his books won many awards prior to about 1960 when he retired to write mainly special projects for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

The book is crammed full of unusual, and in some instances little known stories of the war – too many to

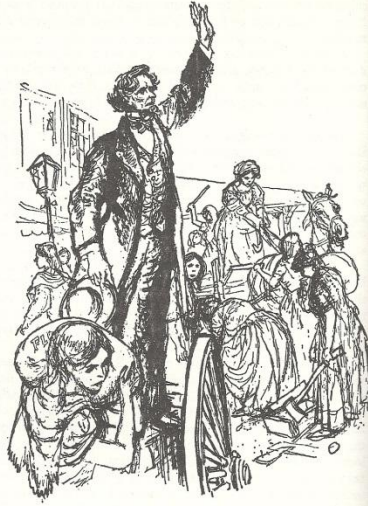
relate here. A few have accompanying sketches, such as the story of the attempted sale of machine guns to the Union Army by a salesman named J.D. Mills of New York. President Lincoln personally tested the weapon and called it a “coffee mill gun” because of the bullet hopper on the top. Mills called it “The Union Repeating Gun.”



*Lincoln testing the “Coffee Mill Gun”*

There is a chapter of “firsts” in the art of war, riots on the home front, the Widow Fritchie, Stonewall Jackson as a hypochondriac, spies, origin of the song “Dixie”, the Rains brothers with their land mines and other small bombs developed for the Confederacy, and dozens if not hundreds more topics and episodes. Who would have guessed that Robert E. Lee would ask his children to tickle his feet or he wouldn’t read them a bed-time story. Or that the Civil War has been referred to by at least 30 names in the past. Or that there was rumor that Lincoln was the illegitimate son of Nancy Hanks and a man named Abraham Enloe of North Carolina.

One of my favorites is the tale of Jefferson Davis personally quelling a women's food riot in Richmond and then censoring the news of the event so word would not get out to the Union that the South had food shortages. Author Davis furnished a sketch of that episode.



*Davis beseeching female rioters to go home*

There is a chapter titled *Symbols of the Lost Cause* which relates, among other things, the history of postage stamps in the Confederacy. Being a stamp collector myself, that topic drew my interest. For those more statistics minded than I, a whole chapter is rife with the breakdown on *The Price in Blood*, listing deaths and casualties by grand totals, causes of death, by major battles, by selected regiments, and by state.

No matter what your interest, there is probably a topic to get your attention in this small volume. For those interested in reading the book, I found brand new copies on Barnes & Noble's web page for as little as \$3.99 plus shipping from their Marketplace booksellers. [B](#)

## Odd News from Around the World

Once a year, the government in the Philippines helps couples who are unable to afford the cost of a wedding. It does this by sponsoring mass weddings in various cities around the country, during which hundreds of couples attend and participate. The couples all walk in together and listen to the words of the minister. Then, hundreds of rings get placed on fingers and an equal number of kisses get planted on lips. A meal is served and even wedding cakes are provided. Married couples are welcome, as well, to come and renew their vows. [B](#)

**Heredity:  
Everyone believes  
in it until their  
children act like  
fools!**



## Songs They Sang



### **Lincoln and Liberty, Too**

Not all songs that the men of the 4<sup>th</sup> were familiar with dealt with war or, the flag, or loved ones.

Sometimes they

dealt with the political scene. Such is the case of *Lincoln and Liberty, Too*. Though Lincoln talked about not doing anything to slavery, his campaigning song of 1860 said otherwise. It blatantly expresses the theme of abolition. It's said that it was written by Jesse Hutchinson Jr of the Hutchinson Family Singers with the tune taken from *Old Rosin the Beau*. Originally titled *Liberty Ball*, the song was later modified and renamed to support Lincoln's presidency, becoming the official 1860 campaign song for Abraham Lincoln. It was sung at all the rallies supporting Lincoln for President.

To hear the song and see the the lyrics go to  
<http://www.balladofamerica.com/music/indexes/songs/lincolnandliberty/index.htm>



## Research Tip Bob Venable

You have in your home various reminders of your family's past history, whether you realize it or not. Keepsake items, pictures, maybe an old deed or your parents' marriage certificate are examples. Maybe you even bought a copy of your 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry ancestor's military and/or pension file from the National Archives in Washington, D.C. But that is all in the past. What about the future?

All of us probably have direct or collateral descendants – children, grandchildren, cousins and their progeny, whatever. What if many years from now, your great-great-grandson's spouse wants to explore her husband's family history – she is a genealogist just like you. What will you do now to make her search easier?

This isn't rocket science. You are probably doing many things already. I have a few suggestions to jog your memory.

1. **Photographs:** Keep them out of direct sunlight to prevent fading; label them so future generations do not say "that's a nice photo; I wonder who it is"; organize them into distinct family groups.
2. **Family Bibles:** Keep them updated; page through them with care; keep them in a safe place.
3. **Old documents:** If displayed in picture frames, make sure they are safe



archival frames; do not hang the frames where direct sunlight might fade the documents or make them brittle; if just stored in a box, lay them flat, not upright which can cause curling of the document.

4. **Storage:** As with documents, whatever papers you have, including pictures, if you want to put them in albums make sure the albums are archival safe. Otherwise, acid can destroy what you have over time.

5. **Copies:** Consider scanning and digitizing your pictures, documents, newspaper articles such as death notices, and other papers. Then make backups of the files you create on CDs, DVDs or flash drives. But most importantly for old school guys like me, do not throw away the hard copy after you scan in order to de-clutter your home. We all know what can easily happen to computer files with the misguided click of a random key.

6. **Artifacts:** Just do not throw away family heirlooms such as grandma's pitcher and bowl which sat on her dressing table before the installation of running water in her home. Give it to a relative if you don't have room for it anymore. You do not want to be the person whose item a dumpster diver found in your garbage and was told it is worth a thousand dollars on *Antiques Road Show*.

Those are just a few hints. But I have one other suggestion for you. If you are not already familiar with our member Cindy Freed's on-line *Genealogy Circle*, then you are missing a good source of research preservation ideas. She has featured articles with that and related themes in the past and all are available on her web page.

Besides, as you can tell from her quarterly articles entitled "Brass Buttons" in this magazine, Cindy can really tell a story in a way that makes history fun again. Her web page is at <http://www.genealogycircle.com>

In conclusion, if you truly do not have any relatives, consider giving your historical items to your local museum, library, historical society or other organization equipped to preserve them. [B](#)



**Union General William T. Sherman said this shortly before beginning his brutal March to the Sea**

"War is cruelty. There is no use trying to reform it. The crueller it is, the sooner it will be over."



## **Brass Buttons**

**Cindy Freed**

### **He Fought From the War's Beginning to End with the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC**

Charles Marion Briggs grew up on what could be considered the frontier of Allen County, Ohio. He was born July 25, 1842 while the county was still in its infancy. There were large tracts of heavily wooded land still untouched by settlers. Situated on the edge of the Great Black Swamp the population was still rather small. As a youngster Charles saw the occasional Indian roaming the area. Probably Shawnee, he'd show up at the family's farm, frightening everyone at home and taking whatever food he could find. Nearby was the tiny village of Spencerville, just a few miles west of their farm. It was the closest town for supplies, medical help and community. Living here required a certain amount of mettle and the Briggs family had it.

In his early years Charles learned to be strong and independent. His youth was spent with only his father and sister. His mother died when he was just four and younger brother Jacob passed before his first birthday. His hard work and self-sufficiency on the farm would serve Charles very well in the next chapter of his life.

As the summer of 1861 came around Charles turned 18 years old. News of southern secession traveled fast even to rural areas like Allen County. Love of country and patriotism were plentiful as President Lincoln

issued a call for troops. Yet it was soon apparent, after the initial enlistment, this conflict would not be resolved in a few short months. More soldiers would be needed and recruiting began.

Allen County was a fertile area to find hard working, active, young men. It wasn't difficult to raise a company of soldiers there. The Spencerville area produced a number of men ready, willing and able to fight for and defend the country they loved. Charles Briggs was one of them. He enlisted on October 18, 1861 for three years as private in Company I, 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Charles was well suited to be a cavalry man. He was short, lean, and wiry and very capable of riding a horse for great lengths of time without burdening the animal. Being raised on a farm, the rigors of cavalry life may not have surprised Charles very much. He was well aware of the daily care and maintenance a horse required. He'd spent his life working the land putting in many labor intensive days. So the drilling and training required of new recruits may not have phased Charles much either.

Yet the brutalities of war soon became a regular part of Charles daily life, too. He encountered fear, death, and bloodshed no one could be prepared for. He was involved in every battle the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC fought from Bowling Green, KY to Chickamauga, GA to Selma, AL, adding to that the continual harassment of outlaw Confederate cavalryman, John Hunt Morgan.

Charles witnessed the death and injury of hundreds of his comrades. He saw the blood and heard the chilling screams as flesh was ripped open by

shrapnel and saber. Charles knew the hollow ache of watching your friends die of wounds or disease because there weren't enough doctors or medical supplies. He was fully christened to the atrocities of war.

Yet when his enlistment time was up Charles didn't bid the cavalry good-bye as many did and head for home. The war was not over so his job was not done. He re-enlisted for another three years or until the war's conclusion. He went back to Allen County for a 30 day furlough and more importantly was given the rank "Veteran Volunteer". This was a respected and well earned title.

On his return to duty Charles and the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry found themselves attached to General William Tecumseh Sherman's army and participated in the siege of Atlanta. Charles' discipline, loyalty and hard work did not go unnoticed. He was promoted to Corporal for Company I on November 1, 1864.

Years later Charles would tell his granddaughter Dorothea of his war experiences. How he and his fellow soldiers were ordered to set fire to beautifully built elegant houses. He and his comrades cringed at the tearful pleas of the women and crying children to spare their homes, yet as a soldier he had no choice. Charles had to follow orders or be court-martialed, worse yet he could be shot on the spot as a traitor. Charles hoped aloud to his granddaughter God would forgive him these mandatory acts of war.

With the last shots of the war fired, Charles and the rest of the men of the 4<sup>th</sup> were discharged in July 1865 in Nashville, Tennessee. He headed home

to Spencerville and lived a short while with his sister Nancy Jane and her husband, working in the Dry Goods store they owned in town.

A few years later in 1869, Charles married Amanda Vest, known to everyone as Amy. She was a local school teacher. They began their married life on the family farm where Charles grew up. It was there they raised five children of their own.



*Charles and Amy Briggs*

In 1883, as local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were formed Charles joined Fair Post 322 in Spencerville. He was an active participant being listed among the officers as an Officer of the Guard in 1908.

After 35 years of marriage Amy passed away and Charles eventually moved from the farm into town. He worked from time to time for the local undertaker doing various odd jobs.

He was known to have a bit of a temper but never lost his love for the country he fought for. When the United States entered World War I young National Guard recruits from the area marched through the streets of



Spencerville, drilling in vacant fields outside town. Charles would salute them from his front porch encouraging them as they passed by. Three of his own grandsons were among these units.

Although Charles was never wounded, his war years and age eventually took its toll.

Shortly before his death he found in looking over a list of his old comrades that he, like Oliver Wendell Holmes was the "Last Leaf"

- *Spencerville Journal News* June 25, 1925

As time passed he suffered from rheumatism, pleurisy and chronic diarrhea. Charles died June 18, 1925 at 82 years old and is buried in Spencerville Cemetery.



Charles Marion Briggs is an example of the men that saved this country. His young life was filled with hard work and discipline. The lessons he learned as a youth served him well as he fought for and helped preserve our nation. He saw brutal combat, agonizing death and destruction, yet, came home to build a life, a community, a nation that we all benefit from today. May we never forget Charles Briggs and the thousands upon thousands of veterans

like him who sacrificed and served with perseverance and determination enabling us to live in a united nation today. [P](#)



## Around The Campfire

Cindy Freed has written a new book titled *Ancestors in a Nation Divided*. It's available in book form and Kindle. For more information see page 27.

Bob and Miriam Venable report that they are the proud great-grandparents of twins: a boy and a girl. Babies, parents, grandparents and great-grandparents are all doing fine.

Welcome to our new members, Melissa Lujan, Nick Tropas, and Linda Ziegler (all of Sgt. Albert Maxwell, Co A) of Oak Park, CA. [P](#)

"I think I understand what military fame is; to be killed on the field of battle and have your name misspelled in the newspapers."

**- William Tecumseh Sherman**



## Civil War Philately Bob Venable

The 2014 United States Postage Stamps commemorating the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Civil War were issued by the Postal Service on July 30. This year they feature the Battle of Petersburg fought from June 15, 1864 to April 3, 1865, and the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. Scans of the stamps are pictured here.



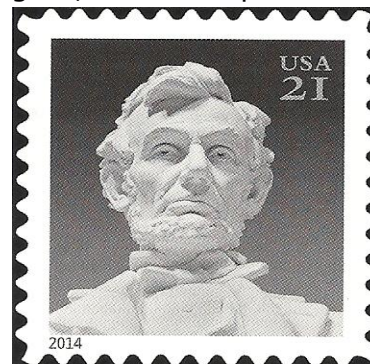
The two stamps are Forever stamps which cost 49¢ each but are valid for first class postage anytime, even if the mailing rate goes up. The front of the double-sided sheet has one of each of the stamps surrounded by a

background photo from 1864 of Battery A, 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Colored Artillery (Light) which fought at Petersburg at the start of the battle. Ten more stamps (five of each) are on the reverse side of the sheet.

The Petersburg stamp depicts the 22<sup>nd</sup> U.S.C.T. based on an 1892 painting by J. Andre Castaigne. The Mobile Bay stamp shows Admiral David G. Farragut's fleet in action. It is based on an 1886 painting by Julian Oliver Davidson.

The background on the stamp sheet also contains quotes by General U.S. Grant, Confederate soldier Jeremiah Tate, Union soldier Harris Webster, and Georgia politician Howell Cobb who was one of the founders of the Confederacy. Lyrics from Negro spiritual *O Mary, Don't You Weep* also adorn the sheet.

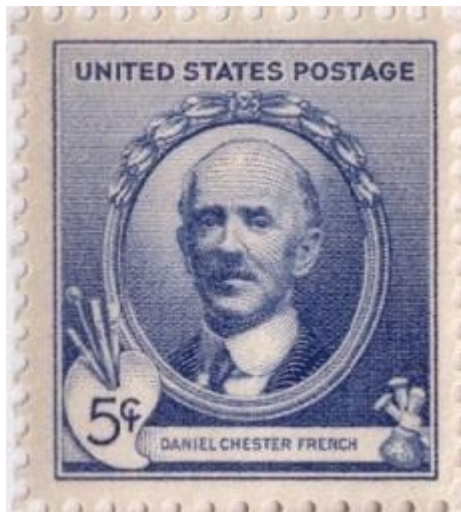
There was another stamp issued this year with a close connection to the Civil War – a 21¢ stamp with a close-up of President Lincoln's head and shoulders cropped from a photograph by Carol M. Highsmith of the entire statue in the Lincoln Memorial on the Mall in Washington, D.C. It is pictured here.



The 21¢ is to pay for the second ounce when an envelope weighs more than an ounce but less than three ounces. The stamp was issued on

February 12 in Springfield, IL. It was printed in two varieties; a pane of 20 stamps and a coil roll of 100 stamps (a coil stamp is one with two parallel sides, either vertical or horizontal, with no perforations).

The statue of the seated Lincoln was sculpted by Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) from 28 pieces of Georgia marble and stands 19 feet tall. The Lincoln Memorial was constructed between 1914 and 1922. President Lincoln has been the subject of numerous stamps, both U.S. and foreign ever since his assassination; likewise for both the Lincoln Memorial and the statue therein. Mr. French was honored once with his own 5¢ stamp on September 16, 1940 as part of the "Famous American" series of stamps.



*Daniel Chester French stamp, Scott # 887*

Digital philately has also been in the recent news. The U.S. Philatelic Classic Society, <http://www.uspcs.org> has placed a number of philatelic books on its web page which are free to

anyone. From the home page, just click on Resource Center then on Electronic Library on the left side of the page. A list of the digital books appears, one of which is **A LIST OF POST OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES 1862 INCLUDING POSTAL LAWS AND INSTRUCTIONS 1861-1865** (Reprint by Theron Wierenga, Holland, MI 1981). It is fun to find the post offices that existed in your area during the Civil War, but there is also some interesting material in the laws and instructions. Congress passed  
**AN ACT**

TO

AMEND THE LAWS

RELATING TO

## THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

APPROVED MARCH 3, 1863:

WITH

INSTRUCTIONS PREDICATED THEREON

BY

THE POSTMASTER  
GENERAL,

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF  
POSTMASTERS .

WASHINGTON:

1863 .

I have not read the entire



book yet but section 27 of the law allows the Postmaster General to provide regulations on the transmission of soldier, sailor and marine letters for free if certified by an officer on the face of the envelope. Without stamps or the certification the mail will still be transmitted but double the rate will be charged the recipient as postage due. I will keep you advised if I find any other gems in this book. [P](#)



Cartoon from the Civil War

## In Their Own Words

AUGUST 27, 1862.-Skirmish at Bridgeport, Ala., and attack on Fort McCook, Battle Creek, Tenn.  
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 (4<sup>th</sup> 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. An hour after the last of the forces had been withdrawn Capt. Mathews, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, applied the torch to the stores which were left behind, completely destroying them.

I arrived with the command at Decherd on the 29th and reported to Maj.-Gen. Buell at that point. The enemy had on the day before the attack four regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, under command of Gen. Maxey, and were also in direct communication with Chattanooga, 27 miles by rail, from which place they could receive re-enforcements to any extent.

Under the circumstances, the necessity of longer holding the fort having passed, I acted according to instructions in withdrawing my command. I believe that the enemy, relying on their command of the Decherd road by their artillery and infantry fire, neglected until it was too late to throw a force in my front as they had done in my rear, which would have necessitated a retreat through the mountain by uncertain and difficult paths.

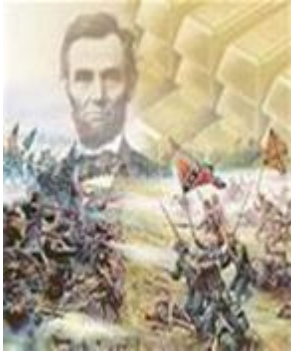
Very respectfully,  
L. A. HARRIS, Col., Cmdg. Ninth  
Brigade.

*Official Records, Ser. I, Vol. 16, pt I, pp. 887-889*



*Ft. Morgan, with damage to the south side - Mobile Point, AL 1864* [Pb](#)





## Lores and Legends Cindy Freed

### **James J. Andrews Audacious Plan to Aid the Union**

Major General Ormsby Mitchel was an officer with the Army of the Ohio; his command included the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Early in April 1862 Mitchel's troops were on the move, first it was south to capture Huntsville, Alabama. Once Huntsville was secured his men would move east to Chattanooga, Tennessee but with an assault on Chattanooga he needed some assistance. That's where Andrews and his audacious plan came in.

James J. Andrews was a civilian spy and scout dedicated to the Union cause. He proposed a daring plan approved by General Mitchel. It was risky, in fact downright dangerous. Yet it would aid the Army of the Ohio tremendously as they moved on Chattanooga. The proposal was for Andrews and some Union soldiers to seize a train on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. They would drive it north from Atlanta to Chattanooga, tearing up railway, cutting telegraph lines and destroying bridges along the way and then meet up with the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry, companies C and I, who would be waiting for the Raiders at Stevenson. The result would leave Chattanooga defenseless. Confederate troops could

not be moved north from Atlanta to reinforce the city. Occupying Chattanooga would be easy pickings for General Mitchel and the Army of the Ohio. Even better than that, the plan would cut off Atlanta, the heart of the South, from food and other supplies by rail.

Andrews and his crew of Raiders were comprised of three engineers and volunteers from several Ohio Infantry regiments: the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI. Twenty-four Union soldiers dressed in civilian clothes headed for Marietta Georgia in groups of two. If questioned about their journey the men were to say they were Kentuckians escaping the Unionists back home in Fleming County. Their trip south (supposedly) was to join the Confederate army. All but two of the men arrived at their destination buying tickets and boarding the train in Marietta. It was both a passenger and freight train pulled by an engine named the *General*.

It was early morning on April 12, 1862 when Andrews and his men had boarded the train. The first stop for the *General* was a town called Big Shanty, known today as Kennesaw. There, the passengers and crew left the train to get breakfast and restock the wood and water supply. Once they had disembarked Andrews and his men got to work. They released the passenger cars leaving only the engine and a couple freight cars and took off.

At the start things were going smoothly and they easily pulled out of the station. Andrews had done his homework. Big Shanty didn't have a telegraph so it would be awhile before any depots further up the line or law



enforcement was alerted to the stolen locomotive.

As the train rumbled out of town heading north, William Fuller the train's engineer was shocked and then outraged. Who would dare steal his train? He and a couple of his crew took off on foot after the hijacked locomotive. They finally grabbed a hand-cart and pursued the raiders in earnest.

Andrews and crew had some mechanical troubles with the engine but quickly righted them and turned to their true purpose of cutting telegraph lines and tearing up the railway. They did such a good job on one section that Fuller and his men didn't see the disrupted tracks. They hit the broken rails and flew off the hand-cart into a nearby ditch. No one was hurt and they soon continued their pursuit again on foot.

When the northern spies arrived in Kingston with the stolen locomotive they were caught up at a switching station. Because General Mitchel and troops had taken Huntsville many of the trains were rerouted and caused the back-up in Kingston. The *General* sat for nearly an hour in Kingston. Many questioning looks and comments were made by the switch station crew adding to the tension. They didn't recognize this new crew on the *General*. Maybe something was up? Andrews told his men in the freight cars to be ready for a confrontation but soon they were moving again without incident and the *General* was heading north.

As William Fuller reached Kingston he didn't realize Andrews and the raiders had just left. Looking over the bottle-neck at the switching station

he decided to commandeer a mail train, the *William R. Smith*. After a brief explanation and the help of that train's crew, Fuller was moving again pursuing his stolen train.

Andrews knew he had lost precious time cooling his heels in Kingston. Certainly the inquiries and the fact that the regular crew wasn't manning this train had tipped off suspicious workers. By now, Confederates, whether civilians or soldiers, must have been alerted and chasing them. He must work fast stopping the *General* to tear up more rails as quickly as possible.

The *William R. Smith* was now plunging ahead and Fuller, wiser this time, rode up in the cab keeping an eye on the railway. Sure enough he had been right. He spotted the recently broken track and halted the engine. The *William R. Smith* couldn't travel any farther on the damaged track. Once again Fuller and his men were in foot pursuit of his missing train.

By this time James Andrews and crew pulled into Adairsville station. The frequent stops were to refuel with wood and water. Here they were questioned even more fervently by the depot workers since this station was not receiving telegraphed messages from the southern posts of the rail line. Andrews, in turn, was able to learn that General Mitchel and troops were near Chattanooga. This news was all the encouragement the raiders needed to complete their task. Once the *Texas*, a freight train heading south, moved out the *General* could continue its trek north.

The *Texas* hadn't gone too far south of Adairsville when the engineer

recognized fellow train employee William Fuller standing in the middle of the tracks with his gun raised pointing directly at him. Bringing the train to a stop Fuller explained the entire situation to the operator. The engineer was quick to pledge his cooperation to the chase. There wasn't a place to turn around so the engineer unhitched his boxcars on a side rail and with Fuller and men in tow pursued Andrews and his raiders with his engine in reverse!

Meanwhile the northern spies and the *General* passed yet another train, the *Catoosa* on a side rail. Andrews and his raiders almost collided with that south bound train. Crews from both trains shouted at each other. Not too much farther down the line the *Catoosa* came across the *Texas* traveling as fast as possible in reverse. As the *Texas* passed the *Catoosa* on a side rail, crews exchanged word of the chase. The *Catoosa's* nasty encounter with the northern spies just moments earlier helped them decide to join in pursuit and they followed right behind the *Texas* in the chase also in reverse!

A few miles, north of Calhoun, the *Texas* had closed enough distance between them that both the raiders and the southern pursuers caught sight of each other. With the *Texas* seeming to close in, Andrews had to make a quick decision. The last boxcar at the end of his train was set on fire and unhitched as they crossed a covered railroad bridge spanning the Oostanaula River. Andrews and his men hoped the flames from the boxcar would set the bridge on fire creating a major disaster and giving the northern spies an avenue of escape.

It wasn't to be. The recent heavy rains that had delayed this mission by a

day already worked against Andrews and his men again. The bridge was soaked from the steady rains and never caught on fire. Fuller and his crew jumped off the *Texas* and were able to push the flaming box car out of the way. They continued their pursuit of the raiders through Resaca.

Andrews and his men tried desperately to thwart their pursuers. They dropped railroad ties on the track but weren't able to stop the doggedly persistent William Fuller and his crew. Fuller had every intention of regaining his train and had an idea when he saw a young man walking along the tracks. He recognized the man as working for the railroad and slowed down long enough to pick him up. He wrote out a cable for the lad to send ahead to Chattanooga explaining their plight and requesting help from Confederate soldiers there.

The young man did as he was told scrambling to get the telegraphed message sent, but, the lines went dead before it was completed. Andrews' men had severed them. Yet enough of the message got through and Confederate forces were readying to stop the stolen engine at all costs as it reached Chattanooga.

As it turned out the Confederate troops were not necessary to stop the *General*. With water and wood for fuel running dangerously low, a valve blew on the locomotive and the engine lost its power. The *General* came to a stop just past the Ringgold depot short of Chattanooga.

James J. Andrews and his men were well aware of the danger they were in if captured by the rebels. They left the stranded engine and split up heading west hoping to find refuge

among Union troops. It didn't happen. An extensive search that lasted weeks rounded up Andrews and all the men who participated in the raid. Even the two that missed the train in Marietta early in the day on June 12<sup>th</sup> were captured. All were sent to prison.

James Andrews and six raiders were tried and convicted as spies. All were hung. Six of the men would manage to escape prison and eight were part of a prisoner of war exchange. All of the enlisted men would receive the Medal of Honor for their courage and bravery for the Union. Andrews the only civilian did not receive the honor.

Known today as the Great Locomotive Chase and Andrews Raiders, the story of these daring and heroic Civil War soldiers and civilian leader has been retold throughout history in music, books and movies. Perhaps the viewer forgets these were actual events by men who were bravely fighting to preserve the Union.

Andrews and his raiders were able to make small strides in their mission. They disabled numerous telegraph lines and disrupted some railway for a short amount of time. Certainly, neither Andrews nor Major General Ormsby Mitchel who moved forward with the plan anticipated the tenacity and perseverance of engineer William Fuller. A little less determination on Fuller's part might have brought an entirely different ending to this mission.

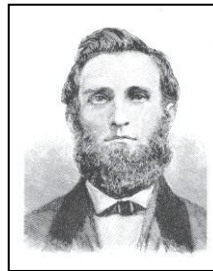


**BATHROOM... Although not listed in the rules of war, soldiers on both sides did not shoot at the enemy when he was going to the bathroom.**

## Aftermath

### - Bill Krebs

Andrews had delayed the taking of the *General* for 1 day due to heavy rains. He had figured that the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC would not arrive on the date scheduled. Unbeknownst to him, the 4<sup>th</sup> did arrive on time. It has been theorized that if he had taken the *General* when he was originally scheduled to, that the mission would have been successful as there were fewer trains on the track then. So what happened to the men after the chase? They were the first to receive the newly created Medal of Honor.



#### **James J. Andrews**

(ca. 1829 – 1862), due to being a civilian received no award. He was hanged in Atlanta as a spy June 7, 1862. He is buried in Chattanooga National

Cemetery

**Pvt William Bensinger** (1840 – 1918), 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Mar 25, 1863. He was exchanged and ended the war a captain.

**Pvt. Wilson W. Brown** – (1837 – 1916), 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Sept 17, 1863. He was exchanged and also ended the war a captain

**Pvt Robert Buffum** (1828 – 1871), 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Mar 25, 1863. He escaped from prison and ended the war a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant





1862

**William Hunter Campbell** (1839 – 1862) Due to also being a civilian he was ineligible for the Medal of Honor. He was hanged on June 18,

**Pvt. Daniel Allen Dorsey** (1838 – 1918) 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Sept 17, 1863. Escaped from prison and ended the war a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant.

**Cpl Martin Jones Hawkins** (1830-1886) 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; Received the Medal of Honor on Sep 17, 1863. He overslept and did not participate in the chase. He was eventually captured but escaped and ended the war a sergeant.

**Pvt William James Knight** (1837 – 1916), 21<sup>st</sup> Ohio: received the Medal of Honor on Sept 17, 1863. He escaped from prison and remained a private.

**Cpl Samuel Llewellyn** (1841 – 1915), 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; received no award: He did not participate in the chase. He enlisted in a Confederate unit before reaching Marietta to try to avoid being captured. He ended the war a sergeant.

**Sgt Elihu H. Mason** (1831 – 1896) 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Mar 25, 1863. He was exchanged and ended the war a captain.

**Pvt Jacob Parrott** (1843 – 1908) 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Mar 25, 1863. He was exchanged and ended the war as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant.

**Cpl William Pittenger** (1840 – 1904) 2<sup>nd</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Mar 25, 1863. He was exchanged and ended the war a sergeant.

**Pvt John Reed Porter** (1838 – 1923) 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Sep 17, 1863. He overslept and did not participate in the chase. He was eventually captured but escaped from prison and ended the war a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. He was the last living Raider.

**Cpl William H. H. Reddick** (1840 – 1903) 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Mar 25, 1863. He was exchanged and ended the war a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant.

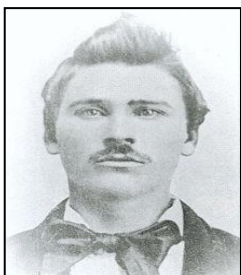


**Pvt. Samuel Robertson** (1843 – 1862) 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; received Medal of Honor posthumously on Sep 17, 1863. He was hanged as a spy on June 18, 1862. He is buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.



**Sgt. Maj. Marion A. Ross** (1832 – 1862) 2<sup>nd</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor posthumously. He was hanged as a spy on June 18, 1862.

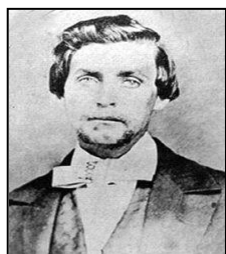
He is buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.



**Sgt John Morehead Scott** (1839 – 1862)

21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor posthumously on Aug. 4, 1866. He was hanged as a spy on

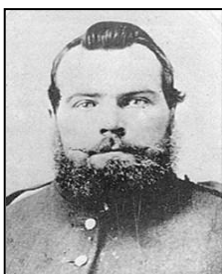
Jun 18, 1862. He is buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.



**Pvt Charles Perry Shadrack** (1840 –

1862) 2<sup>nd</sup> OVI; real name was Phillip Gephart Shadrach, received no award. He was hanged as a spy

on Jun 18, 1862 and is buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery



**Pvt Samuel Slavens** (1831 – 1862) 33<sup>rd</sup>

OVI; received the Medal of Honor posthumously on July 28, 1883. He was hanged as a spy on

Jun 18, 1862 and is buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.

**Pvt. James Smith** (1844 – 1868) 2<sup>nd</sup> OVI: received the Medal of Honor on July 6, 1864. He did not participate in the chase. To avoid capture he enlisted in a Confederate unit before reaching Marietta but was held prisoner in Swims Jail during the raid. He ended the war a corporal.



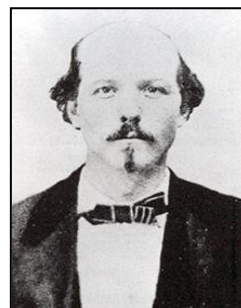
**Pvt George Davenport Wilson** (1830 – 1862) 2<sup>nd</sup> OVI; received no award. He

was hanged as a spy on June 18, 1862.

**Pvt John Alfred Wilson** (1832 – 1904) 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Sept 17, 1863. He escaped from prison and remained a private throughout the war.

**Pvt John Wollam** (1840 – 1890) 33<sup>rd</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on July 20, 1864. He also escaped and remained a private throughout the war.

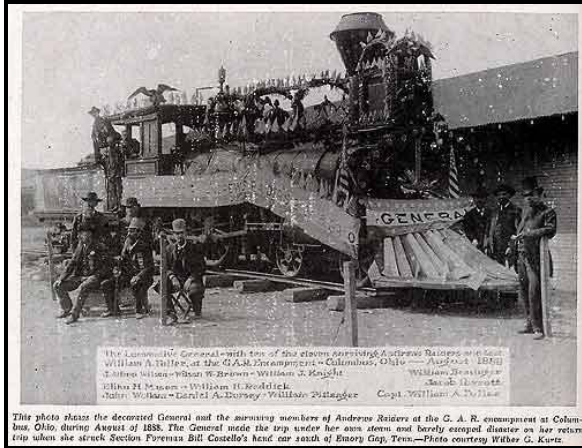
**Pvt Mark Wood** (1819 – 1866) 21<sup>st</sup> OVI; received the Medal of Honor on Sept 17, 1863. He escaped from prison and ended the war a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant.



**William Allen Fuller** (1836 – 1905)

Rebel Conductor. After the war he served as the Chief Marshal for the city of Atlanta from September to

October 1865. He died in Atlanta and is buried in the city's Oakland Cemetery. His monument reads: *"On April 12, 1862, Captain Fuller pursued and after a race of 80 miles from Big Shanty Northward on the Western & Atlantic railroad, re-captured the historic war-engine General which had been seized by 22 Federal soldiers in disguise, thereby preventing the destruction of the bridges of the railroad and the consequent dismemberment of the Confederacy."* In 1950, the state of Georgia commissioned a special gold medal in honor of Fuller's work during the Great Locomotive Chase. It was presented to his son, William Alford Fuller, on May 15.



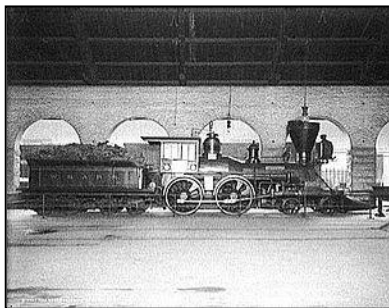
In 1888, a reunion was held for the Raiders. Their picture was preserved for all time with the "General"



The Ohio Monument dedicated to Andrews' Raiders is located at the Chattanooga National Cemetery. There

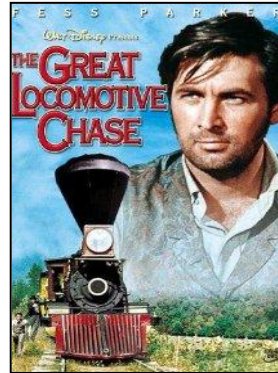
is a scale model of the *General* on top of the monument, and a brief history of the Great Locomotive Chase.

And what of the trains used?



History, Kennesaw, Georgia, while the Texas is on display at the Atlanta Cyclorama.

The *General* is now in the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive



In 1956, Walt Disney released a movie based on the raid titled *The Great Locomotive Chase* starring Fess Parker and is now available on CD. [🔗](#)

## What is it?

From page 22

Crupper straps (occ. spelled **crouper**) a piece of tack used on horses and mules to keep a saddle, harness or other equipment from sliding forward.



**Reminder: Dues are again due for 2015. Single membership is just \$10 and Family is \$15 and can be sent to:**

**4<sup>th</sup> OVCD  
209 Helton St  
Kodak, TN 37764-2159**



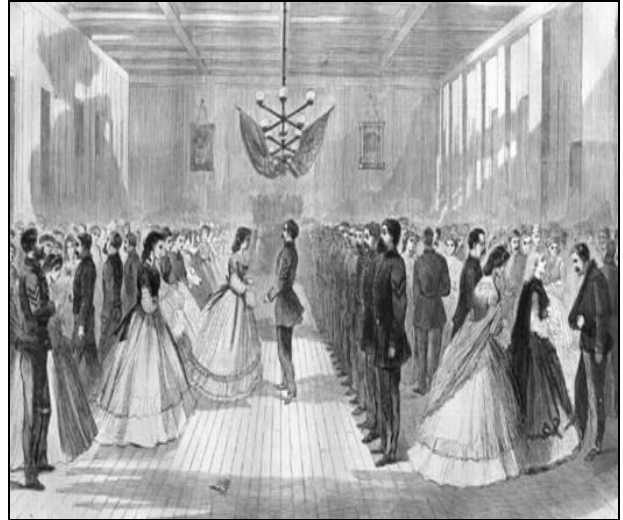
# Mind Your Manners

## - Bill Krebs

The men of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC, especially the officers, and after the war, men such as Lucien Wulsin in his prominent position, and others, would occasionally attend balls. The men of the 4<sup>th</sup> OVC, as were all men and women, were required to follow certain rules of etiquette governing these. Ladies and gentlemen were on their best behavior in the ballroom. Manners were more formal, clothing was finer, and bows were deeper. Several books were published during this time period instructing the reader on these guidelines. Among these were *Godey's Lady's Book*, Hillgrove, *A Complete Practical Guide to the Art of Dancing*, New York: 1863, Florence Hartley, *The Ladies' Book of Etiquette, and Manual of Politeness*. Boston: 1860.

Men were expected to be extremely active in the ballroom to make up for the total passivity required of ladies; who could not ask gentlemen to dance, and who could not even be seen to cross the dance floor unescorted. Ladies would be conveyed to their station by a gentleman, and there they would wait until another gentleman came to speak to them, ask them to dance or convey them to the punchbowl.

Public Balls were open to anyone with the price of a ticket as opposed to Private Balls which was by invitation only. Such Balls were common for raising money for various worthy causes and during the Civil War were widely used to support the war effort, both North and South.



*U. S. Military Ball in Huntsville, AL - from Harper's Weekly, April 9, 1864*

At such a Ball, if a gentleman had been formally introduced to a lady (either at the Ball or previously) he could ask her to dance. If a gentleman did not know a lady, he had two options to obtain a dance. If he knew someone who knew the lady, he could ask that person to discretely inquire if the lady would be amenable to a dance. He could then be introduced either formally or for a dance. If he was a complete "stranger" (the term used in etiquette books), he would apply to a Floor Manager for a partner. Floor Managers assisted the Dance Master in conducting the Ball and in particular arranging sets with the proper number of dancers. The Floor Manager would quickly "size-up" the man based on his demeanor, clothing and language, and locate a suitable partner of the appropriate class. The man would then be introduced to the lady for the purpose of dancing only. A lady was expected to accept such an invitation to dance unless she already had a partner or was fatigued. Included here are some of the guidelines for a ball:

We start with the attire. First the ladies:

### **SUGGESTIONS FOR BALLROOM ATTIRE FOR THE LADY**

- ✚ The first consideration for a lady is simplicity of attire, whether the material be cheap or costly -- such simplicity as produces the finest effect with the least apparent labor, and the smallest number of articles.
- ✚ The next is elegance of make and propriety of color. Fashion generally will determine the former, but the latter is to be left to individual taste.
- ✚ Ladies should remember that men look to the effect of dress in setting off the figure and countenance of a lady, rather than to its cost. Few men form estimates of the value of ladies' dress. This is a subject for female criticism. Beauty of person and elegance of manners in woman will always command more admiration from the other sex than costliness of clothing.
- ✚ For ball dresses light and diaphanous materials are worn; silk dresses are not suitable for dancing.
- ✚ Ladies should endeavor to wear smaller hoops, when going into cars (railroad) or in walking than for evening dresses.
- ✚ For a married lady, rich silks of light color, trimmed with flowers, lace or tulle; white silk plain or lace over satin, make an exquisite toilette.
- ✚ In preparing a costume for a ball, choose something very light.

Heavy, dark silks are out of place in a ball room, and black should be worn in no material but lace.

- ✚ Mourning -- even half-mourning-- has always a somber appearance, and is, therefore, unbecoming in a ball-room; but since decorating it with scarlet has come into fashion, an air of cheerfulness has been imparted to its otherwise melancholy appearance.
- ✚ Black and scarlet, black and violet, or white are worn in mourning; but ladies in deep mourning should not go to balls at all. They must not dance and their dark dresses look out of place in a gay assembly.
- ✚ The hostess should be particularly careful not to outshine her guests.
- ✚ For the young lady, pure white or light colors should be worn, and the most appropriate dress is of some thin material made over silk, white, or the same color as the outer dress. Satin or velvet are entirely out of place on a young lady. Let the coiffure be of flowers or ribbons, never feathers, and but very little jewelry is becoming to an unmarried lady.
- ✚ In having dresses made long, care should be taken that they be not so long as to touch the ground, for in that case they are likely to be torn before the evening has expired. It is almost impossible to dance, if the dress sweeps the floor, without such an accident, except with a very

careful and accomplished partner.

- ✚ Be very careful, when dressing for a ball, that the hair is firmly fastened, and the coiffure properly adjusted. Nothing is more annoying than to have the hair loosen or the head-dress fall off in a crowded ball room.
- ✚ The head-dress should be in unison with the robe, though ladies having a profusion of beautiful hair require little or no artificial ornament. A simple flower is all that is necessary. To those who are less gifted in this respect, wreaths are thought to be becoming.
- ✚ Tall ladies should not wear anything across the head, as it increases their apparent height. A caplet or dropping wreath would, therefore, be preferable.
- ✚ White satin shoes are worn with light-colored dresses, and black or bronze with dark ones.
- ✚ All ladies must wear boots or slippers of satin, white, black or the color of the dress. White are the most appropriate; black, the most becoming to the foot.
- ✚ White kid gloves, full trimmed, a fine lace handkerchief, and a fan, are indispensable.

### **ATTIRE FOR THE GENTLEMAN**

Now for the men's attire. There is little variation in gentlemen's ball attire, it generally being black.

- ✚ Soldiers were expected to wear their best clean uniform.
- ✚ Fashion has ordained for him that he shall always be attired in a black dress suit in the evening,

only allowing him a white waistcoat instead of black. His necktie must be white. An excess of jewelry is to be avoided but he may wear gold or diamond studs, and a watch chain. He may also wear a flower in his buttonhole, for this is one of the few allowable devices by which he may brighten up his attire. Plain and simple as the dress is, it is sure a test of gentlemanly appearance.

- ✚ A dress coat, dress boots, full suit of black, and white or very light kid gloves must be worn in a ballroom. A white waistcoat and cravat are sometimes worn, but this is a matter of taste.
- ✚ His necktie must be white or light-colored.
- ✚ Never enter a ball-room in other than full evening dress, and white or light kid gloves.
- ✚ Never dance without gloves. This is an imperative rule. It is best to carry two pairs, as in the contact with dark dresses, or in handling refreshments; you may spoil the pair you wear on entering the room, and will thus be under the necessity of offering your hand covered by a soiled glove, to some fair partner. You can slip unperceived from the room, change the soiled for a fresh pair, and then avoid mortification.
- ✚ Gentlemen should provide themselves with gaiters, pumps, or dancing shoes, which are more agreeable than the boots that have been worn in the street. The accumulation of dust, moreover, which is unpleasant in most



public rooms, will be thus avoided.

- ✚ Cavalry officers should never wear spurs in a ball-room.

### **BALLROOM ETIQUETTE FOR A LADY**

Now, let's proceed onto the Ball itself.

Again we begin with the ladies:

- ✚ On no account should a lady parade a ball-room alone, nor should she enter it unaccompanied.
- ✚ Neither married nor young ladies should leave a ball-room assemblage, or other parties unattended, as there are always gentlemen near and round the door, and it looks very badly to see a lady, unattended, going through a crowd of gentlemen. The former should be accompanied by other married ladies, and the latter by their mother or guardian. Of course, a gentleman is a sufficient companion for either.
- ✚ If you wish, during the evening, to go to the dressing-room to arrange any part of your dress, request the gentleman with whom you are dancing to escort you there. He will wait for you at the door, and take you back to the ball-room. Do not detain him any longer than is necessary.
- ✚ It is best at a ball, to dance only every other dance, as over-fatigue, and probably a flushed face, will follow too much dancing. Decline the intermediate ones, on the plea of fatigue, or the fear of fatigue.
- ✚ Ladies who dance much should be very careful not to boast

before those who dance little or not at all, of the great number of dances for which they are engaged in advance. They should also without being perceived, recommend these less fortunate ladies to gentlemen of their acquaintance.

### **BALLROOM ETIQUETTE FOR THE GENTLEMAN**

- ✚ Everybody knows it is a blunder to enter a ball-room with the head covered; but everybody does not know that it is equally so to enter immediately after smoking, when every lady you speak to must put up with the Stygian fumes of your tainted breath.
- ✚ A lady is never to be left unattended...
- ✚ If a gentleman goes to balls, they should dance. It is a great breach of etiquette to stand idling and sauntering while ladies are waiting for an invitation to dance.
- ✚ A gentleman should not go to a ball unless he has previously made up his mind to be agreeable.
- ✚ Do not lounge about the seats as a looker-on, or you will be counted a bore.
- ✚ Do not cross the room in an anxious manner, or force your way to a lady to merely receive a bow, as by doing so you attract attention of the company to her. If you are desirous of being noticed by any particular persons, put yourself in their way as if by accident, and do not let it be seen that you have sought

them out; unless, there be something very important to communicate.

- ✚ When a gentleman has occasion to pass through an assemblage of ladies, where it is absolutely impossible to make his way without disturbing them; or when he is obliged to go in front, because he cannot get behind them, it is but common courtesy for him to express his regret at being compelled to annoy them.
- ✚ Loud conversation, profanity, stamping the feet, writing on the wall, smoking tobacco and spitting on the floor, is not only nauseous to ladies, but is injurious to their dresses.
- ✚ 'Thank you --aw--I do not dance,' is now a very common reply from a well-dressed handsome man, who is leaning against the side of a door, to the anxious, heated hostess, who feels it incumbent on her to find a partner for poor Miss Wallflower. I say the reply is not only common, but even regarded as rather a fine one to make. In short, men of the present day don't, won't, or can't dance; and you can't make them do it, except by threatening to give them no supper.

### **DANCING MANNERS**

- ✚ The smile is essential. A dance is supposed to amuse, and nothing is more out of place in it (the ballroom) than a gloomy scowl, unless it be an ill-tempered frown.
- ✚ While dancing, a lady should consider herself engaged to her

partner, and therefore, not at liberty to hold a flirtation between figures, with another gentleman; and should recollect that it is the gentleman's part to lead her, and hers to follow his direction.

- ✚ Nothing is more indicative of vulgarity than the habit of beating time with the feet or hands during the performance of an orchestra." {This in reference to clapping during dancing, such as during a country dance or a Virginia Reel}
- ✚ In the dancing of the parlour or ball-room, the feet are scarcely ever raised an inch from the floor, but carried with the toes depressed with deliberate gentle gliding movement. Perhaps the only exception is the polka, which consists in a series of little bounds, or gentle springs, but without any extravagant effort.
- ✚ Bear in mind that all casino habits are to be scrupulously avoided in the ball-room. It is an affront to a high-bred lady to hold her hand behind you or on your hip when dancing a round dance.
- ✚ In giving hands for Ladies' Chain or any other figures in the quadrille, you should accompany it with an inclination of the head in the manner of a salutation.
- ✚ If a lady waltzes with you, beware not to press her waist; you must only lightly touch it with the open palm of your hand, lest you leave a disagreeable impression not only on her clothing, but also on her mind.

- ✦ Keep your temper, refrain from all remarks, and endeavor to make your partner forget, in your cheerful conversation, the annoyances of the dance.
- ✦ When an unpracticed dancer makes a mistake, we may apprise him of his error, but it would be very impolite to have the air of giving him a lesson.
- ✦ The fall of a couple is not a frequent occurrence in a ballroom, but when it does happen it is almost always the man's fault. Girls take much more naturally to the graceful movements of the dance, and are, besides, more often taught in childhood than their brothers.
- ✦ Ladies, never refuse one gentleman and accept another for the same dance, unless it was previously promised
- ✦ ladies and gentlemen could not dance unless they had been introduced, so the hosts and escort spent much of the evening rushing about making introductions
- ✦ On introduction in a room, a married lady generally offers her hand, and a young lady not. In a ballroom, where an introduction is to dancing, not friendship, you never shake hands -- only a bow. It may perhaps be laid down, that the more public the place of introduction, the less hand-shaking takes place.
- ✦ Never dance with the same partner more than once or, at most, twice in an evening, especially with your spouse

- ✦ Bow and curtsy before starting to dance
- ✦ Gentlemen, always thank the lady for the honor of dancing with her
- ✦ Ladies, a smile and a nod are sufficient responses to a gentleman's "Thank you"

Next issue: Steamboat Etiquette [B](#)



***INFANTRY TROOPS OFTEN  
UTTERED THIS SARCASM IN  
CRITICISM OF THE CAVALRY,  
WHO WERE SAID TO FIGHT  
SO RARELY THAT THEY  
SELDOM LEFT CASUALTIES  
BEHIND.***

***"WHOEVER SAW A DEAD  
CAVALRYMAN?"***



# Letters from the Front

Sometimes we come across letters made out to the Adjutant General's office such as this one from Lt William Shoemaker in reference to George Puterbaugh's discharge from Company H. A transcription follows. I've left the spelling and punctuation as it is in the original.

I Certify that the within named George Puterbaugh  
a Sergeant of Captain J. H. Kings Company H  
of the 11th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was  
born in Dayton in the State of Ohio aged twenty-one  
years 5 feet 11 inches high Light Complexion Blue  
eyes Brown hair and by occupation when enrolled a  
Farmer was enlisted by Lieut Pitty at Dayton Ohio on  
the first day of October eighteen hundred and sixty-two to  
serve for three years and is now entitled to a discharge by  
reason of Physical Disability

The said George H. Puterbaugh was paid last by Paymaster  
Hendricks to include the thirty first day of May eighteen  
hundred and sixty-two and his pay due from that time  
to the present date

He is indebted to the United States thirty one dollars and  
fifty cents on account of extra clothing

Given in duplicate at Huntsville Alabama this eighteenth  
day of August 1862

2nd Lieut. Wm W Shoemaker  
Com Co. H 11 regt O.V.



I certify that the within named George Puterbaugh a sergeant of Captain King's company of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was born in Dayton in the State of Ohio aged twenty-one years 5 feet 11 inches high Light Complexion Hazel eyes Brown hair and by occupation when enrolled a farmer was enlisted by Lieut Ritty at Dayton Ohio on the first day of October eighteen hundred and sixty one to serve for three years and is now entitled to a discharge by reason of Physical Disability.

The said George Puterbaugh was paid last by Paymaster Hendricks to include the thirty first day of May eighteen hundred and sixty two and has pay due from that time to the present date.

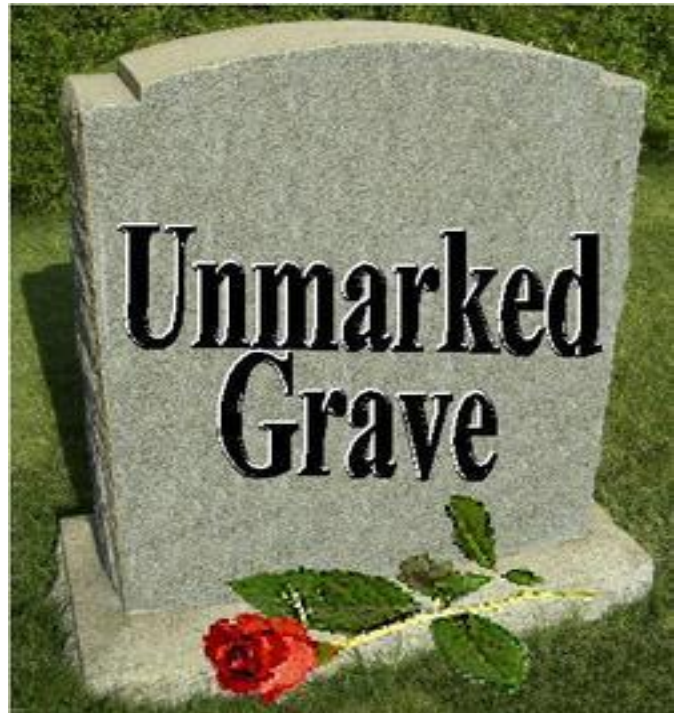
He is indebted to the United States thirty one dollars and fifty cents on account of extra clothing.

Given in duplicate at Huntsville Alabama the eighteenth day of August 1862.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut Wm. W. Shoemaker  
Com Co H 4<sup>th</sup> regt OVC



*William Shoemaker as Captain*



*Sgt George Puterbaugh lies in an unmarked grave at  
Green Castle Cemetery in Dayton, OH*



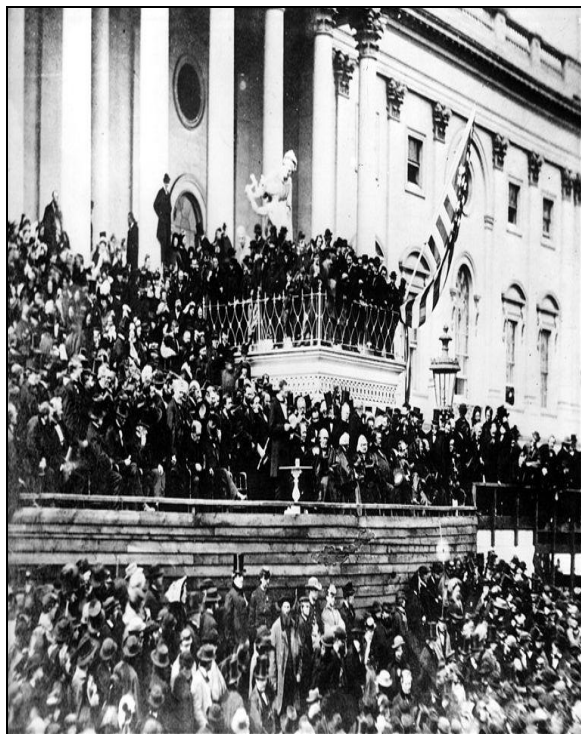
## From Our Field Correspondents

4<sup>th</sup> OVC vs 3<sup>rd</sup> GA Cav

Memphis Daily Appeal, Oct 7, 1862

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

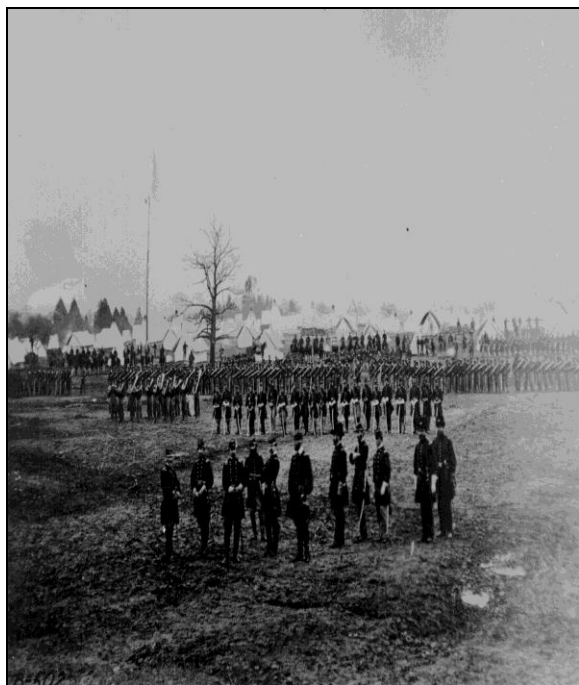
## Pictures from the War



*Lincoln's 2<sup>nd</sup> inaugural*



*Maj Gen George Thomas and Council at  
Ringold, GA May 5, 1864*



*Dismounted parade of the 7<sup>th</sup> NY Cavalry 1862*



*Gen John B Hood before Nashville, TN Dec  
1864*



**For The Youngsters a page to color**



(C) 2009 - Time For History  
[www.timeforhistory.net](http://www.timeforhistory.net)