

4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

Vol. 23 Issue 1

January – March 2023



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- **About the cover:** *Cpl Augustus Brackett Bellville, Company D. He enlisted as a private on September 27, 1862 at 18, and was promoted to corporal on January 1, 1865. He was born in Cincinatti, OH ca. 1844. And died on August 28, 1913 at Waldons Ridge, TN. His grave is at Spring Grove, Cemetery in Cincinatti, OH.*

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From the Command Tent

Continuing on from the last issue, I am doing a recap of the 4th OVC. This will take some issues to accomplish. Many of our new family members are not aware of these facts. We've run this before but have made several changes due to increased information.

- Our first wounded casualty was 1st Sgt Stephen Harper of Co. D, who was wounded on Feb. 2, 1862. He died 7 months later on Sept. 26, 1862.
- Our last wounded casualty was Frank Armbruster (see last issue).
- 364 men were captured, of which the largest number: 202 men from Companies A, B, C, D, E, G and H, were under the command of the 3rd OVC. They were captured at the Battle of Lexington, KY by John Hunt Morgan on Oct. 18, 1862. These men were paroled the next day and sent home to await their exchange. 6 men of the 4th held off Morgan for hours in a barn until their ammo ran out and a cannon was brought up against them. After they surrendered, Morgan was astonished at how few there were and claimed "Go home! I never want to have to face you again!"
- The first man to be captured was Pvt Charles Held of Co D. He was captured just before the 4th accepted the surrender of Nashville, TN on Mar 8, 1862. He was held a prisoner at Salisbury, NC until sometime in May, 1862. We next hear of him arriving in New York City on June 9, 1862 on the steamer *Guide*.
- The last man to be captured was Pvt John Clark of Co H on Dec 17, 1864 near Gallatin, TN.
- The oldest recruit was Pvt Michael Leatherman of Co F who was born in 1799.
- The youngest recruit was Pvt Edward C. Middleton of Co. I born in 1849
- The last known survivor of the 4th OVC was Pvt William H. Hendy of Co C. He died just 19 days of his 94th birthday.
- The last member of the 4th OVCD to have known anyone who served in the 4th OVC was Marion Brant. Marion was the grandson of Sgt Albert Brant of Co. A. Marion passed away on Oct 8, 2010 at 103 years old.
- The son of Pvt William Jagger of Co F, would go on to become a Hollywood star. Dean Jagger is probably best remembered for his role in *White Christmas*, as Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Waverly and as Adjutant Maj. Harvey Stovall in *12 o'clock High*, where he won an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor.

Bill Krebs,

President



Reunion 2023

By Bill Krebs

Every other year, we have our 4th OVCDAs reunion. Usually, we hold these reunions at places where either the men fought or are buried. So far, we've held them in **Ohio**: Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Lima, **Kentucky**: Lexington, Louisville, **Tennessee**: Chattanooga, Murfreesboro (Stones River), and **Georgia**: Americus (Andersonville).

This year, though, we are going to do something different. We will be headed to Seiverville, TN near Gattlinburg. We have no graves to mark with flags, but with all the time we've had restrictions on travel and such, we thought it would be nice to get about and do some traveling and sight seeing. This is our Secretary/Treasurer's home town so we will have a guide to lead us to all the good places.

The dates are set for us to arrive on Oct 12 (Thursday) and leave on Oct 15 (Sunday). We will still have our Meet and Greet on Friday with our meeting taking place Saturday.

Plans are to stay at the Quality Inn in Dandridge, TN. Hotel runs \$125 per night. That's for 1 King size bed with 2 adults using AAA discount.

Hope to see you there.

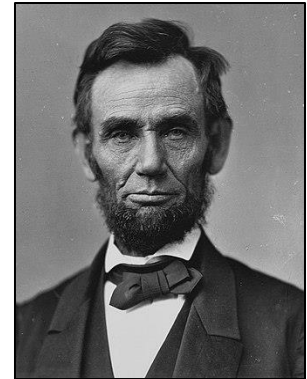
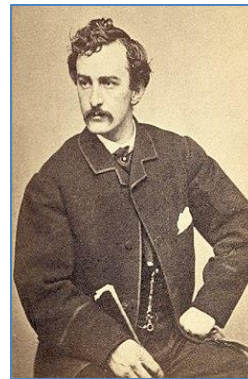


Lincoln's First Responder

By Kathy Popham

The Assassination Plot

Anyone who has taken an American History class knows that John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Abraham Lincoln.



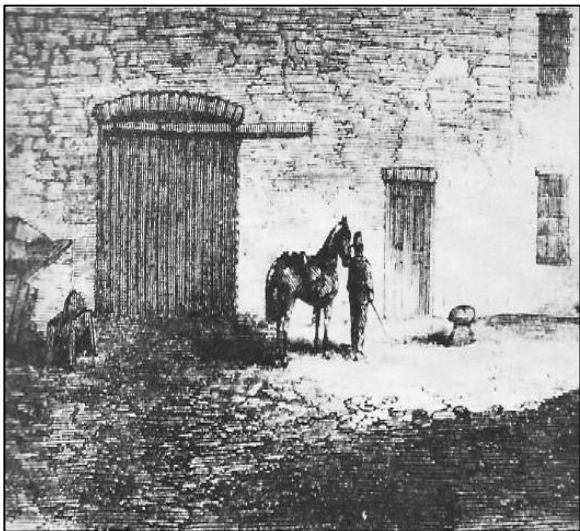
John Wilkes Booth Abraham Lincoln

Those who have more than a passing interest in history, are also familiar with the meticulous planning and preparations Booth took prior to committing the crime: how he made his way into Ford's Theater before the President's attendance and positioned the leg of a music stand within easy reach with which to barricade the door to the Presidential box. How he arranged for an accomplice to have a horse waiting outside the rear door of the theater to enable his escape after the deed was done. Booth planned and practiced everything except his leap

from the Presidential box to the stage after he had shot the President.

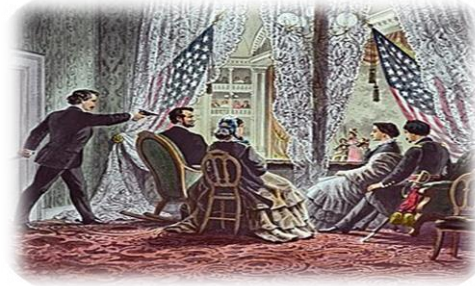


Ford's Theater



Booth's horse outside the theater

Booth carried out the scheme exactly as he had rehearsed with the one exception. He entered the Presidential box unseen and secured the door to prevent anyone else from entering. Because he knew the dialogue of the play being performed, "Our American Cousin", he timed his shot to coincide with a line that he knew would elicit uproarious laughter from the audience to muffle the sound of the gun.



Booth shooting President Lincoln

After shooting President Lincoln and stabbing Major Henry Rathbone who, with his fiancée, had accompanied the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Booth climbed over the bannister of the Presidential box and jumped to the stage. His spur got hung up on the bunting draped across the front of the box and he landed off balance which caused the fibula bone in his left leg to snap just above the ankle. In spite of his broken leg, Booth managed to exit the theater, mount his waiting horse, and ride off into the darkness.

Booth and an accomplice, David Harold, spent more than a week on the run but were eventually tracked down by soldiers and found hiding in a barn. The soldiers surrounded the barn and demanded Booth and his accomplice throw out their weapons and surrender. Harold surrendered, but Booth refused and was shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett against the orders of his commanding officer to take Booth alive. Booth was fatally wounded in the neck and was dragged out of the barn and onto the porch of the nearby farmhouse where he died about three hours later.

The Audience Reaction

When Booth landed on the stage after shooting the President, the audience sat in stunned silence until someone shouted that the President had been shot. Upon hearing that, the



*Booth's
Philadelphia
Derringer*

*Dr Charles A.
Leale*



people in the theater began rushing toward the doors and exits. All, that is, but one: Dr. Charles A. Leale who was a surgeon in the Union Army and was attending the play that evening. Dr. Leale immediately made his way through the crowd to the Presidential box. When he got to the door, he found it blocked from inside. However, the obstruction was removed and he was admitted inside.

First Medical Response



*Maj. Henry R
Rathbone*

Major Rathbone approached the doctor holding his severely wounded arm and begged the doctor to attend to the President. Mrs. Lincoln also beseeched him to help her husband.

At first glance, President Lincoln appeared to be dead. He was still in his chair and his head had fallen forward with his eyes closed. The doctor checked for a radial pulse, but could not perceive any. Dr. Leale had President Lincoln placed on the floor and asked another gentlemen to cut open his coat and shirt to enable the doctor to check for wounds. Lifting the President's eyelids, Dr. Leale determined he had suffered a brain injury and began to examine his head and discovered the mortal wound. The bullet had entered the back part of the head, behind the left ear. Dr. Leale removed an obstructing clot of blood from the wound to relieve pressure on the brain.

Dr. Leale then proceeded to perform artificial respiration in an attempt to revive the President. Kneeling over the President, with a knee on each side of his pelvis and facing him, the doctor leaned forward and opened the President's mouth. He extended two finger as far back as possible and pressed the base of his tongue downward and outward to open the larynx to allow air to enter the lungs. An assistant was placed on each side of the patient to raise his arms in order to expand his thorax, then slowly press the arms down by the side of the body while the doctor pressed the diaphragm upward. This procedure caused air to be drawn in and then forced out of the lungs. Dr. Leale also put intermittent pressure under and beneath the ribs to stimulate the apex of the heart. They continued this process until a feeble heart beat and breathing followed. Becoming convinced that more must be done to keep the President alive, Dr. Leale leaned directly over the patient's body till they were

face to face and forcibly breathed directly into his mouth and nostrils. (In today's world we would do chest compressions and mouth-to-mouth breathing...CPR).

Dr. Charles S. Taft and Dr. Albert F. A. King came to offer their assistance. Dr. Leale stated as soon as the President had regained some strength, he should be taken to the nearest house across from the theater. When asked by several of those nearby whether the President should be taken to the White House, Dr. Leale said he would die before reaching there.

Lincoln's Final Hours

Once the President was stable, he was moved from the theater to a house across the street. Dr. Taft carried his right shoulder, Dr. King his left shoulder, and Dr. Leale carried his head while others assisted with the rest of the body. They slowly made their way along a path that had been cleared through the gathering crowd. It was necessary to stop several times to allow Dr. Leale to remove clotted blood from the wound.

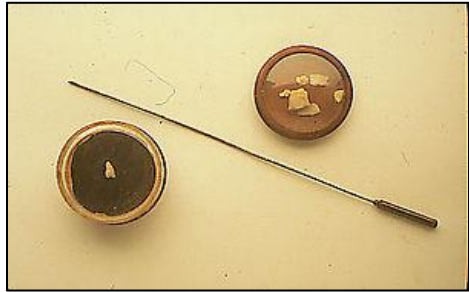


President Lincoln's death bed

Upon entering the house, the President was placed in bed with his head held face up to prevent it from rolling to either side. Due to the President's great height and the smaller size of the bed, his legs were bent in a very uncomfortable position. So, Dr. Leale ordered the foot of the bed be removed to accommodate the President. Because it could not be removed, the President was placed diagonally on the bed with extra pillows for his head and shoulders.

Everyone except the medical personnel were instructed to leave the room and a thorough physical examination of the President was conducted. Looking for any other wounds that had been missed earlier the doctor examined the President's entire body. He found no injuries other than the head wound. The President's lower extremities were cold, so bottles of hot water and hot blankets were applied to try and warm them. A mustard plaster was also applied over the solar-plexus and the anterior surface of the body.

Whenever the clot reformed in the opening of the wound, the President's breathing became more difficult. Thus, the clot was cleared every so often the entire time Dr. Leale attended the patient. A probe was introduced into the wound tract about two and a half inches where it came in contact with a hard substance. The probe easily passed this substance and went in another several inches where it again made contact with a hard object. The first inclination was that the substance was the bullet, but, since there was no indication of lead on the probe when it was withdrawn, the second object was believed to be another piece of loose bone.



Skull fragments and probe used

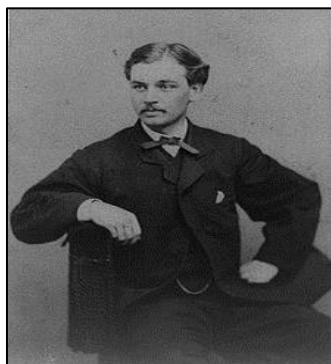
As dawn broke, the President's condition worsened. His pulse was erratic and his breathing became more and more labored. It finally ceased for some time until there was a prolonged inhalation followed by a loud expiration. Dr. Leale stood holding the President's right hand with his extended finger on his pulse. Finally the Rev. Dr. Gurley, President Lincoln's pastor, offered a prayer as those in attendance watched his last struggles for life.

Believing that his sense of hearing might still be intact, Dr. Leale summoned Mrs. Lincoln and their son, Robert so that their voices would be the last sound President Lincoln heard.



Mary Todd Lincoln

Robert Todd Lincoln



President Lincoln died at twenty minutes past seven on the morning of April 15, 1865. Dr. Leale pronounced the death then gently smoothed the President's contracted facial muscles, placed two coins over his eyelids, and drew a white sheet over his face. It had been nine hours since Dr. Leale had first begun treating the stricken President. [FB](#)



Have You Ever Wondered

Have you ever cracked open a bottle of beer, poured it into a clear glass and left it outside sitting in the sun? Maybe you've come back to it after a while to take a sip — and something isn't quite right.

If you've experienced this funky taste, it's from a chemical compound similar to the stinky smell skunks produce. That's why the beer brewing community has dubbed this process "skunking."

Chuck Skypeck, the technical brewing projects director at the Brewers Association, has owned and operated craft breweries for 21 years. He said the cause of skunking wasn't really understood until around the 1960s. When hops in beer are exposed to strong light, a photo oxidation reaction takes place, creating the compound 3-methyl-2-butene-1-thiol. To prevent the process of skunking from occurring, beer brewers have opted for darkly tinted glass. It's why you see so many beers in brown glass bottles today.

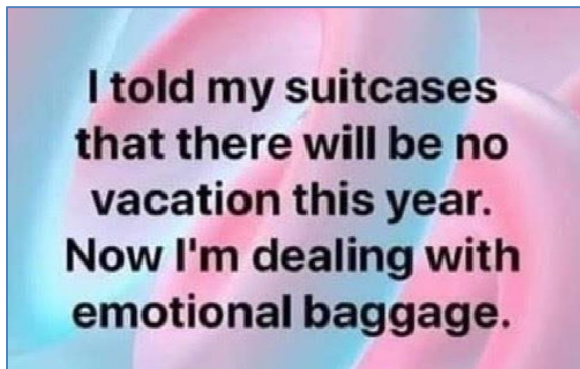
"It's a simple reaction that creates what most people see as an undesirable flavor," Skypeck said. "So, anything that shields the beer from that will preserve its flavor, so it is served as the brewer intends."

Hence the popular choice among brewers: brown. But that's not the only color seen in beer bottles; some come in green glass, too. What's behind that choice? Given that green is not as protective from light, the reason for its use is mainly marketing, according to Skypeck.

"If you look to see what brands are in green glass, you're going to probably find mostly heritage brands that have been around for a while," he said. "A fair amount of European brewers use green glass. Their green bottles are their image. And again, we're talking decades ago, there was a certain association of quality and uniqueness with green glass."

And if that green glass wasn't tinted dark enough to prevent skunking, Skypeck said consumers back then might simply say, "Oh, look, this tastes different. It's coming from Europe. It must be good."

When it comes to choosing glass as the packaging material over plastic, Skypeck said not only is glass perceived as more environmentally friendly and looks higher quality to consumers, but it prevents the beer from becoming stale, as plastics let out the carbonation in beer and let in oxygen over time. [🔗](#)



Ten Years Ago...

Our magazine issue of January, 2014 was virtually bursting with articles and information. Moreover, the format of that issue was the first using the PDF format for a variety of reason, most importantly that it takes up just one-third of computer space of our previous format.

Bob and Barb Venable (in-laws) purchased 14 pictures of 4th OVC soldiers from the U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center, Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, total cost \$50. They also furnished our Association with copies so they could be posted to our web site.

A sampling of the articles in the issue included:

By Cindy Freed – The story of the Lady in Gray who haunts the Confederate POW cemetery at Camp Chase, Columbus, OH.

By Bob Venable – The 1898 National Encampment of the GAR in Cincinnati.

Bill Krebs – The Underground Railroad, a history.

Karen Krebs – A scrumptious recipe for molasses cookies and homemade eggnog to wash them down. [🔗](#)

What is it?

Answer on page 25





Security

Who's minding your business? The FTC invites you to comment on commercial surveillance and data security

By Seena Gressin

Many of us have grown used to the idea that companies constantly collect information about us as we go about our daily lives. It may be information we give up willingly, like a credit card number for a purchase. But it also may be information that we don't know we're surrendering, and may not want to share. Companies are able to collect enormous amounts of personal data about virtually every conceivable aspect of our lives, often in ways that we might not expect or understand.

The FTC calls this "commercial surveillance," and it's the subject of the Commission's newly announced [Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking](#). In this Notice, the FTC [asks for your comments](#) about data practices that you might believe are unfair or deceptive, and how the FTC can best address those practices.

The [Notice](#) offers lots of food for thought. Among other things, it discusses the wide range of personal

data that companies collect, including information as varied as our movements, friend networks, menstrual cycles, web browsing, and faces, and how companies might use that information to draw conclusions about us.

The Notice also discusses how companies collect, store, and manage personal data. Data is often collected in ways that are unclear or invisible to people. Or, data may be collected for one purpose, but then also used for another purpose that people don't expect. People's information is so valuable that companies have incentives to collect information they don't need, and to keep that information indefinitely, heightening the potential harms from a data breach if companies fail to secure the data.

Read the Notice for more information about the issues the FTC is examining. Section IV contains the questions the Commission invites people to address. The Notice will be published in the Federal Register soon. Once it appears, you'll have 60 days to file a public comment. Section V of the Notice includes detailed instructions on how to do that. To save some time, file online at www.regulations.gov.

Learn more about the forum on the [Commercial Surveillance and Data Security ANPR Public Forum](#) page

Article taken from the FTC [ft](#)

**February 24, 1865 (POW Camp) Our clothes were nearly worn out, and we had to go around and seek out the dead and rob them of the clothes they had in order to keep from freezing to death ourselves.--
Bjorn Aslaksan**



TIMELINE 4TH OVC

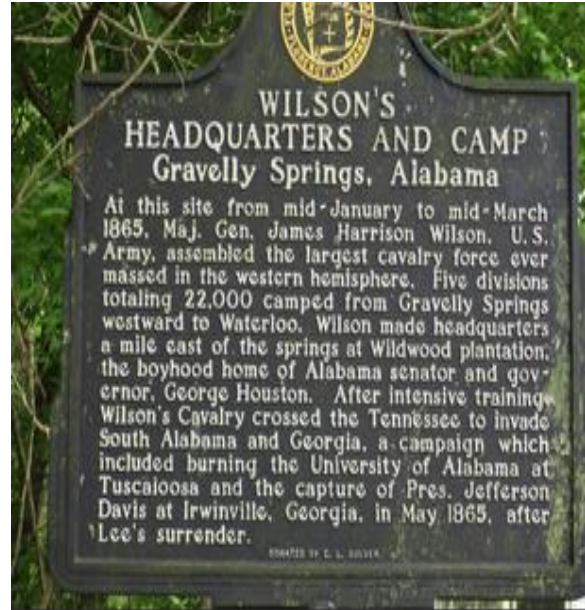
Jan – March 1865

Jan 16

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

Feb 12 Pvt

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



Feb 26 Pvt.

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

Mar 17

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

Mar 22-April 24

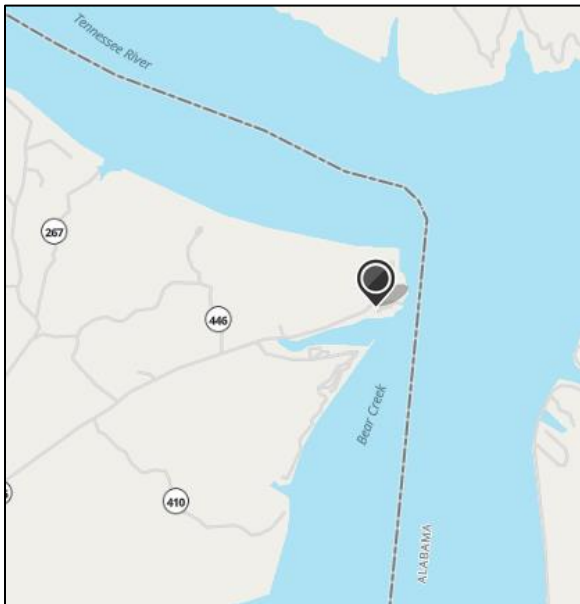
Raid from Chickasaw to Selma, AL and Macon, GA. (aka Wilson's Raid)
Accompanying the 4th OVC was the 98th and 123rd IL Mounted Infantry, the 2nd and 4th IN Cavalry, the 17th and 72nd IN Mounted Infantry, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th IA Cavalry, the 4th, 6th and 7th KY Cavalry, the 4th KY Mounted Infantry, the 2nd and 4th MI Cavalry, the 1st, 3rd, and 7th OH Cavalry, the 7th PA Cavalry, the 10th MO Cavalry, the 1st WI Cavalry, the 4th US Cavalry; Battery "I," 4th US Arty, the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and the 18th IN Light Artillery, Union loss: 99 killed, 598 wounded, 28 missing for a total of 725. Most of these losses would occur during the Battle of Selma on April 2nd.

Mar 27

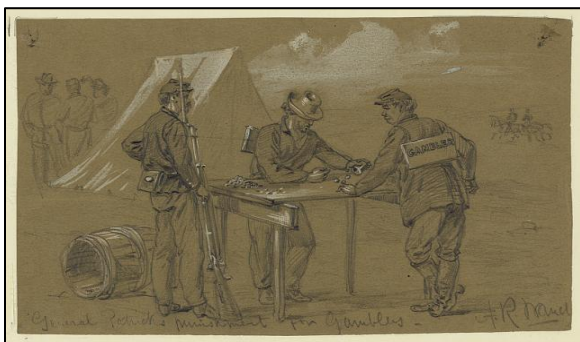
Pvt. Louis B Karnes, Co I, is killed in Eastport, MS



View of the Quad at the University of Alabama in 1859. The Rotunda can be seen at center, with the halls visible in the background. All of these buildings were destroyed during Wilson's Raid on April 4, 1865.



Map showing Eastport MS on the TN. River right on the border of AL. [FB](#)



General Patrick's punishment for gambling



Did You Know?

By Bob Venable

Did you know that Dayton, Ohio has a building named for a member of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry – the Lindsey building at 25 & 27 South Main Street?

The Soldier

Theodore C. Lindsey's roots are from hardy Scotch-Irish stock. In America, Theodore's grandfather Wilson Lindsey hailed from Pennsylvania but his father, also named Wilson, was a farmer in Franklin County, Ohio. Theodore's mother was Rebecca Frances Fulton from Virginia. Theodore was born on the family farm on November 1, 1844, as were his six siblings: an unnamed child who died in infancy, Mary, James, Emma, Susan, and Samuel.

Wilson eventually moved his family from the farm to Dayton, Ohio where he established himself as a fruit merchant. Theodore did not initially follow in his father's footsteps. Instead, he became an apprentice in a print shop when he was 12-years old. At the end of his apprenticeship, he began to work at the *Dayton Daily Journal*. But that job was interrupted by the Civil War.

Theodore and his brother James both enlisted in Company H, 4th OVC, James on September 7, 1861. He was appointed as a Sergeant. Theodore followed on September 16, 1861 when at age 17 he enlisted for a term of three years. Nearly a year later he was captured at Huntsville, Alabama on September 1, 1862 and was subsequently paroled. The brothers were both discharged on October 20, 1864 at the end of their terms of service. The 1890 Census of Veterans

and Widows, shown here, verifies Theodore's service and lists his address as 813 Main Street, Dayton.

| Special Schedule.—Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| S. D.: 2 ; E. D.: 257 ; Minor Civil Division: Dayton, O. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Name of Surviving Soldier, Sailor, and Marine, and Widow. | Rank. | Company. | Name of Regiment or Vessel. | Date of Enlistment. | Date of Discharge. | Length of Service. | | | | | |
| 270 | 277 | Private | 22 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 271 | 278 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 272 | 279 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 273 | 280 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 274 | 281 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 275 | 282 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 276 | 283 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 277 | 284 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 278 | 285 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 279 | 286 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| 280 | 287 | Private | 11 | 1864 | 1867 | 3 | 1864 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |

In 1881, T.C. quit the fruit business and opened a general grocery store at Main and Market streets in Dayton, with a pawn shop included, thus becoming quite well off financially. By the time of the 1900 Census, he listed his business as "Loan Office." That was the pawn shop enterprise.

| TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|---------|--------|-------|----------|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Dayton, Ohio, 1900 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Name | Sex | Color | Married | Single | Widow | Divorced | Never married | Age | Profession, occupation, or trade | Place of birth | Place of nativity |
| 331 | Male | White | | | | | | 47 | Loan Office | Ohio | Ohio |

1900 Census, Dayton, OH. Lindsey's occupation in red box

T.C. as he came to be known, entered the fruit business with his father when he returned home from his stint with the 4th OVC. He married Miss Martha Seitters on May 30, 1865 in Dayton. A copy of their marriage record is reproduced here. They had four children, Harry, Anna Frances, Theodore C., Jr., and Elsie C.

This is Theodore's picture from the early 1900s. He is wearing a post-war ribbon of some sort but it is impossible to determine what it says, but appears to be a GAR ribbon.

The State of Ohio, ss.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Personally Appeared before me, the undersigned Judge of Probate in and for the County of Montgomery, Ohio, the County Clerk, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that he was then 47 years of age, and has no lawful wife living, and that Martha Seitters is now then 16 years of age, and has no lawful husband living, that she is a resident of the County of Montgomery, and that he knows no legal objection to the Marriage contract entered into between her and the said Brother Seitters, and further that different parts out from the County of Montgomery, Ohio, and that the said Martha Seitters was born May 30, 1865, in the County of Montgomery, Ohio.

Witness my hand and seal of Office, this 30th day of May, 1865.

J. S. Hervey

To the Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery Co., O.
Married, on the 30th day of May, 1865, Theodore C. Lindsey and Martha Seitters by J. S. Hervey



But it is certain he remained interested in his time with the 4th OVC. As a civilian he held membership in the Union Veterans Legion and the G.A.R. He held the position of aid-de-camp on the staff of the National Commander of the latter organization. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, a fraternal organization begun in 1864 to begin to heal the wounds of the Civil War.

On June 12, 1907, Theodore received a pension for his military service. When he died on April 14, 1924, he was receiving \$50 a month from the pension as shown on this pension payment card which also bears his date of death.

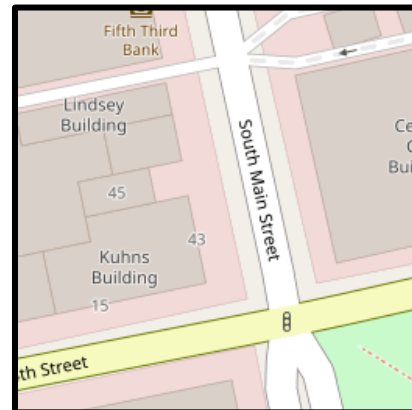
| | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| NAME Lindsey, Theodore C. | | (S-P. A. 24) | |
| Certificate No. 1132688 | ARMY INVALID | Law | Act of May 1, 1920 |
| Rank Pt H 4 O V Cav | | | |
| CLASS | RATE | DATE OF COMMENCEMENT | DATE OF CERTIFICATE |
| 50 | | May 1, 1920 | |
| How Admitted Discharged | | Date of Report APR 10 1924 | |
| Note: 3 1924 1104 3 1924 received order dated MAY 9 - 1924 info to widow Martha Lindsey, 348 So Main St Dayton Ohio | | | |

When T.C. died, his wife Martha became eligible for a widow's pension as attested to on this pension index card.

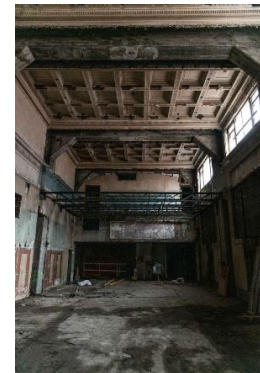
| | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| NAME OF BENEFICIARY <i>Lindsey Theodore C.</i> | | | | |
| NAME OF DEPENDENT <i>Widow Lindsey Martha</i> | | | | |
| SERVICE <i>U.S. Army</i> | | | | |
| DATE OF FILING | CLASS | APPLICATION NO. | CERTIFICATE NO. | STATE FROM WHICH FILED |
| <i>1907 June 12</i> | <i>Invalid</i> | <i>1355627</i> | <i>1132688</i> | <i>Ohio</i> |
| <i>1924 Apr 14</i> | <i>Widow</i> | <i>1218132</i> | <i>948636</i> | <i>Ohio</i> |
| ATTORNEY <i>G. M. Hasler</i> | | | | |

The Building

In 1916, T.C. had the Lindsey Building constructed. When completed he retained ownership of the 25 & 27 South Main Street, 12 story office building. It has since been named an historic sight. It has a stone foundation, brick construction of the façade, with some elements considered as Neoclassical architecture. Modifications have allowed modern shops on floors 1 and 2. This is a map showing its location where downtown Dayton was experiencing a renaissance with a number of new office buildings being constructed. A number of financial entities such as banks have occupied the building.



On the left is a picture of the Lindsey Building. On the right, is a picture from a 2020 renovation inside.



The Lindsey Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 for two reasons: because

of its architecture and because of its place in history being an example of Dayton's downtown expansion in the early 1900s.

Theodore C. Lindsey died on April 3, 1924 at his residence, 348 South Main Street, Dayton, approximately three blocks from the Lindsey Building. His obituary from the *Dayton Herald*, April 3, 1924, page 13, is depicted below.

AGED VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR DIES AT HOME

Death Comes to Theodore C. Lindsey, Sr., 79, After Six Months' Illness.

DECEDENT WAS ACTIVE IN AFFAIRS OF G. A. R.

Erected Twelve-Story Downtown Office Building Which Bears His Name in 1916.

Theodore C. Lindsey, Sr., 79, Dayton pawn broker for 42 years and prominent in G. A. R. affairs in the city, died at his home, 348 South Main street, at 6:45 a. m. Thursday. His death occurred after an illness of six months caused by general debility.

Mr. Lindsey was born near Columbus on Nov. 1, 1844, coming to Dayton with his parents at the age of 11 years. For a number of years he served as a printer's apprentice and at the age of 17 he enlisted in Fourth Ohio cavalry, serving in the Civil war for three years.

His war service included participation in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone river, and other major engagements. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates and spent several months in the Andersonville and Libby prisons.

MARRIED IN 1865.

Following his discharge from the army, he was married in 1865 to Martha Seitters. He entered the fish and fruit business, which he pursued in Dayton and vicinity for more than 12 years. In 1881 Mr. Lindsey conducted a grocery at Main and Market streets, where he opened a pawnshop in 1882. Since that time Mr. Lindsey conducted a pawn brokerage business, moving his store to its present location at 139 South Jefferson street in 1912.

Mr. Lindsey was also the owner of the 12-story Lindsey office building, which he erected in 1916. The building is located at 25-27 South Main street. He was a member of Iola lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was former commander of the Old Guard post, G. A. R. For a number of years Mr. Lindsey was prominently identified with the Memorial day services in Dayton, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the Memorial day committee for 1924.

THE CHILDREN SURVIVE

He is survived by two sons, Harry W. Lindsey, who was associated with him in the pawn-brokerage business, and Attorney T. C. Lindsey, Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Elsie Lindsey Osborn; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Seiffer and Mrs. Susan Curry; nine grandchildren all of Dayton. Another daughter, Mrs. Harry E. Dill, died several years ago.

Funeral services will be announced later.

T. C. Lindsey, Sr., Owner Of Office Building, Is Dead



THEO. C. LINDSEY, SR.

Following an illness of six months, Mr. Lindsey, Dayton pawnbroker for 42 years and prominent G. A. R. member, died at his home, 348 South Main street, early Thursday morning. He was widely known for his Memorial day activities and at the time of his death was treasurer of the 1924 Memorial day committee. Mr. Lindsey was also the builder and owner of the Lindsey building, 25-27 South Main street.

The AN

Home

Complete Radio Dept.

Fr



Martha died on November 19, 1936. T.C. and Martha are buried in Woodland Cemetery and Arboretum in Dayton, Ohio, Section 120, Lot 192. This is his grave.



Theodore C. Lindsey was an admiral man both while in the 4th OVC and in civilian life. Perhaps this quote from the *Centennial Portrait and Biographical Record of the City of Dayton and of Montgomery County, Ohio* best expresses what kind of man our soldier was:

"His social standing, like that of his children, is beyond question, and his business integrity is recognized by the entire community."

Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lindsey_Building

<http://www.daytonhistorybooks.com/page/page/1620408.htm>

[Theodore C. Lindsey Sr. \(1844-1924\) - Find A Grave Memorial](#)

[Martha Seitters Lindsey \(1849-1936\) - Find A Grave Memorial](#)

March 7, 1865--In March, 1865, we began to hear rumors of the advance of our forces from the guards, and to look forward with hope to the time when we should once more be free.--Thaddeus L. Waters, Pvt., Co. G, 2nd Michigan Cavalry



Tenth President John Tyler has a living grandson.

More than 200 years after the 10th President of the United States was born, one of his grandsons is still alive. As impossible as that may seem, the math — and biology — checks out. John Tyler, who was born in 1790, became President in 1841 after William Henry Harrison died in office (possibly of pneumonia), had a son named Lyon Gardiner Tyler in 1853. This son was born to the then-60-something Tyler and his second, much younger, wife, Julia Gardiner. Lyon then had two sons of his own in his 70s (also with a much younger second wife), one of whom — Harrison Ruffin Tyler, born in 1928 — is still gracing the Earth in his early nineties.

It may make this feat slightly less surprising to know that Tyler had 15 children, more than any other POTUS in U.S. history. Tyler's actual presidency is less remarkable than this biographical oddity, alas — he was referred to as "His Accidency" upon assuming office and wasn't re-nominated in the following election. (He was also an enslaver whose profitable plantation ran on the labor of 40–50 enslaved people.) Though his grandsons haven't had

major political aspirations, you might say it was in Tyler's blood to seek office: His father, John Tyler Sr., was roommates with Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary and later served as the 15th Governor of Virginia.

Article taken from:

hello@interestingfacts.com



Thinking back to when “a new hip joint” meant someplace I wanted to go on Friday night.



Cooking Period... **Karen Krebs**

This issue's recipes were taken from *Welcome Back to Pleasant Hill Shaker Village* and *We Make your Family Welcome (Shaker Village)*

Turkey Turnovers



2 T onion, finely chopped
¼ C celery, finely chopped
1 T butter or turkey fat
½ tsp salt
1/3 cup gravy, slightly thickened
½ C carrots, cooked, grated
1 ½ C turkey, cooked and chopped

Saute' onion and celery in butter until soft, about five minutes. Add remaining ingredients and stir lightly with fork to mix well.

Biscuits

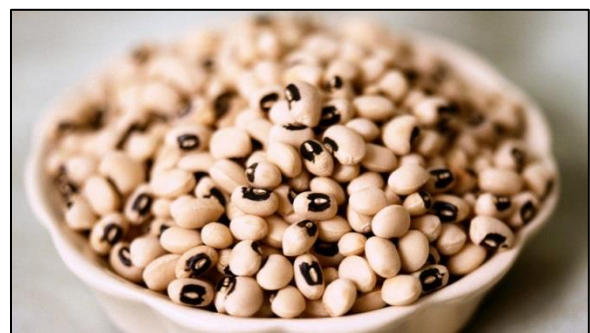
1 C all purpose flour
2 tsp baking powder
¼ tsp salt
¼ tsp poultry seasoning

1/3 C shortening
About 1/3 C milk

Sift flour, measure and resift with baking powder, salt and seasoning. Cut in shortening with pastry cutter or two knives until consistency of corn meal. Add milk all at once and stir quickly with a fork until dough stiffens. Knead lightly and quickly on a lightly floured board eight times. Roll out to a 12-inch square, and cut into four equal squares. Place one-fourth of the filling in center of each square. Moisten edge of dough and fold over. Press edges together to seal. Prick top of each turnover in several places for steam vents. Brush top with melted butter. Place on greased baking sheet and bake at 425 degrees for 10 to 15 minutes, or until golden brown.

Note in book: We serve the turnovers with cream gravy. Turkey gravy or a mushroom sauce could be used also. This seems to be a favorite with the men of the family and is a great way to finish the holiday turkey when you are tired of hash.

Blackeyed peas



Boil the peas, fresh or frozen, for about 30 minutes. Season them with salt, pepper and butter. Country ham fat may be used in place of butter.

Eat these on New Years Eve to bring the Best of Luck in the new year. [P](#)

Editor's Note: Announcing a new column for our readers. In the 17th Century, long before the U.S. Civil War, English poet John Milton ended his sonnet *On His Blindness* with these words: "They also serve who only stand and wait." It is with that sentiment in mind that we introduce our newest feature to honor the wives or mothers who waited, some for years, for their husbands or sons to return home from the war



They Also Serve Who Only Stand and Wait

In each issue of our magazine, we will honor ten spouses or mothers of our 4th OVC soldiers.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Wife of *</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Johanna Funk | PVT Xavier Abe, Co K |
| Elizabeth Miller | PVT John Albert, Co F |
| Fannie Adae | CPT A.G. Adae, Co E/K |
| Marianna Hanniker Bugler Frank | Appradaris, Co F |
| Julia F. Averil | CommsGT Joseph Averill, Co M |
| Anna R. Mort | PVT Perry A. Badgley, Co B |
| Pauline Bilger | Peter Barnhart, Co K |
| Margaret Waterman | PVT Sam'l E. Baer, Co I |
| Hattie Mingee | PVT Thurston Bates, Co B |
| Sarah M. Booth | PVT Christopher Bathmen, Co I |

*If not married, or wife unknown, mother of soldier is named, if known [P](#)



Civil War Poetry

UNTITLED

by Corporal Theodore P. Brokaw

Quietly lay that grand old corps,
 Waiting and watching its powerful foe;
 Resolved, God's will, for evermore
 To crush foul treason and lay it low.

On the river banks the camps are strewn,
 The pickets are watching in the dawn's early light
 For the first faint sound denoting that soon
 Come the clash and carnage of sabers bright.

Along those grand lines comes the command;
 Strike tents, pack up, prepare to march--
 Forward gallant sons of freedom's band;
 Stand by your banners, never fail your hearts.

The foe has advanced away on our right,
 And down through the valley has moved
 To battle again, with all his might,
 And spread the terror among those we love.

Across Virginia's devastated plain,
Over Bull Run's blood stained ground,
They will hasten quickly to regain
A firm hold on treason's crown.

Over the Potomac's historic stream,
Through the Cumberland's beautiful
vale,
It seems as though it was but a dream
As they marched onward victory to
hail.

Past Maryland Heights, Antietam's field,
Forward, gallant comrades, ere you
be too late
To strike down the foe and his cause
seal
And save our friends from a terrible
fate.

Hark! do you hear that rumbling sound?
See the curling smoke? 'tis the
opening dirge
Preceding the fearful scenes at and
around
The grand, historic battle of
Gettysburg.

From Round Top hear the deafening
roar
Re-echoed though the vale; the
screaming shell,
And the clash of arms, the moans of
brave men, torn
And shattered, of this fearful struggle
tell.

As shouts of victory from brave hearts
leap,
Give us tidings now of the battle won,
The heartfelt thanks of millions will
greet
Those brave men for the grand work
done.

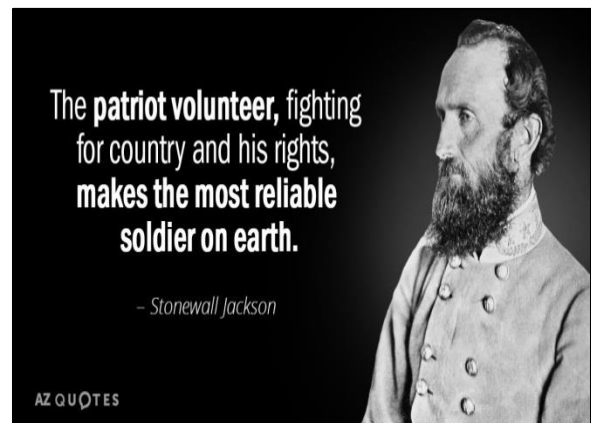
Is it wise to bury this bitter past,
In oblivion, forgetful of the great
sorrow,
This crime has to the nation caused,
alas,

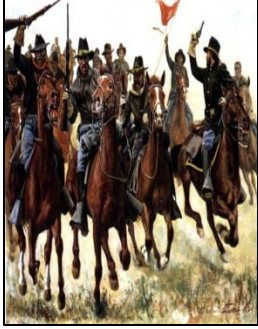
Forget that men may do the same
tomorrow?

Forget the mounds on yon hillside,
Those brave hearts, cold and still
forever,
The loved ones struggling their tears to
hide?
Forget all this my comrades? No, no,
never!

Bury the past, my friends and
comrades? No--
Hang it high upon your banners that
men may read,
And give full praise to those brave
hearts and so
That future generation may bear
good seed.

The grand mirror that reflects so well
the age
Will do you honor that you did
onward press,
And nobly bear your breasts to save
Our loved Columbia in her great
distress. [🔗](#)





The Cavalry's Role

By Bill Krebs

"And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him." Revelations 6:8

I'm sure we've all seen John Wayne's movie *The Horse Soldier*. How he went south to tear up railroad tracks, disrupt the supply lines, and draw off support from Vicksburg. Sure we post in the issues of *4th Ohio! First Call!* about the fights we were in. But was that all the cavalry did?

The infantry had to fight the foe in front of them and guard various points along the way. And the artillery? Well, all they had to do was fight off the enemy infantry and artillery (counter-battery fire), and destroy forts like Ft Sumter. But the cavalry had the most important jobs (yes that's plural) of the whole army.

Their first job was to screen the army, keeping the enemy from knowing what the army was up to, how many troops were had, and where they were headed. One of the best cases of this **not** happening was at Gettysburg, where Lee did not know what was in front of him, whether it was the whole Federal army or just a portion. Stuart had been delayed, so he had very little cavalry to find this out.

Another job was to do just the opposite. Find the enemy and determine what HE was up to, how

many soldiers he had, and where he was headed.

Along with this was protecting the wagons lumbering along, which could stretch for miles. These wagons carried everything the soldier needed, from ammunition to food to clothing to medical supplies. Sometimes the infantry would march along, but mostly it was up to the cavalry to protect them.

They were also used to determine the topography of the area in front of the army. Where were the towns, fords, rivers, hills, forests, roads, etc.? A number of times a topographical engineer would accompany them, drawing maps for the generals so that they could plan their attacks.

Speaking of the generals, they needed an escort. Usually a company of cavalry was assigned to them, be they a general of a corps or of the army. "Stonewall" Jackson was killed by his own men because they had heard that a Union cavalry unit was operating in their area. Jackson was riding along with his staff along with a company of cavalry and the infantry heard them and fired upon them thinking it was the Union cavalry and mortally wounded him.

The cavalry was also placed on the flanks (far ends) of the army in order to give warning that the enemy was trying to go around them. An example of how wrong this went can be shown at the battle of Chancellorsville, where Jackson turned the right flank of the Union army because there was no cavalry there to alert them.

The cavalry was also used to guard fords and important points behind the lines, looking for any enemy actions that might take place. For a while, the *4th* was regulated to this duty until Maj

Gen George Thomas recalled all available men to Nashville, TN, which culminated in the Battle of Nashville and decimated Maj Gen John Bell Hood's rebel army. The 4th took part in the pursuit of what was left of Hood's army.

And yes, finally, they also were to raid behind enemy lines, tearing up railroad tracks, destroying enemy supplies and dispersing the enemy from the front lines to follow them. Usually, these raids were minor annoyances, as the railroads were operating again in mere days. One Reb stated that "why bother tearing up the railroad tunnels. Sherman carries extras with him!" One raid which did considerable harm to the Confederacy was Wilson's Raid in 1865. The raid consisted of 25,000 cavalry troops, including the 4th OVC, and took Montgomery and Selma, AL, handing Nathan Bedford Forrest his rear end on a silver platter and forcing him to skidaddle for his life. [🔗](#)

Civil War Quiz

As January 1865 came to a close, Sherman was marching north. His ultimate goal was Goldsboro, NC. But as a diversionary tactic he sent part of his army in the direction of what coastal city?

Answer on page 25

Character is like a tree and reputation like a shadow. The shadow is what we think of it; the tree is the real thing.

Abraham Lincoln



In Memoriam

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

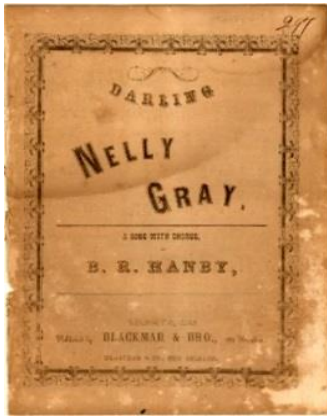
*** Indicates Soldier died during the War**

*Hesch, John, PVT, Co. M, 1862
Heyderbeck, Fred K., 1SGT, Co. E, Date ?
Hickman, John B., CPL, Co. D, 1920
Hicks, Charles, PVT, Co. C, 1918
Hicks, William V., PVT, Co. U, 1872
Hill, Jefferson H., CPL, Co. I, 1899
Hill, John M., PVT, Co. I, Date ?
Hillman, Henry, PVT, Co. I, 1915
Hines, George, PVT, Co. A, 1914
Hitchcock, Baladen, QMSGT, Co. F, 1894
Hoelscher, Rudolph, PVT, Co. H, 1894
Hoerner, Joseph, PVT, Co. K, 1891
Hoffman, Jacob, PVT, Co. B, 1900
Hohn, Andrew, PVT, Co. 1909
Holiday, John, Teamster, Co. G, btw 1890 & 1911
Holliday, Joel W., Teamster, Co. G, 1909
Hollingsworth, Seth, CPL, Co. C, 1917
Holloway, Leonidas N., PVT, Co. I, 1909
Holtzer, Philip, PVT, Cos. E,D,K, 1870
Hooks, Inman, PVT, Co. H, 1916
Hoover, Allen, PVT, Co. H, date ?
Hopping, Albert, SGT, Co. A, 1868
*Hornbeck, John Q., PVT, Co. B, 1864
Horton, Joseph, PVT, Co. E, 1911
Houghland, Isaac, PVT, Co. D, date ? [🔗](#)



Songs They Sang

Darling Nellie Gray



Benjamin Hanby

Darling Nelly Gray is a 19th century anti-slavery ballad written and composed by Benjamin Hanby in 1856.

It is written as from the point of view of an African-American male slave

in Kentucky whose sweetheart was taken away by slave owners, south, to Georgia (where the slave's life was harsher). The man mourns his beloved. He eventually dies and joins her in Heaven.

The song became very popular in the years preceding the Civil War and helped promote support for the abolitionist cause.

Hanby wrote the song while attending Otterbein University in Westerville, Ohio in 1856 and was inspired by the Hanby family's encounter with Joseph Selby, a runaway slave from Kentucky who died at the Hanby home in Rushville after relating the moving story of his escape to freedom and having to leave behind his lost love. Benjamin Hanby's father, Bishop William Hanby, a United Brethren minister who was active in the Underground Railroad, was attempting to raise money to free Shelby's beloved when Shelby died of pneumonia.

To listen to the song, click here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LsUdIsJ9TLU> 



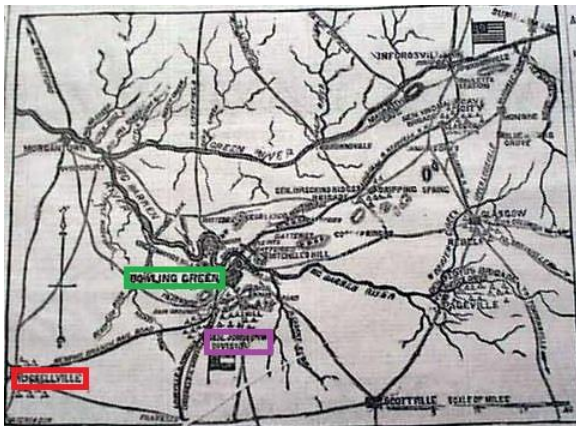


Combat!

By Bob Venable

Bloodless Bowling Green

The Barren River aka Big Barren, meanders through southwest, Kentucky where, on its banks, is situated the picturesque city of Bowling Green, population of about 74,000 in the 2020 Census. The city is 67 miles north of Nashville, Tennessee. Shown here is a map of the Bowling Green environs which ran on page 1 of the New York Herald of January 22, 1862.

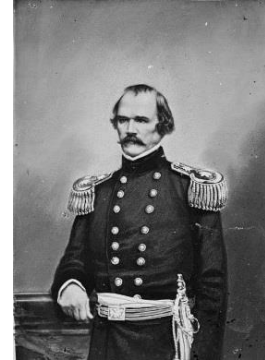
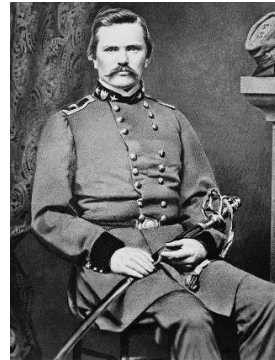


Kentucky played the neutrality game in the early days of the Civil War. But Bowling Green was a temptation to both sides as it was a vital railroad hub at the time because the Louisville & Nashville Railroad ran right alongside the downtown. This chronology should explain the situation as it developed. Bowling Green is marked with the green box on the map.

* September 18, 1861 - Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner, CSA,

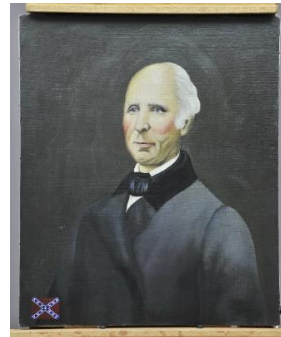
moved into Bowling Green as part of the Confederate strategy to seal off the southern part of the state.

* October, 1861 - General Albert Sidney Johnston, CSA, Commander of the Western Department, established his headquarters in Bowling Green. His location is marked in the purple box on the map.



BG Simon B. Buckner GEN Albert S. Johnston

* November 18-20, 1861 - Southern sympathizers held a "Sovereignty Convention" in Russellville, Kentucky, just 31 miles southwest of Bowling Green. That town is marked with the red box on the map. The participants selected George W. Johnson as Governor of the Confederate Provisional Government of Kentucky. When Johnson died at the Battle of Shiloh, Richard Hawes was appointed to replace him.



*George W. Johnson Richard Hawes
The two CSA Provisional Governors of KY*

* November 20, 1861 - The convention named Bowling Green as the Capital city

of the Provisional government, as stated in this Historical Marker.



Here is the Kentucky Museum & Library building on the campus of Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green. It served as the Capitol Building for the Provisional government.

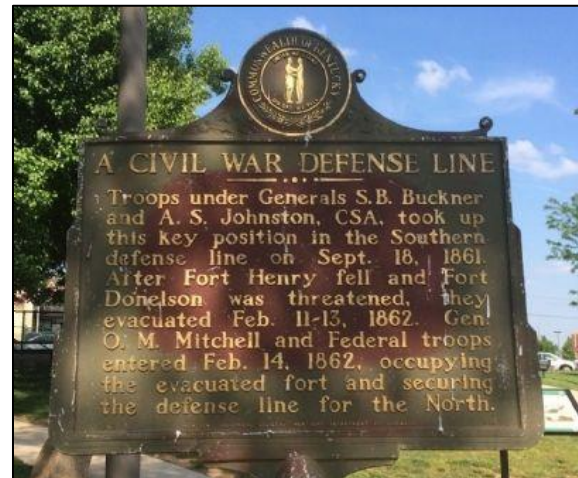


* December 10, 1861 – The CSA Provisional Kentucky Government was admitted as a member of the Confederate States of America. But as we shall see, that membership only lasted a few months. For the rest of the war, it existed in name only.

The Confederate forces at Bowling Green were billeted at Fort Donelson, just south of the city, as marked with the purple box on the map. General Johnson was cognizant of the

fact that the fort and city might fall to Union Brigadier General Ormsby M. Mitchel's forces. Fort Henry in Tennessee had already fallen to Union Major General U. S. Grant. In Johnston's report of Feb 16, 1862, to Judah Philip Benjamin, Secretary of War CSA, Richmond, Virginia, he explained the untenable position of his Army.

According to Johnston's report, Federal forces made a surprise attack on Fort Donelson at daybreak on February 13, 1862, but was repulsed after long fighting. On the 15th, the Confederates counter-attacked but withdrew because of "exhaustion of the men" after a whole day of fighting and the loss of 1,000 men killed and wounded. All of Johnston's Army abandoned the area, leaving only General Buckner's command as a rear guard. Buckner surrendered Fort Donelson under flag of truce on February 16. This Historical Marker summarizes the events.



The 4th OVC was not involved in the fighting at Fort Donelson described above. But the march from Bacon Creek, Kentucky (as with so many towns that have changed their names, so has Bacon Creek. It's now called Bonnieville) to Bowling Green had been a tough one. Bitter cold, blustery winds, and snow made walking or riding

hazardous. Sergeant John F. Meyers, Company E, described the march to Bowling Green in his diary. The 4th OVC left Bacon Creek on February 10, 1862 at 7:00 A.M. On the 13th they were at Rock Hill Station but could barely sleep because their clothes were wet and the winds continued.

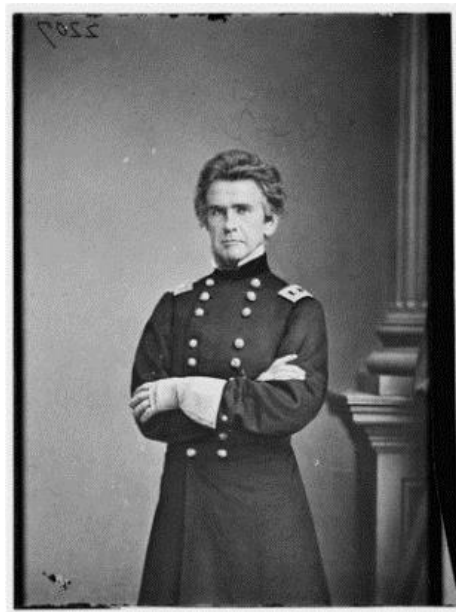
When the 4th reached the Barren River, they discovered that both road and railroad bridges had been burned. There was no way to cross without building a pontoon bridge which the engineers commenced to do immediately. But someone had to cross the river first with a long rope to anchor the pontoons to the opposite bank. Corporal James Pike of Company A, 4th OVC volunteered for that assignment.

Whether Pike knew what he was volunteering for is a matter of speculation. He saw General Mitchel asking for volunteers. In his own words, Pike later wrote "I did not know for what – but I volunteered, when I discovered that it was to carry a rope over Big Barren River, in order to enable him to swing a pontoon." Pike and two others got on a small raft with a coil of rope and set off with bullets whizzing by them from the opposite bank. The raft kept getting swamped by the current of the river and the three men were often up to their knees in water. The infantry drove off the shooters on the other side and eventually the rope was in place. The engineers then began throwing in their pontoons. The three men on the raft were unscathed.

Pike continued his story, whether true or not, that General Mitchel rode up to him and said they could all go to bed because the advance guard under 8th Brigade Commander, Colonel John Turchin, found a large flatboat four miles downriver which would enable the 3rd Division to cross. This included the 4th OVC which was part of the advance guard. But Sergeant Meyers' company

remained on the Union side of the river to protect citizens' property.

Brigadier General Ormsby M. Mitchel reported the taking of Bowling Green this way: "The advance guard, accompanied by a detachment of Colonel Kennett's cavalry [the 4th OVC], supported by three regiments of a reserve from the main body, marched upon the town, and entered without finding an enemy at 5 o'clock this morning. Our cavalry pickets are now thrown forward 5 or 6 miles along the railroad leading to Nashville, the railroad leading to Russellville, and the turnpike leading to Nashville." He added, "Our victory is a bloodless one, but not the less important."



BG Ormsby M. Mitchel

While the Rebels had abandoned Bowling Green they had also destroyed as many stores and supplies as they could considering their time constraints. But more was spared, and Mitchel distributed much flour and beef to the citizenry. But boots, shoes, sugar, coffee, nails, tents, and saddles were confiscated by the Federal army.

The rebels had also burned a number of buildings, mainly government structures. Apparently, the smoke was so thick it prompted one soldier to remark as he approached the city "That big black plume of smoke out there is Bowling Green!" But the telegraph lines were untouched and the railroad leading south toward Nashville was functional. It was estimated the bridge could be repaired within four to five days.

Taking the city without a shot being fired did not end the threat of fires. On their first night in town, an attempt was made by unknown persons to burn the stables where the 4th OVC's horses were. Luckily, the wind changed and the flames did not reach the stables.

Mitchel reported to Major General Don Carlos Buell, Commander, Department of the Ohio, that "Our troops, though they have been upon the march for two days and without sleep for the greater part of three successive nights, are in the highest spirits. I know not how to express my grateful acknowledgments to all the officers and soldiers comprising the Third Division. Their promptitude, energy, and indomitable courage will win, I trust, the confidence and approval of the general commanding the department and of the entire country.

General Order 93, April 16, 1862, General Mitchel, Headquarters, 3rd Division, Department of the Ohio, communicated this statement from higher headquarters: "Soldiers! Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our Commanding General."

Lesson learned – combat does not necessarily involve a battle. Sometimes it is just a matter of walking into a city which had been abandoned by the enemy.

Sources:

Diary of Sergeant John F. Meyers, Co. E, 4th OVC, excerpted in **WULSIN, LUCIEN, THE STORY OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY** (Eleanor N. Adams, editor, Cincinnati, OH 1912)

U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion, Compellation of the Official Records*, Serial 007:


- p. 419-420: GEN Johnston, Evacuation of Bowling Green
- Report of BG Mitchel, HQ 3rd Division, Department of the Ohio.

The reports of Johnston and Mitchel can be read at the following link:

<https://ehistory.osu.edu/books/official-records/007/0419>

Pike, James, *The Scout and Ranger* (Cincinnati & NY, 1865)

<https://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/373?tour=3&index=77>
<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=83336>

<https://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/372?tour=24&index=2> 

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

You get a birthday present from your sister that's a license plate frame that reads, "Genealogists Do It In the Library Of Congress."

English writer Charles Dickens was born in 1812 and lived to be 58 years old. His full name was

Charles John Huffam Dickens. He was married and had 10 children.

Civil War Quiz

From page 19

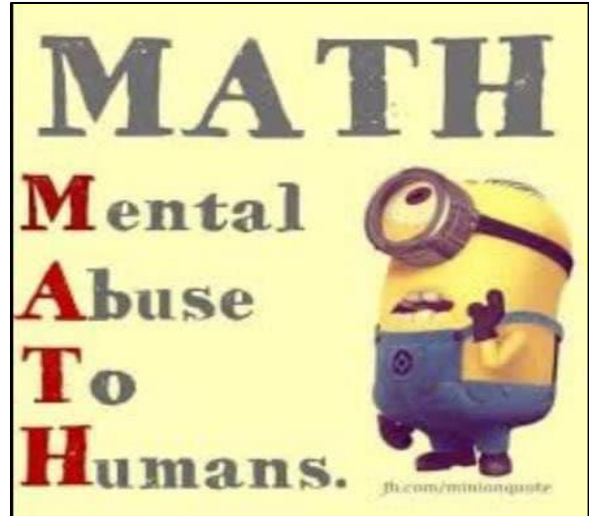
Charleston, SC, where Fort Sumter was still in Confederate hands. Sherman really intended to take the inland capital of SC, Columbia, which was on a fairly direct route to Charleston.

What is it?

From page 7



Civil War saddle. The hole in the center was so that the trooper could urinate without getting off and also for cooling down the horse.



**In
Their
Own
Words**

This article is taken from Mary Chestnut's diary. Mary Boykin Chestnut (1825 – 1886) was the wife of former US Senator James Chestnut, Jr. who resigned in 1861 and took part in the South Carolina secession convention, later helping to draft the Confederate States Constitution. He was the Deputy from South Carolina to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1862. He also served as a senior officer of the Confederate States Army in the Eastern Theater of the American Civil War.

As aide to General P.G.T. Beauregard, he ordered the firing on Fort Sumter and served at First Manassas. Later he was aide to Jefferson Davis and promoted to Brigadier-General.

January 17, 1865

Here is startling news. Politely but firmly the Virginia legislature requests Jeff Davis and all of his cabinet to resign. They make an honorable exception – Trenholm, secretary of the treasury. Seddon, being a Virginian, accepted the invitation to go out. And Northrop the hated of all, did likewise (Mr. Chestnut is one of the few who sees any good in poor old Northrop). Breckinridge is to take Seddon's portfolio. He will be war minister. If we had had Breckinridge in Walker's place at the beginning, what a difference it might have made. Walker, who wandered wildly and blindly and ruined us almost before we were underway. Clay of Alabama is responsible for that Walker.

Manassas – and all that stupidity in not following up victory.

The Peace Commissioner Blair has come. They say he gave Mrs. Davis the kiss of peace.

And we have sent Stephens, Campbell – all who never believed in this thing – to negotiate for peace.

No hope – no good. Who dares hope? [P](#)

Your beauty, boys

Is just

Skin deep

What skin you've got

You ought to keep



The economy is in a shambles but you gotta admit, one dollar for a 10-lb bag of mice is a good deal.





Lore and Legend

By Bob Venable

The Irish Biddy

Have you ever heard of the term "Vivandieres?" I would guess that few Americans have. It is a French word to describe young women attached to military units to give care to wounded soldiers. But they also sold wine to the men, thus the word was adopted to describe those women. It actually evolved from the French "Cantinières" which had its roots in women who worked in canteens and sold wine and other supplies to the soldiers as early as the Crimean War of 1853-1856 – the war made famous by Alfred, Lord Tennyson in his poem *The Charge of the Light Brigade*. Think back to primary school when perhaps you were made to memorize it and recite it in class.



Painting of a Vivandieres & a member of the 5th Hussars [French Light Armed Cavalry]

By now you are probably thinking that Bob is writing about the wrong war. Not so! There are definite connections to our Civil War. First, those cantiniers were the forerunners of the sutlers who travelled with Civil War regiments selling all manner of items to the soldiers. And second, many young women travelled with our ancestors in 1861 to 1865 caring for the wounded and those suffering from disease. But many of them also performed military service during the war.

One example of a warrior woman was Bridget Divers. Some people are not sure Bridget actually existed, preferring to believe her story is a composite of many women who travelled with the troops. And in fact, even true believers cannot agree on her surname as she has also been called Diver, Divers, Deaver, Deavers, and Devin or Devins. Nevertheless, the story of Bridget Divers is one of both kindness and valor. It begins in Michigan.

The 1st Michigan Volunteer Cavalry Regiment was organized by Colonel Thornton Fleming Brodhead at Detroit in August and September, 1861. He was mortally wounded at Second Bull Run aka Second Manassas and died

on August 31, 1862. He was succeeded by Colonel Charles F. Town.



COL Brodhead



COL Town

Bridget's husband enlisted in the 1st Michigan Cavalry and she accompanied him and the regiment to the field when it was ordered to Washington, D.C. on September 9 as part of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade under the command of Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer (1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry Regiments). She was with the regiment at numerous battles. At Gettysburg, the 1st lost 11 officers and 80 men killed, wounded, or missing.

During the battles, Bridget was busy caring for the wounded, writing home for dying soldiers, and actually donning weapons to join the fight. It is said she knew the name of every soldier in the regiment. As for them, the soldiers called her the Irish Biddy, a term of endearment, not a pejorative. Bridget was their "acting" Chaplain tending to their moral needs by requesting and distributing books from the Christian Commission. She was a 'Jane of all trades' and a master of them all – nurse, hospital steward, and ward master as well as a soldier in her spare time.



United States Christian Commission storehouse, Washington, D. C during the Civil War. The USCC operated Diet Kitchens for the soldiers and supplied them with medical supplies, and books with the ultimate aim to convert them to a Christian lifestyle.

Where there was a need, Bridget filled that need. In a raid in Virginia, Colonel Town was wounded and a captain was killed. She accompanied the colonel to the rear, put him on an ambulance wagon similar to those shown here, and drove him to a distant hospital.



Having not slept for four days and nights, Bridget rested one night and then returned to the regiment. Accompanied by only one orderly, she found the body of the captain 15 miles

away, put the body on her horse and found an embalmer seven miles away, placed the body in a casket, and shipped it back to Michigan on a train. Returning to the regiment again, Bridget summoned an ambulance and driver to collect more wounded from the battlefield. After filling the wagon, they were stopped by the enemy. The wagon driver ran away and the wagon's horses were taken by the rebels. Luckily, as night came on, she and the ambulance were found and rescued. There was a need and she filled it.

Mary Livermore, journalist, abolitionist, and women's rights advocate with connections to the United States Sanitary Commission at Chicago said this about the Irish Biddy: "Sometimes when a soldier fell she took his place, fighting in his stead with unquailing courage. Sometimes she rallied retreating troops- sometimes she brought off the wounded from the field - always fearless and daring, always doing good service as a soldier."



Bridget Divers in action during a battle



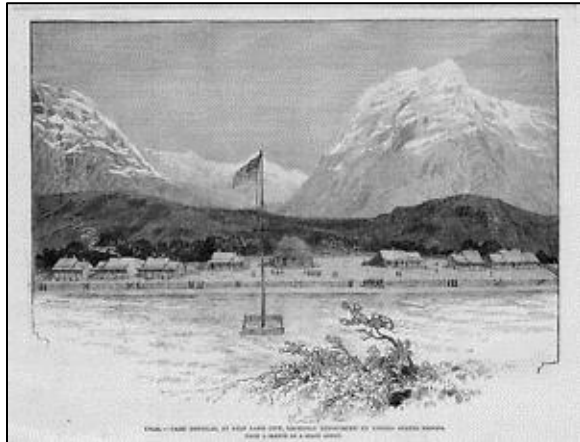
Mary Livermore

It is also said that after a surprise Rebel attack on June 1, 1862 at the Battle of Fair Oaks, aka Battle of Seven Pines, Bridget rallied the regiment and drove the enemy back, thus helping the Union forces to fight to a draw that day. She was truly a substitute soldier when the going got tough. An expert horse woman, Bridget had two or three horses killed under her. Once, stranded behind enemy lines and surrounded by Confederates at Cedar Creek, Virginia she managed to escape due to her riding skills.

The Biddy's nursing acumen was impeccable. She ordered all of the regiment's medicine and supplies and was even called upon to perform surgery when doctors were overwhelmed by casualties. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives she saved in her various roles.

General Ulysses S. Grant banished women from military operations in 1864 so Bridget then worked for the United States Sanitary Commission for the rest of the war, mostly in the Cavalry Corps Hospital at City Point, Virginia which was part of the huge 1864 Depot Hospital complex located there. Following the war, it is rumored that Bridget accompanied various military units in the western United States, including the 1st Michigan Cavalry but no solid evidence of that exists. However, it is known that the 1st went through Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

on its way to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory. That Camp is three miles east of Salt Lake City. Since they went through Fort Leavenworth, they probably went through Kansas City, Missouri before arriving at Fort Leavenworth.



Camp Douglas, Utah Territory

Bridget's doubters argue that there are no statements from reliable, verifiable eyewitnesses to her exploits. Even Mary Livermore was just repeating what she had heard about Bridget. But any lingering doubt has seemingly been put to rest on findagrave.com. That web site has a memorial page for a woman named Bridgett (with two "t"s) Deavers, born on February 3, 1834 and died on November 11, 1912. She is buried in Mount Saint Mary Catholic Cemetery, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. This is a picture of her headstone.



A lady named Kathie L. Webb Blair left flowers and this message on the memorial page:

An Angel of Mercy who cared for the sick, injured and dying during and after the Civil War. Rest Peacefully in Paradise, dear lady.

My best guess is that there are too many stories about Bridget Divers to completely ignore them. That along with the findagrave.com memorial and the likelihood that Bridget probably went west with the 1st Michigan after the war, lead me to believe that she is a real historical figure. True, some of the stories may be exaggerated, but in my estimation, she must have been an extraordinary person even if only half of the stories are true. What do you believe?

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[Bridget Deavers \(1834-1912\) - Find A Grave Memorial](#) 



Now here's a computer geek. He's logged on and off



Civil War Weapons

Berdan's Sharpshooters



The 1st United States Sharpshooters were an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. During battle, the mission of the sharpshooter was to kill enemy targets of importance (*i.e.*, officers, NCOs - NCOs or non-commissioned officers were corporals and sergeants. Commissioned officers were either taken from military schools or college graduates) and artillery crews from long range.

The first regiment of volunteers began service in late November 1861. During their service, they fought in every Eastern battle up until autumn of 1864. During their tour, the Sharpshooters were noted for efficient service in the battles of Yorktown, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Spotsylvania and Petersburg.

The 1st and 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters (The 2nd United States Sharpshooters served from 1861 to January 1863. They were members of

the "First Iron Brigade" also known as the "Iron Brigade of the East"), were consolidated on December 31, 1864.

Service

The 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters was raised as follows:

- Company "A" in Minnesota on October 5, 1861.
- Company "B" in Michigan on October 4, 1861.
- Company "C" in Pennsylvania on October 4, 1861
- Company "D" in Maine on November 2, 1861.
- Company "E" in Vermont on November 9, 1861.
- Company "F" in New Hampshire on November 28, 1861.
- Company "G" in New Hampshire on December 10, 1861.
- Company "H" in Vermont on December 31, 1861.

The 2nd and the 1st United States Volunteer Sharpshooter Regiment were consolidated on December 31, 1864, and the regiment was broken up on February 20, 1865, and the remaining companies distributed as follows:

- Company "A" transferred to the 1st Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
- Company "B" transferred to the 5th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
- Company "C" transferred to the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
- Company "D" transferred to the 17th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
- Company "F" transferred to the 5th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.
- Company "G" transferred to the 5th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.
- Company "H" transferred to the 4th Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiment.



Hiram Burdan

Hiram C. Berdan was the founder of the Sharpshooters. Berdan was born in the town of Phelps, New York, on September 6, 1824. Not only was Berdan a military officer in the Civil War and creator of the Sharpshooters regiment, he was also an American mechanical engineer and creative inventor. Some of Berdan's inventions included the Berdan rifle (a repeating rifle) and the Berdan center fire primer, a range finder torpedo boat for evading torpedo nets during and after the Civil War. Berdan also developed the first commercial gold amalgamation machine to separate gold from ore. Berdan was also known for being an amateur champion marksman in the United States. Berdan's interest in rifles and shooting led him to the idea of creating a regiment full of men who all had notable shooting skills: the Sharpshooters. On November 30, 1861, Berdan was named colonel of both the first and second Sharpshooter regiments. After serving for three years, Berdan resigned his position as colonel on November 30, 1864, in order to return to his life as a mechanical engineer and inventor. Berdan died on March 31, 1893, and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.



Grave of Hiram Berdan

Selection of recruits

Berdan began recruiting men for the first Sharpshooter regiment in 1861. He recruited men from New York City and Albany and from the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin. The volunteer recruits had to pass a marksmanship test in order to qualify to be a member of the Sharpshooters; each man had to be able to place ten shots in a circle of 10 inches in diameter from 200 yards away. The shots were to be accurate enough so that the average distance of them all would be 5 inches or less from the center of the target. They used a piece of string to measure from the center point to each bullet hole. The accumulated distance for all the shots on this string could measure no more than 50 inches long. They were allowed to choose a rifle and position of their preference for the test. A man eligible to be a Sharpshooter had to possess a keen eye, steady hands and a great deal of training and skill with a rifle. In addition to that, for a man to be a Sharpshooter, it took cool nerves in order to be able to estimate their target carefully, determine the high trajectory

needed and to take in consideration the effect that any current wind may have.

Daily Constitutionalist (Augusta, GA) June 1, 1864

"The casualties among our officers in the encounters with Grant have been unusually heavy, so much so as to suggest the existence of some peculiar operative cause. This may perhaps be found in the existence of those corps of sharpshooters wherewith the Yankees are provided. We also have some battalions of sharpshooters, but except for the fact of their being armed with finer rifles, and employed to a great extent as skirmishers, they do not differ materially from the troops of the line. In the Yankee service, on the contrary, the sharpshooter is required to be a thorough marksman, and a marksman with the army weapon, which is entirely a different affair from being a dead shot with a sporting rifle.

To attain this efficiency these fellows are diligently exercised in shooting at marks, put up at the different ranges of the sliding scale sights, and our severe loss in officers at every battle proves this training not to have been thrown away.

One of the most noted corps of Yankee sharpshooters is Berdan's, the same which annoyed us so incessantly while in the trenches of Yorktown...

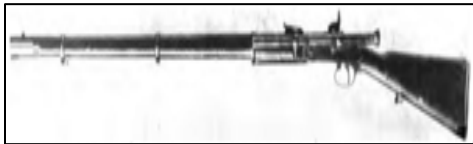
[I]t is painfully evident that Grant had an organized body of men at his command whose function is to pick off our officers at every opportunity..."

Written by Tyrone Powers who was with Robert E Lee in 1864

Weapons



Sharps rifles are a series of large-bore, single-shot, falling-block, breech-loading rifles, beginning with a design by Christian Sharps in 1848 and ceasing production in 1881. They were renowned for long-range accuracy. By 1874 the rifle was available in a variety of calibers, and it was one of the few designs to be successfully adapted to metallic cartridge use.



The Whitworth rifle was an English-made percussion rifle used in the latter half of the 19th century. A single-shot muzzleloader with excellent long-range accuracy for its era, especially when used with a telescopic sight, the Whitworth rifle was widely regarded as the world's first sniper rifle.

The men of the Sharpshooters regiment were armed with various types of rifles, including the Sharps rifle, the Whitworth rifle, sporting arms, and various other custom-made privately owned target weapons. Some of these rifles weighed up to 30 pounds because they contained the first breed of telescope sights. At first, many of the Sharpshooter riflemen used their own weapons, but this began leading to problems when it came to ammunition supply. As a result, Berdan made a request to receive issuance of Sharps rifles to his men.

Christian Sharps invented the Sharps rifle in 1848 in Hartford, Connecticut. It was a single shot percussion lock breech loader that could be fired eight to ten times per minute (three times the rate of the Springfield rifle), weighed about 12 pounds, was 47

inches in length with a 30-inch barrel and fired cartridges with a .52 caliber conical ball. The Sharps rifle was accurate up to 600 yards, so the typical Sharpshooter was able to put twenty bullets in a 24-inch pattern from 200 yards away. The first Sharps rifle in the regiment was purchased by Private Truman "California Joe" Head while the regiment was at the camp of instruction outside Washington, D.C. during the winter of 1861-1862.



"California Joe" with his Sharps rifle, 1862



1861 Springfield rifle

Berdan chose the Sharps rifle mainly because of its fast breech loading and outstanding accuracy from long-range distances. Unfortunately, though, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott denied Berdan's request because he feared the issuance of Sharps rifles would lead to a waste of ammunition. Lt. General Scott insisted that Berdan's men use a standard Springfield rifle. Berdan was not at all satisfied with Scott's ruling, so he took his request for Sharps rifles directly to President

Abraham Lincoln. After Lincoln watched Berdan perform a demonstration of the Sharps rifle's extreme speed and accuracy he was so impressed that he ordered them to be immediately issued to both Sharpshooter regiments. Nevertheless, many of the men still continued to use their own rifles, no matter how heavy and bulky they were, probably because that is what they had training and experience with. The sharpshooters were finally issued their Sharps rifles on May 8, 1862.

Uniform



The green uniform of the sharpshooters

The most notable aspect of the Berdan Sharpshooter uniform is the green color, rather than the standard Union blue. They were one of only a few regiments that went outside the typical Potomac Army's uniform. The green uniform gave the sharpshooters the clear advantage of camouflage, but also sometimes was a disadvantage because they were easy to distinguish against the rest of the Union soldiers for Confederate marksmen to spot and target. Sharpshooters were high-priority kills amongst the Confederate army, because they had such high skills and good salvageable equipment. Sharpshooters used more guerrilla

warfare battle tactics than the rest of the Union infantry. Along with the green uniform, a soldier was to have no brass on any of their buttons. Their shoes were standard Union issue, but their pants were made of green wool just like the frock coats, with a pair of gaiters.



Gaiters were worn over the shoes and protected the ankles from thorns and snake bites.

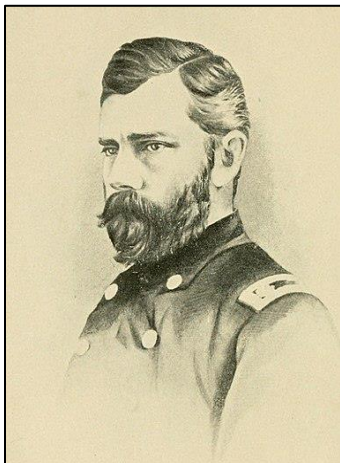
Furthermore, Sharpshooter knapsacks were a Prussian-style fur sack fitted over a wooden frame, as opposed to the usual tarred canvas. However, as the war went on the men were not reissued this clothing and many of the men received standard federal clothing making them harder for rebel troops to notice their elite capabilities. By the Gettysburg campaign most of the men were wearing modified blue uniforms.

Even when assigned to a brigade, the regiments were usually detached for special assignments on the field of battle. They were frequently used for skirmish duty. Berdan fought at the Seven Days Battles and Second Battle of Bull Run. In September 1862, his Sharpshooters were at the Battle of Shepherdstown. Berdan commanded the

2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps, Army of the Potomac in February and March 1863, then, he commanded the 3rd Brigade at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Although Berdan was an innovative officer, as a leader he proved unpopular with the officers and soldiers under his command. In 1862, several of the sharpshooters' officers formally complained to General Daniel Butterfield, Berdan's immediate commander, that Berdan was both dishonest and a coward. In July 1862, General Fitz John Porter condemned Berdan as incompetent.

Casualties

Ten of the regiment's officers and 143 enlisted men were killed in action or mortally wounded and 1 officer and 128 enlisted men died of disease, for a total of 282 casualties. Lieutenant Colonel William Y. W. Ripley was wounded and later received the Medal of Honor for his heroism as second in command of the 1st U.S. Sharpshooters at the Battle of Malvern Hill.



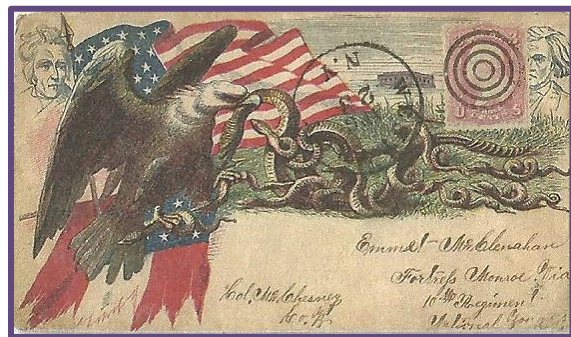
Lt Col William Ripley 



Civil War Philately

by Bob Venable

Last year, on March 15, Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions offered what has been described as one of the most colorful Civil War patriotic covers (envelopes) to ever reach the auction block. It is pictured here.



The scene depicted on the cover is explained on the back as "The destruction of the Snake of South Carolina, Nullification and Secession, and all her progeny by the National Bird." An 1861 3¢ rose color Washington postage stamp, Scott Catalogue #65, is mostly obliterated by a bullseye target cancellation in the upper right corner. Next to that in black is a circular cancellation, upside down, indicating that the envelope was mailed from West Troy, NY on August 23.

The envelope was addressed to Emmet McClenahan, Fortress Monroe, Via 10th Regiment, National Zouaves. To the left of the address,

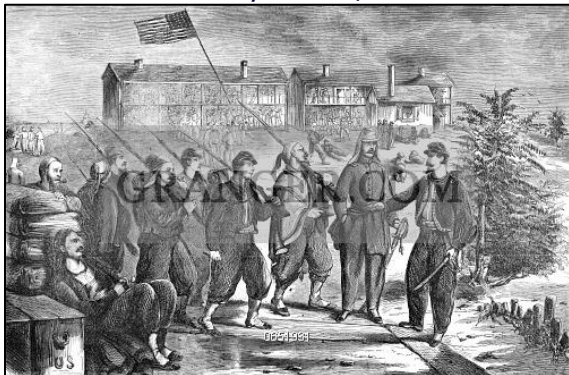
in the same handwriting, it says "Col. McChesney, Co. B."

In the upper left and right-hand corners are two line drawings of male heads which are unidentified. The one on the left could be Andrew Jackson.

I was able to track down the identity of the addressee, Emmet McClenahan. He was a Private in Co. B, 10th Regiment, New York Infantry, also known as [Walter] McChesney's Zouaves or National Zouaves. That explains the McChesney notation on the cover. Walter McChesney was the commander of the Regiment. The Zouaves did not wear traditional Union Civil War uniforms, but rather elaborate blousy attire as shown in this artists concept.



This is a picture of the men of the 10th NY at Sandy Hook, NJ in 1861.



The 10th NY had an illustrious career. They left New York for Fortress Monroe, VA on June 6, 1861 and remained there until May, 1862. To name just a few, they were at the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg in 1862, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in 1863, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor in 1864, and Petersburg and Appomattox in 1865, after which they marched to Washington, D.C. for the Grand Review. The men were mustered out on June 30, 1865. They had lost 6 Officers and 106 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 3 Officers and 86 Enlisted men by disease. As far as I can tell, PVT McClenahan survived the war.

Kelleher placed an auction estimated of \$3,000 to \$4,000 on the envelope. It ended up selling for \$3,250, proving once again that Civil War philatelic material is very valuable.

Sources:

[Soldier Details - The Civil War \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](https://www.nps.gov/learn/education/soldier-details-the-civil-war)

[Battle Unit Details - The Civil War \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](https://www.nps.gov/learn/education/battle-unit-details-the-civil-war)

[Image of CIVIL WAR: McCHESNEY ZOUAVES](#)

"After all, no one is stupid enough to prefer war to peace; in peace sons bury their fathers and in war fathers bury their sons."

Herodotus (484 - 425 B.C.)



Mac and Cheese

If you're an American who has ever indulged in a hot, delectable, creamy, comforting side of macaroni and cheese, you can thank the slave of a Founding Father for bringing the dish to America.

While historians cite the 13th century Italian cookbook "Liber de Coquina" as the first written and recognized macaroni and cheese recipe — a dish called *de lasanis* — the classic American side item arrived by way of France — courtesy of James Hemings.

Upon Jefferson's marriage to Martha, Hemings and his siblings — including Sally Hemings — became property of the Founding Father to be.

When Jefferson was appointed Minister to France from 1784 to 1789, the notorious Francophile and "foodie" brought along the 19-year-old Hemings with the intention of having him train among the Parisian elite.

From there, Hemings trained among the best Parisian chefs, learning what we now consider mac and cheese.

From Italy to the rest of Western Europe, the widespread culinary exchange happening in courts throughout Europe at the time morphed the Italian dish into an altered version that made its way to England, called macrows, and France. It's disputed whether Jefferson first discovered the creamy pasta dish in Italy or France, but what isn't under dispute is his love for it.

In 1807, Jefferson purchased 80 pounds of parmesan cheese and 60 pounds of Naples-based macaroni. His last grocery order, placed five months before his death in 1826, included

"Maccaroni 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb," according to EatingWell. Despite such large quantities of simple carbohydrates and dairy, Jefferson did not, in fact, die of a heart attack. He did, however, contract a nasty infection on his buttocks which most likely developed into septicemia, causing his death.

As Jefferson's primary chef, Hemings is certain to have mastered the perfect balance of butter, cheese and macaroni. While he left no memoirs, he did leave his recipes. And America — although not our cholesterol levels — is better for them.

Article taken from news@historynet.com

Thirteen Union officers received the Thanks of Congress award. At the time this was greater than the Medal of Honor





Soldier's Aid Fair

Ironton (Ohio) Register; Apr. 7, 1864

"Little drop, of rain
Bring the springing flowers,
And I may attain
Much by little powers.

Every little mite,
Every little measure,
Helps to spread the light,
Helps to swell the treasurer."

Hanging Rock, April 2, 1864.

EDITOR REGISTER: I was struck with the aptness and beauty of the above on last Thursday, March 31st, on visiting as a looker on, the Soldier's Aid Fair," held by the little ones of Hanging Rock. From appearances, the eldest of those interested was not over fourteen years of age; yet they had with their own little hands, and their own ingenuity and labor, made and got up fancy articles enough to cover six good sized tables and had laid out and arranged them with a style and taste, that would shame older hands and heads. I was so much struck by what can, by proper direction, be done by little hands, that I ask you to indulge me in a somewhat extended notice, hoping that I may encourage other little hands, in other places, to go and do likewise.

The tables were arranged and presided over, I believe as follows:

No. 1. Maggie Crossley, about 7 years old, her table was covered with fancy articles, port-monies, rings, book marks, & c, the style of finish of which was equal to older hands, judging from the appearance of her table at the close, she realized all her little heart could desire.

No. 2. Maggie Hempstead and Lucy Sheppard held forth, neither of them over 14 years of age. On this table were articles of every hue and kind, made in part from pine leaves, pine balls, acorns, & c, equaling, I think, any efforts of the kind usually seen at more ancient gatherings.

No. 3. Annie Hoskinson and Ella Coles was filled with lace work, fine furs, small stockings, perfumery, and fancy articles, the handiworks of the children themselves, as were all the others.

No. 4. Jennie Ferguson and — Frazier and here gourmand and, the slave of appetite, could halt and fill his capacious maw with sponge, round or fruit cake, with ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, hogs and various other quadruped, manufactured from Gingerbread!

No. 5. Bell Coles and Mary Hempstead dispensed ice cream and cakes, till your mouth watered and your head ached.

No. 6. ——— ———, here were horses, cons, dogs, chickens, coons, taffy-candy, popcorn and all delicacies of the season for five and ten cents each.

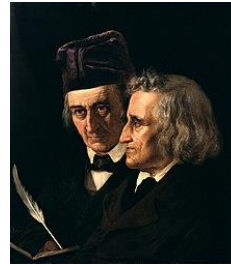
Young misses vied with each other in their efforts to engage customers, making their change quickly, and going, through all the motions like old hands, anxious to please and delighted to make a sale. I was struck with the order, decorum and politeness, which seemed to prevail, and felt as though older hands might take lessons and learn examples from "little ones here," indeed I have never in my life witnessed the same amount of enjoyment in the same

time, and at as little cost, both to purchaser and seller as was here exhibited; and for this reason, I felt like giving the fair publicity, hoping that other "little folks" would see it and follow the good example set.

"Large oaks from little acorns grow
Large streams from little rivulets
flow."

And the effect of this, to me, novel experiment of young sun-shiny hearts, if persevered in, would be to furnish to the poor soldier on the battle-field, or in the more dreary hospital, alleviations for his privations, and solace for his wounds, did he know that they came from the hands of little ones at home, who had not yet seen fourteen summers, but were able and willing to lend their aid, as far as in their power to help their country's defenders.

The Treasurer reports the net proceeds of the fair as far as known, with some to come in, at forty dollars and twenty five cents. Can't your little folks take pattern and see what Iron-ton can do! [P](#)



The Brothers Grimm Didn't

Create Their Own Fairy Tales.

The cultural impact of the Brothers Grimm fairy tales, originally published in 1812 as "*Kinder- und Hausmärchen*," or "Nursery and Household Tales," is hard to overstate. Two centuries after its publication, the tales have been the creative backbone for hundreds (perhaps thousands) of films, TV shows, plays, and works of art — whether as direct adaptations or loose inspirations. But although you're probably familiar with stories like "Little Red Riding Hood," "Rumpelstiltskin," and "Sleeping Beauty," you may not know that German linguists Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm didn't actually create the narratives themselves. Instead, they compiled tales that had been passed down through the oral tradition, some for perhaps thousands of years. The two brothers began interviewing family and friends to collect the tales while they were still teenagers studying at the University of Marburg. After publishing their first collection of 86 tales, the brothers delivered a second edition

three years later with an additional 70 tales. The seventh and final edition in 1857 featured 211 tales.

Originally, the stories weren't meant for children — many were violent, sexual, or otherwise R-rated. Instead, the Grimms intended for the tales to be an excavation of cultural heritage, and they first introduced them as scholarly work. But as literacy rates climbed in the 19th century, subsequent editions edited out a lot of the original tales' brutality in order to appeal to wider audiences, especially children. Today, many kids become acquainted with Grimms' fairy tales through Walt Disney, who used the tales as far back as 1922 for some of his earliest animations. But Disney is far from the only one inspired by the Grimms — more recently, their work has provided the narrative fuel for Stephen Sondheim's musical *Into the Woods*, Shelley Duvall's *Faerie Tale Theatre* TV series, 2020's fantasy-horror film *Gretel & Hansel*, and NBC's aptly named television show *Grimm*, to name just a few folklore-filled examples.

The Brothers Grimm's other great work was a German dictionary.

While history remembers them as saviors of the folktale, in their own time the Brothers Grimm were widely respected medievalist scholars and German linguists. In fact, they were so

respected that the predictable patterns of phonetic changes from Proto-Indo-European language (the theorized common ancestor of all modern languages) to Germanic tongues are now known as "Grimm's Law." But their most ambitious work was creating *Deutsches Wörterbuch* ("The German Dictionary"), which they began working on in 1838. Originally estimating that it'd only be four volumes long, Jacob eventually revised that number to seven and thought they'd need about 10 years to complete it. Instead, it took more than a century for all 32 volumes to finally appear in print — the last in 1961. Of course, the Brothers Grimm didn't live to see the end of their ambitious project. When Jacob Grimm died in 1863, four years after his brother Wilhelm, he had only finished up to the letter "F." His final word was "frucht," meaning "fruit."

Article taken from hello@interestingfacts.com 

Pythons are usually found in their natural habitat or, perhaps, in a zoo. However, passengers on a flight from Australia to Papua New Guinea got the surprise of their lives when a scrub python, Australia's longest species of snake, was found on the plane. The ten foot long snake was actually on the wing of the airplane and a passenger noticed it when looking out the window about 20 minutes into the flight. The reptile had to fight freezing cold and harsh winds and, unfortunately, did not survive its up in the air ordeal.

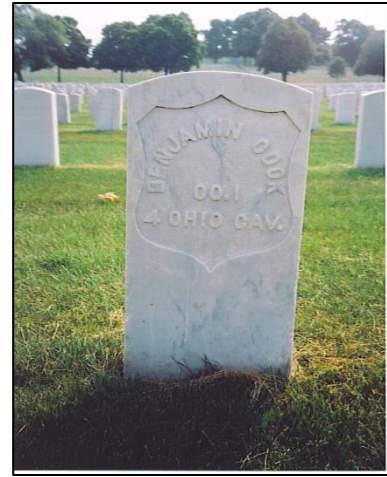
Pictures of Their Graves



Thomas Conroy, Unassigned



James D Constable, Co A



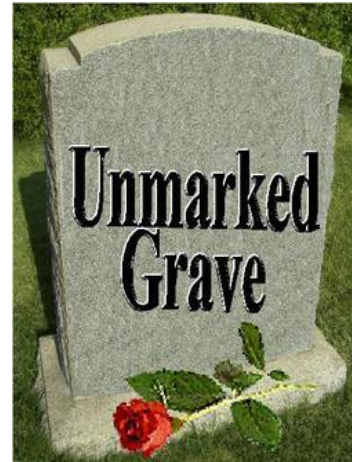
Benjamin F Cook, Co I



Calvin Cook, Co H



George W Cook, Co I



Israel D Cook, Co D/C



Cpl Israel Cook, Co F



Cpl Thomas W Cook, Co B



Sgt William O Cookson, Co G

For The Youngsters

A page to color



Reveille at Daybreak

At 5 a.m. the camp was roused by reveille, performed by bugle and drums, summoning men to roll call. A brief drill and breakfast followed. The bugle sounded sick call after breakfast, and fatigue

duties such as cleaning quarters, policing the campgrounds, and cutting wood for camp and cooking fires were performed.