

4th Ohio! First Call!

The Magazine of the 4th Ohio Cavalry

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About the cover: *This marker commemorates the Battle of Snow Hill, TN. The 3rd and 4th Ohio Cavalry defeated a strongly held position by a division of Morgan's Cavalry. The marker is in Dowelltown, Tennessee, in DeKalb County and is at the intersection of Nashville Highway (U.S. 70) and Old Dry Creek Road, on the right when traveling east on Nashville Highway.*

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From the Command Tent

What a tremendous time we had in Nashville for the dedication of the marker noting the surrender of Nashville to the 4th OVC. It was really exhilarating meeting new friends and seeing some of our old ones again. Carol Norton really made us feel welcome. And the weather was perfect, a nice crisp spring day with a bright azure sky overhead. Not even the troubles Joe Owens and I had with our sword belts could distract us from having a marvelous time. As mentioned in our previous newsletter, Fox News, Channel 17 in Nashville, was present for the dedication. To view the news clipping go to: <http://fox17.com/news/local/marker-dedicated-for-anniversary-of-nashvilles-civil-war-surrender>. You'll have to click on the picture to get the news clip rolling. It's only a couple of minutes long.

I even learned a couple of things while we were down there. We found out where the 4th paraded back and forth in front of Nashville, making the enemy think that we had enough men to capture and hold the city. And you thought the Rebs were the only ones with tricks up their sleeves. I even learned that there was a letter written by a woman who stated that Col Kennett had brought his wife down and rented a room from her for a few months while the 4th was around Nashville. See! You can teach an old dog a new trick! It proves that compared to the four years that the 4th was in existence, we actually know very little.

Unfortunately we have to reschedule the reunion in Dayton, OH. There are major conflicts on the timing with the Board and other members being able to join us. It will still be around that time of year, but the date and where we will be staying are still up in the air. As soon as a decision is made, an announcement will be forthcoming very shortly.

We have a number of things to discuss on the table, including the holding of elections for the Board. If you have someone that you would like to nominate for an office, please contact our Secretary, Kathy Popham at: TennKat@gmail.com. I would love to have a big turnout this year, especially from our members in Ohio. I'd like a chance to talk with each of you and get to know you better. So set a reminder on your calendar to join us.

Bill Krebs
President

Genealogy Benefits

By Allison Merlino



Genealogy is an interesting hobby that has many psychological benefits. Technology enables even a non-skilled researcher to gain more information

faster and more efficiently and in turn benefit significantly!

The actual definition of genealogy refers to the tracing of unified languages and the tracing of vital data. Although I will be using the terms interchangeably, family history refers to a number of forms of research which we commonly refer to as genealogy. These forms include;

- Genealogy which is using archival records to trace a living person's pedigree from the present back in time or the tracing of a historic person's decadency forward,
- Genetic Genealogy which is the comparison of DNA of living individuals to discover relationships.
- One-name studies which refer to an investigation of person's with a common surname.
- One-place studies which refer to an investigation of the population histories of a particular location.
- Heraldic and Peerage studies which refer to the investigation of the legal rights of a person to bear arms or claim noble status.
- Clan studies refer to a comparison of individuals with shared patrilineal or matrilineal connection to a tribal chieftain regardless of blood relation or surname.

- Family Social and Economic History which refers to the overview of a person's place in society or economic achievements. Information about lives from wider historical sources using oral and written records is utilized.

Genealogical research often begins with an approximate notion of the extent of the entity and always ends at or before prehistoric times.

The motivation to conduct genealogical research varies from religious belief systems, pride of decent from certain groups, the desire to know medical and family history of an adopted individual or celebrating resilience of families who survived poverty or slavery. Families can celebrate the success of integration across racial or national boundaries. Families have even been known to emphasize their link to celebrity criminals!

There are psychological benefits to conducting genealogical research. In its most general sense people adopt this past time as a leisure activity. Any leisure activity will have generic benefits. The psychological benefits of this particular leisure activity are much more significant. A sense of accomplishment and independence is gained from the simple act of researching and compiling information. Tracing family heritage can help elderly people accept the concept of death and mortality. They gain the perspective that they are a part of a long line of relatives that leaves a legacy for future generations. Genealogical research fosters a sense of self-worth and belonging by mentally digesting that your ancestors and you yourself play a part in history.

From a psychological perspective, family history research satisfies fundamental needs. I will list the benefits in order starting with the most basic fundamental need.

- Social Needs; Belonging Acceptance and Friendship
- Ego Needs, Achievement, Status
- Self Actualization
- Transcendence which is similar to identifying yourself with a character in a movie.

Technology makes the research faster and more efficient than ever before. The more detailed the information the more interested the researcher will remain and the more benefits he will receive. There are multiple websites devoted specifically to this research. There is also a multitude of information instantly available through other sites which can be compiled. Instructional computer software

[\[http://www.thesoftwarespot.com/default.asp?SID=xBC78RWX5R64XT33G8E6D3&S=500&A=F&SearchText=&CategoryID=1695949&NID=6372614\]](http://www.thesoftwarespot.com/default.asp?SID=xBC78RWX5R64XT33G8E6D3&S=500&A=F&SearchText=&CategoryID=1695949&NID=6372614) is available to suggest avenues, organize and present your information.

The psychological benefits of genealogy are significant and plentiful. Technology enables even a non-skilled researcher to gain more information faster and more efficiently and in turn benefit greatly!

Educational Computer Games

[\[http://www.thesoftwarespot.com/default.asp?S=500&A=F&SearchText=&CategoryID=1693568&NID=6372614\]](http://www.thesoftwarespot.com/default.asp?S=500&A=F&SearchText=&CategoryID=1693568&NID=6372614)

Please visit us at The Software Spot!

Article Source:

http://EzineArticles.com/expert/Allison_Merlino/16618 



Did You Know?

Did you know that Corporal Zadoc M. Cann, Company C, 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment not only discovered Utopia, he also resided there? And he may be the only 4th OVC soldier to be buried in Bracken County, Kentucky.

Utopia lies right on the Ohio River bank in the extreme southeast corner of Clermont County, Ohio. So Utopia is not really so hard to find unless you happen to blink while passing by on U.S. 52. Utopia, even today consists of only three streets which run south from the highway and dead-end at the river, East and Center Streets, plus West Lane which runs for a block off of Center. Founded by spiritualists in about 1844 their ghosts on the Ohio riverbank probably outnumber the live residents. But there is a general store there. Directly across the river is Bracken County.



Utopia sign on U.S. 52

Zadoc was born on September 12, 1836 in Brown County, Ohio to Robert and Sina nee Halfhill Cann. (note that while the Army added a "k" to his first name, his grave marker does not). His journey to Utopia consumed the major portion of his life. The 1850 Census of Franklin, Clermont County

lists older brother David (15), Zadoc (13) John (11), William (9), Sina (7), Christena (5), Joseph (3), and James (1).

Zadoc joined the Army on September 20, 1861 when he enlisted for three years as a Corporal in Co. C, 4th OVC. Bad news/good news struck on October 18, 1862 when he was captured along with many other 4th OVC men by John Hunt Morgan at Henry Clay's estate, Ashland, in Lexington, KY. However, he was immediately paroled. Corporal Cann was discharged on September 21, 1864 at the expiration of his enlistment.

Following his military service, Zadoc returned to his family. His father died in 1868 so the 1870 Census lists his mother Sina as head of the household. Zadoc was 33 and still at home. May 5, 1878 ended that residence when the 41 year old Zadoc married Laura Rice, age 17, at her home in Brooksville, Bracken County, KY, ten miles south of the river where the Augusta ferry probably transported the newlyweds to their home in the rural environs near Higginsport, OH, another small burg on the river a mere five miles upstream from Utopia. Zadoc was getting close!

The 1890 Census of Veterans and Widows found the Cann family living in Higginsport. The 1900 Census of Franklin Township, Chilo Precinct (pronounced like Shiloh) lists Zadoc and Laura along with their five children – Carrie (20), Roy (19), Carrol (17), Rose (13), and William (11). But by 1911 they had landed in Utopia when Zadoc was 75 years of age, a fact revealed when he attended the 50th reunion that year of the 4th OVC at Cincinnati, OH. Zadoc had been awarded a pension for his military service in 1889 and it had reached the amount of \$40 per month by June 10, 1918.

CPL Cann's Pension Payment Card

Zadoc Cann died on April 18, 1919 after having entered the Dayton National Veterans Home in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, OH. His daughter Rose had died in 1901 and she had been laid to rest in Johnsville Cemetery, Johnsville, Bracken County, KY. Laura joined her daughter in 1909. Zadoc was interred with them.

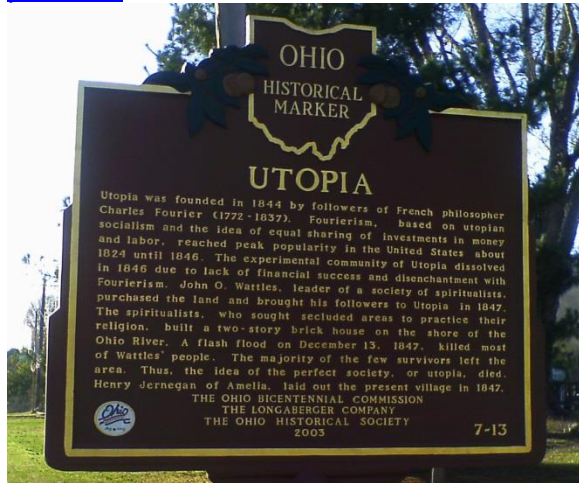


Private marker of Zadoc, Laura, and Rose Cann



Military marker of CPL Zadoc M. Cann

For those more interested in the history of Utopia, this web page is a must read. <http://www.forgottenoh.com/Utopia/utopia.html>



Utopia, OH Historical Marker

Other sources:

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[https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=+givenname:zadock~+surname:cann~+birth_year:1835-1836"&](https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=+givenname:zadock~+surname:cann~+birth_year:1835-1836)

https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=+givenname:zadock~+surname:cann~+birth_year:1835-1836

U.S. Census, 1850, 1870, 1890, 1900

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The Horses of War

By C Kay Larson

February 2, 2013

The Civil War is not normally called a horse's war, but it most certainly was: cavalry and artillery horses, draft and pack horses and mules, approximately one million on the Union side alone. The seat of war was also the lap of America's horse culture – or, rather, cultures, north and south.

As the historian David Hackett Fischer points out, the First Families of Virginia, the fountain of Southern culture, were descendants of aristocracy and gentry – Armisteads, Lees, Randolphs, Washingtons – who largely emigrated from southwest England. This rural, manorial region supported King Charles I during the English Civil War, and owned slaves until the early Middle Ages. At least among the officers and Southern gentry, horses were signs of elite power, a symbolism that translated onto the American battlefield and, after the war, the statuary pedestals of countless Southern town squares.

In contrast, the "First Families of the North" – Winthrops, Saltonstalls and Welleses – were most associated with Suffolk, Essex and Cambridge, a Puritan region of yeoman farmers and artisans. Horses were more utilitarian, bred to work, not to race or ride to oversee the plantation.

Nineteenth-century romanticism enhanced the "chivalry" image. Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," set in the age of crusading knights, was a blockbuster hit in the American South. Through it, Southern planters idealized themselves as models of medieval honor, manhood, classical learning – and equestrian skills.



Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his war horse, Cincinnati. Credit Library of Congress.

When hostilities began, the Confederate military was led by this dashing upper class, foremost among them Robert E. Lee. Son of the Revolutionary War general "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Robert married Mary Custis, a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. He graduated second in his class at West Point and excelled in horsemanship.

Indeed, the cavalry was a sure path to glory in the Confederate Army. J. E. B. Stuart and Jubal Early were the two most famous Confederate cavalry officers, though others gained solid reputations. The legendary mounted raiders Nathan Bedford Forrest and John Hunt Morgan disrupted drives across Tennessee by the Union generals Don Carlos Buell and William S. Rosecrans.

Steeds were more than status symbols, though: when fighting was fierce or retreats had turned into routs, generals might personally rally their troops. The visual symbolism and bravery of mounted officers created an aura of élan and command on the battlefield. During the 1864 campaigns in Virginia, General Lee rode along the breastworks encouraging the men, turned retreating troops and chased down stragglers. Once, when Lee was exposed to cannon fire, an artilleryman remembered that "Old Mas' Bob rode

out of the smoke on Traveller, amid the loud shouts of A. P. Hill's Corps."

The Southern cavalry was a rich man's undertaking: members had to provide their own horses. This resulted constant shortages of both trained horses and men to ride them. During Lee's advance to Gettysburg in the summer of 1863, his forces confiscated horses from Pennsylvania farmers. However, mounts must be trained for combat, to not react to guns and cannon, so likely they proved ineffective at first.

Despite an initial supply problem and lack of leadership and mission focus, by mid-1863 the Union cavalry was coming into its own. Union quartermasters smartly purchased many Morgans, a uniquely American breed known for endurance, versatility, heart and courage. The largest cavalry battle of the war, involving 17,000 horsemen, occurred on June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station, Va. Stuart's forces were preparing to advance in order to screen Lee's march north toward Gettysburg. Begun by a Union surprise attack, the Confederates finally fended off the enemy. Yet the Union soldiers' strong stand resulted from the fact that for the first time, they had trained and been commanded as a coherent corps. After the Battle of Gettysburg, Union cavalry fought 15 battles in 16 days and captured or destroyed half of Stuart's cavalry, as well as 4,000 or so horses and mules and 1,000 loaded wagons. The South's food crisis also gave Union cavalry operations an edge; by early 1865 well-fed Northern cavalry mounts were able to beat malnourished Confederate horses to their own supply trains and depots in Virginia.

Union cavalry proved itself in the Western Theater, too. In General Rosecrans's Middle Tennessee campaign that year, cavalry under David Stanley made daring attacks on rifle pits and cannons north of Shelbyville. Perhaps

the most successful raiding operation of the war was conducted by a former music teacher, Benjamin Grierson, who during the 1863 Vicksburg campaign cut a 600-mile swath of destruction through Mississippi to disrupt Confederate Gen. John Pemberton's supply lines.

But the real heroes were the horses themselves. Cavalrymen and scouts understood what their horses could do for them. Horses could sense enemy forces before they reached a rider's earshot. Take Nellie, a 6-year-old Union horse who was first ridden in service by a soldier pursuing the Confederate general Morgan during his three-state Ohio River Valley raid in 1862 and '63. During the Knoxville, Tenn., campaign, Nellie was ridden every day and active in every engagement from August 1863 through April 1864. In one fray, she fell and her rider was taken prisoner. Nellie, however, scrambled to her feet and escaped to swim the Tennessee River and regain Union lines. (After a few days the cavalryman tromped into camp.) Later Nellie was with Sherman's march into Georgia. Through it all, she was always sure-footed, regardless of rocky passes or the darkest night. She knew, one observer said, "The shriek of a shell and the direction of their flight, almost as well as her owners."

Horses frequently took bullets for their masters. The Confederate general J. O. Shelby had 24 horses shot from under him. Forrest had even more – 39. The highest Union toll goes to Gen. George A. Custer: 11.

Mounts of famous generals became almost as well-known as their riders: among others, Ulysses S. Grant's Cincinnati, Lee's Traveler, Custer's Custis Lee, Stonewall Jackson's Little Sorrell, Philip Sheridan's Rienzi and George G. Meade's Old Baldy (wounded five times in battle).

At the 1864 battle of Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley, en route from

Washington, Sheridan rode Rienzi hard to meet and regroup his fleeing forces, after General Early's Confederates had broken their lines. As Sheridan rode among them, the men "threw up their hats, shouldered their muskets, and as I passed along turned to follow with enthusiasm and cheers." Sheridan directed: "We must face the other way; we will go back and recover our camp." They did.

Sources: Boston Evening Transcript, July 22, 1863 and Sept. 2, 1864; Boston Herald, June 21, 1864; Thomas Nelson Conrad, "Rebel Scout"; C. Kay Larson, "Great Necessities"; James M. McPherson, "Battle Cry of Freedom"; Jeffrey R. Morris and Richard B. Morris, eds., "Encyclopedia of American History"; National Museum of the Morgan Horse; Elizabeth Brown Pryor, "Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee Through His Letters"; Philip Sheridan, "Memoirs"; U. S., War Department, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; Anthony Waskie, "Old Baldy." [P](#)

Ulysses S. Grant's philosophy of war:

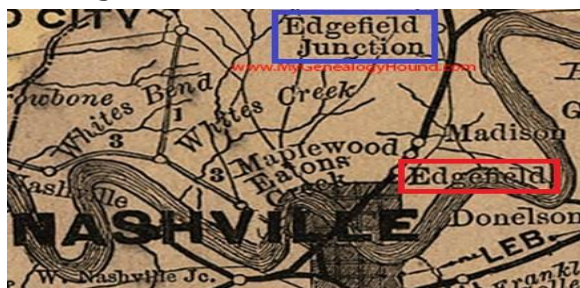
Find out where your enemy is. Get at him as soon as you can, and strike him as hard as you can. And keep moving on!



Ceremony in Nashville, TN

City's Surrender to 4th OVC: Historical Marker Dedicated on Feb 25, 2017

On February 23, 1862, Brigadier General Ormsby M. Mitchel's 2nd Division was advancing from Bowling Green, KY to Nashville, TN. The 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry commanded by Colonel John Kennett was leading the march. The 4th camped eight miles north of the city at Edgefield Junction. Kennett ordered Captain Henry C. Rodgers to take a detachment forward to occupy the Village of Edgefield on the north side of the Cumberland River directly across from Nashville. Confederate forces were leaving the city at that time. This map shows Edgefield Junction boxed in blue and Edgefield boxed in red.



When Kennett arrived later in Edgefield, he had the 12 men in Rodgers' group parade back and forth in full view of Nashville's civilian population and the remaining rebel troops, including elements of General Nathan Bedford Forrest's command as well as

John Hunt Morgan's cavalry. This gave the impression that a much larger force was prepared to invade Nashville. Loomis Battery, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, who was attached to the 4th OVC at that time, found locations from which to bombard the city, thus enhancing the threat. The remaining rebels then abandoned the city after destroying the bridges to Edgefield. Governor Isham Harris urged citizens to burn their personal property to prevent seizure by Union soldiers. Many just fled the city.

On February 23 or 24, Nashville Mayor Richard Boone Cheatham crossed the river to negotiate terms for the surrender of the city to COL Kennett. He returned later and met again with COL Kennett at 612 Woodland Street, the Edgefield home of Charles A. Fuller, a local banker. Mayor Cheatham surrendered the city to COL Kennett at that time. Mr. Fuller, Captain Rodgers, and a few others witnessed the surrender. Nashville was the first Confederate state capital to surrender during the Civil War. While Kennett could have occupied Nashville he waited until the arrival of Generals Don Carlos Buell and William "Bull" Nelson who took control of the city and accepted the "formal" surrender on February 25.



COL John Kennett

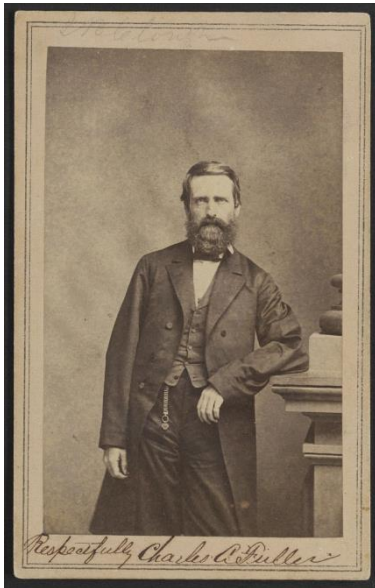
MAJ Henry C. Rodgers



Tennessee capitol building, Nashville armed for defense after surrender to Union forces



*Nashville Mayor Richard Boone Cheatham
Picture from findagrave.com*



*Charles A. Fuller
Photo from Library of Congress web page*

February 25, 2017 marked the 155th anniversary of the surrender of Nashville to the 4th OVC. To celebrate that event a local non-profit community group, Rediscover East! chaired by Carol Norton worked for over a year to determine the exact location of the Fuller home and to secure approval from the Metro Historical Commission to erect an historical marker. The home had been destroyed in the East Nashville Fire of 1916 so the marker was to be erected across the street. This press release was issued to announce the dedication of the marker and appeared on Facebook on February 17, 2017:

“Marker Dedication for Anniversary of Nashville’s Civil War Surrender

In celebration of the 155th anniversary of the surrender of the city of Nashville to Union troops during the Civil War, dedication of the marker commemorating the occasion and location in Edgefield will take place on Saturday, February 25th, 2017 at 2pm. The original surrender was effected by the 4th OVC, and members of the Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Descendants Association will travel to Nashville to join the community for the dedication in the theater of East Park, 700 Woodland Street. The Marker site is immediately adjacent to the Community Center.

Rediscover East raised funds from the East Nashville community, to erect the marker through the Metro Historical Commission’s Historical Marker Program. “The Metro Historical Commission has erected over 150 markers in the county since 1967. We are thrilled to work with community groups like Rediscover East! to add more markers that tell the public about our storied past,” said Jessica Reeves, MHC Staff member and Historical Marker coordinator. For more information about the Historical Marker program, visit <http://https://www.nashville.gov/Historical-Commission/Services/Historical-Markers.aspx>

The original surrender location had been forgotten until recently, and surprisingly, took place to members of the 4th OVC, in the “village of Edgefield” rather than in Nashville proper. A second marker has been funded and will soon be erected on the East Bank, to commemorate the arrival of the Generals that formalized the surrender two days later. Rediscover East! was formed after the Tornado of 1998, to represent the neighborhoods of historic East Nashville, in matters common to us all. Discovering our past, and preserving it for our future, has always been paramount as we moved forward in rebuilding our communities.”

A Community Newspaper - The Green Hills News – published an article about the upcoming dedication based on the Press Release. It included this picture of the East Park Community Center, the venue for the dedication.



Nine Members of our 4th OVC Descendants Association and the re-enacting group, The 4th OVC, Dismounted, travelled to Nashville for the dedication of the historical marker and were introduced at the event. From the 4th OVCDAs were: Bill and Karen Krebs, Michael and Rebecca Swanson, and Bob and Miriam Venable. From the 4th OVC, Dismounted were Colleen and Alex Nelson, and Joe “Cookie” Owens. Most of us lodged at the Best Western Plus Sunrise Inn & Suites in Nashville.



*Best Western Plus Sunrise Inn & Suites
Photo by author*

Some notable individuals were also present at the dedication, including The Honorable Brett A. Withers, Councilmember, District 6, Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County; Clay Bailey, Ph.D., History Department Chair, Montgomery Bell Academy; and noted Confederate re-enactor Robert Lee Hodge who has also been filmed in documentaries and consulted on books.

WZTV Channel 17 News in Nashville, a FOX affiliate, covered the dedication ceremony and ran the story on their news. Carol Norton reports it was a “great story.”

Because the Fuller home was destroyed by fire, the ceremony was held across the street from the home in the East Park Community Center, 700 Woodland Street. Carol Norton, as chair of Rediscover East!, was the master-of-ceremonies and the main speaker. She related that Michael Swanson of the 4th OVCDAs had emailed her with a question – where was the Fuller home located? Carol contacted her friend and research guru Debie Oeser Cox with the question. Debie found the Fuller home was at 612 Woodland Street, Edgefield. She gave a short version of her quest at the dedication. The full blown version with pictures, charts, maps, plats, city directories and more can be found in a

blog post by Debie at the first link listed under Sources at the end of this article.



Carol Norton

Photo by the author

Carol continued with her talk and reviewed the more than one-year journey in pursuit of a marker to get the story of the Surrender of Nashville historically correct - that the surrender was to COL John Kennett of the 4th OVC, not to any generals who arrived a day or two later and saw fit to hold a "do over" to satisfy their own egos. She tirelessly worked her way through the intricacies of the Marker Committee and the Historical Commission until finally all the approvals were secured.

Carol called on Clay Bailey, a volunteer member of the Metro Historical Commission appointed by the mayor. He also serves on the Marker Committee and commented about the negotiations regarding the marker.

While she did not take credit for the extent of her personal efforts to secure funding of the actual marker, it was the responsibility of Rediscover East! and she was its Chair. She sought contributions in many ways, including a GoFundMe web page. The East Nashvillian magazine's *East Side Buzz* column by Randy Fox also announced the fundraising effort. Obviously, the effort was a success.

After her talk, Carol invited everyone to assemble at the marker for a photo op. The historical marker is located outside, adjacent to the Community Center along Woodland

Street. She said the marker is 11 lines of text, 480 characters, and "a small space for a big historical event."

The following four pictures are courtesy of Carol, for which the author is very appreciative. The first is a close-up of the marker but it is still difficult to read in one column width. It reads:

Surrender of Nashville 612 Woodland Street

After union successes to the north in TN and KY, Col. John Kennett, 4th Ohio Vol. Cavalry, ordered Capt. H.C. Rodgers to Edgefield. They met with Nashville Mayor H.B. Cheatham Feb. 23, 1862 at the Edgefield home of banker Charles Fuller to discuss terms of surrender. The city was conveyed to Federal control on Feb. 25. Fuller became a U.S. Treasury agent at the end of the war prior to his death in 1868. The Fuller home was destroyed in the East Nashville Fire of 1916.



Close-up of the Surrender of Nashville marker



Mayor Cheatham (Robert Lee Hodge) surrenders the City of Nashville To Colonel John Kennett, 4th OVC ("Cookie" Owens)



Members of the 4th OVC Descendants Association, left to right: Bob & Miriam Venable, Karen & Bill Krebs, Rebecca & Michael Swanson



Members of the 4th OVC, Dismounted and the 4th OVCDA, left to right: Alex Nelson, Bob Venable, "Cookie" Owens, Bill Krebs, Rebecca & Michael Swanson

Captain, later Major, Henry C. Rodgers who is named on the marker is the second great granduncle of Rebecca Swanson so it was tremendous that she was in attendance at the dedication.

Following the ceremony, Carol Norton took Bill and Karen Krebs, Michael and Rebecca Swanson, Colleen and Alex Nelson, and "Cookie" Owens to the Edgefield riverfront and chose a spot for a second historical marker for the "formal" surrender to Generals Don Carlos Buell and William "Bull" Nelson. It will be along a sidewalk, near a walkway to get to Nissan Stadium and directly across from a corner of the Stadium. The site is about 150 feet from the water's edge of the Cumberland River. Following that sight selection, the group had dinner at a Shoney's Restaurant before breaking up about 5:30 P.M.

All who attended the dedication were impressed with the ceremony and the tremendous amount of work put in by Carol and Debie in seeing this project to its conclusion. They also expressed much appreciation for the attendance of members of our two 4th OVC groups at the dedication ceremony. Credit is also due to Michael Swanson who supplied information to Carol throughout the marker approval process. And thanks to all who contributed details to me for this article.

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Edgefield Junction-Edgefield-Nashville map

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Charles A. Fuller on findagrave.com

<https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=cheatham&GSfn=richard&GSmn=b&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=45&GScntry=4&GSob=n&GRid=8007909&df=all&> Mayor Richard Boone Cheatham on findagrave.com

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/pmsca.32226/> Picture of Charles Fuller

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Security

There's an app for that (but it might be fake)

December 22, 2016

By Ari Lazarus

Consumer Education Specialist, FTC

As more and more consumers are shopping with mobile apps, fraudsters are following the money. There are fake phone apps popping up that impersonate well-known retailers in order to steal your personal information. Their names are similar to well-known brands, and their descriptions promise enticing deals or features.

But these fraudulent apps can take your credit card or bank information. Some fake apps may even install malware onto your phone and demand money from you to unlock it.

Here are some tips to avoid downloading fraudulent apps:

- Not sure if a shopping app is legit? Go directly to the retailer's website and see if they promote it. If they do have an app, they will direct you to the app store where you can download it.
- On the web, you can search a brand name, plus "fake app" to see if the company has reported its brand being spoofed.
- Look for reviews of the app before you download – both in the app stores and on the web. If the app has no reviews, it was likely created recently, and could be a fake. Real apps

for big retailers often have thousands of reviews.

- Don't download apps with misspelled words in their description. Many fake apps were created in a hurry. On the other hand, some fake apps look almost like the real thing.

If you're using apps for shopping, keep records of your transactions. Screenshot or save the product description and price, the online receipt, and the emails you send and receive from the seller.

Monitor your credit card statements frequently; be on the lookout for charges that you don't recognize.

For more tips on safely using apps on your phone, check out our ["Understanding Mobile Apps"](#) article. [↗](#)

What is it?



Answer on page 42

Ten Years Ago ...

In the April, 2007 issue of *4th Ohio First Call!* Bill Krebs continued his series on the definitions of the various levels of organization of the Civil War Union Army – Corps was this issue's subject.

The life of Corporal Francis Marion Vermillion, Company I, 4th OVC was sketched by Bob Venable. He was named for the "Swamp Fox" of Revolutionary War fame.

Instead of renting a meeting room at the hotel for the 2007 reunion for the business meeting, we will save about \$125 by having the meeting at President Bill and Karen Krebs' residence. [↗](#)



Slavery Ended more than 150 years

Ago, Or Did It?

By Amy Leenerts

Slavery in America began in the early 17th Century and continued for the next 250 years in the colonies and states. Slaves, most from Africa, worked in the production of tobacco crops and later on with cotton. With the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, and along with the growing demand for the product in Europe, the use of slaves in the South became a foundation for the economy. Slavery officially ended with the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865.

In his 1899 memoir, *The End of an Era*, a former slaveholder, John Sergeant Wise, expressed the belief he'd held about his slaves' loyalty. "Were not the negroes perfectly content and happy?" he wrote. "Had I not often talked to them on the subject? Had not every one of them told me repeatedly that they loved 'old Marster' better than anybody in the world, and would not have freedom if he offered it to them?" I am sure they had — over and over. This is what we now call "survival".

During the Civil War many slaves escaped their owners, heading north. Too many others could not leave or would not leave without their families. Many were still loyal to their slaveholders, defending them and their property from raiding Yankees while simultaneously yearning for the freedom they had lost.

Today there are an estimated 20.9 million people trapped in some form of slavery. Sometimes called "modern-day slavery" or sometimes "human trafficking." but make no mistake that it is still slavery at its very core.

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act from another person. Trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar criminal industry that denies freedom to people all around the world. No matter where you live, chances are it's happening nearby. It often is a hidden crime. Victims rarely come forward to seek help for various reasons. They may have language barriers, fear the traffickers, and/or fear law enforcement. From the girl forced into prostitution at a truck stop, to the man discovered in a restaurant kitchen, stripped of his passport and all held against his will, all trafficking victims share one essential experience: the loss of their freedom.

Victims of human trafficking are frequently lured by false promises of a lucrative job, stability, education, or a loving relationship. Victims can be men or women, adults or children, foreign nationals or U.S. citizens. While they share the trait of vulnerability, victims have diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, varied levels of

education, and may be documented or undocumented.

As defined under U.S. law, victims can be divided into three categories:

- Children and adults induced to perform labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion
- Adults aged 18 or over induced into commercial sex through force, fraud, or coercion
- Children under age 18 induced into commercial sex

Reports of human trafficking in the U.S. increase dramatically every year, with the more vulnerable people taking the biggest jump. Everyone has a role to play in stopping human trafficking. Recognizing the signs of human trafficking is the first step to helping. To find the key indicators, visit the website: <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/indicators-human-trafficking>.

To download resources for businesses, go to: <http://free2hope.org/resources/>

Do not ever attempt confront a suspected trafficker directly or alert a victim to your suspicions. Your safety, as well as the victim's, could be in danger. Instead, contact local law enforcement directly and call the **National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1 (888) 373-7888**.


About the author: Amy Leenerts is the founder and CEO of **Free2Hope** located in Louisville, KY. **Free2Hope** is an organization dedicated to stamp out human trafficking in the U.S. To see Amy's story go to:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40dgAjeT9TA&authuser=0>

If you would like more information on human trafficking or want to contact

Amy, contact info@free2hope.org

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My dream is of a place and a time where America will once again be seen as the last best hope of earth.

- Abraham Lincoln

June 9, 1864--An Ohio boy at one time set himself up in the provision business by altering a greenback of one dollar into one hundred. We considered it fair to take every advantage of them we could contrive, and it amused us to hear them gravely charge us with want of honesty. Says one of them one day to me, "I've learn that yourn Yanks, down thar whar you live, make wooden pumpkins seeds, and I'll be dod rot if I don't beleve I got some of um and planted, a year afore this war for not a durned one cum'd up 'cept what the pesky hins scratched up".--Lessel Long, Pvt., Co. F, 13th IN INF



TIMELINE **4TH OVC**

Apr - June 1863

April 2-6

Expedition from Murfreesboro, TN to Auburn, Liberty, Snow Hill, TN

April 2

Skirmish at Smith's Ford, TN

April 3

Battle of Snow Hill, TN
With the 3d Ohio cavalry, the 4th routed three regiments of Confederate cavalry (Morgan's), with a loss of 3 wounded and 4 captured. Total loss Union: 1 killed, 8 wounded: Confederate: 50 killed and wounded



*Marker showing battle site of Snow Hill, TN
The inscription reads: On April 3, 1863, two Union brigades under Gen. Stanley advanced to this position to battle a Confederate Division commanded by Col. Gano of Morgan's Cavalry 1/2 mile east on Snow Hill. Union wounded were taken to the*

Williams house 300 yards to the east. Union dead were buried 300 yards northeast in unmarked graves. Confederate dead were buried near the Methodist Church 4 miles east in unmarked graves. Stone breastworks used by the Confederates are still present at the foot of Snow Hill

April 4

Skirmishes at Woodbury and Liberty, TN

April 10

Skirmish at Franklin, TN

April 12

Pvt William Allen, Co D, dies of disease at Murfreesboro, TN

April 20-30

Expedition to McMinnville, TN April 20-30

May 12

Reconnaissance to LaVergne, TN

May 21-22

Engaged in an expedition against a force of Confederate cavalry at Middleton, attacked them at daybreak and drove them from their camps, which were burned.

May 21

Pvt Henry Arand, Co C, dies of disease.

May 22

Christopher Hess dies of wounds He was from Washington County, OH.

May 23

Cpl Enos M Cooper, Co L, is wounded in the right arm at Middleton, TN. Against the wishes of his commanding officer, Capt. James Thompson, he was transferred to a hospital in Murfreesboro that had an outbreak of typhoid, where he contracts the disease and died on June 25.



Captain James Thompson

May 30

Sgt John Martin, Co D, is accidentally killed at Murfreesboro, TN.

June 3

Skirmish near Murfreesboro, TN

June 4-5

Expedition to Smithville, TN

June 4

Skirmish at Snow Hill, TN

June 5

Skirmish at Smithville, TN

June 23-July 7

Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign

June 16

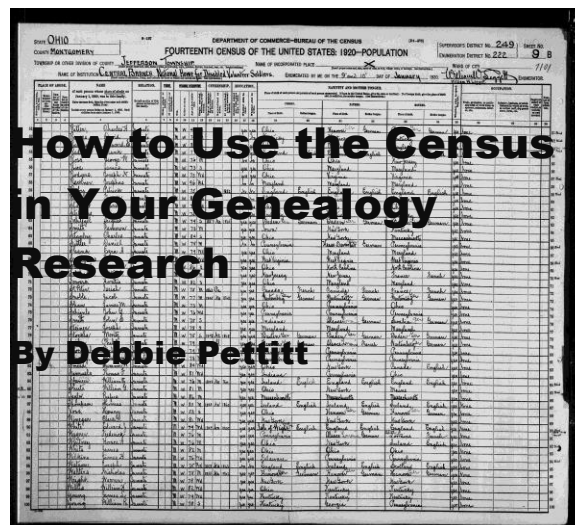
Pvt Matthew Burris, Co B, dies of disease at Murfreesboro, TN

June 25

Cpl Enos M Cooper dies of typhoid fever.



❖ Union and Confederate forces stationed at Fredericksburg during the winter of 1862 traded items by constructing small boats and floating them back and forth across the Rappahannock River.



The census is an excellent tool for genealogical research. Records are not released for 72 years, but there's a wealth of information to be found there: age, place of birth, occupation, spouse, children, immigration information and much more. This article describes what you can find, where to look and provides additional research tools to assist you in your search.

You've gone through the preliminaries. You've collected all your household vital records, interviewed relatives, gathered additional records from living relatives and followed-up on some of the leads that were developed. Now, you're stuck and not sure what to do next in your genealogy research. If you've worked your way far enough back, it might be time to start checking the Census.

But first, you'll want to understand that while the Census Bureau collects some great genealogical information, it has the responsibility of confidentiality. As a result, the Decennial Census of Population and Housing on individuals does not become available to the public until after 72 years. That's why you have to have worked your way far enough back in your research before you'll find the Census helpful.

But here's what you'll really like ... not only will the Census records help you locate where an ancestor lived, after 1840 the Census collected age, place of birth, occupation, personal wealth, education, spouse, children, hired hands, and even immigration information. A gold mine for genealogists.

Copies of the original decennial census forms from 1790 through 1930 are available on microfilm for research at the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC (<http://www.archives.gov/>), at Archives regional centers, and at select Federal depository libraries throughout the United States. In addition, these records are available at various other libraries and research facilities throughout the United States.

You can also check with the reference librarian at your local library and see if they're set up to borrow microfilm through the National Archives' census microfilm rental program. There's something else you're really going to like ... immigration records are also on microfilm at the National Archives.

These records have been collected for all major U.S. ports since 1820. They include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. The western ports of San Francisco and Seattle are also archived, though those records weren't started until late in the 19th Century.

Here's what these immigration records include: the full name, age, sex, place of origin, and destination for every passenger on the ship. The records even include those who were born or died during the voyage.

And there's more. You can also track down some naturalization records through the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. Naturalization is the process by which a person becomes an American citizen. By law, a person can be naturalized in any "regular"

court. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has records for the entire country beginning in 1906, but before this time, the procedure will only be located in the records of the court where it took place. These records often provide a person's birth date and location, occupation, immigration year, marital status and spouse information, witnesses' names and addresses, and more.

For Pre-1906 Naturalizations: Contact the State Archives for the state where the naturalization occurred to request a search of state, county, and local courts records. Contact the NARA regional facility that serves the state where naturalization occurred to request a search of Federal court records For Naturalizations After 1906: After 1906, the courts forwarded copies of naturalizations to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Naturalizations from Federal Courts are held in the NARA's regional facilities for the Federal courts for their area.

Learn more:

<http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/naturalization/>

Here are some additional resources that you might find helpful for learning learn more about the Census and how to access all the incredible information available to genealogy researchers:

USGenWeb Census Project

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/census/>

Censuslinks.com

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

U.S. Census Bureau's Genealogy Page

<http://www.census.gov/genealogy/www/>

Census Finder

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

There's nothing quite as exhilarating as uncovering new information about your ancestors. If you've reached a point where you aren't quite sure what to try next in your

genealogy research, The Census might just be your best bet. Even if you aren't at that point, it's a resource that you should familiarize yourself with. Sooner or later, it's likely that's where your research is going to lead you.

Source: Free Articles from ArticlesFactory.com

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Debbie Pettitt is the webmaster of Ancestry Review, an online site dedicated to helping genealogists weave through all the available Internet genealogy, ancestry and family tree resources to find those that best suit their needs. For more information, please visit <http://ancestryreview.com>



Cooking
Period...
Karen
Krebs



Roast Leg of Lamb

(1860)

Make deep incisions round the bone and in the flesh, prepare a dressing of breadcrumbs, salt, pepper, sweet marjoram, or savory, and as much butter as will make the crumbs adhere together; fill all the incisions with the dressing; season the meat with salt and pepper; roast it before a clear fire, and when nearly done, dredge flour over, and baste with the gravy; skim the fat off the gravy, and add a little flour mixed with water; let it boil once, and serve in a gravy-boat



Lemon Cheesecakes*

(1862)

One pound of loaf sugar, six eggs, but the white of four only, the juice of three large lemons, but first, before cutting them, rub the sugar on the rinds to extract the flavor. Beat the eggs well; add them to the juice of the lemons; then strain them into a bright tin saucepan; add a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and all the other ingredients. Let it simmer slowly over a slow fire till the whole is the consistence of honey; stir the mixture till cool, when, after having lined the patty-pans (muffin pans) with puff baste (pie crust or phyllo dough), bake them, then put on the lemon mixture, and return them to the oven a few minutes just to very slightly brown over.

*In earlier times, "cheesecake" referred to any open tart made with eggs and lemons or orange juice.

**Shake your family
tree and watch the
nuts fall!**



The Spotlight Is On

Hamilton County Memorial Hall

By Bob Venable

After the Civil War, in 1867, the organizer and Commander of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Col. John Kennett, and other veterans of the regiment established the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Association in Cincinnati, Ohio to commemorate the accomplishments of the men of the 4th OVC and to perpetuate the ties between its members. Our 4th OVC Descendants Association is the recognized successor to that original Association which resolved to hold officer's meetings every year and to host annual reunions of the veterans if feasible.

At page 141 of his history of the regiment, PVT Lucian Wulsin of Company A reports on the 50th reunion of the Association. In one obscure sentence of that report, he states: "The minutes of the last reunion, held at Memorial Hall, September 23, 1910, were read and approved." What was this Memorial Hall where the 1910 reunion was held for our ancestors instead of at their regular reunion hall, the Grand Army Hall, Northside, Cincinnati which stood just a very short distance from the site of Camp Gurley, the first training ground of the 4th OVC? This article will attempt to answer that question.



Grand Army Hall, Northside, Cincinnati

Beginning in the mid-1870s cities in various locations around the country decided to build monuments to the veterans of the Civil War. Some of those monuments were statues, obelisks, plaques or other small tokens of appreciation. Some cities went big and built large Memorial Halls to honor Civil War veterans and those who gave the ultimate sacrifice during the war. The Grand Army of the Republic, or G.A.R., a Civil War veterans' fraternal group, had lobbied the Ohio legislature for years to provide at least partial funding for Memorial Halls throughout the state. The surviving veterans were thus provided a place to congregate, hold meetings and reunions, or conduct other activities. Usually, a large room with a stage for operas, plays and other cultural events was incorporated in the design. The idea for a Memorial Hall in Ohio was conceived in Sidney, Shelby County by A.J. Robertson. City leaders adopted the idea and funded construction with a lottery and sale of bonds. Begun in 1875 and completed for occupancy in 1877, that was Ohio's first Memorial Hall.

The Sidney example was spread to other Ohio cities but most were built in the first decade of the 1900s. In total, 14 Memorial Halls were built in Ohio. Twelve remain. Alphabetically they are:

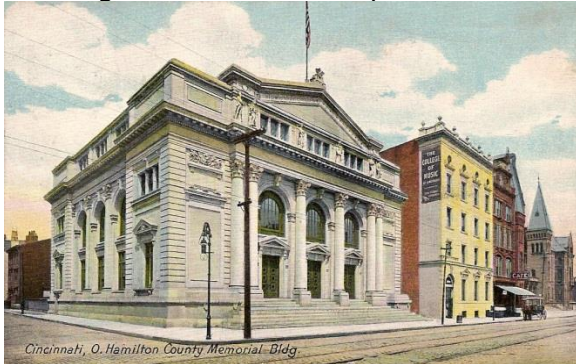
1. Allen Co., Lima
2. Butler Co., Hamilton
3. Clark Co., Springfield
4. Franklin Co., Columbus
5. Hamilton Co., Cincinnati
6. Knox Co., Mount Vernon
7. Lawrence Co., Ironton – demolished in 2014
8. Logan Co., Bellefontaine
9. Lucas Co., Toledo – demolished in 1955 after decades of decline; replaced by a parking lot.
10. Montgomery Co., Dayton
11. Muskingum Co., Zanesville
12. Pickaway Co., Circleville
13. Richland Co., Mansfield
14. Shelby Co., Sidney

Hamilton County, Ohio got the ball rolling for construction of its own Memorial Hall in 1903 when the taxpayers approved a bond issue in the amount of \$250,000. Renowned architect Samuel Hannaford of Cincinnati was hired to design the building. Hannaford chose the Beaux Arts style of architecture for the project, a style popularized in the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The site for the Hall was chosen as 1225 Elm Street in Cincinnati, just a few structures south of the city's Music Hall, another Hannaford creation.



Samuel Hannaford

This old postcard shows the Elm Street locations of Memorial Hall on the left and Music Hall on the far right, the building with the conical spire.



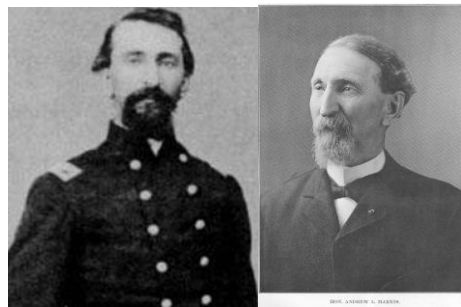
Beaux-Arts is a style which features flat roofs, symmetry, plus classical order and harmony. This picture of the exterior of Memorial Hall on an old post card clearly shows those aspects. Notice the flat roof and the symmetry evident in the design on the left and right of the three front doors, the same number of windows above the doors thus matching the three sets of windows on the side of the building, a feature repeated on the unseen side of the structure. The columns in front provide a classical feel in the observer. The building was constructed by mostly local craftsmen, many of whom were G.A.R. members.



Exterior of Memorial Hall

Hamilton County's Memorial Hall was completed in 1908 and dedicated on June 13, 1908 to honor all U.S. soldiers but specifically those who fought not only in the Civil War but also those of the Spanish-American War.

The ceremony was held at the Hall and was musically called to order by "Smittie's Bugler" an otherwise unidentified veteran. The main speaker was Governor Andrew Lintner Harris. A packed house was present to welcome that hero of Gettysburg when as a Colonel and commander of the 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry he was thrust into the roll of commander of the 2nd Brigade (Ames' Brigade), 1st Division, 11th Corps. His actions in that capacity secured Cemetery Hill in the face of Confederate attacks on that position. Governor Harris was born in Butler County, Ohio but became a farmer in Preble County as well as an attorney. Reluctantly, he consented to enter politics, eventually ending up as Ohio's 44th Governor.

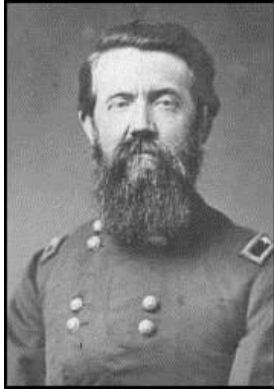


Harris as war hero and as Governor

The Governor's remarks praised the over 8,000 men from Hamilton County who fought in the war, singled out the German 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th OVI Regiments, and added this note: "A great body of men recruited by the gallant Bob McCook of over 1,000 Germans. The Government could not furnish uniforms quick enough for these enthusiastic patriots and they marched at first in the white garb of the Turner Society."

The second speaker at the dedication of Memorial Hall was COL and Brevet BG Charles H. Grosvenor, commander of the 18th OVI. It is said he made several brilliant charges on the second day of the Battle Chickamauga,

GA. He later became a five term U.S. Congressman.



Grosvenor in uniform and in Congress

The mass of veterans in attendance were treated to a tour of the Hall. While not a matter of record, undoubtedly a number of men of the 4th OVC were in attendance and received the grand tour. Whether in attendance that day or not, word spread of the elegance of Memorial Hall, undoubtedly leading to the selection of it as the site for the 1910 reunion of the men of the 4th OVC.

The interior of Hamilton County's Memorial Hall was, and still is, stunning as shown by these pictures.



Panoramic view of the stage in the main hall



View from the balcony



The balcony

Architect Hannaford built a puzzling mystery into his design of Memorial Hall. Here is a close-up of the arch over the top of the stage. Nine



The nine virtues

virtues are molded into the plaster of the arch – unity, wisdom, martyrdom, patriotism, philanthropy, integrity, manliness, equity, and will. This not the only place in the Hall that nine is evident. What is the significance of the number 9? One commentator, Historian Max Simon, a Memorial Hall staff member, calls this "The Coincidence of Nine." It is repeated in the 3 sets of large windows one set on the left wall in the exterior view, one on the front of the building, and the third on right side (not shown in the picture) for a total of 9 sets. There are also 9 individual feature windows on those same walls,

three each, at the top of those walls. There are even 9 steps from the sidewalk to the front doors. Nine arches are spaced along the walls of the main hall. Max's theory is that Hannaford was honoring the German immigrant soldiers who made up the bulk of the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (The Die Neuners), considered by many as one of the best Cincinnati regiments of the war. The 9th commander was COL/BG Robert L. McCook of the "Fighting McCook" family of Cincinnati. He died on August 6, 1862 after being wounded leading a sabre charge at the Battle of Mill Springs, KY and shot again while recovering but on duty in a traveling ambulance near Huntsville, AL.



"Smittie's Bugler"



McCook Monument in Washington Park across Elm Street from Memorial Hall

There are a number of artifacts adorning Memorial Hall, among them a number of statues, including a statue of Mars, the Roman god of war. A wreath that made the trip on President Lincoln's funeral train hangs on one wall. There is no wallpaper in Memorial Hall. Instead, hand stenciling by Francis A. Pederetti & Sons adorns the walls. Also hanging on one wall is a portrait of "Smittie's Bugler," the otherwise unidentified man who displayed his musical talents at the dedication of Memorial Hall.

Marble stairs and flowing halls are also features of Memorial Hall. In one of those halls hangs a bronze plaque adorning one wall. The subject is COL Nicholas Longworth Anderson, 6th OVI and a descendant of three of Cincinnati's most prominent families, then and now – Longworth, Clough, and Anderson. He fought at Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Stones River to name just a few of his battles. He married into another prominent local clan, the Kilgour family. He and his wife Elizabeth Coles Kilgour had three children, one of whom was Lars Anderson. His Washington, D.C. home on Embassy Row at DuPont Circle is now the headquarters, library, and museum of The Society of the Cincinnati, the oldest patriotic society in the country having been formed by Revolutionary War officers in 1783 to promote the knowledge of the achievements of Independence in addition to the fellowship of the members.



Bronze Anderson Plaque

All of this was overseen by the board of trustees for the Memorial Association of Hamilton County: Elias R. Monfort, president; Aaron McNeil, secretary; Benjamin R. Cowan, Paul M. Millikin, Charles A. Miller, George B. Fox, and Matt. J. Day, assistant secretary.



Headquarters, The Society of the Cincinnati

The exterior of Memorial Hall holds one more surprise but unless you are looking up, way up, you will miss it. Positioned there, interspersed among the small windows, are architectural images of one soldier from every U.S. war up to the Spanish American War. The images were carved by Clement Barhorn, a teacher at the Cincinnati Art Academy. This picture shows the six soldiers. They are, left to right:

1. Pioneer, frontier wars circa 1700s
2. Minuteman, Revolutionary War
3. Sailor, War of 1812
4. Artillery Soldier, Mexican War
5. Infantry Soldier, Civil War
6. Cavalry Soldier, Spanish-American War



The soldier statues carved by Clement Barhorn

This next picture is a close-up of the Union Civil War Infantry soldier. He is the fifth soldier from the left, or the second soldier from the right.

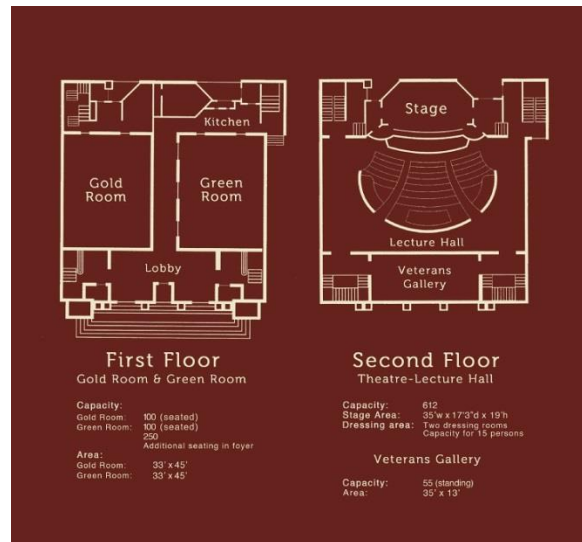


Statue of Infantry Soldier of the Civil War

Other than the 1910 reunion of the 4th OVC Association, for what else was Memorial Hall used? That history is rather foggy. Whatever records may

have existed with regard to events, meetings, performances, and speakers seem to have been lost or destroyed. A mere handful of known events are known from other sources. For example, the Cincinnati Community Art Theater used it for their home from 1917-1918. And Presidential candidate John McCain held a rally there in 2008. Of course, for about 50 years the G.A.R. and Spanish-American War veterans used it for meetings, as a social venue, and for other events. But when the last of the Civil War veterans died, it mostly fell into disuse. Miraculously, the building did not deteriorate so events were still held there, just not that many. However, Memorial Hall sits next to Cincinnati's Music Hall, home of the Symphony Orchestra, May Festival, Cincinnati Ballet and others. So overflow events from Music Hall held them at Memorial Hall. Meanwhile, the Hall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The county maintained the Hall but had no plans to improve the structure, electing merely to preserve it. Then in February, 2013, Hamilton County Commissioners voted to lease Memorial Hall to 3CDC, the local non-profit Cincinnati Center City Development Corp., so that renovations could be made. While the building had not deteriorated, it was in need of a new roof and general modernization of windows, air-conditioning and other improvements. Luckily, the county's maintenance meant that 3CDC did not have to rebuild the entire structure, just make the improvements. Tax credits, grants and gifts were used to finance the work which was finished in November, 2016 at a cost of \$11 million. Here is a blueprint layout of the renovated Memorial Hall. Note that it says capacity is 612 but that was before wider seats were installed, reducing capacity to 550.



There were upgrades to the HVAC system with air-conditioning for the first time. New lighting and sound systems were installed. Other improvements were upgraded kitchen and catering facilities, new wider theater seats (it now seats 550), larger bathrooms, and a bar operation was installed. One improvement which was absolutely needed was to have a backstage where actors could move from one side of the stage to the other without being seen by the audience. Prior, they had to go down to the basement and then up on the other side. Lastly, an outdoor space was improved so events can be held outside. The ribbon cutting ceremony for the renovated Memorial Hall was held on December 2, 2016. The building has experienced heavy usage, even during the work. More than 300 performances, meetings, weddings, and other events were held there in 2013 and 2014 according to newspaper statistics.

In case you were wondering, many Civil War soldier relics were housed in a library in Memorial Hall. It is my understanding, however, that many of those relics no longer are there anymore, probably withdrawn by the soldiers themselves or their descendants

when they died. A lot of pictures do remain.

And what does the future hold for Hamilton County Memorial Hall? Who knows – maybe a future reunion of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Descendants Association.

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Civil War Quiz

What law passed by the Confederate Congress in the last week of April, 1863 was labeled “confiscatory” by some citizens?


Answer on page 42



Around The Campfire



It's with a sad heart that we report that the mother of **Mary Hennessey** (Cpl George Feldkamp, Co C & Cpl Joseph Feldkamp, CO E) passed away March 13. Our heartfelt sympathies go out to the family at this time.

Joe “Cookie” Owens, Co C 4th OVC Dismounted is starting to do an impression of Col Eli Long. Kudos, Joe. 





Civil War Poetry

THE BLACK REGIMENT **Port Hudson, May 27, 1863** **by George Henry Boker** **(1823-1890)**

Dark as the clouds of even,
Ranked in the western heaven,
Waiting the breath that lifts
All the dread mass, and drifts
Tempest and falling brand
Over a ruined land;--
So still and orderly,
Arm to arm, knee to knee,
Waiting the great event,
Stands the black regiment.

Down the long dusky line
Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine;
And the bright bayonet,
Bristling and firmly set,
Flashed with a purpose grand,
Long ere the sharp command
Of the fierce rolling drum
Told them their time had come,
Told them what work was sent
For the black regiment.

"Now," the flag-sergeant cried,
"Though death and hell betide,
Let the whole nation see
If we are fit to be
Free in this land; or bound
Down, like the whining hound,--
Bound with red stripes of pain
In our old chains again!:
O, what a shout there went

from the black regiment!

"Charge!" Trump and drum awoke,
Onward the bondmen broke;
Bayonet and sabre-stroke
Vainly opposed their rush.
Through the wild battle's crush,
With but one thought aflush,
Driving their lords like chaff,
In the guns' mouths they laugh;
Or at the slippery brands
Leaping with open hands,
Down they tear man and horse,
Down in their awful course;
Trampling with bloody heel
Over the crashing steel,
All their eyes forward bent,
Rushed the black regiment.

"Freedom!" their battle-cry,--
"Freedom! or leave to die!"
Ah! and they meant the word,
Not as with us 'tis heard,
Not a mere party shout:
They gave their spirits out;
Trusted the end to God,
And on the gory sod
Rolled in triumphant blood.
Glad to strike one free blow, whether for
weal or woe;
Glad to breathe one free breath,
Though on the lips of death.
Praying--alas! in vain!--
That they might fall again,
So they could once more see
That burst to liberty!
This was what "freedom" lent
To the black regiment.

Hundreds on hundreds fell;
But they are resting well;
Scourges and shackles strong
Never shall do them wrong.
O, to the living few,
Soldiers, be just and true!
Hail them as comrades tried;
Fight with them side by side;
Never, in field or tent,
Scorn the black regiment [P](#)



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

Dawson, William W., PVT, Co. U, 1905
Day, Allen M., CPL, Co. I, 1903
*Day, George M., PVT, Co. B, 1862
Day, Peter, CPL, Co. E, 1902
Daybold, George, PVT, Co. E, date ?
Dean, Charles D., PVT, Co. A, 1897
Dean, Nack, PVT, Co. F, 1892
Dearwater, James B., PVT, Co. L, 1903
*Debolt, Peter, PVT, Co. A, 1864
DeCamp, Charles L., PVT, Co. U, 1896
Deering, Henry, 1LT, Co. I, 1902
Deering, William W., SGT, Co. G, 1903
Decker, Philip, PVT, Co. D., 1893
Delaney, William J., CPL, Co. B, 1866
Delawder, John, PVT, Co. G, date ?
Dement, John C., PVT, Co. G, 1927
Dempsey, Joseph W., SGT, Co. I, date ?
Demuth, Jean Mathias, PVT, Co. E, 1886
Denton, John H., PVT, Co. U, 1917
Derfus, John R., PVT, Co. M, 1915
Derringer, Balthasar, PVT, Co. K, 1878
Devanney, James, Farrier, Co. H., date ?
Dewitt, William C., CPL, Co. B, 1918
Dickman, Henry W., CPL, Co. F, 1913
Dietz, George, PVT, Co. C, 1916 [P](#)



Songs They Sang

"**Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier**" is an English folk song. The lyrics lament the sacrifices that men and women make in going off to war. Men would help by going off to war and women would help by sacrificing men and selling goods to buy military supplies.

This folk song was popular throughout both the American Revolutionary and the Civil War. Although we know what it meant, its history is very mysterious and unknown. Peter, Paul and Mary used the first and third verses of the song in the arranged song "Gone the Rainbow" from their second album *Moving* (1963).

Listen to the song here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0apcxnl3Ak>

Uses for Floppy Disks

Attach it to a ruler and presto! - You've got a fly swatter!



Dress Code

By Bill Krebs

A

man was not considered dressed unless he wore a hat. It was more than an ornament, as it had to keep the weather out

and help you stay warm during the winter (most of your body heat loss comes through your head).

As to the army, there were a variety of hats worn by the Union soldiers at the beginning of the war. After a while, they would be replaced by anything they would get their hands on, including civilian hats and in one case during the siege of Vicksburg, a coonskin cap. The hats were always made from wool or felt, depending on the type, which would hold the heat in both in the winter and in the summer. I had thought growing up that a steady stream of sweat coming off the hat was strictly a cartoon thing. Boy was I wrong! I was at Stones River in 100 degree heat and a constant waterfall of sweat was falling from my hat brim right in front of my eyes!



Hardee Hat

At the start the 4th was issued with what's called a Hardee hat. The right brim was pinned up allowing the soldier to aim his rifle or carbine without the hat brim getting in his way, thus causing a poor shot. It had tall sides and a flat head as pictured here. The hat was pretty on parade but useless in the field. Any branch could or would knock it off your head and at any fast pace, the wind would blow it away. Later on the Army would realize this and issue a kepi in its place. The Hardee was a stiff felt hat

The kepi, made out of wool, is close to what we today would call a baseball cap. It had a leather strap that could go under the chin, making sure that it stays in place. The height is that of any baseball cap and has a leather bill on it. Don't bend the bill as it will crack. They were left rigid and straight. You can find a sample of kepis at many souvenir shops, especially in National Park shops. The top was hard, usually with a piece of leather inserted between the wool and the inner lining. Pictured below is the kepi.



The forage cap is identical to the kepi but has a larger cap on it, enabling soldiers to place items in it when not worn. It's great for holding fragile articles, such as eggs (you can get 6 large eggs in it or a dozen small ones). It was the favorite cap of those foraging and thus came about its name. It had a hard flat top while the sides remained soft.



Think John Wayne on this next one. The slouch hat closely resembles the hats worn in westerns and what you see in the movies. These hats were made from felt like the Hardee, but was of a softer nature. It was similar to civilian hats, but had a wider brim on it to keep both the sun and rain out of your eyes. The hat could have the triangular top or the one crease as shown below.



Another type of hat was the Beehive hat. It was called that because its shape resembled that of a beehive. It also became known in the South as the Pork Pie hat. This hat was worn on both sides, but was not a favorite among the Union troops.



Beehive hat

Today, we wear parkas and other winter coats to keep us warm. During the Civil War, there were no such things. Men and women wore overcoats which are the length of trench coats today. There were two types of overcoats, called greatcoats, worn by the soldiers. One was for infantry and the other for cavalry and artillery. The basic difference was how many rows of buttons you had in the front. The infantry had one row while the cavalry and artillery had two rows down the front.



**US Cavalry
Greatcoat**

The cavalry and artillery were constantly on the move so they didn't have time to stop by the quartermaster and get buttons as they popped off. Thus, they always had a spare button. These heavy coats were made from wool which kept you nice and warm, especially if you got one that was lined. The sleeves have a long cuff on them which enables the wearer to unroll them to cover his

hands, acting like a glove. The longer sleeve is great for holding a hot tin cup of coffee that otherwise would leave your hands blistered. There was a cape attached to the coat allowing it to become a hood that extended well over your head. Believe me, when the cold wind is howling, that extra covering really feels good. The coat can also be used as an extra wool blanket or be rolled up to form a pillow. [🔗](#)

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

**You worry about the roof
leaking only if the drips threaten
your genealogy section.**



GETTING IN SHAPE

If your doctor tells you that your current weight is life threatening, whatever it costs you to drop the pounds could be deductible.



Research Tip

Bob Venable

For well over a decade Bill Krebs and I have endeavored to find and photograph the burial places of the approximately 2,400 men who served in the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. To date, we have found about sixty percent of that number and have secured pictures of over 1,300 of them. Thankfully, we have been assisted by several other members our 4th OVC Descendants Association, most notably my brother Chuck who has accompanied me on numerous picture taking trips as far away as Columbus, Ohio, Eastern Kentucky, Southern Indiana and other venues. If you would like to assist in this project, one way you can do so is to help us find the remaining 1,100 graves. The following discussion will not only help you find 4th OVC graves but also of any other Civil War soldier you seek.

So how do you find these graves? Obviously, a Google search on the name can be fruitful but often returns too many hits to be helpful. Try narrowing your search parameters by adding the term "civil war" to the search, or if you know the burial state, add that state. But to further narrow the odds, there are a number of specific web pages you should try. These are my top four favorites in no particular order. The first three will locate the grave but will not provide a picture of it.

SUV Grave Database

<http://www.sucwdb.org/home/search.php?action=search>

This web page zeroes in on Civil War soldiers and sailors. The members of the Sons of Union Veterans are located around the country and they

have a project to locate the graves of all men who served in the Union Army. In fact, it was one of their members who assisted me in my first tentative search at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati for a member of the 4th even before our Association adopted this project. He just walked up to me when it was clear I was lost when looking for a certain grave. He even sent me a grave list of all 4th OVC men he had located at the cemetery, about 35 men as I recall from some 15 years ago.

When you go to the SUV site you merely have to input the soldier's name. I have found it helpful to not input the middle name or initial because he might be in the database without either. Your reward will be a listing of the results which will include the regiment names. Just click on a name to view the record. Hopefully one will be your soldier. The record will usually include his enlistment dates and information about the grave marker, if any, such as type, military or private, condition of the marker, cemetery, plot number, etc.

VA National Gravesite Locator

<http://gravelocator.com.va.gov>

This Veterans Administration web site covers all veterans, not just those of the Civil War. Just enter the name of the soldier and get your results. I have found this site to be kind of hit or miss, so don't get your hopes up too much. However, it is updated each day as more information is garnered by the VA.

Interment

<http://www.interment.net>

This web page is the broadest of all as it covers all burials, not just military and not just Civil War. There are various levels of searches. You can search all burials in the database, or if you are confident the burial is in the United States, search at that. If you know the state, input your information at that level. You only need to input the soldier's name no matter what level you search. The results page will list a

number of cemeteries. You have to click on each one individually to see the burials at that particular cemetery. It can be time-consuming but no-one said this would be easy. One additional item of information provided by Interment is a list of genealogy links for the state in which you are searching. All of the burial information is user submitted so there is no guarantee you will find your soldier – unless you know he is buried in a National Cemetery.

There is a separate category of search on Interment called Special Collections. One of those is National Cemeteries which actually includes soldier lots in private cemeteries. If you know the state and cemetery, just click on National Cemeteries and scroll down to that state and cemetery, click on it, and you will get a list of burials including the soldier's name, dates of death and burial, rank, unit function (infantry, cavalry, etc.) last residence, and plot number.

I have found searches in the National Cemetery category of Interment to be very, very helpful.

Find A Grave

<http://www.findagrave.com>

Find A Grave is, in my mind, the king of grave search engines. Not only does it allow you to find graves but also very often has a picture of the grave marker.

From the home page you can search under a name. Again, I suggest you omit the middle initial and dates of birth and/or death. If you know the cemetery location you can input that. However, I suggest that if you know the cemetery, search on the cemetery rather than the soldier's name. Just input the cemetery name, state, and if known, the county. When the cemetery page appears, just put in the last name of the soldier because that way you may find not only his grave but those of his relatives buried there.

Assuming you find your soldier, click on his name and his memorial page will appear. Often the dates and places of birth and death will be listed as well as spouse, children, and siblings. In some instances a short biography and a transcription of a newspaper obituary are provided. Of course, the cemetery and its location are listed and the plot number sometimes is included. But best of all, a picture of the grave marker is shown. Some memorials will let you know if the grave is unmarked.

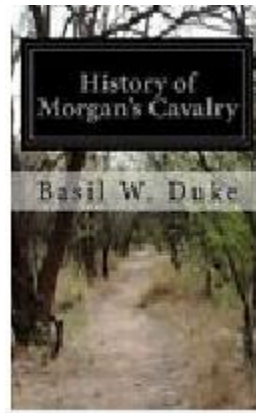
Suppose there is no picture of the grave and there is no statement it is unmarked. Then you can request a picture. If you are lucky, then a volunteer will secure a picture and post it to the memorial. You will receive an email from Find a Grave alerting you to that fact. You will also receive an email if a problem develops. Sometimes the volunteer reports that no marker was found and presumably it is an unmarked grave. On other occasions the volunteer may say the cemetery has no record of the burial. For instance, we found the record of a soldier who died at the Dayton National Veterans Home and it said he was buried in the adjacent Dayton National Cemetery in a specific plot. As it turns out, however, the cemetery has no record of the burial and another soldier is buried in the stated plot.

Of course, there are other web pages that identify the location of soldier graves and might have pictures of graves and those will probably show up by searching on cemeteries in a particular county and state. It is a hit or miss method but often has its rewards. So if you have time and would like to assist in our graves project let Bill or I know. Thanks.

In the next issue we will continue with this topic by looking at securing a picture of the soldier's grave if requesting a picture on Find a Grave has not helped. [P](#)

Book Review

By Bill Krebs



History of Morgan's Cavalry

By Basil W Duke

If you're in the market for a fanciful historical fiction, then this is the book for you. It is amazingly full of inaccuracies. For example, he starts off saying that they were mounted infantry, though their preferred weapons were the shotgun and pistols (each designed for close fighting, where infantry usually fired at a distance of 300 yards and did close fighting only when charging). Next, he calls themselves partisan rangers. Partisan rangers were not attached to any army and performed guerilla tactics on their own volition. Finally he calls them cavalry. Which were they? Mounted infantry, partisan rangers, or cavalry? There **IS** a big distinction between them.

In his preface, he openly complains that he did not receive the help from his comrades that he had asked for. Small wonder since he openly explains that he wrote the book only to exalt Morgan's fame. Compare that to Lucien Wulsin's book *The Story of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry* where he writes to honor the men who rode in that unit rather than just one man and thus received plenty of help from his pards. So Duke has to rely on his own journals

and memory: an extremely poor choice in reliability as it turns out.

The first four chapters deal with his bashing the people of Kentucky for being misled by the politicians. He fails to mention just how and what they were misled by. He infers that anyone who does not see things his way is a traitor to their state and thus the country. He never realized that for every Kentuckian who joined the Confederacy, two joined the Union Army. Beyond this, he fails to explain to the reader just why he or John Hunt Morgan ever sided with the Confederate cause.

He can't even get the names straight. He refers to Albert Sidney Johnston (CSA) as General Johnson. This becomes very confusing to the reader who thinks that he is referring to Gen Joe Johnson (CSA) who during this time was in the East with "Stonewall" Jackson, Longstreet, and Lee. He never gets the name straight.

His next inaccuracy deals with the horses they used. He proudly admits that they were all thoroughbreds. For a cavalry unit, it was a poor choice of horses. Thoroughbreds were (and are) bred for racing and a casual ride. They don't have the stamina to carry 200-250 pounds on a long raid. It would be like using a Corvette to do the work of an Army Hum-Vee.

He goes on to tell of how they captured a train in New Haven, KY with the loss of only Morgan's brother. The facts are that the Union infantry not only stood them off but defeated them at a cost to the Rebs and the train continued on its merry way, uninterrupted.

According to Duke (who was Morgan's brother-in-law and second in command), Morgan never suffered a defeat, but was always victorious. At Snow Hill where he suffered a rout by the 4th OVC, he claims victory and even at Buffington Island, OH where he and

most of Morgan's men were captured and a week later, Morgan and the rest of his men were captured, it was a victory for the Southern cause. He claims that it took 20,000 men away from the front so Bragg (CSA) could retreat before Rosecrans (USA). The men pursuing Morgan in his Ohio raid consisted mostly of Militia with some regulars and a couple of gun boats.

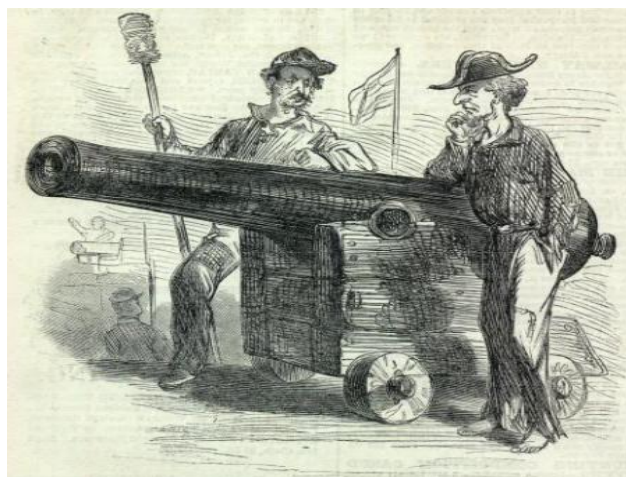
Duke exaggerates the numbers of the numbers killed and taken prisoner by Morgan. A fine example is that of the Battle of Lexington, KY. He states that they captured 500-600 men. The truth is they captured only about 300. He also fails to mention the fight in downtown Lexington where only a squad (about 4) of men from the 4th OVC held off Morgan's men for well over an hour. The fight ended only when Morgan placed a piece of artillery in front of the building and had Capt. Shoemaker (4th OVC) order them to surrender. They complied only because they were completely out of ammunition.

Duke does admit that Morgan disobeyed Bragg's direct order not to cross the Ohio River, but that Morgan did so in order that Bragg could withdraw from TN. His weak argument is seen as Morgan's trying to gain the notoriety as the Jeb Stuart of the West, imitating Stuart's famous ride around McClellan. He inadvertently shows Morgan for what he is: an egotist wanting fame. Later he'll claim that Morgan was going to be court martialed because of a bank robbery that took place on one of his raids. In fact, Morgan was going to be court martialed for disobeying orders from the commanding general.

Duke also blatantly omits parts where Morgan confiscated horses from poor farms and made civilian men guide him at gun point in places that he was unfamiliar with, only to turn them loose after they were done on foot.

There are some instances where he sheds light on some of the fighting with the 4th, including the killing of Captain Jesse P Wilson, Co D, and other instances where they fought against the 4th. Either his memory or his journal is very vague about who he was fighting against as he fails to acknowledge just what units he was fighting. For the most part, it was against our own boys!

All in all, it was an easy book to read, but you almost gag on all the inaccuracies and lies that abound in the book. It's extremely biased and in my opinion not worth buying if you are searching for truth in what took place. [P](#)



HARPER'S WEEKLY.
APRIL 4, 1863.

THE LAST SHOT.

BEAUREGARD. "What's to be done, now? Only two more Charges left."

JEFF DAVIS. "Oh, bother! Can't you ram them both down together, and burst the whole darned thing up!"



Civil War Philately

Bob Venable

In prior issues of this publication I and others have spoken of the Government Hospital for the Insane, now St. Elizabeth Hospital, in Washington, D.C., albeit in a different context. But today we mention it in a philatelic sense.

You may recall that at least four soldiers of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry spent their final days at St. Elizabeth's, some probably suffering from what today is termed Alzheimer's while others were clearly victims of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). All four died at the facility. Two were buried at the hospital's cemetery and two were buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

The U.S. Postal Service issued a first class Forever stamp on August 4, 2015 marking the 225th anniversary of the Coast Guard. It pictures two icons of the Coast Guard, the cutter Eagle, the Coast Guard Academy's training Tall Ship, and an MH-65 Dolphin helicopter. The stamp is pictured here.



When stamps are issued there is normally a First Day of Issue ceremony at a location with some connection to the event, person, or place honored by the stamp. In the case of the Coast Guard stamp, the ceremony was held at the newest Headquarters of the Coast Guard which was opened in 2013 on the

grounds of the St. Elizabeth's West campus in Washington, thus the connection to our 4th OVC soldiers.

Turning now to a completely different topic we venture into the realm of revenue stamps. These stamps were not valid for postage but instead were required to be purchased and affixed to all manner of documents such as deeds, bank notes, mortgages, wills, etc. or taxed items such as matches and medicines. In 1862 when first required, their purpose was to raise money to defray the Union's cost of the Civil War but some continued in existence well into the 20th century.

One stamp of particular interest in this category features the visage of Walter Quinton Gresham on a Stock Transfer revenue stamp, Scott Catalogue No. RD185C. It is pictured here.



Private businesses could have the government print the firm's self-designed revenue stamps. Our subject stamp is a private die stamp in the denomination of \$10,000. It is over-printed "Series 1944" in black ink inside the white oval and just below Gresham's collar. A purple date stamp reads "2, 1945" but the month is not legible. The stamp was sold on June 30, 2015 for \$38,350 by Cincinnati's Fleishmann Family from their collection of private die stamps. That family founded the

pioneering Fleishmann Yeast Company. The value is high because the stamp is one of only two surviving examples known.

So who was Walter Q. Gresham and why is he in a Civil War Philately article? Walter was born on March 17, 1832 in Lanesville, IN. He was a lawyer who served at various times as Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Postmaster General, U.S. Circuit Judge, Republican Presidential candidate, and most importantly, he was a Civil War hero. Gresham formed his own company but on August 11, 1863 he was promoted to Colonel of the 53rd IN Vol. Inf. After the Vicksburg campaign Gresham was promoted to Brigadier General commanding a brigade of the XVII Corps at Natchez. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded the 4th Division of that Corps until a sharpshooter's bullet smashed his knee thus ending his military career. But he was brevetted as Major General before being discharged.

Walter Q. Gresham died on May 28, 1895 in Washington, D.C. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, in Section 2, Special Lot 11, in front of Robert E. Lee's former home. His grave marker is pictured here.



Gresham is the subject of a book by Charles W. Calhoun titled *The Gilded Age of Cato* published in 2014 by the University Press of Kentucky. Further information can be found at:

http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/wqgr_esham.htm

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=grHYPERLINK>
["http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5885398"&HYPERLINK](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5885398)

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5885398>
[GRI](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5885398)
[d=5885398](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5885398)



Have You Ever Wondered?

You've read accounts of how the soldiers would fix a cup of coffee while on the march and only had time to gulp it down. Have you ever wondered how they were able to drink that boiling cup of java, especially in a hot tin cup?

They would crush enough beans in a poke sack (a cotton bag) using the butt of their rifle or pistol for one cup and then pour in boiling water. They would only fill the cup ½ full of the boiling water and then pour in water from their canteen to fill it up. This not only brought the coffee to drinking temperature but the cooler water would also make the grounds settle to the bottom of the cup. [↗](#)



In Their Own Words

Taken from Basil W Duke's *History of Morgan's Cavalry*

"Snow's hill" was regarded by the majority of the officers (who had served about Liberty) as a very strong position, but, I believe, that they all agreed subsequently that the opinion was a mistaken one. As a defensive position against attack from an enemy who came through Liberty, it possessed no strong features at all—in reality the advantages were all on the side of the attacking party if he possessed a numerical strength which would enable him to occupy all the approaches to the position and maintain a connected line. It is a long slope, or rather collection of sloping ridges, which, beginning at the table land eastward of the valley in which Liberty is situated, point due westward.

The road from Liberty to Smithville runs through the center of the position upon Snow's hill, which was selected for defense, but bends and curves according to the necessities of the grade. The ridges all point toward Liberty and are parallel to the general direction of the road. They can not be called rugged and inaccessible, for although their northern and southern sides are somewhat precipitous, the back-bone of each is comparatively smooth and the ascent is by no means abrupt or difficult from the points where they

subside into the valley to their summit at the eastern ends. The ravines between these ridges can be readily traversed by troops and the bluffs at the eastern extremity of each, or where they "head," can be easily climbed. It is true, that the conformation of the ground presents at one side, a serious obstacle to an attacking force. The base of these ridges, which have been described, or the parent hill, of which they seem to be offshoots, is separated from the level ground to the eastward by a singular and deep gulf, some two or three hundred yards wide and I know not how long. This abyss (it may be called) is crossed by a sort of natural wall, or what would be termed in railroad parlance "fill," the sides of which are very abrupt and steep. It is not more than thirty or forty feet wide, and the road runs along it. To the southward of this deep, long chasm, is a gap in the hill through which ran a road by which the rear of the entire position could be gained. If this gap had been occupied and the narrow road across the "wide, deep chasm had been adequately commanded by earthworks which could protect the defenders from artillery planted on the tops of the hills, the position would have been impregnable, perhaps, from attack against its front, and the enemy could have carried it only by marching far around upon one or the other flank. But the position always selected by our forces, stationed there, for fight, was about half way down the ridges toward Liberty. Here the enemy's artillery had full play at them, his infantry marching up the ravines and ridge had an equal chance with them, for there was no cover and all were equally exposed; the regiments defending the position were necessarily separated from each other and could not act in concert,

their horses embarrassed them, unless carried a long distance to the rear, and their every movement was completely apparent to the enemy. The left flank was, also, always in danger, and if turned by cavalry, the retreat would be necessarily compromised.

During the night of the 2nd, the Sixth Kentucky and Quirk's scouts were posted to watch the enemy, and the rest of the command was withdrawn to the eastward of Liberty and took position upon the hill. Two guns of Byrne's battery were planted, to sweep the road, a few hundred yards from the town. At daylight the enemy's cavalry charged the force in front of the town and drove it back. Major Bullitt, commanding Sixth Kentucky, held them back for a while, but their numbers and the dash with which they came told, and they forced him to rapid retreat. Soon their close pursuit brought the enemy within the range of the guns, and their fire made them call a halt, and Bullitt and Quirk charged in their turn. The Confederates, however, were borne steadily backward.

To the eastward of Liberty the enemy met with another check at the long covered bridge over Dry creek about a mile from the town. The guns were planted to command the bridge and masked; when the enemy had crowded it full, Byrnes opened and burst his shells right in their midst. In a short time answering artillery drove the Confederates away.

Established on Snow's hilt, the line was not able to remain long in position under the heavy fire of artillery and the attack of the infantry. A long column of cavalry moved up Dry creek, and turning upon the left flank, came through the gap which has been mentioned. Lieutenant Colonel Huffman was sent with the Third Kentucky, to check them, but,

unluckily, did not reach the gap in time. He prevented, however, their further advance until the troops under Colonel Breckinridge (which about the same time began to retreat) had passed the point where this force could have cut them off.

I came up to the rear, about this time, in company with Colonel Smith—we had ridden from McMinnville together and had heard cannonading, and learned that there was a fight going on. We saw nothing of it, however, but its effects upon the stragglers and "bummers," who seemed to have unaccountably increased. I had been absent from the command for more than two months, but knew of the gallant service it had done, and took for granted that its morale was unimpaired. Colonel Smith, who had left Liberty only two or three days before, was more surprised than myself at the stream of stragglers which we met. The moral condition of the men was the most singular I ever witnessed. There was no panic, no running, jostling, wild fear. They rode along quietly, talked rationally, seemed utterly free from any lively and immediate apprehension, but "just couldn't be made to fight," and yet quiet and "serene" as seemed to be their timidity, it made some of them go clear off, swim unfordable streams, and stay away for days. We were unprovided with a guard, and although we could stop these fellows, until the road was packed and jammed with them, it was utterly impossible to make them turn back. At length, in disgust, we gave up the attempt, and rode on to see what was the condition of affairs nearer the scene of actual fighting. Colonel Smith hastened to his regiment, and I went in quest of Colonels Gano and Breckinridge, and kept a watch for the Second Kentucky.

I met the column of Colonel Breckinridge retreating, but in excellent order; the ranks were depleted by the stragglers, but the men who were left were as firm and cool as ever. The same was true of that portion of Colonel Gano's brigade which I saw. The men were occasionally cheering, and seemed perfectly ready to return, if necessary, to fight. When Lieutenant Colonel Huffman, in accordance with orders sent him by Colonel Gano, undertook to withdraw from his position upon the left, his men became crowded and confused, on account of the peculiar conformation of the ground. The enemy, taking advantage of this confusion, charged him. The Fourth Regulars came vigorously upon his rear, and did smart damage. The regiment recoiled in disorder for some distance. At length, Gano, with some thirty or forty men, charged the Fourth Regulars and checked them. Quirk dashed to his assistance with about the same number of men, and the enemy was driven completely away. No further pursuit was attempted, and the column retreated toward Smithville. On the way Lieutenant Colonel Martin was sent with a few men to watch the roads leading from the ground in possession of the enemy, to the Smithville and McMinnville road, in order to prevent any effort of the enemy to surprise us upon that road. The wagon train had been previously ordered to move through Smithville to McMinnville by this same road. Some of Martin's men (dressed in blue overcoats) came out upon the road, suddenly, in front of the train. The teamsters took them to be Yankees, and the wildest stampede ensued. The teamsters and wagon attachees ran in every direction, crazy with fright. Some turned their teams and put back to

Smithville, others floundered off of the road and tried to drive through thickets that a child's toy cart could scarcely have been hauled through. Many wagons were, consequently, smashed up before the panic could be abated. ...

The division received more injury from this affair than I would have supposed a hard fight and serious defeat would have done it. Nearly two weeks were required to collect the fugitives.

General Morgan, on his way to join us on the night of the 3rd, met a straggler, wandering loosely about, and demanded sternly why he was absent from his regiment, "Well, General," answered the fellow, ingenuously, "I'm scattered."

(The accuracy of this leaves much to be desired but we've put this in because it is In Their Own Words - Ed) [f](#)

What is it?



From page 14
Powder flask for pistol

Civil War Quiz

From page 28

A graduated income tax. Other taxes on food and clothing were more acceptable.



Lore and Legend

By Bob Venable

Mummies and the Civil War

What do you conjure up in your mind when you think of mummies - ancient Egypt, old movies, cartoon characters, Halloween costumes? I submit that it is now time to think of the Civil War when you think of mummies.



Boris Karloff as the Mummy



Clip art of the mummy

It came to my attention recently that mummies actually did have a part to play in our soldier ancestors' struggle to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. First, here is some preliminary background.

Embalming in Ancient Egypt

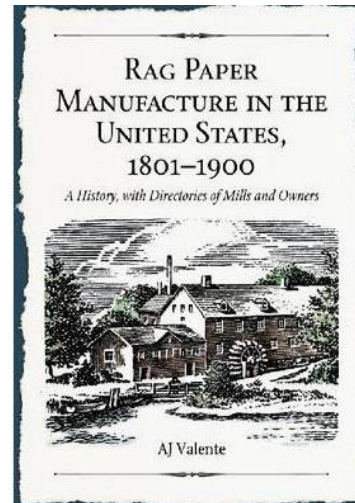
The process of embalming in ancient Egypt involved the removal of a deceased's internal organs and then the body was preserved with various fluids. After a deceased was embalmed it was

bound into a compact bundle of linen shrouds and cloth strips in 20 or more alternating layers. Several hundred square yards of linen were used; the shrouds about six to nine square feet and the strips measured two to eight inches wide and three to twenty feet long. Wealthier people were then encased in a sarcophagus or coffin, many of which were an effigy of the deceased such as those buried in the pyramids – think King Tut.

Paper Manufacturing

In its simplest terms paper in the early 1800s was made of cotton. Later it was discovered that it could be made largely with rags, mostly linen, pulverized into pulp then died into thin sheets. When trimmed to the desired length and width the process was complete. A shortage of rags with which to produce paper developed in the first half of the century due largely to the proliferation of newspapers and a fast developing literate population. This was not just a problem in the U.S. but also in some other parts of the world. It reached crisis status in our country because we had more than 800 newspapers. We used more paper than England and France combined.

This 316 page 2010 eBook by AJ Valenti details the manufacturing of paper in our country including the shortage of rags in the years leading up to the Civil War.



During the Civil War the Union states, where most of the paper mills were located, was cut off from its supply of cotton which was mostly grown in the Confederate states. This prevented the large scale return to cotton as a source for paper manufacturing like in the early 1800s. America, being the mother of invention, had to devise either a new way to produce paper from other than rags or find a source for more rags.

The Egyptian Connection

Two events, which coalesced prior to the Civil War, led to a solution to the rag shortage problem. First, Egypt was looking for new sources of income to bolster its economy. Second, Dr. Isaiah Deck, a British explorer and genealogist living in New York, was in Egypt searching for the lost emerald mines of Cleopatra. He noticed that many mummies were exposed in the desert after sandstorms, and many more were found when a railroad was being built and the excavation uncovered thousands of mummies. The Pasha of Egypt (high ranking government leader) got the idea to sell the linen wrappings of mummies to make paper out of those rags. Deck made calculations to determine if this were an advantageous venture for the United States. He estimated the supply

of easily found mummies could last for 14 years. He reasoned that mummies were the method of burial for 2,000 years in Egypt resulting in about five-hundred million mummies in that country not counting mummified animals. He stated "it is by no means rare to find above 30 lbs. weight of linen wrappings on mummies." That would be a lot of rag tonnage for the United States where the average person consumed about 15 pounds of paper per year. And Deck thought the wrappings could be bought for "a trifling cost." Suffice it to say that American entrepreneurs saw the wisdom of Deck's discovery just in time for the war to break out. Soon, 2.25 million pounds of linen mummy wrapping were being imported from Egypt each year, including during the War. They were used to produce mummy paper so that letters could be written to and by our soldiers, thus boosting moral. Commanding Officer orders could be written and distributed. And the population could be kept informed of events at the war front when published in the myriad newspapers throughout the country.

Gardiner, Maine seems to be the hub of the "mummies to paper" industry, but not the sole importer of the wrappings. A visitor to Gardiner complained about the smell of rags permeating the air and the source seemed to be the Great Falls Mill in Gardiner which he toured. Pictured here is a framed piece of mummy wrapping typical of that imported from Egypt.



There are skeptics who believe the use of mummy wrappings is a myth and not fact. This seems to emanate from an article in the 1860's that said wrapping paper made from mummy wrappings had caused outbreaks of cholera but no proof was ever found. Nevertheless, a lot of people back then believed it. But it is known that I. Augustus Stanwood of Maine, when short of rags to make wrapping paper for grocers and butchers, imported whole mummies, stripped the linen off of them and produced brown wrapping paper for his clients.

Despite the skeptics, there seems to be plenty of evidence to support the use of mummy wrappings to make paper. Historian Dard Hunter asserts that a mill in Gardiner used mummy wrapping in its paper manufacturing process. And a history of the S.D. Warren Co. stated "one of the most unusual sources was Egypt...where many yards of cloth wrapped around thousands of mummies were stripped and shipped to paper-hungry countries." Physical evidence also exists. A broadside in Norwich, CT contained an ad by Chelsea Manufacturing Co. of Greenville, CT. The text reads: "The material of which it [paper] is made was brought from Egypt. It was taken from the ancient tombs where it had been used in embalming mummies."

Other writers support the theory. Author Sue Wolfe, after examining the evidence, says that mill town Westbrook, Maine "was the town mummies built" due to the supplier, rag merchant Samuel Dennis Warren who imported the mummy wrappings from Egypt. Many other commentators and historians also back the "mummy to paper" history. Based on that history, it seems clear that mummy wrappings were used to make paper from shortly before and during the Civil War. Of course, later it was discovered that

wood pulp could be used to manufacture paper and that method is used to this day.

If you wish to own a piece of Egyptian mummy wrapping, they are on sale today at this email address.

http://www.ancientresource.com/lots/egyptian/mummy_wrappings.html. The web page ad says: "Ancient Egyptian mummy wrappings for sale. Come in an acrylic flip with certificate of authenticity and origin. All of Egyptian artifacts were legally exported from Egypt prior to the 1970 UNESCO Treaty, and subsequent international trade laws regarding antiquities. The items are from old American and European collections and auctions." It also says some are from the Ancient Egypt Middle Kingdom, 2040-1786 B.C. Others are from Ptolemaic Egypt, 332-30 B.C. They were recovered originally from tombs near Aswan and Upper Egypt and the Bahariya Oasis.

If you possess old letters or other writings from your Civil War ancestor, in theory you could possess paper made from mummy wrappings.

Sources:

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I told you
that I do
not have
Alzheimer's.
I have
"Some-timers"
sometimes I
Remember and
Sometimes I don't !!





Letters from the Front

"A Rebel Mortally Bayoneted."

If it hadn't been for the sensation kicked up by an audacious rebel on the wharf yesterday, we should have left that part in the city in disgust. By some hook or crook, a young and vicious rebel (in search of butter of some other kind of nuts) ran the gauntlet and got into the city unobserved. How long he had been *ratting* [*sic*] and prying around is not known; but he was bold enough yesterday morning to come out of his *hole* [*sic*], and made his appearance in the midst of a squad of convalescents on the wharf. The armed guard was not in sight, and the ablest of the convalescents determined to capture him (the rebel.) Rebel [*sic*] fled at first attempt to gobble up. [*sic*] Convalescent pursued, and after a double-quick run of several hundred yards, grabbed at Rebel's rear *file* [*sic*] just as he (Rebel) made himself scarce under a big pile of lumber. Convalescent tore away *abbatis* [*sic*], and gave a thrust with his naked bayonet, which brought forth a piteous token of surrender. Another charge by the exasperated bayonet, and Rebel dried up. The lumber was removed more effectually, on oh, horror! the bleeding, lifeless form of a prodigious *rat* [*sic*] was dragged forth, and left to bleach upon the wharf-side, a warning to all future generations of mealtub depredators. It was ascertained, by flag of truce, that the exterminated enemy was a Brigadier-General in the regular service, commanding the underground forces in the Department where he fell, and that the Rat Brigade [*sic*] will be *terrier-ably* [*sic*] revenged, on account of his most sacrilegious murder.

Nashville Daily Press, June 5, 1863.



From the Field

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND. Particulars of the Defeat of Morgan by Gen. Stanley.

The Rebels Driven from Three Separate Positions.

ANOTHER DASHING CAVALRY AFFAIR. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 7.

Dispatches from Murfreesboro give the following account of the fight near Snow Hill:

On the 2d inst. Gen. STANLEY, with two thousand cavalry, and Col. MATTHEWS' infantry brigade, started to capture MORGAN'S and WHARTON'S Eighth regiment of infantry and cavalry at Snow Hill.

Beyond Auburn they drove in the rebel pickets. The Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry turned the rebel right, while MINTY'S and PARSON'S cavalry brigade, with NEWELL'S battery, moved up in front. The enemy fled.

The enemy's pickets were then encountered west of Liberty, and a considerable force of rebels were posted on the bluffs on the opposite side of Smith's Ford. They resisted and were driven back and formed again on Dry Fork, from whence they were again driven.

The rebels then formed a third and stronger line on Snow Hill. The Second and Fourth Ohio cavalry were sent to the enemy's rear. They charged with sabres in hand and broke the line of the rebels, when the fight ended in the flight of the rebels.

The rebel loss was from fifteen to twenty killed, a number wounded, and sixty prisoners.

Gen. STANLEY also captured thirty horses and mules and a quantity of bacon and wheat, and destroyed considerable forage.

The position of the rebels defeated Gen. STANLEY'S intention to surround and capture them. They escaped with their guns.

Our loss was one private of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, and two slightly wounded.

Gen. STANLEY returned to Murfreesboro by way of Lebanon, capturing six prisoners at the latter point.

It is reported that the gunboat *Lexington* and some other boat shelled the town of Florence, Alabama, on the 2d inst., and drove away a company of rebel cavalry stationed there.

The New York Times

Published: April 8, 1863

Pictures of Their Graves



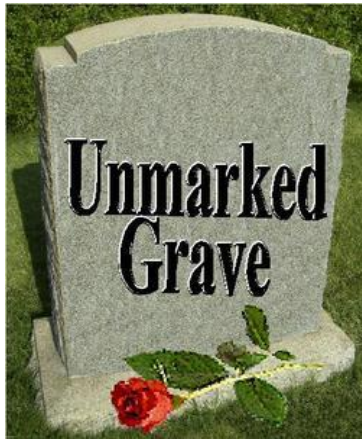
*Charles 'Carl' A. Baeninger,
1st Class Musician*



Charles A Baer, Co E & M



Abraham Bailey, Co C



Alfred E Bailey, Unassigned



Thomas J Bailey, Co C



Columbus Baird, Co L



*Jerome Baird, Co L
(unmarked)*



Charles C Baker, Co K

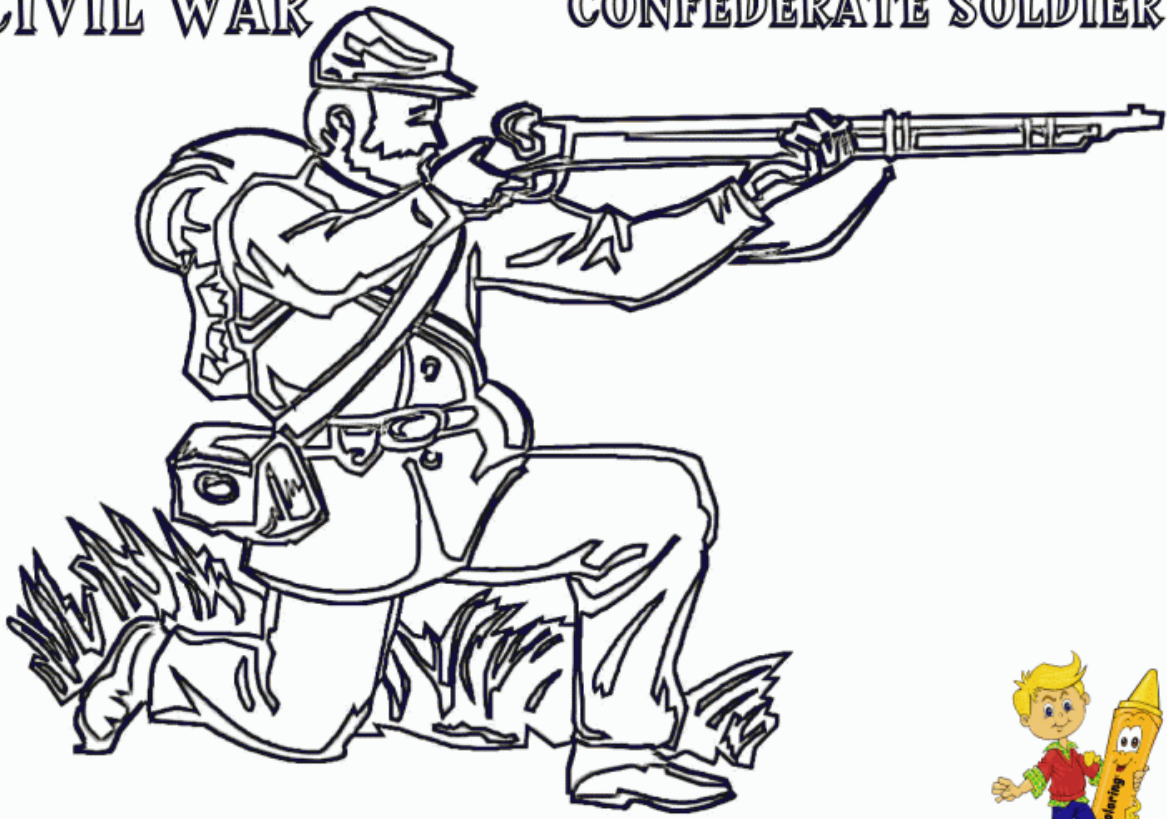


John F Baker, Co B

For The Youngsters – A picture to color

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