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THE BUCKEYE BUGLE

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR



BUCKEYE BUGLE

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FALL 2025

The Buckeye Bugle is the official news letter of the Department of Ohio, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Camps and Brothers are highly encouraged to send articles and PHOTOS, for possible publication to Bugle Editor.

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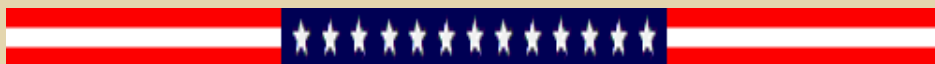
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ATTENTION:

FROM COMMANDER RISH

Camps need to notify DC Rish or Chief of Staff Jonathan Davis of the date, time and location of their Officer Installations.

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COVER ARTICLE: PVT. JACOB MILLER

-The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion.

Part I, Volume II: Surgical History by U. S. Army Surgeon General's Office, 1870.

"Chapter I. Wounds and Injuries of the Head. – Gunshot Fractures of both Tables of the Case.

— **Private Jacob Miller**, Co. K, 9th Indiana Volunteers, aged 25 years, was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863, by a buck-shot, which penetrated and lodged in the frontal bone near the nasal eminence, causing fracture of the left orbit and exophthalmia of the eye. On the same day he was admitted to hospital No. 5 at Nashville, and on October 20th was transferred to No. 13, Louisville, whence he was transferred on the 25th to New Albany, Indiana, and thence on March 19th, 1864, to the hospital at Madison, Indiana.

The missile was extracted on June 15th, 1864, and expectant treatment only was used. The patient, recovering, was transferred to Indianapolis September 2d, 1864, to be mustered out of service, and was discharged September 17th, 1864, and pensioned. On August 17th, 1868, Pension Examiner A. Coleman reports the patient suffering from caries of the frontal bone, attended with purulent discharge, loss of power in left eye, general disturbance of the mental faculties, which are aggravated when the wound discharges much, and at times complete prostration. A subsequent report from Pension Examiner J. K. Bigelow, dated January 7th, 1870, confirms previous statement of patient's condition, and rates his disability as total and permanent."

Daily News Joliet, Illinois on Wednesday 14 June 1911, Submitted by Edgar Miller

Braidwood is sending to the state G.A.R. encampment today one of the most remarkable hero survivors of the Civil War. His name is Jacob Miller and since Sept. 19, 1863, he has lived with an open bullet wound in his forehead. For a number of years, the bullet remained in his head but piece by piece it fell out till now. It is thought none of it remains in the wound. During the time it was in the head it at times would produce a stupor, which sometimes would last two weeks, it being usually when he caught cold and produced more of a pressure on the brain. At other times delirium would seize him and he would imagine himself again on picket duty and would tramp back and forth on his beat, a stick on his shoulder for a musket, a pitiful object of the sacrifice for freedom. As these pieces of lead gradually loosened and fell out he regained his usual health and is now at the age of 78 years, one of the most, if not the most, remarkable survivor of the Civil war.

The harrowing experience undergone by Mr. Miller is so vividly felt by him even at this late day that it is seldom he can be persuaded to talk of it. But it is my privilege to record from his own hand writing written for his family the story of his miraculous escape from death at that memorable time under his signature.

Jacob Miller, formerly a private in company K 9th Indiana Vol. Inf. Was wounded in the head near Brock Field at the battle of Chickamagua, Georgia on the morning of Sept. 19, 1863. I was left for dead when my company fell back from that position. When I came to my senses sometime after I found I was in the rear of the confederate line.

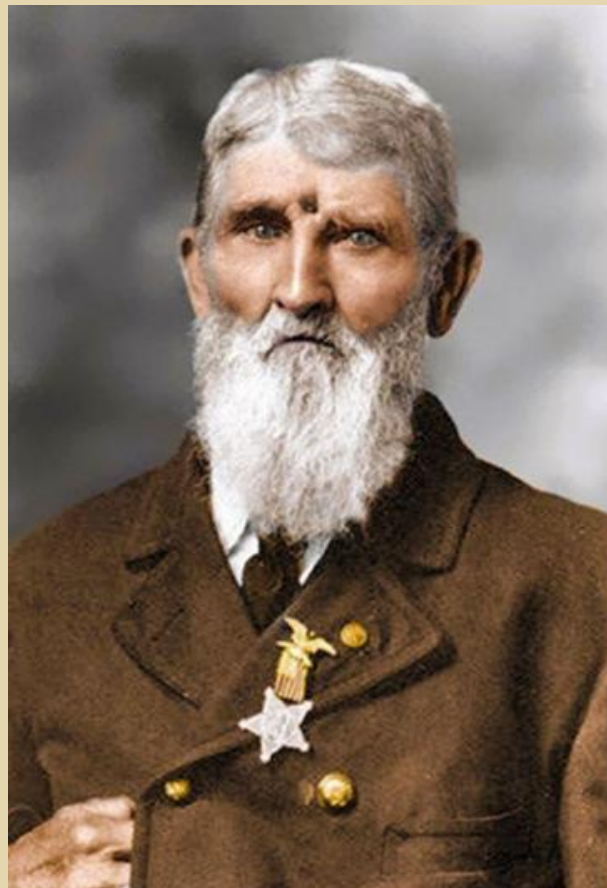
So not to become a prisoner I made up my mind to make an effort to get around their line and back on my own side. I got up with the help of my gun as a staff, then went back some distance, then

started parallel with the line of battle. I suppose I was so covered with blood that those that I met, did not notice that I was a Yank, (at least our Major, my former captain did not recognize me when I met him after passing to our own side).

At last I got to the end of the confederate line and went to our own side while a brigade of confederates came up to their line behind me. There were none of the Union forces found on that part of the field when I passed along. I struck an old by-road and followed it the best I could, as by this time my head was swelled so bad it shut my eyes and I could see to get along only by raising the lid of my right eye and look ahead then go on till I ran afoul of something, then would look again and so on till I came to the Lafayette Pike near the Kelly house and started towards the field Hospital at the springs.

I at length got so badly exhausted I had to lie down by the side of the road. At last some bearers came along and put me on their stretcher and carried me to the hospital and laid me on the ground in a tent. A hospital nurse came and put a wet bandage over my wound and around my head and gave me a canteen of water. I don't know what time of day they examined my wound and decided to put me on the operating table till after dark some time.

The surgeons examined my wound and decided it was best not to operate on me and give me more pain as they said I couldn't live very long, so the nurse took me back into the tent. I slept some during the night. The next morning (Sunday), the doctors came around to make a list of the wounded and of their company and regiments and said to send all the wounded to Chattanooga that the ambulances would carry and told me I was wounded too bad to be moved, and if the army fell back those that were left there could afterwards be exchanged.



As stated before I made up my mind as long as I could drag one foot after another I would not allow myself to be taken prisoner. I got a nurse to fill my canteen with water so I could make an effort in getting near safety as possible. I got out of the tent without being noticed and got behind some wagons that stood near the road till I was safely away (having to open my eye with my finger to take my bearings on the road) I went away from the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry. I worked my way along the road as best I could.

At one time I got off to the side of the road and bumped my head against a low hanging limb. The shock toppled me over, I got up and took my bearings again and went on as long as I could drag a foot then lay down beside the road, to see if I could not rest so I could move. I hadn't lain long till the ambulance train began to pass, the drivers as they passed me asked me if I was still alive, then passing on.

At last one of the drivers asked if I was alive and said he would take me in, as one of his men had died back awes, and he had taken him out. Then it was all a blank to me, (Monday the 21st I came to myself and found I was in a long building in Chattanooga Tenn., lying with hundreds of other wounded on the floor almost as thick as hogs in a stock car. Some were talking, some were groaning. I raised myself to a sitting position got my canteen and wet my head. While doing it I heard a couple of soldiers who were from my company.

They could not believe it was me as they said I was left for dead on the field at the left of Brock Cabin. They came over to where I was and we visited together till then came an order for all the wounded that could walk to start across the river on a pontoon bridge to a hospital, to be treated ready to be taken to Nashville. I told the boys if they could lead me, I could walk that distance. I started but owing to our army retreating the night before, and was then in and around the city wagon trains. Troops and artillery were crossing the river on the single pontoon bridge.

We could not get across until almost sundown. When we arrived across and up on the bank we luckily ran across our company teamster, who we stopped with that night He got us something to eat After we ate some (the first I had tasted before daylight Saturday morning the 19th), we lay down on a pile of blankets, each fixed under the wagon and rested pretty well as the teamsters stayed awake till nearly morning to keep our wounds moist with cool water from a nearby spring.

Tuesday morning the 22nd we awoke to the crackling of the camp fire that a comrade built to get us a cup of coffee and a bite to eat of hard tack and fat meat. While eating, an orderly rode up and asked if we were wounded. If so we were to go back along the road to get our wounds dressed, so we bid the teamsters good-bye and went to get our wounds attended to.

We had to wait till near noon before we were attended to. That was the first time I had my wound washed and dressed by a surgeon. After we were fixed up we drew a few crackers, some sugar coffee, salt and a cake of soap and were ordered to get into an army wagon with four army mules, (God Bless the army mule, the soldiers friend.) We got in and started to go over Raccoon or Sand Mountain to Bridgeport, Ala. To take the train to Nashville, Tenn.

After riding in the wagon awhile I found the jolting hurt my head so badly I could not stand it so had to get out. My comrades got out with me and we went on foot. I was told it was 60 miles that route to Bridgeport, at least it took us four days to get there. Wednesday morning when I woke up I found I could open my right eye and see to get around. We arrived at Bridgeport the fourth day out from

Chattanooga at noon, just as a train of box cars were ready to pull out. I got in a car and lay down. I had gained my point so far--and how. As the soldiers term it with lots of sand, but the sand had run out with me for the time being.

The next thing I remember I was stripped and in a bath tub of warm water in a hospital at Nashville. I do not know what date it was; in fact, I didn't pay much attention to the dates from the Friday at noon when I got in the box car at Bridgeport to start to Nashville. After, some length of time I was transferred to Louisville, Ky. From there to New Albany, Ind. In all the hospitals I was in I begged the surgeons to operate on my head but they all refused.

I suffered for nine months then I got a furlough home to Logansport and got Drs. Fitch and Colman to operate on my wound. They took out the musket ball. After the operation a few days, I returned to the hospital at Madison and stayed there till the expiration of my enlistment, Sept. 17, 1864. Seventeen years after I was wounded a buck shot dropped out of my wound and thirty-one years after two pieces of lead came out.

Some ask how it is I can describe so minutely my getting wounded and getting off the battle field after so many years. My answer is I have an everyday reminder of it in my wound and constant pain in the head, never free of it while not asleep. The whole scene is imprinted on my brain as with a steel engraving.

I haven't written this to complain of any one being in fault for my misfortune and suffering all these years, the government is good to me and gives me \$40.00 per month pension.

Private Jacob Miller

Born: 14 Aug 1838, Perrysville, Vermillion County, IN

Died: 12 Jan 1927 (aged 88), Braidwood, Will County, IL

Burial Oakwood Cemetery, Wilmington, Will County, IL



NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT SUVCW



HOUSTON 2025

Commander-in-Chief Kevin P. Tucker



Commander Tucker, a Life Member, has been active in the Order for over 25 years serving in many offices and on several committees. Among these are 7 years on the National Encampment Site Committee, including as Chairman for 5 years. He served on the Department Host Committees for the 2008 Peabody, MA; 2018 Framingham, MA; and 2023 Nashua, NH National Encampments. Having held most all Department Offices, he has also held Camp office in three Camps, two of which he is a Charter Member of.

Veteran of the United States Air Force, the CinC served from 1977 until 1981 as an Aircraft Maintenance Specialist (Crew Chief) on F -4D Phantom II and F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter aircraft with the 430th Aircraft Maintenance Unit of the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

As a Major in the Sons of Veterans Reserve, he is District Commander for the First Military District, been awarded the Dept. of MA Roger L. Olsen Award as the Department's outstanding Brother of the year, three times, and served as Commander of the New England Regional Association of the SUVCW thrice.

Professionally, the CinC has of 25 years in the Information Technology. First for several large international commercial real estate investment companies and more recently as IT Director for a small nonprofit company that delivers services and programs for adults with mental disabilities.

Four great grandfather, Sergeant Charles E. Elwell, who served in Company H, 11th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, formed in Dorchester, Massachusetts is his ancestor.

Ohio Brother Jim Crane Elected National Secretary



Life Member Crane joined the SUVCW in 2004. He is a Past Department of Ohio Commander (2017), commanded two separate Ohio Camps, and served a couple terms as Department Secretary/Treasurer.

Nationally, Jim is well known through his service on the National Encampment Site Committee, (2008 - 2018 & 2021 – 2023) and eight years as Committee Chair in 2013. At the 2016 Springfield, Illinois, Encampment he was presented the Meritorious Service Award with/ Gold Star.

While in the United States Navy, 1969-1972, he was assigned aboard two ships the USS St. Paul & the USS Ranger at various times and did two tours in Vietnam. During his second tour he was with Task Force 117, and spent some time as a “Brown Water Sailor”. He stated that having served with some heroes, “I will never forget my time with them. I always thank anyone who served in our military, that camaraderie will never die.”

Brother Crane’s Great, Great Grandfather Thomas C. Crane, a Sergeant in the 14th Michigan Infantry Co.K., was killed during the Civil War on November 10th 1862.

Other New National Officers

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Daniel W. Murray, PDC

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Robert R Payne, PDC

Council of Administration, Gary L. Gibson, PDC and Robert J Amsler, PDC

National Quartermaster, Daryl VerStrete, PDC

Encampment News

-There is only one known son of a Civil War veteran alive, Union or Confederate. He is William Pool, son of Charles Parker Pool, Co. D, 6th WV Vols. Brother Pool celebrated his 100th birthday, January 14, 2025. He is a veteran of WW II having taken part in the Battle of the Bulge. He enjoys receiving cards. His address is Fairview Health Care, 119 W. Forrest St., #114B, Bolivar, MO 65613.

-The SUVCW YouTube Channel features 62 videos created by the Order. This series of polished, informative, and inspiring videos elevate our public image and honor the legacy we strive to preserve. (<https://www.youtube.com/@SUVCW/videos>)

The National Special Committee on the 250th Anniversary of the United States of America continues its work. There are several exciting items forthcoming, such as a commemorative medal and lapel pin, as well as the "250 for 250", a challenge for Departments and Camps to participate in 250 events celebrating America's 250th. Guidance is being developed and will be published soon.

The Dept. of Ohio Resolution to permit the transmission of National Encampment meetings live to infirmed Brothers was sent to committee for an examination of the feasibility.

Department of Ohio Delegation



PDC Shane Milburn, Nat'l COA, PCinC Bob Wolz, PCinC Don Darby, Jared DC David Rish, PDC Jim Crane Nat'l Sec, PDC Mike Spalding. Missing PDC John Huffman, and PCinC Don Martin



PCinC Darby Addresses the Encampment

THANKS TO ALL THE BROTHERS WHO HELPED MAKE THIS HAPPEN.



The Marshall A. Hope Award “for most outstanding Department News Letter” was originally the Marshall A. Hope Distinguished Author Award. It was established at the 1982, 101st National Encampment, by Jerome Orton, PDC-NY, in honor of the late PDC Marshall A. Hope, 24 Sep 1905 - 20 Dec 1981.

Marshall was a well know columnist and historian of Oneida, New York. who apparently also owned a men’s clothing store. He and wife, Norine, had two daughters, Carol and Cynthia. Grandfather Marshall B. Hope, served as 1Sgt. of Co. E, 11th PA Cavalry, 1862-1864.

(Information provided by Steve Michaels, PCinC, Wisconsin.)



Robert J. (Bob) Wolz Presented The PCinC Badge



PCinC Bob Wolz receiving the PCinC Badge from CinC Kevin Martin

The 2025 Encampment presented Brother Wolz PDC Department of Ohio with a PCinC Badge. He was made a honorary Past Commander in Chief in 2023 and authorized to wear the Badge in 2024

Bob joined the 19th Ohio SVR in Sept 1962 and started to attend meetings of Philip Triem Camp 43 Salem, Ohio as a guest. He was inducted shortly after his 16th birthday. Elected the Dept. of Ohio Commander at age 21 in 1968 he was reelected in 1972. At the National level he served twice as Jr Vice 1972-73, 1973-74 and two years as Sr. Vice 1974-75 & 1975-76.

In line to be elected CinC in 1976 but was told he was a young man (age 29) and hadn't paid his dues yet. Another candidate was selected whose wife was to become National Aux. President.

Banner Editor 1981-83, Bob served 24 years as National Historian 2000-23. CinC Brad Schall's During the 2010 National Encampment said that Bob's finger prints were all over the "Order". Bob's books "Grand Army Men" and "Grand Army Women" are great resources and available from the quartermaster store.



Part of the Encampment Opening



PCinC Steve Michaels swears in New Commander Kevin Tucker

EAGLE SCOUT COURT OF HONOR



Members of William Sherman Camp attended an Eagle Scout Court of Honor in Bellbrook, Ohio, on August 10, 2025. Two Scouts received the honor, Isaiah Betts and Jonah Grismer (relative of John H Grismer). Br. Grismer presented the SUVCW Eagle Scout certificates following a brief introduction of the history and purpose of the SUVCW and how the BSA became involved in our rich tradition.



L-R: Eagle Scouts Jonah Grismer and Isaiah Betts, Scout Master Adam Panstingel, SVC Ron Helms, Commander, John Edelmann, Eagle Scout Certificate Presenter and Quartermaster, John Grismer.



Lifeline To Victory

On the heels of the Battle of Gettysburg the Federal Army established headquarters in Culpeper, VA. Chief Quartermaster for the Second Corps, Lt. Col. Richard Batchelder was tasked with seeing that the 4,000 six-mule wagons filled with supplies reached their destination. Repelling Confederate Raider John Mosby's guerrillas at every turn, his gallant efforts won him a Congressional Medal of Honor.

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INCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY



"The Railway Station, 1862". Depiction of Paddington railway station. by William Powell Firth

The famous actor stood on the train platform with a host of others awaiting the trains arrival. In his early thirties, he was already among the most well-known American Shakespearean actors. From a family of actors, he would excel over them all in his stage art. Attempting a move into theatrical management, he co-managed the Winter Garden Theatre in New York and had bought the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. This actor although cast as a variety of Shakespearian characters would become best known as Hamlet. Starting on November 26, 1864 would play the role nightly until March 22, 1865, one hundred consecutive nights.

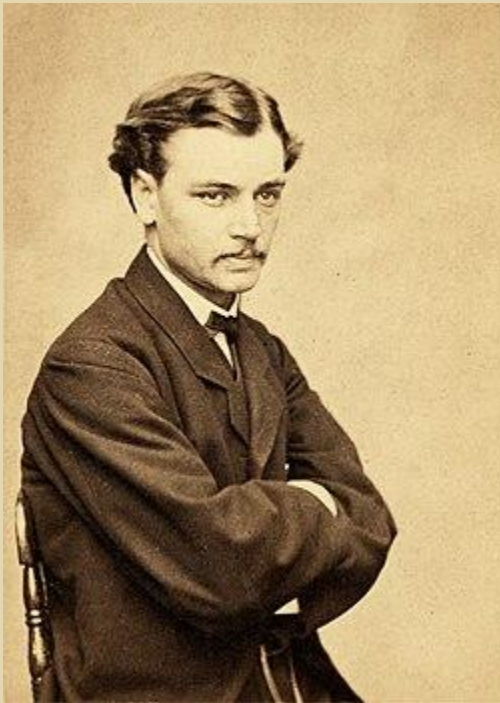
Amongst the throng on the same platform was a young Harvard student. The future for him entailed admission to the bar in 1867, and a future working largely with railroads and corporations. As a public servant he would serve as US Secretary of War 1881-1885 and was appointed as Minister to Britain in 1889. He would even run the Pullman Company after George Pullman's death.

The incident nearly prevented any of this.

"The incident occurred while a group of passengers were late at night purchasing their sleeping car places from the conductor who stood on the station platform at the entrance of the car. The platform was about the height of the car floor, and there was of course a narrow space between the platform and the car body. There was some crowding, and I happened to be pressed by it against the car body while waiting my turn. In this situation the train began to move, and by the motion I was twisted off my feet, and had dropped somewhat, with feet downward, into the open space, and was personally helpless, when my coat collar was vigorously seized and I was quickly pulled up and out to a secure footing on the platform. Upon turning to thank my rescuer I saw it was Edwin Booth, whose face was of course well known to me, and I expressed my gratitude to him, and in doing so, called him by name."

(The incident as recalled by Student in 1909 letter to editor of [The Century Magazine](#). It is believed to have occurred in late 1863 or early 1864.)

Months later, from a mutual acquaintance, Edwin was told that the student he had rescued was Robert Lincoln, son of President Abraham Lincoln.



Robert Todd Lincoln (c. 1865)
Son of Pres. Abraham Lincoln



The Actor: Edwin Booth
Older Brother of John Wilkes Booth

In April, 1865, Robert had been invited to attend the performance at Ford Theatre the night President Lincoln was assassinated, but had chosen not to attend. This decision haunted him the rest of his life as he believed he could have stopped the murder. Upon hearing the news, Edwin, a Lincoln supporter, was crushed. The next day in a letter written to Henry C. Jarrett, manager of the Boston Theater, he wrote, *"The news of the morning has made me wretched indeed, not only because I have received the unhappy tidings of the suspicions of a brother's crime, but because a good man and a most justly honored and patriotic ruler has fallen in an hour of national joy by the hand of an assassin."* He had lost his president, his brother and the family name was vilified and tainted which he feared would destroy his career.

Fearing Edwin would go insane or return to drinking, which he had quit in 1863, friends William Bispham and Thomas Aldritch, took turns staying close to him. Edwin quit acting and according to Bispham, the only things that helped Edwin through this time was writing his autobiography, initially in the form of letters to his daughter and the knowledge that he had rescued Robert on the train platform.

On January 3, 1866, Edwin returned to the stage and an extremely enthusiastic welcome. *The New York Times* said that when Booth appeared, "the applause extended from the parquet to the dome. There was not a solitary dissentient voice to the manly welcome which every decent person knew ought to be extended to him." *The New York World* reporting that when Booth appeared, "The men stamped, clapped their hands, and hurraed continuously; the ladies rose in their seats and waved a thousand handkerchiefs; and for a full five minutes a scene of wild excitement forbade the progress of the play."

Edwin up retiring on April 15, 1891 was considered America's greatest actor. After suffering 2 strokes he died from complications on June 7, 1893 at age 59. He was buried next to his first wife at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

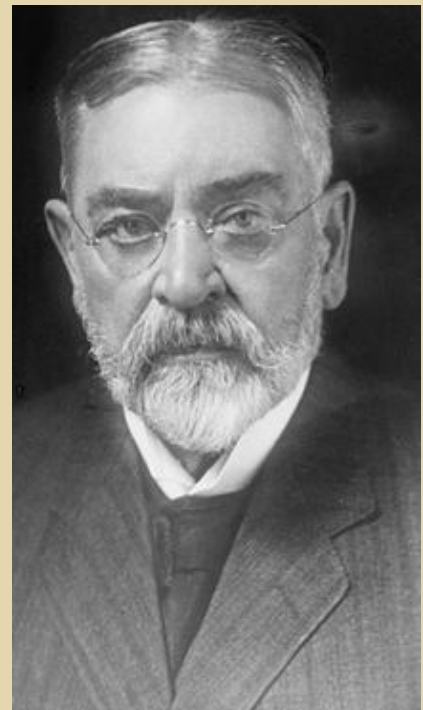


*Statue of Booth as Hamlet
in Gramercy Park, Manhattan*

Robert Lincon was no stranger to family deaths. He lost younger brothers Eddie in 1850, Willie in 1862 and Tad in 1871. After a long fight with mental illness, his Mother died in 1882. However, it was his connection to 3 Presidential Assassinations in just 36 years which cause him to feel cursed.

Already haunted by the feeling that he could have prevented his father's death, as Secretary of War, Robert was about 40 feet away and walking toward President Garfield when the President was shot on July 2, 1881. Upon arriving in Buffalo, NY, in 1901 to visit the Pan-American Exposition, he received a telegraph stating the President McKinley had been shot. Having visited the President twice and, like most people, believing he would recover, Robert headed home to Chicago. McKinley died a week later from infection. Lincoln wrote a letter to new President Theodore Roosevelt with included the phrase, *"I do not congratulate you, for I have seen too much of the seamy side of the Presidential Robe to think of it as an enviable garment."*

Robert Todd Lincoln died July 26, 1926, six days before his 83rd birthday. While honoring his family name, he lived a long, successful, accomplished life in his own right, not just as Abraham's son. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



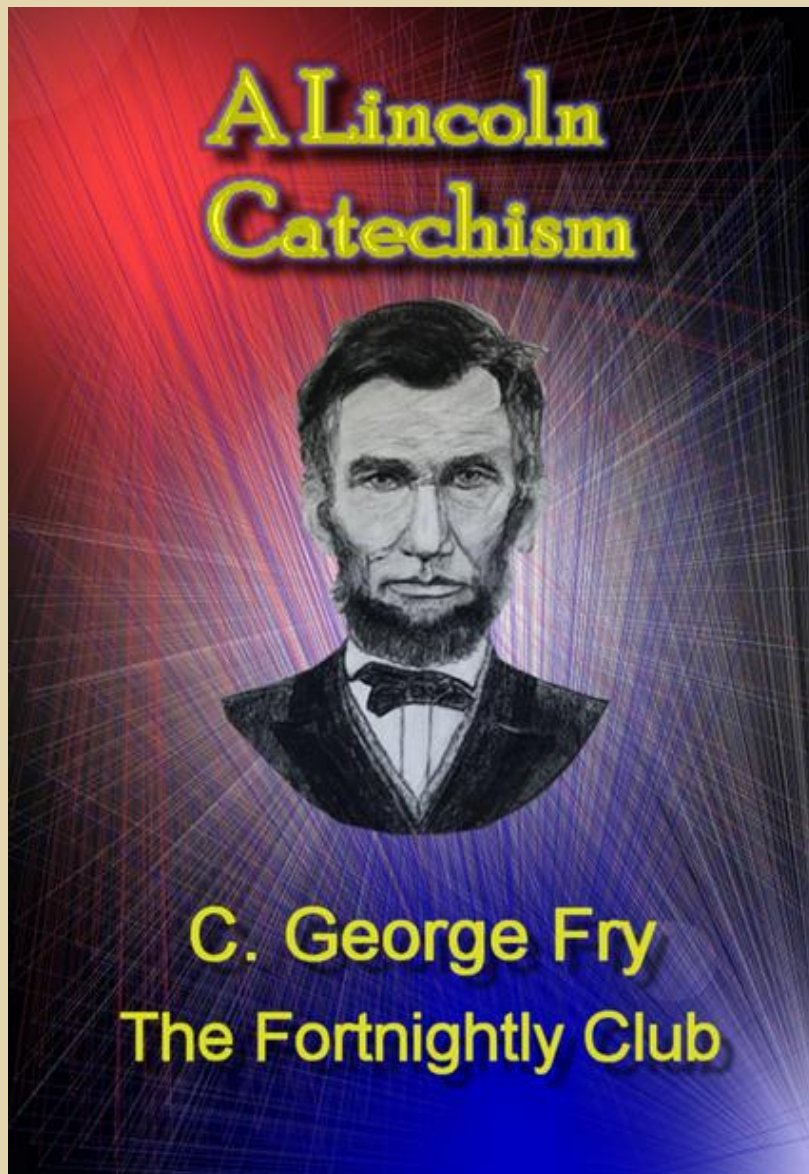
Robert Lincoln 1915

OHIO BROTHER RELEASES NEWEST BOOK

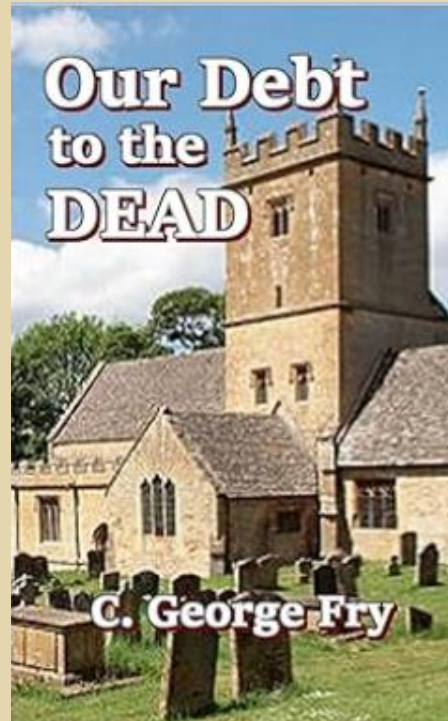
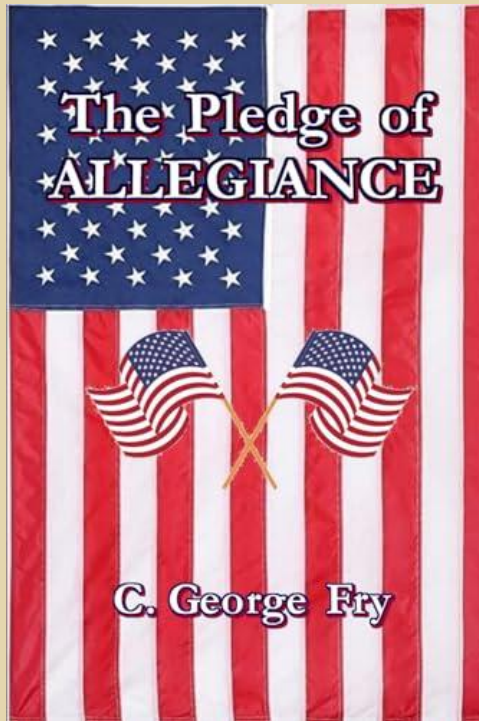
Dr. George Fry's, a Brother in the Department of Ohio's McKinley Camp 21, latest book "A Lincoln Catechism" is now available for purchase. The jacket cover states, "Abraham Lincoln has been the subject of many, many works. This book, in a question and answer format, looks at crucial eras and events in the life of our 16th President."

"Our topic is a person and problem, just as plainly as can be. While it is an ancient issue, "Do men make history? or does History make Men? the two go together. Pure and simple it was a time for a "revolution" or as Southern sympathizers would say, A Second War for Independence. Into that crisis stepped one of the most amazing men in our national epic, Abraham Lincoln.

A catechism is a book of questions and answers on a certain subject. This book is organized into three parts: "A Man", "A Crisis", and "An Outcome". I hope it is helpful and that it will result in some deep recollection of one of the major personalities and turning points in our national experience."



Among the many books written by Dr. Fry are these patriotic volumes. “The Pledge of Allegiance”; line by line, the pledge is analyzed for its deeper meaning in our daily life. In “Our Debt to the Dead” he offers some useful ways in which to observe "Decoration Day" as also "Dedication Day."



Dr. C. George Fry is Professor of English Bible and Theology Studies at Winebrenner Theological Seminary, University of Findlay, Ohio. He earned a Ph.D. from the Ohio State University, Doctor of Ministry from United Theological Seminary, and Doctor of Religious Education from Holy Trinity Seminary. Dr. Fry holds many honorary doctorates and is the author of numerous books pertaining to Christianity, History, Islam and the Middle East.



These books are available on Amazon. “A Lincoln Catechism” is \$6 for Kindle & \$13 for paperback.
https://www.amazon.com/Lincoln-Catechism-C-George-Fry/dp/B0F6Y5D4CM#detailBullets_feature_div

CIVIL WAR SLANG

How Many Do You Know? Key next page.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bust Head / Pop Skull | 11. Deadbeat |
| 2. Camp canard | 12. Desecrated Vegetables |
| 3. Cashier | 13. Dog Robber |
| 4. Chief Cook and Bottle Washer | 14. Dog Collar |
| 5. Chicken Guts | 15. Duds |
| 6. Company Q | 16. Embalmed Beef |
| 7. Conniption Fit | 17. Essence of Coffee |
| 8. Contraband | 18. Forage |
| 9. Copperhead | 19. Fit as a fiddle |
| 10. Cracker Line | 20. Fit to be tied |



ANSWERS



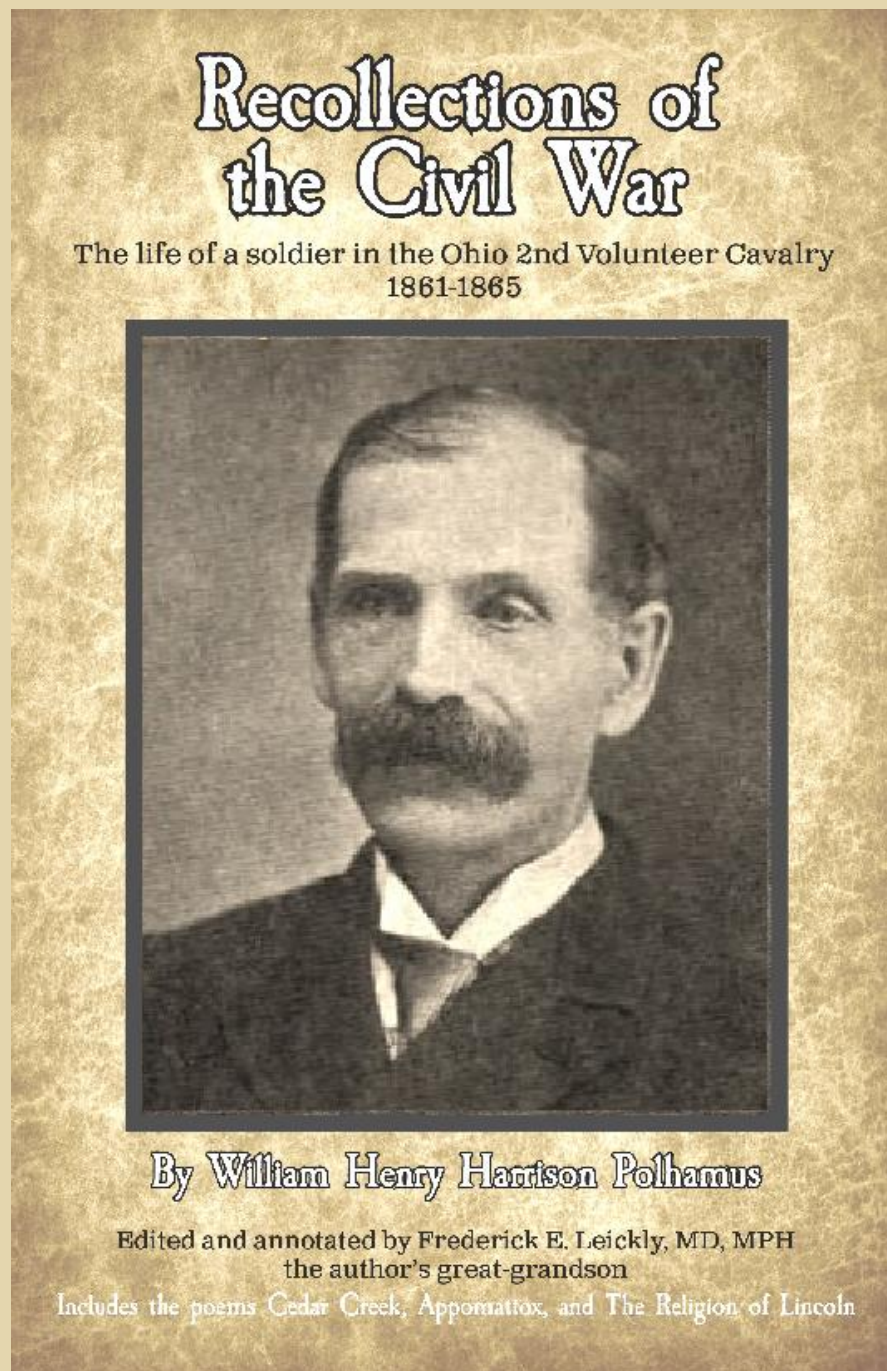
1. **Bust Head / Pop Skull** - cheap whiskey
2. **Camp canard** - tall tale circulating around camp as gossip
3. **Cashier** - to dismiss from the army dishonorably
4. **Chief Cook & Bottle Washer** - person in charge, or someone who can do anything
5. **Chicken Guts** - gold braid used to denote officer ranks
6. **Company Q** - fictitious unit designation for the sick list
7. **Connption Fit** - hysterics, temper tantrum
8. **Contraband** - escaped slaves who sought refuge behind Union lines
9. **Copperhead** - Northern person with Southern, anti-Union sympathies
10. **Cracker Line** - supply line for troops on the move
11. **Deadbeat** - useless person, malingerer
12. **Desecrated Vegetables** - dehydrated (desiccated) vegetables in yellowish squares
13. **Dog Robber** - soldier detailed from the ranks to act as cook
14. **Dog Collar** - cravat issued with uniforms, usually discarded
15. **Duds** - clothing
16. **Embalmed Beef** - canned meat
17. **Essence of Coffee** - early instant coffee, found in paste form
18. **Forage** - to hunt for food, live off the land; plundering enemy property for sustenance
19. **Fit as a fiddle** - in good shape
20. **Fit to be tied** – angry

SUVCW MEMBER PUBLISHES

MEMOIRS OF A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

News release for new book by Path Binder Publishing LLC/ Columbus, IN

After discovering his great-grandfather's recollections and poems about his time in the Civil War, Frederick E. Leickly, MD, MPH, of Columbus, Indiana, pays homage to William H. H. Polhamus by not only getting his ancestor's memoirs published, but also by painstakingly researching everything Polhamus wrote in the soon-to-be-released *Recollections of the Civil War: The life of a soldier in the Ohio 2nd Volunteer Cavalry - 1861-1865*.



Leickly, a retired doctor from Riley Hospital for Children, and a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, also added his own commentary to the volume, explaining to readers what could be verified, what could not, and what some of the terms Polhamus used meant.

Written in the style of the late 1800s, *Recollections of the Civil War* shares Polhamus's courage, escapades and dedication to his comrades and his country. His stories lack the usual blood and guts of war but takes on an attitude of honor in purpose. The stories always have Polhamus as the hero or the one in charge of the situation.

It took Leickly quite some time to locate the original manuscript he had heard about, finally finding it at The Ohio State University Library, Thompson Library Special Collections. It was typed on onion-skin paper with turquoise ink, and it was beginning to look like something more than 100 years old.

Recollections of the Civil War, which becomes available to the public everywhere books are sold on September 25, is published by PathBinder Publishing LLC, headquartered in Columbus with more than 40 titles available in various genres.

Leickly is available for interviews, as well as book signings, and other events, He can be reached at 317-687-8277 or leicklystory@gmail.com.



Brother Frederick E. Leickly, MD, MPH

Thank you,

Paul J. Hoffman

Owner - PathBinder Publishing LLC/ Columbus, IN
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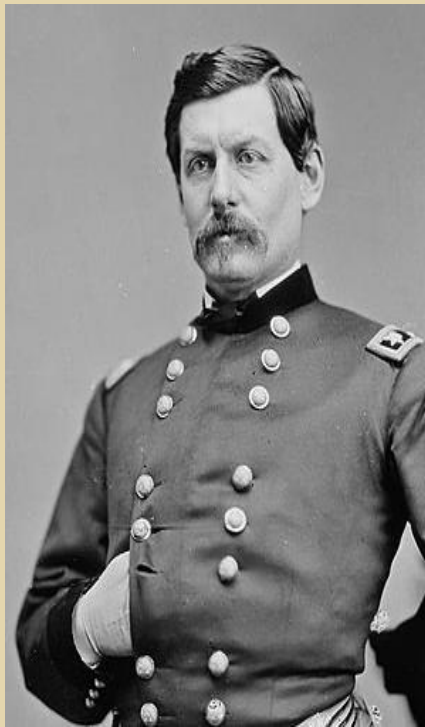
QUOTES FROM LARGE EGOS



Gen Joe Hooker
(Library of Congress)

My plans are perfect, and when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none.

To tell the truth, I just lost confidence in Joe Hooker.



Gen. George B. McClellan

“Who would have thought, when we were married, that I should so soon be called upon to save my country?” –After becoming Commander of Division of the Potomac.

“The spectacle yesterday was the grandest I could conceive of. Nothing could be more sublime. Those on whose judgement I rely tell me that I fought the battle splendidly, and that it was a masterpiece of art.” –On himself at Antietam, not a Northern tactical victory.

“By some strange operation of magic I seem to have become the power of the land.” –On taking command of Union forces round D.C. 1861

During the Battle of Gettysburg General Daniel Sickles, without permission, moved the 3rd Corp several hundred yards ahead of the line resulting in a 40% casualty rate. Sickles himself took a cannon ball to the leg and left the battle on a stretcher supposedly smoking a cigar. He had his amputated leg preserved at the National Museum of Health and Education, where he was known to visit it.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles testified on February 26, 1864, to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War that:



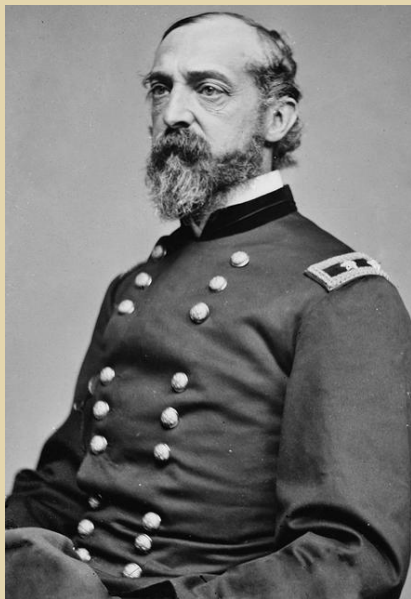
Gen. Dan Sickles

“It was either a good line, or a bad one, and, whichever it was, I took it on my own responsibility....I took up that line because it enabled me to hold commanding ground, which, if the enemy had been allowed to take—as they would have taken it if I had not occupied it in force—would have rendered our position on the left untenable; and, in my judgment, would have turned the fortunes of the day hopelessly against us.”

Sickles alleged reply to the comment that he had no monument to him at Gettysburg.

“The whole damn battlefield is my monument.”

The following is Gen. George Meade’s words concerning Sickles’s excuse for moving the 3rd Corp forward of the Battle line at Gettysburg, against orders:

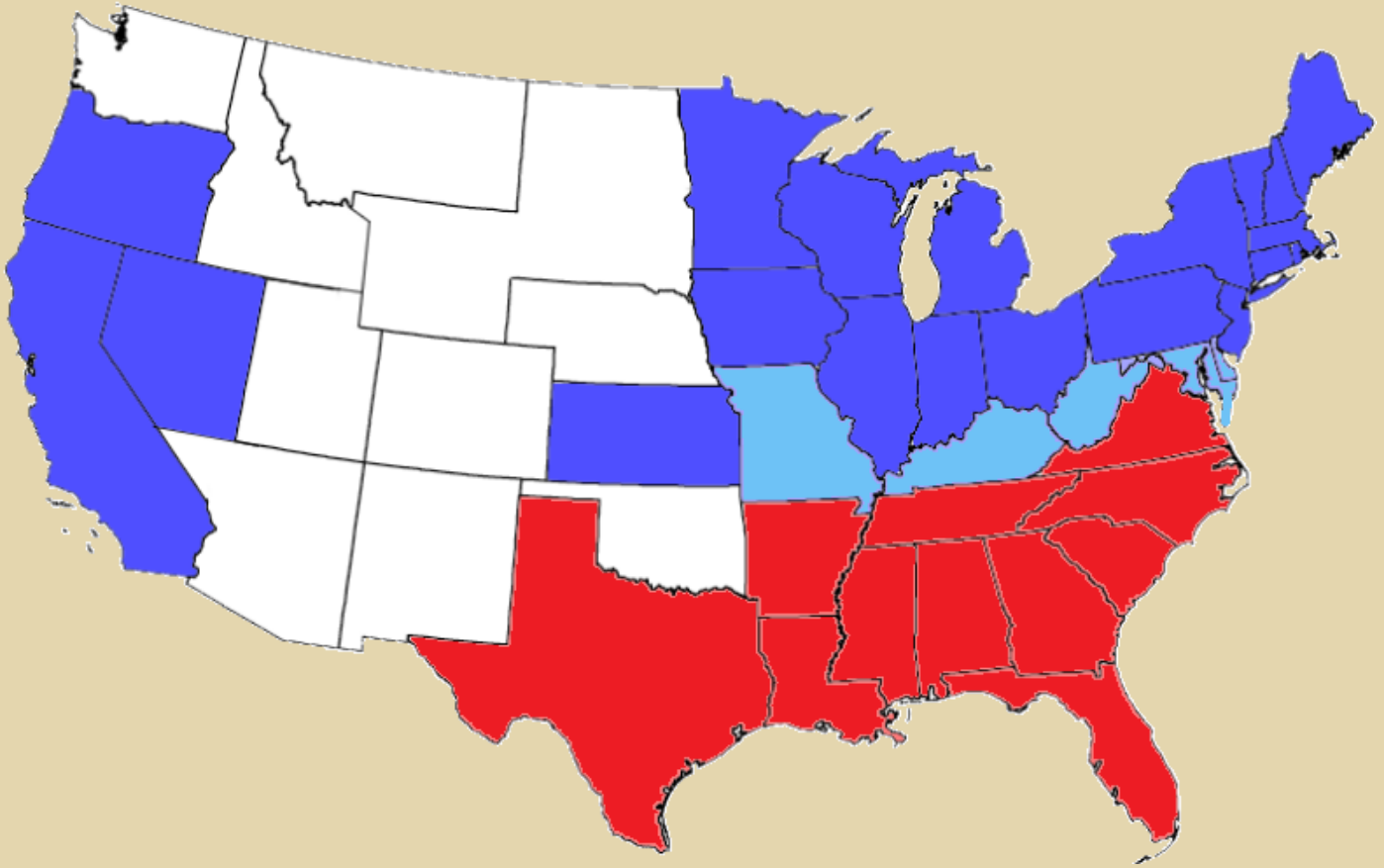


“General Sickles, this is in some respects higher ground than that to the rear, but there is still higher in front of you, and if you keep on advancing you will find constantly higher ground all the way to the mountains.”

For more on Dan Sickles including his murder of Francis Scott Key’s son and acquittal due to “temporary insanity”, see this website. The murder starts in paragraph #8.

<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/timothy-b.-smith.html>

PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION: DIVISION



A country divided, geographically, socially, culturally, physically, politically, and within families, the US Army was by no means exempt. “The active officer corps of the United States (Regular) Army numbered 1,080 at the start of the war. Of this number 286 resigned or were dismissed, and entered the *Confederate* service. West Point graduates on the active list numbered 824. Of these, 184 were among the officers who went over to the South. Of the approximately 900 graduates then in civil life, 114 returned to the colors, while 99 others went in the Confederate service.

At the start of the war the United States (Regular) Army consisted of five regiments of cavalry, four of artillery, ten of infantry, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, and administrative departments. Its strength was 16, 367 officers and men. Of the 198 line companies, 183 were scattered on the Western frontier and the remaining 15 were in garrisons along the Canadian border and on the sea coast. No striking force was available.

Enlisted men of the Regular Army, having contracted to serve for a specified length of time, unlike the officers, could not resign.

Of the original 26 members of the Confederate Senate, 14 were former United States Congressmen.

Robert E. Lee and P.G. T. Beauregard had both served as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. William Tecumseh Sherman was Superintendent of the Louisiana Seminary of Learning and Military Academy (now known as Louisiana State University) on the eve of the Civil War.

Jefferson Davis graduated 23rd in his class at West Point. He served in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, was a Colonel in the Mexican War, and served as Secretary of War in President Franklin Pierce's Cabinet from 1853 - 1857.

(This is the only known photo of Jefferson Davis in uniform. He was a major general of Mississippi troops, just before the start of the Civil War.)

Gen. George B. McClellan, "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. George Pickett were graduated in the same class at West Point. Pickett received his appointment to the Academy through John Todd Stuart, Lincoln's law partner.

Gen. John B. Magruder commanded the 1st United States Artillery which was sent to Washington in 1861 to defend the Capital, but he resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy.

Confederate Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Samuel Cooper held high positions in the United States Army in 1861. Johnston was the Quartermaster General and Cooper the Adjutant General. Johnston in later years was a pallbearer at the funerals of General U.S. Grant, Admiral David D. Porter and William T. Sherman. He had faced all three in battle, and his death is said to have been brought on by pneumonia contracted at General Sherman's funeral.

Chatham Roberdeau Wheat, a soldier of fortune and commander of the Louisiana Tigers had fought in the Mexican War, with Lopez in Cuba, with William Walker in Nicaragua and under Garibaldi in Italy. He was shot through both lungs at First Bull Run and the following year at Gaines' Mill, was mortally wounded.

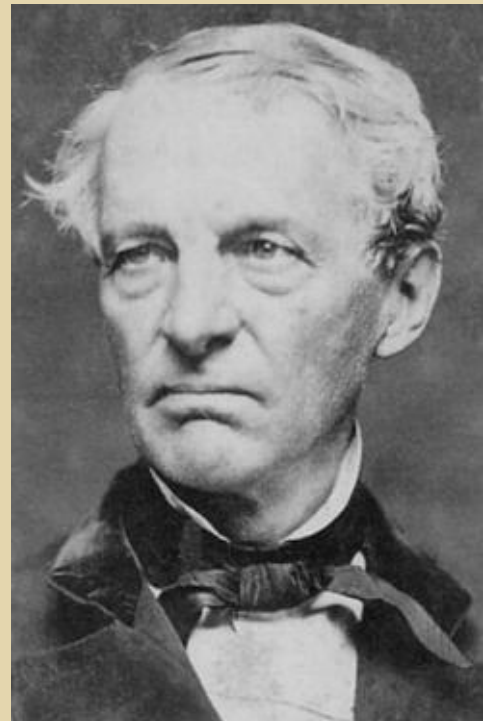
Until his death early in 1862, ex-President of the United States John Tyler was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress

Three of Henry Clay's grandsons were in the Union Army, while four joined the Confederate Army.

- [Harry Boyle Clay](#): A lieutenant in the Confederate army, he was the last Confederate officer to resign.
- [Thomas Julian Clay](#): Served as a Confederate, was shot dead leading a charge in Vicksburg campaign.
- [James Brown Clay Jr.](#): Served in the Confederacy, was captured and imprisoned at Camp Chase.
- [Henry Clay McDowell](#): Served in the Union army as a captain.
- James Brown Clay: Served in the Union army and earned the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by war's end."



US Gen. Jefferson Davis



General Samuel Cooper



RIDIN THE CIRCUIT WITH THE COMMANDER

★ National Encampment
Houston, TX



★
Department
Encampment

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DISPATCHES



Brothers, secretaries,

I'm happy to report that to date, seven (7) Camps of the Department of Ohio have had their rosters incorporated into the new consolidated GOOGLE sheets method. Please consider obtaining a GOOGLE account if you have not already done so and joining the fray!

Also – just a gentle reminder to submit Status Change (form 30) updates as needed for email address, postal address, or other type of member changes for your members, and also, be sure to update your IRS 990N forms as needed, depending on the fiscal year cycle of your Camp!

John Edelmann, Dept. Ohio Secretary
Sherman93secretary@gmail.com (937) 554-181

FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR



Brothers,

Please send me those articles, photos and information. Thanks to all who have done so.

Don Martin, Editor



DEPARTMENT ORDERS

SERIES 2025-2026

DAVID RISH, COMMANDER



Department Order No. 04, 26 August 2025 National Encampment Awards

Department Order No. 03, 25 June 2025 Battle Buffington Island Memorial Service 19 Jul 2025

Department Order No. 02, 16 June 2025 Committee Appointments; Site & Monument/Memorials

Department Order No. 01, June 16, 2025 Headquarters hereby moved to 15438 US 68, Kenton, Ohio 43326. (Home) 419-674-4629 (Cell) 419-673-5473 dsrish@windstream.net



"Headquarters baggage", 1865, Library of Congress

SOURCES

Cover: "JACOB MILLER, A WAR SCARRED HERO, Braidwood, Illinois Veteran Carried Bullet in Head For Many Years After the Civil War, FELL PIECE BY PIECE, Left on the field of Battle as Dead. Reviewed From His own Biography Receives \$40/ Month Pension". Excerpts from the Daily News Joliet, Illinois on Wednesday 14 June 1911, Submitted by Edgar Miller.

Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82812208/jacob-miller>: accessed February 9, 2025), memorial page for Jacob Miller (14 Aug 1838–12 Jan 1927),

Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82812208/jacob-miller>: accessed July 2, 2025), memorial page for Jacob Miller (14 Aug 1838–12 Jan 1927), Find a Grave Memorial ID [82812208](#), citing Oakwood Cemetery, Wilmington, Will County, Illinois, USA; Maintained by Sandie (contributor [46580210](#)).

Edwin Booth and Robert Lincoln

"The Railway Station, 1862". Depiction of Paddington railway station. by William Powell Firth (1819–1909), Public Domain. The girl in the pink dress is the artist's daughter, Jane Ellen Panton

"Edwin Booth Saved Robert Todd Lincoln's Life". [HistoryNet](#). June 12, 2006. Retrieved August 6, 2011.

Edwin Booth, Rockwood (Photographers) 17 Union Square, New York. Public Domain
<https://jenikirbyhistory.getarchive.net/media/edwin-booth-nby-5484-d026cc>

Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham, by Mathew Brady, ca. 1865. United States Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs under the digital ID ppsca.19229. Public Domain

Edwin Booth: Topics in Chronicling America. Library of Congress <https://guides.loc.gov/chronicling-america-edwin-booth>

American actor Edwin Booth, portrait, Unknown author, 1886. Public Domain

Robert Todd Lincoln and Presidential Assassinations. Written by Todd Arrington, Site Manager, James A. Garfield National Historic Site, July 2014 for the Garfield Observer. National Park Service.
<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/robert-todd-lincoln-and-presidential-assassinations-not-formal-title.htm>

Robert Lincoln 1915 By Harris & Ewing - United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs division. digital ID hec.18208. Public Domain,

Statue of actor Edwin Booth by Edmond T. Quinn (1916), in Gramercy Park, Manhattan, New York City. Booth lived nearby at #16 Gramercy Park (South). Taken on 28 July 2010 Author [Beyond My Ken](#). Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the [GNU Free Documentation License](#), https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gramercy_Park_Edwin_Booth_statue.jpg

Photo Dr. Fry, <https://media.ctsfw.edu/Person/Details/79> © 2004-2007 Conordia Seminary, Concordia Theological Seminary and Concordia University Education Network. All rights reserved. Permission granted for personal, educational and parish use.

Slang: Gibson, J. F., photographer. (1863) Falmouth, Virginia. A muss at headquarters, Army of the Potomac. United States, 1863. Apr. [Photograph] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2018671888/>.

CIVIL WAR ERA SLANG AND TERMS, A Writer's Guide for the American Civil war, **Compiled by G. M. Atwater, March 2005**<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~poindexterfamily/genealogy/CivilWar.html>

Quotes

General George B. McClellan |Source Retouched and cropped version of [File:GeorgeMcClellan.jpeg](#)
Creator: Mathew Brady, 1861 |Permission PD-old-100 |other versions, [150px](#) [Category:George B. McClellan](#), User: [Beyond My Ken](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

(Gen Sickles 1st Quote and Photo) D. Scott Hartwig (8/21/2025) Dan Sickles Insisted that His Gettysburg Antics Saved the Union. Was He Right?. HistoryNet Retrieved from <https://www.historynet.com/dan-sickles-gettysburg/>.

[George Meade](#). Library of Congress description: "Gen. George G. Meade", between 1855 and 1865, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Brady-Handy Photograph Collection. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cwpbh.01199>. CALL NUMBER: LC-BH82- 4430 <P&P>[P&P]

Patriotic Instruction Article: *"Facts About the Civil War"*, **Publisher** The Lee–Jackson Memorial, Inc., Charlottesville, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1961, pages 4 & 10 of 18 pages. This work is in the public domain in the United States because it was legally published within the United States between 1930 and 1977 (inclusive) without a copyright notice. https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Facts_About_the_Civil_War

Photo of Jefferson Davis. Article by Bonnie Bolden, Mississippi Clarion Ledger, May 21 2025. MS celebrates Jefferson Davis' birthday, Memorial Day as state holiday. What to know.
<https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/2025/05/21/mississippi-state-holiday-celebrates-jefferson-davis-birthday-on-memorial-day-what-to-know/83748273007/>

Photo Samuel Cooper (General), Transferred from [en.wikipedia](#), Date: 1860s, Author: Unknown author. This image is in the **public domain**.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20071108082919/http://www.generalsandbrevets.com/sgc/coopers.htm>,

Riding the Circuit: Modification of Don Stivers' painting named "TOP"
<https://www.donstivers.com/product-page/top-note-cards>

