



OHIO IN THE CIVIL WAR

"A  Let's Explore Ohio Booklet"



No matter where in Ohio one lives, he is not far from some monument commemorating an Ohio hero of the Civil War. Many homes of these heroes of a generation long past are now historic shrines and museums, visited with interest by thousands each year.

This booklet (not intended as a complete history of Ohio's part in the Civil War) contains 37 illustrated stories released to 300 Ohio newspapers. Supplied by the Standard Oil Company (Ohio) these stories are part of the national observance of the 100th anniversary of the War Between The States.

Ohio Supplied War Leadership



Out of all proportion to its size, its population and its wealth, the State of Ohio supplied a vast amount of manpower and top leadership for the Union Armies in the Civil War, 1861-1865.

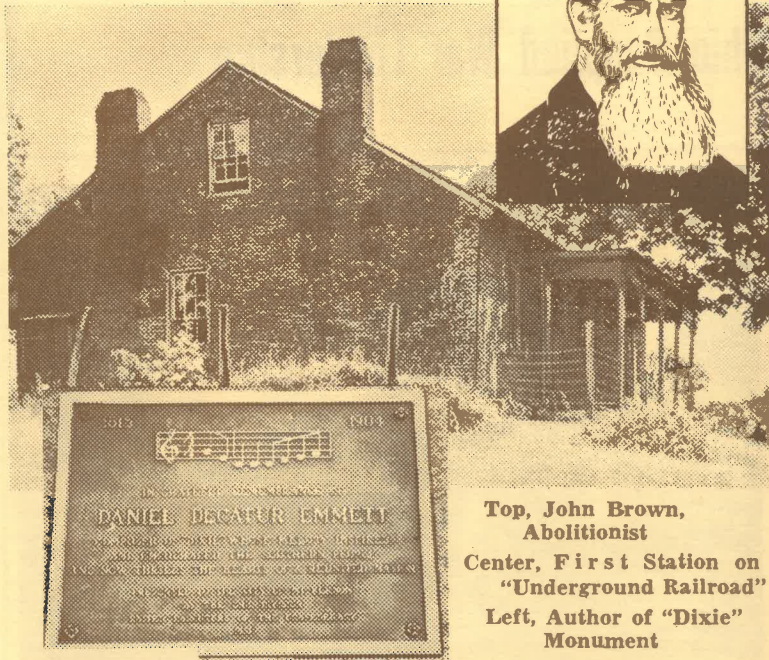
Two hundred and thirty-four regiments and 29 companies of infantry and cavalry as well as 27 batteries of artillery marched out of Ohio to serve on every battlefield of the great War Between the States.

Twenty-four Ohio men attained the rank of major general in that war and five Ohio officers in the Union Armies came back home to eventually fill the office of

President of the United States. They were Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Maj. William McKinley.

Beginning with the lawn of the State House in Columbus, the entire State of Ohio is dotted with monuments and memorials to the officers and men who served in the Union forces a century ago in the Civil War. The homes of a number of Ohio's heroes are today maintained as museums by the Ohio Historical Society and other organizations.

Ohio Gave South "Dixie"



Top, John Brown, Abolitionist
Center, First Station on "Underground Railroad"
Left, Author of "Dixie" Monument

Prior to and during the Civil War, Ohio places and Ohio people had prominent parts in shaping the paths of history.

Rankin House at Ripley, on the bank of the Ohio River in Brown County, in full sight from the Kentucky shore, stood as a "beacon of liberty" to the fugitives from slavery. This was the first station on the "Underground Railway" and the home of the Rev. John Rankin. Here, Eliza is said to have crossed the ice to become the inspiration for Cincinnati Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Today Rankin House, on a 20-acre tract, is a museum maintained by the Ohio Historical Society. It attracts thousands of motorists who are interested in Civil War history.

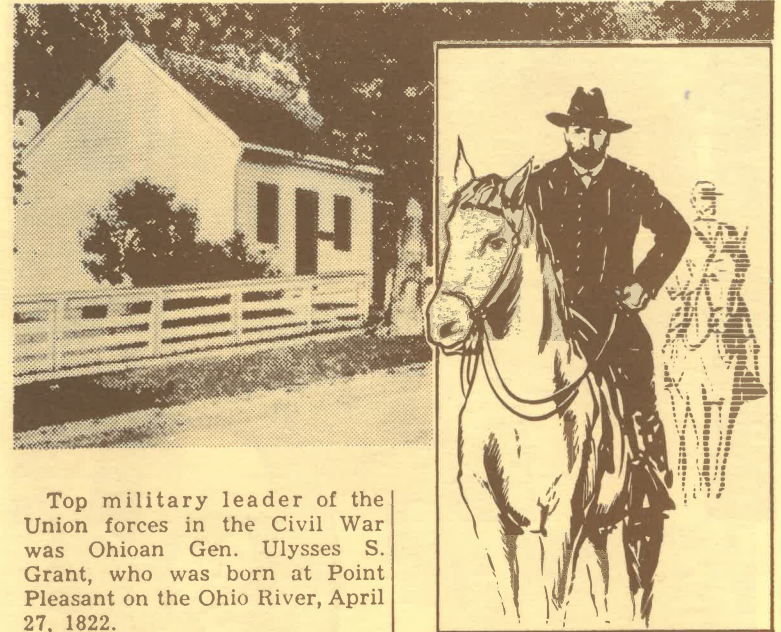
John Brown, whose abolitionist raid on the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry in 1859 led to

his being hanged at Charles Town, grew up in Ohio at Hudson, near Akron. This was one of the acts of violence that led to the Civil War.

Many Southerners, who all of their lives have sung Dixie as the unofficial national anthem of the Confederacy, do not realize that this stirring song was written by an Ohio musician, Dan Emmett of Mount Vernon, Ohio, where a monument marks his last resting place.

Even casual research turns up some interesting items on the Civil War that had their roots in Ohio. Clement Laird Vallandigham, for example, is a name that means little today to Ohio people. Yet he was a congressman and Ohio's leading "Copperhead" or active Southern sympathizer who was deported through the Confederate lines. In 1863 he campaigned for governor of Ohio.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Ohio's Own



Top military leader of the Union forces in the Civil War was Ohioan Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who was born at Point Pleasant on the Ohio River, April 27, 1822.

General Grant spent his boyhood in the Ohio city of Georgetown, where he received his appointment to West Point.

Today Ohio motoring families can visit Gen. Grant's birthplace which is maintained as a museum by the Ohio Historical Society, as is the schoolhouse he attended in Georgetown.

In 1861 Grant was commissioned a colonel in the Illinois Volunteer Infantry and in July of that year he assumed command as a brigadier general at Cairo, an important military post on the Ohio River.

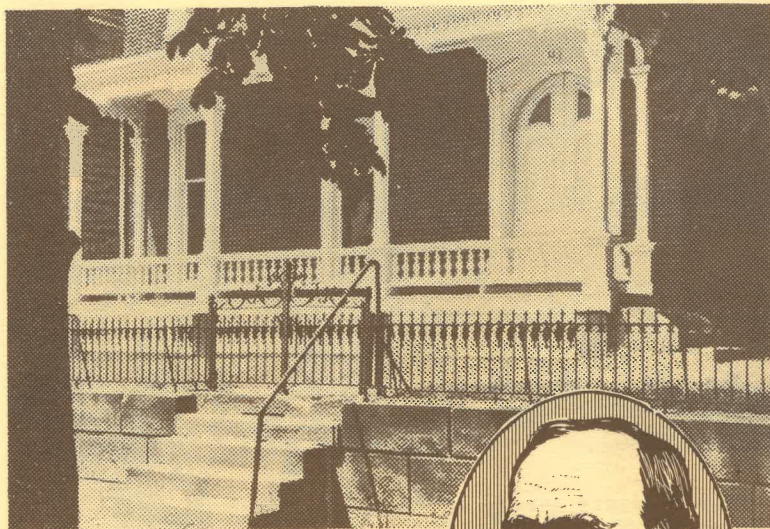
His rise was rapid, based on his success at Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson and later at Vicksburg, which he captured July 4, 1863, the same day that Lee started his retreat from Gettysburg.

In 1864, Lt. Gen. Grant was called to Washington by President Lincoln to assume command of all the Union Armies. Two years later Congress created the rank of general and Grant was commissioned to that rank the same day. He served as secretary of war 1867-68 and was elected to the Presidency in 1868.

Levi Coffin, a storekeeper in Cincinnati, was known as the "president of the Underground Railroad," and another Ohio man, a canal boater from Dover and

New Philadelphia, William Clarke Quantrill, won fame of a sort as the feared Confederate raider of the Missouri country during the Civil War years.

Lancaster, Gen. Sherman's Home



Sherman House

Gen. W. T. Sherman

One of the few men to turn down an opportunity to be President of the United States and really mean it was an Ohioan General William Tecumseh Sherman, one of the most distinguished Union army leaders of the Civil War.

Born and raised in Lancaster, Gen. Sherman, a graduate of West Point, at the start of the Civil War was superintendent of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy at Alexandria, Louisiana, a post he resigned to join the Union army.

His war record was climaxed by the Atlanta campaign where he led one of the most massive and lengthy military raids in history. Many Ohio soldiers fol-

lowed Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta and on to the sea.

Gen. Sherman succeeded fellow Ohioan, Gen. Grant, as a commanding general of the army in 1869. He was the third American to be commissioned to the rank of General, only Grant and Washington preceded him in this rank.

Sherman House, the birthplace of Gen. Sherman in Lancaster, is maintained today as a museum by the Ohio Historical Society and thousands of families visit this home each year.

Sheridan of the Shenandoah



Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan



One of the most colorful Union officers in the Civil War was Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, who rode to fame from the Ohio town where he was born, Somerset, in Perry County.

He was a clerk in a local dry-goods store when he received his appointment as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, July 1, 1848. In his class were Gen. John Hood, who gained renown as a Confederate general, and fellow Ohioan, Gen. James B. McPherson.

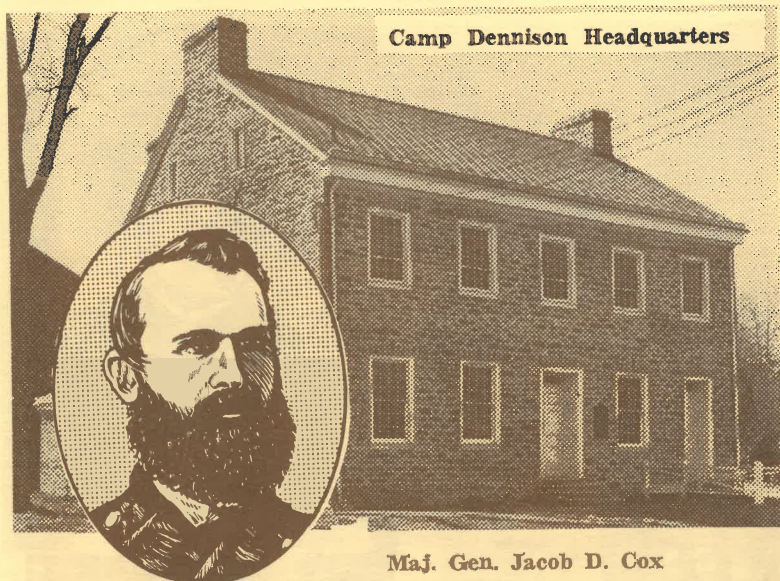
General Sheridan's battered flat hat was his trademark and rallying symbol from Chattanooga

to Winchester and on to Appomattox. He became a full general in 1888, a rank given to only three officers before him: General Washington, General Grant and General Sherman.

General Sheridan's equestrian statue stands in the square at Somerset to be visited each year by thousands of motorists. Somerset is halfway between Lancaster and Zanesville on Rt. 22, Ohio's first highway, Zane's Trace.

"Sheridan's Ride," the descriptive poem written by Ohioan Buchanan Read of Cincinnati, is known to every schoolchild even to this day.

Ohio Camps Trained Soldiers



Camp Dennison Headquarters

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox

When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 troops following the fall of Ft. Sumter on Monday, April 15, 1861, the Ohio Legislature immediately appropriated \$1,000,000 to arm and equip 10,000 troops from this State. The Council of Cincinnati voted \$200,000 to aid in equipping the troops. That was when the common prediction was that "the war would be over in 90 days."

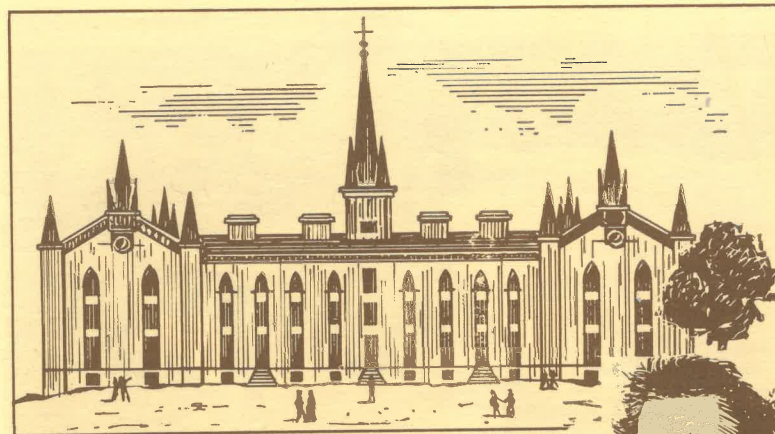
Camp Harrison was established at the Cincinnati Trotting Park, six miles north of Cincinnati, as a camp of instruction. Then Camp Dennison, named for Ohio's Governor William Dennison, was established 16 miles out on the Little Miami R.R. and became the "great rendezvous for Ohio in the Civil War." The stone house of Christian Waldschmidt, built in 1804, served as headquarters at Camp Dennison and it stands today as a historical attraction.

During the four years of the War, Ohio soldiers were recruited and trained at camps in

all parts of the State. The list includes: Camp Colerain, Camp Dennison, Camp Dick Corwin, Camp Harrison and Camp John McLean near Cincinnati; Camp Chase and Camp Jackson at Columbus; Camp Massillon in Stark County; Camp Circleville at Circleville; Camp Portsmouth and Camp Morrow at Portsmouth; Camp Steubenville at Steubenville; Camp Hutchins in Trumbull County; Camp Cleveland, Camp Taylor and Camp Wood at Cleveland; Camp Buckingham, Camp Mansfield and Camp Mordecai Bartley at Mansfield; the Fairgrounds at Springfield; Camp Noble at Tiffin; Camp Lucas in Clermont County; Camp Meigs at Dover; Camp Ammen at Ripley; Camp Logan at Chillicothe; Camp Latata at Napoleon.

Camp McArthur at Urbana; Camp Goddard and Camp Zanesville at Zanesville; Camp Vance at Findlay; Camp Andrews at Mt. Vernon; Camp Giddings in Ashtabula County; Camp Piqua at Piqua; Camp

Ohio's First Volunteer



Kenyon College in 1846

Lorin Andrews

First volunteer among the 340,000 Ohio men to serve in the Union forces of the Civil War was Lorin Andrews, president of Kenyon College at Gambier.

Born in a log cabin at Ashland in 1819, Andrews in Feb. 1861, believing that war was inevitable, offered his services to Gov. Dennison. In April he raised a company in Knox county and was elected Colonel of the 4th O.V.I. regiment.

Col. Andrews served in the West Virginia campaign where, owing to exposure, he was taken sick and died in Sept. 1861. He was buried at Gambier in a spot of his own selection.

Altogether Ohio sent 234 regi-

Delaware at Delaware; Camp Mingo in Jefferson County; Camp Lima at Lima; Camp Monroeville at Monroeville; Camp Corwin at Dayton; Camp Putnam and Camp McClellan at Marietta; Camp Tiffin at Wooster; the Fairgrounds at Lancaster and Camp Wool at Athens.

Altogether, Ohio furnished some 340,000 men of all arms of the service in the Civil War.

Ohio Senator, Jacob D. Cox of

ments and 29 companies of infantry and cavalry as well as 27 batteries of artillery to the Union forces in the Civil War. Twenty-four Ohio men attained the rank of major general and five Union officers returned to Ohio to fill the office of President of the United States. They were Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and Maj. William McKinley.

Warren, was appointed the first Brig. General of Ohio militia in federal service. It was Gen. Cox who brought Capt. George B. McClellan, vice president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad with offices in Cincinnati, into the War. Gov. Dennison appointed McClellan Maj. General to head Ohio forces.

Gen. Cox was the first Ohio Governor elected following the close of the Civil War.

Ohioan Financed Civil War



Gibraltar Island



Jay Cooke

The man who almost alone carried the great burden of financing the United States Government's Civil War operations was Jay Cooke, born at Sandusky in 1821.

As a boy, he took a job in a Sandusky retail store. Subsequently he accompanied his employer to Philadelphia where he became a clerk in a banking house and in 1861 established the banking firm of which he was the head.

"In 1862, Mr. Cooke was appointed by Secretary Chase as special agent of the Government to negotiate a loan of \$500,520,000. The Government assumed no risk. If the loan failed, the agent was to receive nothing and with full success the remuneration was not one-twentieth of the amount that European bankers were accustomed to receive on similar jobs. In five months the last note

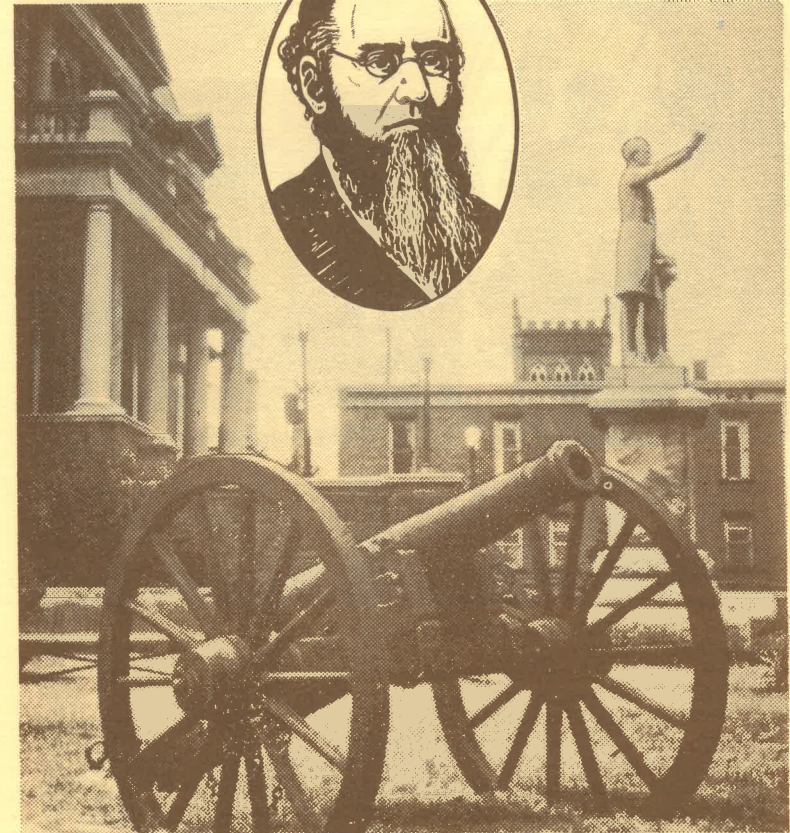
was sold (in this first War Loan drive). After the Civil War, Cooke continued to act for the Government on financial matters." So states Ohio historian, Henry Howe, in his "Historic Collections of Ohio".

Cooke built his summer home on Gibraltar Island at Put-in-Bay, an island castle where he entertained world celebrities for a decade following the Civil War. "Lover's Cave," "Needle's Eye" and "Perry's Lookout" on Gibraltar Island are still attractions for visitors of today. "Perry's Lookout" is a spot from which Commodore Perry is said to have observed the British Fleet before his great battle when he completely defeated the British Fleet north of Put-in-Bay, during the War of 1812.

Stanton, Secretary of War



Edwin M. Stanton



Edwin M. Stanton and John A. Bingham are names that will not mean much to present day Ohio people.

Yet in the Civil War, these were names familiar to all Americans, North and South.

Stanton was Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet, following a career as an attorney in Cadiz, Ohio, and later at Steubenville, his birthplace. He was also a member of President Buchanan's cabinet, and he was appointed a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President

Grant. Salmon P. Chase of Columbus was Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and later was Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Following the assassination of President Lincoln, the leaders in Washington turned to Ohio to find a prosecutor of the assassins. This man was the "silver tongued orator" of Cadiz, John A. Bingham, whose statue stands before the Court House in his home town. Bingham later served his country for a dozen years as ambassador to Japan.

McDowell Led at Bull Run



Major-General
Irvin McDowell



The Stone House

The first large-scale test of arms in the Civil War, along a little creek called Bull Run, about twenty-five miles from Washington, took place July 21, 1861 and involved many Ohio soldiers who only weeks before had been civilians.

The leader of the Union forces was from Columbus, Ohio, General Irvin McDowell, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Mexican War.

The great misfortune of his career was that he was made the scapegoat of this first major defeat for the raw Union army.

Whitelaw Reid from near Xenia, one of the most quoted war correspondents of his day and author of the book "Ohio In The War", had this to say about General McDowell at Bull Run:

"His plan was excellent, and though there were innumerable faults of execution, they arose more because of the materials with which he had to work than from his own inexperience or lack of judgment. After all the display of ability which the War

called out, we would be puzzled today if called upon to name any officer who, if put in McDowell's place, would have done any better. We may doubt, indeed, if there are any who would have done as well".

Today many thousands of American motorists visit the battlefield of Bull Run each year where one of the most prominent landmarks is the "Stone House" on the Warrenton Pike which withstood the fury of both the First and the Second Battle of Bull Run.

One of the strangest stories associated with this battleground is that of Wilmer McLean. He was a farmer across whose land two great battles were fought and his house was used as the headquarters of Confederate General Beauregard in the first battle. To get away from it all, McLean moved to the remote village of Appomattox Court House where it was his fate that his living room was the meeting place for General Lee and General Grant for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.



First Commander

Major-General
George B.
McClellan



The evening of Sept. 17, 1859, Abraham Lincoln, candidate for the office of President of the United States, made a speech from the balcony of the house in the Fifth Street Market Place in Cincinnati.

Probably in the audience was a short statured young man who was vice president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad whose office was nearby. Who would have believed that night that this gangling Illinois attorney would win election to the highest office in the nation and that only two years later he would name the railroad executive from Ohio, George B. McClellan, to the post of commanding general of the Army of the Potomac whose assignment was to save Washington and the country in the Civil War?

No one could have predicted that President Lincoln would later relieve McClellan of his command and that the General would be reassigned to the job and be visited by the President on the site of the Union victory at the battle of Antietam. (Shown in this illustration.)

Even more remarkable is the fact that the next time Lincoln campaigned for the Presidency in 1864, his opponent was this same Major General George B. McClellan.

McClellan, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, was a captain in the regular army before becoming a railroad man. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Major General of the Ohio Militia and quickly became a Major General in the regular army, "a jump in rank so amazing that the former Captain had difficulty in believing the truth." He was probably the most controversial military figure in the Civil War and this controversy continues to this day among the students of that War.

Students of politics will remember that Lincoln became President because four delegates to the Ohio delegation at the Chicago Convention of 1860 changed their votes on the third ballot from Ohio's Governor Chase to Lincoln, giving him the necessary majority to make him the Republican candidate.

Leaders In Congress



Joshua R. Giddings



Benj. F. Wade

Giddings & Wade Law Office

Ohio was in the forefront in supplying the top military leaders for the Union forces in the Civil War. A fact not so well known today is that Jefferson, county seat of Ashtabula County, was the home of two men who attained national importance in the War as civil leaders.

Benjamin F. Wade, as a United States Senator first elected in 1851, was in the advance of the anti-slavery movement. He was elected President of the Senate and as such the acting Vice President of the United States; later he served as the Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, a post of great power and importance.

Senator Wade was admitted to the bar in 1828 and eventually became the law partner of Joshua R. Giddings in Jefferson.

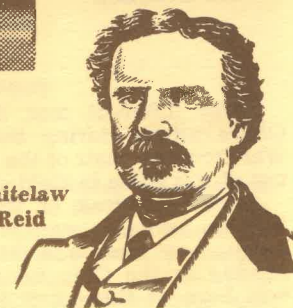
The Giddings & Wade law office, shown above, was built in 1823. At a desk four feet high, Mr. Giddings stood to do all his writings, including the writing of the first platform for the Republican Party. Six feet two in height and weighing 225 pounds, Mr. Giddings was a commanding person as he stood to address Congress in those pre-war years when he was a powerful leader in opposition to slavery interests. He died in 1864 in Montreal, while holding the position of United States Consul in Canada.

University Halls Produced Leaders



Harrison Hall, Miami University

Whitelaw Reid



In the years when States' Rights and Secession were attracting the attention of college students, north and south alike, some spirited debates were staged by the literary societies in the Old Main Building of Miami University at Oxford.

Benjamin Harrison and Benjamin Piatt Runkle were prominent in those debates as were Whitelaw Reid, Minor Milliken and numerous students from south of the Ohio River.

When the War came with the attack on Fort Sumter, the Oxford railroad station was a place of sadness as Southern classmates were seen off by their friends, who later met on the battlefields of the Civil War.

Harrison and Runkle entered the Union army and became generals; Harrison went on to the Presidency of the United States.

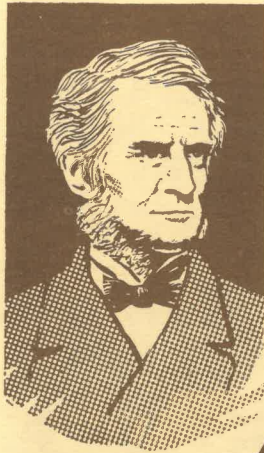
Milliken was killed as a colonel at the head of his troops.

Miami's Old Main Building was later called Harrison Hall, and a new Harrison Hall is now built on the site.

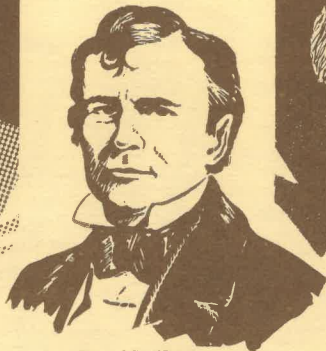
Whitelaw Reid, as a representative of the Cincinnati Gazette, became one of the most famous war correspondents. He was present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg, and was with Ohio General William S. Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign in 1861.

Later, Reid wrote "Ohio In the War," an important reference book for students of the story of Ohio men in the Civil War.

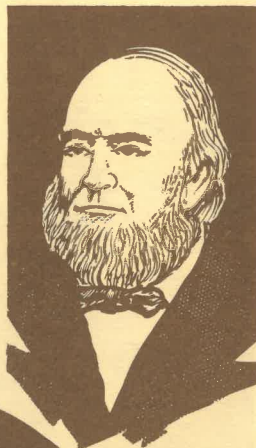
Ohio's War Governors



Wm. Dennison



David Tod



John Brough

Three different men directed Ohio's affairs during the Civil War from the chair of the Governor of this State in Columbus.

At the outbreak of the War, William Dennison was Governor, having been elected in 1860 after serving in the Ohio Senate. He was born at Cincinnati in 1815 and was a graduate of Miami University.

In evaluating Governor Dennison's services, Ohio historian Whitelaw Reid said: "Without practical knowledge of war, without arms for a Regiment, or rations for a Company, or uniforms for a Corporal's Guard, he in less than a month raised, organized and sent to the field, or to camps an army larger than the whole United States Army of three months before."

David Tod of Youngstown was Ohio's second War Governor. He had served as U.S. Minister to Brazil, 1847-1852, was president of the Cleveland-Mahoning Railroad and was elected Governor in 1861. Later he was a business

and civic leader in Youngstown.

In 1863, John Brough, born in Marietta in 1811, was elected Governor of Ohio and again in 1864, with a large soldiers' vote being the decisive factor.

George Williams of Monroeville, a private in the 123rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wrote from Winchester Oct. 17, 1864: "Our regiment voted at the State election, excepting our Company. They weren't there so they could not vote. There would have been a much larger Union majority if Company B had been there. The Presidential election we will try and be there if it takes a limb and swell the majority for Uncle Abe. McClellan is gone up. He ain't got enough soldier votes to be worth counting."

Gov. Brough was State Auditor in 1839. He and his brother managed the Cincinnati Enquirer and he had a law office in Cincinnati. In 1853 he was president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad and in 1861 he moved to Cleveland.

Soldier Welfare His Interest



A U.S. Sanitary Commission Tent
(From "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War")



Dr. John S. Newberry

Behind many of the letters sent home by Ohio soldiers in the Civil War was an organization that supplied the paper, the stamps and the place where the soldiers did their writing. This was the United States Sanitary Commission which had a strong Ohio identity because one of her native sons had a large part in directing its affairs.

John Strong Newberry of Cuyahoga Falls was one of the busiest men in the North during the Civil War. He graduated from Western Reserve College in 1846 and Cleveland Medical College in 1848 and until 1855 practiced medicine in Cleveland.

In that year he was appointed assistant surgeon and geologist with the United States exploring party in Northern California and through the West.

June 14, 1861, although still on duty with the War Depart-

ment Dr. Newberry was elected a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, where he distributed more than \$5,000,000 worth of hospital supplies. This organization furnished food and shelter for more than a million Union soldiers not otherwise provided for by the government.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission's doctors provided systematic inspection of camps and hospitals to aid the Army's medical department in caring for the sick and wounded. Dr. Newberry returned from Washington to Ohio to extend the work of the Commission over the valley of the Mississippi.

Following the War, Dr. Newberry was professor of geology at Columbia School of Mines and later gained international stature for his work with the U.S. Geological Survey. He was author of many books and scientific articles.

Leader of Buckland's Brigade



Maj. Gen. Buckland



"Bloody Pond" at Shiloh

Twenty-seven regiments of Ohio soldiers were in General Grant's army at the battle of Shiloh. These men were from the farms and towns in every corner of Ohio. They followed Ohio generals whose names illuminate the history of the Civil War: Grant, Sherman, Buell, Lytle, and other officers of lower rank.

Not the least of these was Ralph P. Buckland from Fremont, who led "Buckland's Brigade" at Shiloh. Maj. General Buckland had moved to Ohio as a child when his family settled in Portage County. He was educated at Kenyon College and practiced law at Canfield and Fremont.

In 1861 he was appointed Col.

of the 72nd O.V.I. regiment. General Buckland commanded a brigade in Sherman's Division at Shiloh. Later he commanded a brigade in the 15th Army Corps at Vicksburg and Memphis.

He resigned from the army in Jan. 1865 to take his seat in Congress. From 1867 to 1873 he was president of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home and Government Director of the Pacific Railroad.

Gen. Buckland was a law partner of President Rutherford B. Hayes at Fremont.

Ohio Civil War veterans at their reunions had reason to recall the above scene "Bloody Pond at Shiloh," where many crawled under fire to fill canteens with water.

Dayton's Two Generals

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck



Maj. Gen. George Crook

Major General Robert C. Schenck and Major General George Crook both attained fame as officers in the Union forces during the Civil War.

In one of his early political campaigns, Schenck was a guest at the Crook farm near Dayton. He was impressed with young George Crook and obtained an appointment for him at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in the class of 1852.

When the Civil War broke out Crook, who was serving with the infantry in California, returned east to become colonel of the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought in the West Virginia campaigns and was later transferred to the cavalry in the West and was in the battle of Chickamauga. Later General Crook was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. Following the Civil War, he went West again and General

Sherman said: "George Crook was the most successful man in dealing with the Indians that the United States ever had in its service."

General Schenck, born at Franklin, Ohio, was the son of Gen. Wm. C. Schenck, an officer in Gen. Wm. Harrison's army in the early Indian campaigns in western Ohio.

Serving in the Ohio Legislature and the Congress, he was sent to Brazil by President Fillmore as minister plenipotentiary. Returning to Ohio, he offered his services at the outbreak of the Civil War and was at the first battle of Bull Run and served with Gen. Rosecrans.

General Schenck was appointed Minister to Great Britain by President Grant in 1871, but he always considered Dayton as his home town and was instrumental in getting the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors to be built at Dayton.



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Led Daring Expedition



Chattanooga From
Lookout Mountain

Major-General
W. B. Hazen

It is a long way from Huron, Ohio to Chattanooga, Tenn., but the Civil War brought these two communities close together.

Major General William B. Hazen lived at Huron before he entered West Point, to graduate in the class of 1855. After serving in the Army in the West, he was assistant professor of infantry tactics at West Point at the start of the Civil War in 1861.

As Colonel of the 41st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, made up largely of Cleveland men, Hazen was with Ohio General Buell at Louisville, Shiloh, Corinth, Perrysville and Stone River.

On Oct. 26, 1863, at Chattanooga with 1300 picked men in 52 boats, Gen. Hazen floated past Lookout Mountain along seven miles of Confederate picket lines on a night expedition to capture Brown's Ferry

and the short railroad to open a supply line for the Union forces.

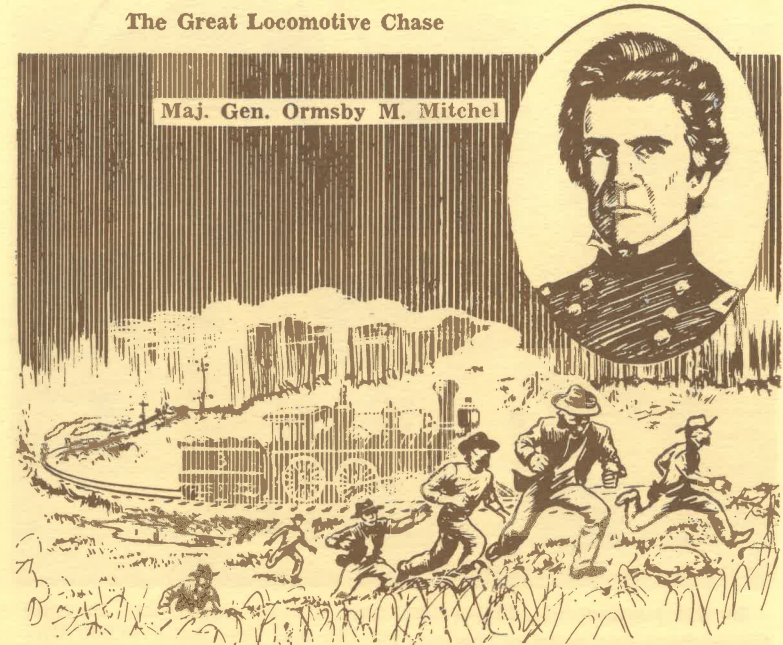
The Richmond, Va., Press said at the time: "By the admirably executed coup on the morning of Oct. 27 at Brown's Ferry, the Confederacy loses the fruits of the Battle of Chickamauga. The occupation of Chattanooga by the Federal army is no longer problematical."

General Hazen's brigade was among the first to reach the crest of Mission Ridge in the Battle of Chattanooga and this brigade was prominent in Ohio General Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

About Gen. Hazen, historian Whitelaw Reid said: "The measure of his greatness was filled when he rode down Pennsylvania Avenue (in Washington, D.C., May 24, 1865) at the head of the 15th Corps on the day of the Great Review."

The Great Locomotive Chase

The Great Locomotive Chase



Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel

The "Great Train Theft" of Civil War fame, that was the subject of a popular movie, had a strong Ohio angle, even though the action took place in Georgia in 1862.

Major General Ormsby M. Mitchel of Cincinnati, as commander of a Union division of Maj. General Don Carlos Buell (another Ohio General) in middle Tennessee, launched the expedition made up of 30 volunteers from three Ohio regiments, the 2nd, 21st and 33rd.

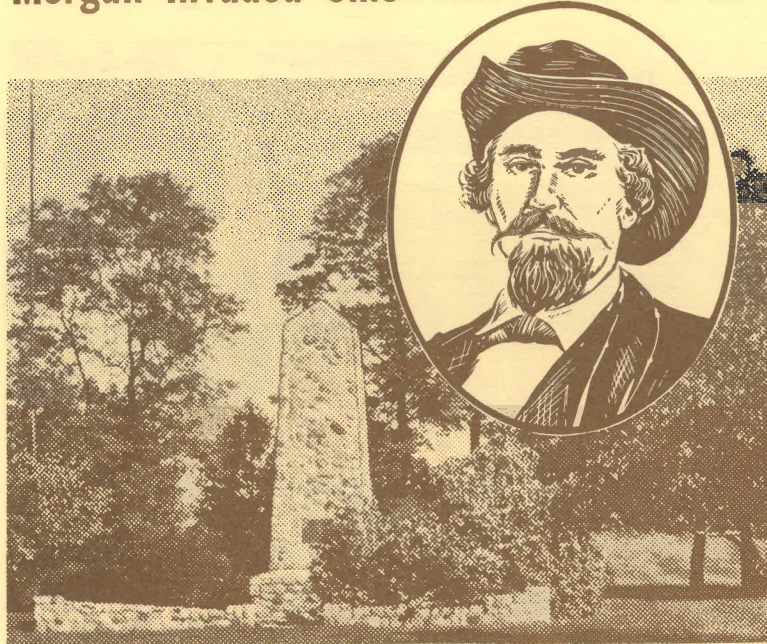
The objective was to capture a train deep in Confederate territory and to burn bridges on the Georgia State Railroad and the East Tennessee Railroad, the lifelines of the Confederacy in the West, to isolate Chattanooga. The expedition, headed by James J. Andrews, assembled at Marietta, Ga. April 1862, captured a train under the noses of a Confederate encampment and speeded northward. Quick and

persistent pursuit defeated the purpose but the chase extended to within eighteen miles of Chattanooga.

All but two of the raiders were captured, seven were executed as spies but the others survived. Six of these Ohio soldiers, after being released from a Confederate prison, were presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor by fellow Ohioan, Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, March 25, 1863. These six were the first ever to receive this nation's highest award.

General Mitchel spent his boyhood in Lebanon, Ohio. He walked a large part of the way from there to West Point to enter the U.S. Military Academy as the youngest in his class, arriving there with 25c in his pocket. After four years of military service, he practiced law in Cincinnati and was a professor at the College of Cincinnati up to the start of the Civil War.

Morgan Invaded Ohio



In the summer of 1863, when the encouraging news of the battle of Gettysburg was the chief topic of conversation throughout Ohio, this State was shaken by its most serious threat of invasion by the Confederates.

The dashing Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. John H. Morgan of Lexington, Ky., with a force of some 2,400 men, crossed the Ohio River into Indiana on July 8.

Threats of invasion into the North had heretofore amounted to little more than raids through Kentucky for horses. But this time rumors sped across Indiana and Ohio. Indianapolis was thought to be Morgan's objective, then Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and even Cleveland began to worry.

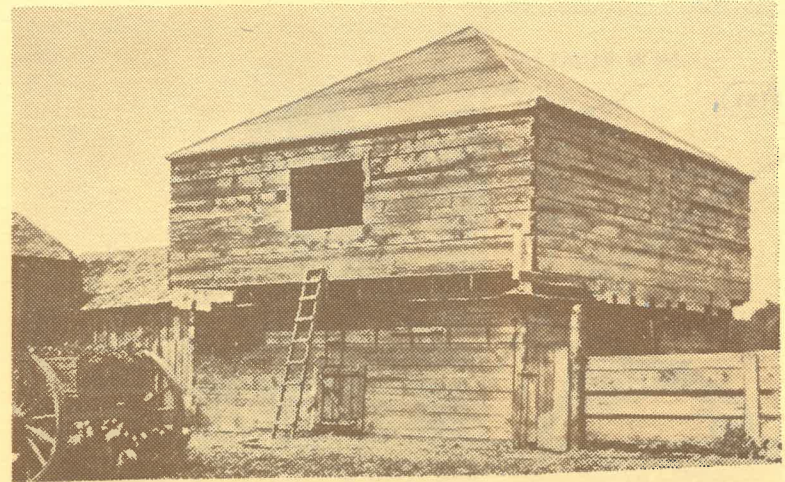
The night of July 13, General Morgan's raiders slipped through the northern suburbs of Cincin-

nati without opposition, in spite of the fact that some 40,000 Union troops at various points across Ohio were searching for him. The Confederates halted to feed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison, the largest Union camp in the State.

It was a running fight day and night between the raiders and their pursuers across the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Pike, Jackson, Meigs, Athens, Washington, Morgan, Muskingum, Guernsey, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson and Columbiana to the point near the town of West Point where Morgan surrendered.

At Buffington Island near Portland on the Ohio River, there was a pitched battle where today stands the battlefield monument shown above. Another monument marks the site of Gen. Morgan's final surrender.

Confederate Prison Camps



Johnson's Island Blockhouse

One of the two Confederate cemeteries in Ohio is located on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. In 1861, the U.S. Government leased this 300-acre island for a prison camp for officers of the Confederate States of America captured by the Union forces.

Throughout the Civil War, a total of some 15,000 Southern prisoners of war were confined on Johnson's Island. A number of these prisoners died and were buried there.

In the fall of 1864, a conspiracy was concocted to release the Confederate prisoners, numbering about 2500 at that time. The plan was to arm them, burn Sandusky, Cleveland and other Lake Erie cities. Then the Confederates would obtain horses and raid through Ohio and join up with the Southern army in Virginia.

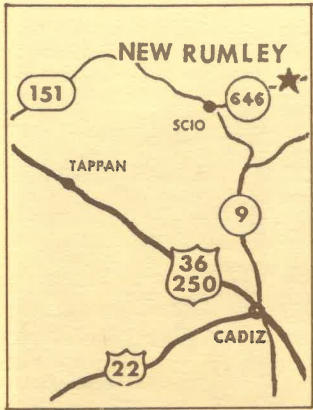
John Yates Beall, a Virginian

of great wealth, was the prime mover in the conspiracy which earned for him the title of the "Pirate of Lake Erie." The steamer "Philo Parsons" was boarded on the Canadian shore by some twenty men. After leaving Kelley's Island for Sandusky, they took possession of the ship. A second ship, the "Island Queen," was captured at Middle Bass Island to aid the expedition.

The captain of the only U.S. warship in the Great Lakes, the "Michigan," captured the conspirators at Sandusky who were to give the signal for the Confederates on the ships to enter the Bay. This stopped the raid and the Confederate conspirators escaped to Canada, but Beall was hanged in New York.

At Camp Chase in Columbus was a large Confederate prison and 2260 Southern soldiers are buried there.

Gallant Custer From Ohio



Under an avalanche of charging Indians along the Little Big-horn river in far off Montana, ended the life of one of Ohio's most famous Generals, George A. Custer, 11 years after the close of the Civil War.

Today this monument marks the site of his birthplace in the hamlet of New Rumley in Harrison County.

In 1861 when there was a great need in the Union army for trained officers, Custer, then in his third year at West Point

Military Academy, was commissioned a Lieutenant of Cavalry in time to serve in the first battle of Bull Run.

He rose rapidly in rank and at the end of that war was the youngest Major General in the Union forces and a division commander under that other Ohio cavalry leader, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. It has been said that during the Civil War, General Custer had 11 horses shot under him but he lived to serve for a decade on the Indian frontier in the West.

Gen. McPherson Top Man at West Point



Major-General
James B. McPherson



Tough General Sherman's favorite General in the Civil War was Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson who was born at Clyde, Ohio, where this monument stands to his memory beside busy U.S. Route 20.

General McPherson was only 35 years of age when he was killed by a Confederate bullet in the battle of Atlanta. When his body was brought to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, it is said that "Uncle Billy" wept like a child.

In the class of 1853 at West Point, that included Philip H. Sheridan and John M. Schofield,

later Union generals, and John B. Hood, a Lieutenant General in the Confederate army, McPherson graduated No. 1 in the class of fifty-two.

From Captain to Brigadier-General in a year and a half and then on to the rank of Major General in command of 60,000 men in the Army of the Tennessee, at the age of 35, was McPherson's military record in the Civil War.

Clyde, Ohio, is also noted as the home of Roger Young, the army hero of World War II, about whom the "Ballad of Roger Young" was written.

Won Fame at Shiloh



"Drummer Boy
of Shiloh"



Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell

Among the thousands of Ohio soldiers who fought in the battle of Shiloh are three names that stand out: Maj. General Grant, the Union commander; Maj. General Don Carlos Buell, commander of the Army of the Cumberland; and Johnnie Clem, the youngest and smallest recruit in the Union army!

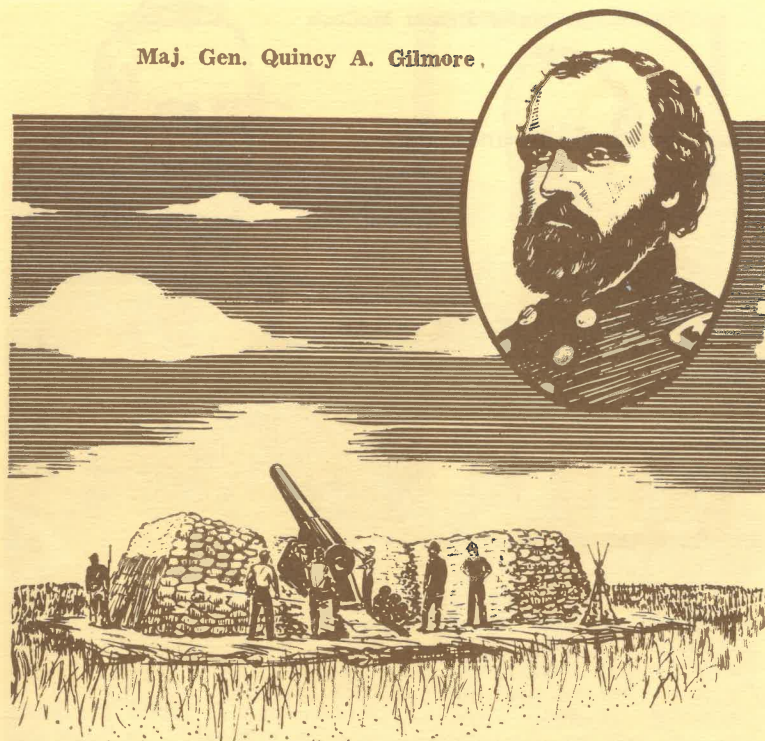
Johnnie, who gained national fame as the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," ran away from his home in Newark, Ohio before his tenth birthday to enlist as a drummer boy. In the Army of the Cumberland, he was in many battles including Perrysville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Nashville, Kennesaw and others.

Later he studied at West Point but could not be enrolled as a regular cadet because of his diminutive size, five feet in height. General Grant, however, commissioned him as a Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Infantry.

General Buell, born at Lowell near Marietta, graduated from West Point in 1841 and served in the Mexican War where he knew many officers who later were top leaders in both the Union and Confederate armies. He arrived with one of his divisions on the battlefield of Shiloh and next day three more of his divisions came up and the Confederates were driven back to Corinth by Grant's reinforced army.

Revolutionized Naval Gunnery

Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore.



Swamp Angel

Major General Quincy Gilmore of Black River, Ohio, now Lorain, is probably best known for his use of the "Swamp Angel," a big long-range gun in the siege of Charleston, S.C. in the summer of 1863.

In 1849, General Gilmore graduated at the head of his class at West Point.

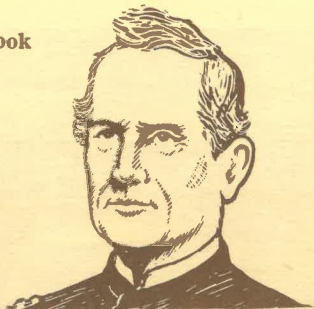
As chief engineer of Gen. Sherman's expeditionary corps at Savannah, he achieved distinction as a military thinker when he boldly discarded the traditions of attack upon fortified places, and planting his breach-

ing batteries at distances never before undertaken, in less than two days of bombardment, captured Fort Pulaski, Ga. This accomplishment is said to have revolutionized the naval gunnery of the world and extended General Gilmore's fame throughout Europe as well as America.

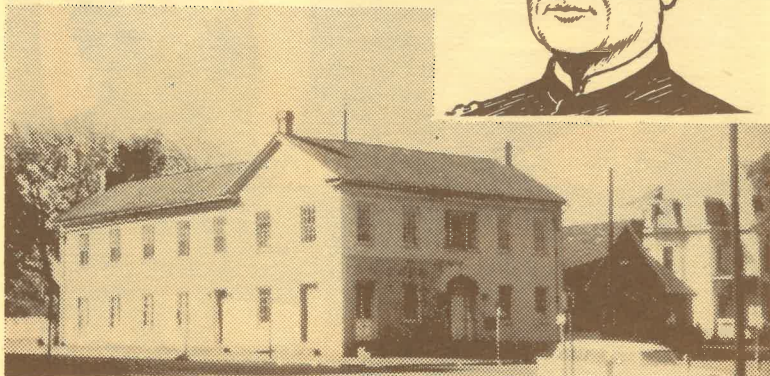
The "Swamp Angel" at Charleston was fired 36 times and blew up on its final discharge. This famous cannon was later salvaged and sent to Trenton, N.J. with other damaged guns to be melted. It was identified and set up on a monument in Trenton.

The "Fighting McCooks"

Major Daniel McCook



McCook House, Carrollton, Ohio



The "Fighting McCooks" of Ohio lived one of the most amazing family histories of military service in the Civil War. In all there were fifteen of the McCooks in the War. All but one were commissioned officers, and that one refused a commission and was killed early in the War at Bull Run.

The McCooks ranged in rank from Major General down to Chaplain and one was in the Navy, Commander Roderick S. McCook who sailed a Union iron-clad ship against the confederates.

Major Daniel McCook of Carrollton and his nine sons are portrayed in their military uniforms in an oil painting by Ohio artist, C. T. Webber, that hangs today in the State House at Columbus. This was the "Tribe of Dan." The McCook House on the Square in Carrollton is maintained as a museum by the Ohio Historical Society.

The "Tribe of Dan" consisted of Private Charles McCook, Surgeon Latimer A. McCook,

Brig. Gen. George W. McCook, Maj. Gen. Robert L. McCook, Maj. Gen. Alex McD. McCook, Brig. Gen. Daniel McCook, Jr., Maj. Gen. Edwin Stanton McCook, Col. John J. McCook, and Midshipman J. James McCook, who died in naval service before the War.

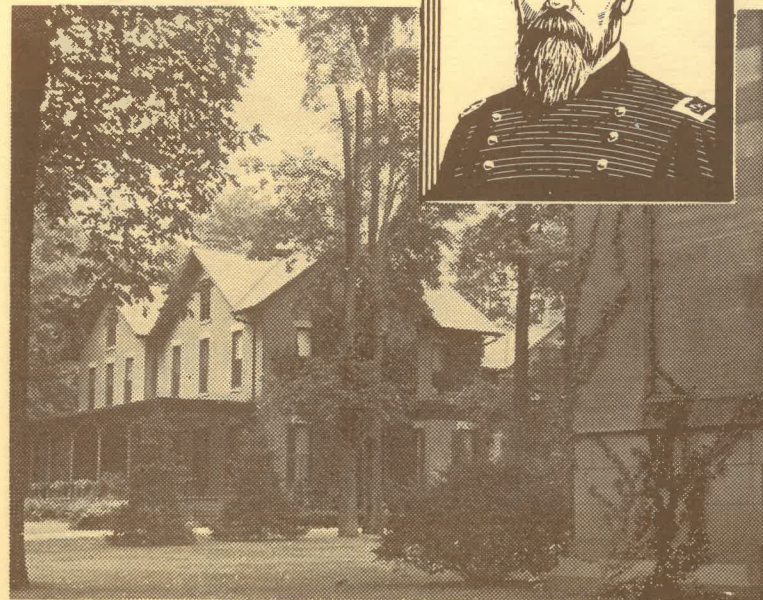
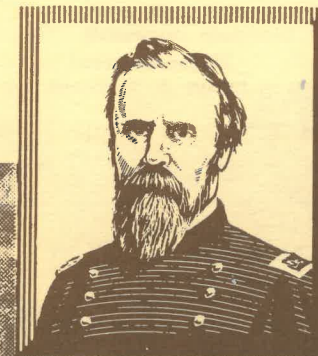
Major Daniel McCook, at the age of 63, went to War and was killed in an attack he led against the forces of Confederate General John Morgan at Bluffington Island on the Ohio River where a monument stands to his honor.

The "Tribe of John", the five sons of Dr. John McCook of Lisbon, were Major General Edward M. McCook, Brig. General Anson G. McCook, Rev. Prof. John J. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook and Chaplain Henry C. McCook.

The McCooks fought in many of the major battles of the Civil War. McCook House today displays uniforms worn by some of these Union officers, swords, arms, documents and letters as well as surgical instruments.

President Hayes Good General

Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes



Rutherford B. Hayes, born at Delaware, Ohio, entered the Union forces as a Major of Volunteers in the Civil War and ended the war as a Major General. He later went on to succeed General Grant as President of the United States.

Today motorists by the thousand visit the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum on the Hayes estate in Fremont. Here is a fine collection of President Hayes' mementos, papers and his military equipment including his uniform and saddle. This Spiegel Grove setting is also the final resting place of President and Mrs. Hayes.

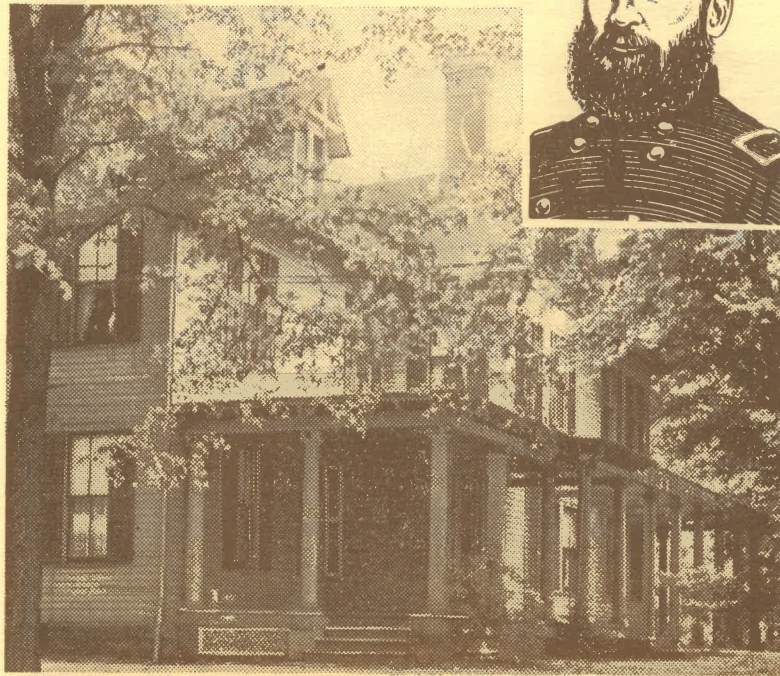
General Hayes' outstanding military career has been overlooked very largely due to the

prominence given his political life. In the important battles of General Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Hayes served under Major General George Crook from Dayton, Ohio.

Among the battles where General Hayes had a prominent part are the battles of South Mountain, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Cloyd's Mountain, the raid on Lynchburg and others. For "gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted from Colonel to the rank of Brigadier General". During the Civil War, General Hayes was wounded four times and had several horses shot under him in battle.

President Garfield Lived at Mentor

Major-General
James A. Garfield



James Abram Garfield is best known as a martyred President of the United States who was born in a log cabin at Orange, a suburb of Cleveland. Most Americans know that he worked on a canal boat as a youth and was president of Hiram College in Ohio.

Probably not many think of him as a soldier, but he made a fine record in the Union army during the Civil War and later became one of the five Ohio officers in the Union army to become President of the United States.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Garfield was commissioned

Lt. Col. in the 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In command of Ohio troops at Louisville, Ky., at the battle of Middle Creek, Ky., at Shiloh and at Corinth, he rose in rank to Major General. With the Army of the Cumberland, he was chief of staff under Maj. Gen. Williams S. Rosecrans, another Ohio general who served with distinction throughout the war.

President Garfield's impressive tomb in Lakeview Cemetery in Cleveland is visited by thousands each year as is his home at near-by Mentor, which is now a museum maintained by the Ohio Historical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society.

President Harrison, an Ohio General

Brigadier-General
Benjamin Harrison



Benjamin Harrison followed closer and farther in his grandfather's footsteps than any man from Ohio before or since.

Son of Senator John Scott Harrison, Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend west of Cincinnati where his grandfather, President William Henry Harrison lived.

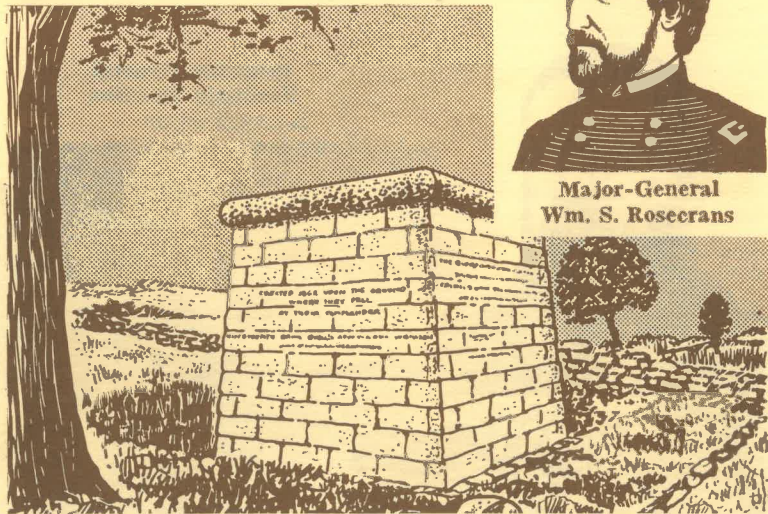
The Old General "Tippecanoe" made his early reputation as an Indian fighter and military leader in the War of 1812. He went on from there to become the

ninth President of the United States.

Benjamin Harrison graduated from Miami University at Oxford in the class of 1852. While at Miami, Benjamin Harrison lived in Old North Dorm, a building that still is used as a men's dormitory. (shown above)

He entered the Union Army as a Lieut. Colonel at the start of the Civil War and after distinguished service rose to the rank of Maj. General. He was elected the twenty-third President of the United States in 1888.

Won First Union Victory



Major-General
Wm. S. Rosecrans

Almost the first Union victory in the Civil War was in a small battle at Rich Mountain, Virginia where the Army of the Ohio, under Ohio General McClellan, defeated a Confederate force under the command of General Robert E. Lee. Ten days later the Union Army of the Potomac suffered a disastrous defeat at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and a pall of gloom settled over the North.

McClellan was summoned to Washington to become supreme commander of the Union forces, and he was succeeded by another Ohioan, Major General William Starke Rosecrans of Delaware County, who was actually responsible for the victory of Rich Mountain.

Rosecrans had entered West Point at the age of fifteen and had graduated in the class of 1842. After service with the U.S. Army Engineers, he resigned and at the start of the Civil War, was called back into the service as a Colonel of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

From command of the Army of

the Ohio, Rosecrans became successively the commander of the Army of the Mississippi, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of Missouri.

In his command in the Department of the Cumberland was another Ohioan, Major General William B. Hazen, who erected the above pictured monument to the memory of his command at the Battle of Stone's River at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The nation lost touch with General Sherman's armies from the time he left captured Atlanta until he emerged at Savannah on the Atlantic coast. The first message from Sherman was addressed to Ohio's Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, which stated: "Today at 5 PM General Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps carried Fort McAllister (at Savannah) by storm. . . ."

Also with Sherman on his March to the Sea were Ohioans, Major General Mortimer D. Leggett of Montville, who was later an attorney at Cleveland; and Major General Wager Swayne, who lost a leg at Rivers Bridge, S.C.

Richmond Surrendered to Ohioan



Richmond After the Confederate Retreat

An Ohio-born Major General, Godfrey Weitzel of Cincinnati, received the formal surrender of the city of Richmond at 8:15 a.m., April 3, 1865, and his troops moved in to extinguish the fires set by the Confederate army on its withdrawal from the capital on the retreat that ended at Appomattox Court House three days later.

At the start of the Civil War, Weitzel, a graduate of West Point, was a Lieutenant in the army engineers. At Port Hudson on the Mississippi he was made a Brigadier General and at Drewry's Bluff near Richmond, he became a Major General.

The formal surrender, written on a piece of wallpaper, was presented to Gen. Weitzel by Col. Mayo, mayor of Richmond. This message read: "It is proper to formally surrender to the Federal authorities the city of Richmond, hitherto the capital of the Confederate States of America, and the defenses protecting it up to this time."

General Ewell's Confederate troops had been ordered to set fire to the public buildings before they withdrew. The flames driven by a high wind soon got out of hand and threatened to destroy the entire city. Gen-

Maj. Gen.
Godfrey
Weitzel



eral Weitzel's troops marched in after the surrender and "saved the city from ashes," according to an eyewitness account written by the wife of southern General Pickett. "His first order was to sound alarm bells and take command at once of the fire department which consisted of four men, two steam fire engines, and four worthless hand engines."

General Weitzel's troops had been stationed for some time only a few miles from the city north of the James River while the siege of Petersburg was under way, which finally forced General Lee to start his last retreat.

For four years in the Old Army prior to the Civil War, Lt. Weitzel served under Beauregard in repair and construction of fortifications in Louisiana.

In 1862, Weitzel was assigned to General Butler and was appointed Assistant Military Commander and Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

Army Private Turned Author



Pvt. James M. Dalzell

James M. Dalzell, of Caldwell, Ohio, was one of the few Ohio soldiers to win fame after the Civil War for his writings, under the name of "Private Dalzell."

He served two years in the ranks of the 116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in such battles as New Market, Winchester, and Cedar Creek, where Ohio General Philip H. Sheridan gained immortality for his famous ride from Winchester. Buchanan Read's poem, "Sheridan's Ride," paints a glowing word picture of that event in the Shenandoah Valley, where markers call the tourist's attention to the battle site today. School children of past generations knew every word of that poem which opens with these words:

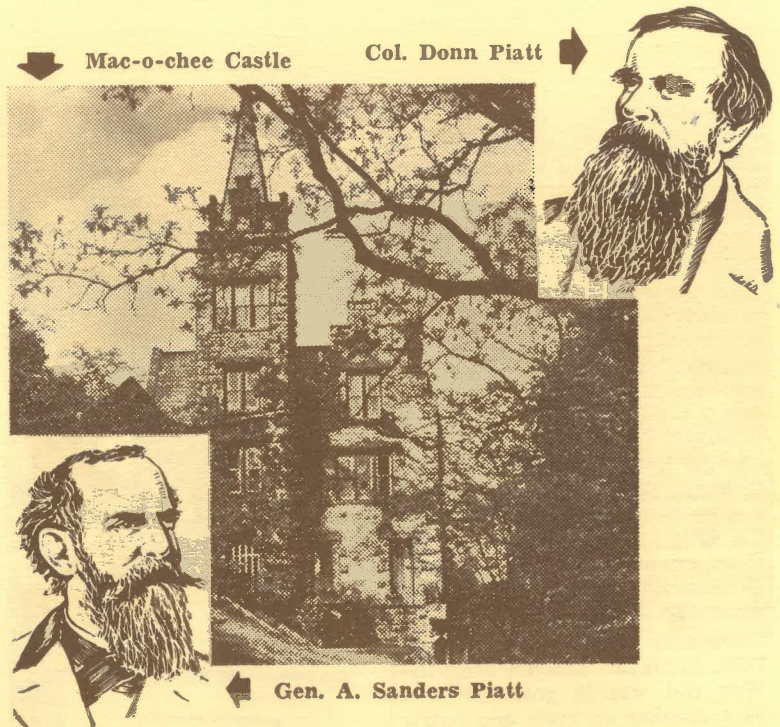
"Up from the South at break of day

Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay—"

Private Dalzell served in the Ohio Legislature after the War. His book, "Private Dalzell," contains "My War Sketches" and "John Gray," the story of the last soldier of the American Revolutionary War, who died at Hiramburg, Ohio, at the age of 104 years in 1868.

In 1873, "Private" Dalzell called a Soldiers' Reunion at Caldwell, probably the first such event after the Civil War. Newspapers throughout the North publicized this reunion and veterans from some 20 States attended. Ohio's General W. T. Sherman spoke to this gathering. Other similar reunions at Caldwell and Cambridge brought applause of the nation for stamping out the war hatred between the North and the South.

War Leaders' Homes Still Visited



Mac-o-chee Castle

Col. Donn Piatt

Gen. A. Sanders Piatt

Two of Ohio's sons who came back from the Civil War with the ranks of Brigadier-General and Colonel respectively, left their lasting mark on the Mac-o-chee Creek valley near West Liberty, where their homes are tourist attractions.

General A. Sanders Piatt of Cincinnati, was among the first to volunteer in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. He was authorized to enlist a brigade and proceeded to organize the first Zouave regiment, the 34th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the 54th regiment. As colonel of the 34th, he was ordered to General W. S. Rosecrans, then commanding West Virginia. Later he served at the second battle of Bull Run. General Piatt was highly commended by Gen-

eral Pope in his official report of that campaign. He was also at the battle of Fredericksburg and at Chickamauga. Following the Civil War, General Piatt became a gentleman farmer, making his home at Mac-o-chee Chateau, which is still standing.

Col. Donn Piatt of Cincinnati, served in 1851 as a judge in Hamilton County. Later he was secretary of the Legation of Paris during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. With Ohio General Robert C. Schenck, he campaigned for Lincoln.

During the Civil War, Col. Piatt served on General Schenck's staff. After the War, Col. Piatt built Mac-o-chee Castle near West Liberty, which today is visited by thousands of motorists each year.

Ohio's Most Famous Orator

"Ohio's greatest orator for two generations" is the way historian Henry Howe described General William H. Gibson whose monument stands beside the court house at Tiffin.

At the start of the Civil War, in 1861, the 49th Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiment was organized at Camp Noble in Tiffin and Gibson became its Colonel. The regiment was equipped at Camp Dennison near Cincinnati and it became part of the Army of the Ohio to serve in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. In 1863, the 49th was in the Army of the Cumberland and it went with General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign.

General Gibson returned to Tiffin to his law practice after the War and was in great demand as a speaker on civic and patriotic occasions throughout this State.

During his lifetime, General Gibson participated in twelve presidential campaigns as a campaign speaker. In the Lincoln campaign, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ohio author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," heard General Gibson speak and she had this to say: "I have heard many of the renowned orators of Europe and our country but I have never sat for two and one half hours under such wonderful eloquence as that of General William H. Gibson of Ohio."



General William H. Gibson

Veterans Called This "Home"



Soldiers' Home at Dayton

For two generations and more following the end of the Civil War, this was a familiar sight at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. Here many thousands of disabled Union veterans from every northern State were cared for and lived out the years with comrades of the battlefields.

The National Home For Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was originated in 1866 from a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress. The Eastern Branch opened near Augusta, Maine in November 1866. The Central

Branch at Dayton opened the next year and was followed by the Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, the Southern Branch at Hampton, Virginia, and the Western Branch at Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Dayton Soldiers' Home has an area of nearly one square mile. It is a spot of great beauty with fine buildings, greenhouses, and flower beds. Thousands visit it each year.

Since its founding as a haven for Civil War veterans, it has served veterans of all subsequent American wars.

Commanded Left Wing at Nashville

Steedman Funeral Procession
Toledo, Oct. 22, 1883



Maj.-Gen. J. B. Steedman

Major General James B. Steedman of Napoleon and Toledo, marched off to the Civil War battlefields as Colonel of the 14th regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and won fame in the battles of the West and in the Atlanta Campaign.

Before the War, Steedman helped build the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad from Defiance to Fort Wayne.

In 1857, he was the Public Printer in Washington and in 1861 moved to Toledo.

He was in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford, Mill Springs, Perryville and Stone River. At Chickamauga, General Steedman took the responsibility of disobeying orders and "marched to the

sound of cannon" with his command to join General Thomas in the action that won for Thomas the nickname of the "Rock of Chickamauga."

Steedman was made a Major General for these "distinguished and gallant services on the field." When General Sherman started his "March to the Sea" from Atlanta, he left General Steedman in command of the "District of the Etowah." At the battle of Nashville that crushed the Confederate army under General Hood, General Steedman commanded the left wing of General Thomas' army.

At the close of the War, General Steedman was assigned to the command of the State of Georgia. His funeral at Toledo, Oct. 22, 1883, was a spectacular event.



Monuments to Pres. (Maj. Gen.) Garfield and
Maj. Gen. M. D. Leggett

Rarely indeed has any place in the South been named for a Union general of the Civil War. Ohio's General William Tecumseh Sherman in his book stated: "Along Peach Tree Creek was an eminence then called Bald Hill, but since known as Leggett's Hill, from which Atlanta could be shelled". This hill was named for Major General Mortimer D. Leggett, commander of the Third Division of the 17th Army Corp, whose troops captured the location from General Hood's troops in the battle of Atlanta.

General Leggett, from Montville in northeastern Ohio, entered the Union army as Colonel of the 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry which was organized at Zanesville, January 11, 1861. This regiment was at the battle of Shiloh as well as in the Atlanta campaign, for which Ohio supplied 76 regiments of infantry, seven regiments of

cavalry and fifteen batteries of artillery.

Following the Civil War, General Leggett returned to his law practice in Cleveland. At the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Public Square in Cleveland, July 4, 1894, he was Grand Marshal of the parade that was hailed as "one of the greatest and most comprehensive processions ever seen in Cleveland".

General Leggett's interests in education led him into a prominent role in establishing a free school system in Ohio. Today his monument, a huge boulder, over his last resting place in Cleveland's beautiful Lakeview Cemetery, is just across the road from the impressive monument and tomb of President James A. Garfield, wartime friend of General Leggett and a Civil War Major General in his own right before moving to the White House.

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