The Administrative Organization of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau in Ohio, 1863-65

By Hugh G. Earnhart

By placing his signature upon the "Act for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces," commonly called the Conscription or Enrollment Act, Lincoln assumed for himself and his Administration the responsibility of executing the first Federal draft, if state volunteering proved unable to fill up the thinning ranks of the Union Armies. Almost certain that a draft would soon be necessary in most areas, the machinery for enforcing conscription and taking the first census of this country's manpower was quickly created.

On March 17, 1863, fourteen days after signing the Act, Lincoln placed the Provost Marshal General's Bureau under the management of an Illinois West Pointer, Colonel James Barnett Fry, who had served with "extraordinary tact, ability, and industry" as chief-of-staff for General Don Carlos Buell.[1] Almost at once it was discovered that the Bureau, originally created to help carry out the Militia Act of the previous year, was lacking money. No appropriations had been voted for the Bureau under the act of March 3, but this was solved by transferring, temporarily, the money contained in the War Department's contingent fund.[2] Several days later Fry created the administrative machinery of his Bureau, dividing it into four branches. The first branch, Fry's staff, consisted of two officers, one who served as his assistant and the other as an assistant adjutant-general. The second or enrollment branch was in charge of enrolling and drafting. Its responsibilities were to supervise and keep all records relating to enrollment and draft, to keep records of volunteers recruited from each district and to work out draft quotas. It goes without saying that this branch received the special attention of Fry and his assistants.

The other two branches were disbursement and accounts, and deserters and their rolls. It was necessary later to add several other branches because of increased responsibilities. The later branches dealt with medical affairs, the invalid or veterans reserve corps, and disbursements and accounts for volunteering.

The Enrollment Act in its final form had made provision only for the establishment of the headquarters in Washington and for the appointment of provost marshals and boards of enrollment in each of the congressional districts. The need for a regional or state office had not been contemplated, but the systematization that Fry insisted upon required the creation of such an administrative unit and one of his first acts was the appointment of an assistant provost marshal general for each state. This officer was to coordinate the work of all other provost marshals and boards of enrollment in the state with the central office in Washington. Although this position remained a permanent part of the Bureau's administration, it was never given legal sanction. More important than coordinating Bureau officials, this officer had to deal with the state officials. Since the states were to continue their former recruiting, and drafting was to be only a final resort, it was necessary that a genuine feeling of cooperation and harmony be reached between Federal and State officials. There was also a desire to have state support in case of violence resulting from the draft.

The first of three officers to be appointed to this position in Ohio was Colonel Edwin A. Parrott of the First Ohio Infantry. Thirty-three years of age and a veteran of first Bull Run and Shiloh, this "gallant" soldier with his headquarters in the State Capitol Building, immediately undertook the task of organizing the State for enrollment and future drafts. Parrott's central office in Columbus resembled, in miniature, the Bureau office in Washington. There were three departments: the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, the Superintendent of Ohio Volunteer Recruiting Service, and the Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer.[3] This division was more in theory than in actual fact for it served mainly as a method of keeping the records straight. More often that not, the office clerks found it necessary to move across division boundaries in order to see the immediate task accomplished.

Ohio was divided according to the newly established congressional districts which resulted in the creation of nineteen enrollment districts. Each of these districts was supervised by three individuals. The over-all responsibility rested with the district provost marshal who was assisted by an office force and the enrollment board; the latter composed of the provost marshal, a practicing physician or surgeon, and a civilian called the commissioner.[4] These officials were appointed in Washington upon the recommendation of local politicians, congressmen, and the governor. The task of appointing this group, the Provost Marshal General later reported, was especially difficult because of the lack of information on the qualifications of many of the applicants. In some districts appointees failed to answer or if they did answer they declined to serve. In other districts men applied but failed to have proper recommendations submitted. All of this was time consuming.[5]

The selection of enrollment officers by the district boards was usually a local affair, making the task of appointments a little easier. The enrollment boards were also allowed to choose their own officials in the sub-districts, but in areas where there was known hostility to conscription, the difficulty in recruiting and maintaining capable officials was just as pronounced as selecting district officers.[6] The care taken by Captain Abraham C. Deuel, Provost marshal of the Fourth District, is a good example. In appointing enrollment officers he insisted that each candidate prove beyond a doubt his loyalty to the Union. At the same time a considerable amount of stress was laid upon the applicant's ability to "be reviled without reviling again" and he was rejected if any doubts arose over these two requirements.[7]

To facilitate the enrollment, Congress had authorized the enrollment boards, when they deemed it expedient, to sub-divide their congressional districts into sub-districts, at the rate of one for each city ward, one for each county, and, in sparsely populated districts, one for each township. The officers in these areas enrolled all men subject to the draft and were hired only long enough to complete this work and temporarily rehired to make corrections. In addition to the enrollment officers, each board was permitted to appoint three clerks, with permission from Washington. One of these clerks was to act as official recorder, and the other business connected with the office was to be divided accordingly. Each district was authorized to have at least one special agent or detective, and some of the larger ones had as many as four to keep the provost marshal informed of the community's activities.[8]

The role of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal in Columbus was one of officiating as the intermediary between the Provost marshal General and the provost marshals of the districts. In Ohio, as in other northern states, he was indispensable to the bureaucracy that Fry

had created. His office served as a "clearing house" within the State and as a "buffer" to the central office in Washington.

According to the *Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General* issued on April 21, 1863, the AAPMG in Ohio had four duties. They were: (1) keeping informed of conditions within the state (2) maintaining good relationships with the governor and other state, county, and city officials, (3) supervising the district provost marshals and their subordinates, and (4) reporting to Washington the condition and needs of the Ohio Bureau.[9] These were, in theory, the duties, but in actual day-to-day operation, the chief business of the office was the distribution and management of draft quotas, the supervision and adjustment of accounts and reports from the district offices, and, of course, the handling of volumes upon volumes of correspondence. A check of the AAPMG Letter Books reveal that a great deal of the correspondence involved lists of deserters supposedly in the districts, asking local marshals for reports, calling attention to memoranda and circulars, and answering questions about different provisions of the Enrollment Act. With this enormous paper work it is understandable why AAPMG Wilcox remarked that he was forced to give enrolling and drafting duties his entire personal attention, leaving the responsibility of the other departments to staff members.[10]

While Fry in Washington composed the Bureau's instructions and communicated them to Columbus for amplification, it was actually the district offices that executed these instructions. It was here that the citizenry met face-to-face with Federal conscription. The district marshals had instructions similar to the state marshals. They were required to report regularly to state and national headquarters, to keep in touch with all commanders of organized military forces within their district, and to be acquainted with the locations and approximate strength of these forces. Provost marshals were required to convene the enrollment boards, preside over their meetings, announce their decisions, execute their orders, keep their records, and transmit the consolidated enrollment lists and other communications to higher authorities. Notices to drafted men were to be delivered by the provost marshals or their deputies.[11] Persons resisting the draft and those aiding them were to be arrested and handed over to the United States Marshals. In the execution of this task, the provost marshals were cautioned to use "firmness, but with prudence and good judgement, and without unnecessary harshness." All persons were required to aid the provost marshals when called upon to do so, and if resistance was encountered, the marshals were authorized to call upon the military commanders and Federal marshals to organize a *posse comitatus*.[12]

As the foregoing affirms, the most obvious reason for the presence of the provost marshals in the different districts was to guarantee the Lincoln Administration that the soldiers needed to fill the depleted ranks in the Union Army would be furnished. Behind this was a more ingenious reason; one which was just as effective in stimulating recruiting and in some respects more important, that of preserving loyalty and peace within the community. June and July of 1863 marked the low point in the morale of the northern population. It was during this period that the enrollment was commenced and opposition began. To combat this opposition each district provost marshal in Ohio submitted the names of at least two newspapers in his area which he considered friendly to Lincoln's war policies. Through these publications the provost Marshal General attempted to explain the government's position on conscription and to publish official notices dealing with the enrollment and the draft. In short, it was an attempt to sell national conscription to the people.[13]

The correspondence of the Ohio Assistant Provost Marshal General to his subordinates also reveals the importance that was placed upon keeping peace and loyalty within the community. In February of 1864 Captain Benjamin F. Cory, Provost Marshal of the Eleventh District, received information that men in his district were in the habit of selling intoxicating liquor to soldiers, and the soldiers in turn were causing trouble and destroying private property. The orders were that these liquor salesmen were to be arrested and sent to Columbus for disciplinary action.[14] During the month of July, 1864, Captains John Mills of the Third District and Thomas Roberts of the Second District, were instructed to see that their detectives ascertained what disturbances were taking place among the civilian population.[15]

In another case a man discharged from the Army was reported to be selling, in Portage County, large quantities of United States blankets and overcoats that he had brought home. The Provost Marshal in the district was ordered to investigate and if the information was correct, he was to arrest the man and turn him over to the Prosecuting Attorney of Portage County for action.[16] In still another instance the Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth District was informed that he would be reported to Washington if he did not arrest the thirty to forty deserters that were known to be in his district. It was not good for public morale.[17]

With all the provost marshals for Ohio's nineteen districts appointed by April 30, 1863, and the enrollment boards established by the middle of May, the house-to-house canvass began. The enrolling officers had a two-fold task of determining the number of men liable for military service and providing the means for establishing proper quotas for each district.[18] Equipped with printed sheets supplied by the Bureau, the enrolling officers in each district or subdistrict were instructed to obtain for each male between twenty and forty-five years of age, his name, place of residence, occupation, skin color, and age as of July 1, 1863. Previous military service was also to be noted. The officers were, in questionable instances, to determine the age of each individual by the best information available, and in case of doubt the person was to be enrolled in one class or the other leaving the final question of exemption to the Board at the time of actual drafting.[19] The completed lists were to be submitted to the district office daily or every other day by officers in the city districts and twice a week or weekly in the rural areas.[20] When the enrollment of a district was completed, an alphabetically consolidated list was prepared and sent to the Bureau in Washington showing the total number of men, whether white or colored, the class assignment for each ward or township, and then the total for the district. The local Board kept the original enrollment made by the sub-districts.[21] The total Ohio enrollment given at the end of the war was 205,867.[22]

In executing the enrollment in Ohio the difficulty that arose centered around an attitude of peaceful opposition rather than the violent type so pronounced in other areas of the North, although in several areas military action was necessary. The basic difficulty was the view that the people had for Federal conscription. A large number felt that it was arbitrary an inhuman, and these feelings were played upon and encouraged by the Copperhead press to such an extent that in some areas the life of the enrollment officer was endangered. Difficulty also came from the American ingenuity in working out all kinds of artifices for deceiving and defeating the enrolling officers. Many men, upon seeing the arrival of an officer, left their homes to hide or actually depart for another district or county. There are reports that many went to Canada.[23]

By law the officers were allowed only to procure the names of those liable for conscription; they could not force a citizen to give the name of an eligible draftee. Men then could simply avoid the enroller in much the same manner as they avoid service of a subpoena. Wives, mothers, and children suddenly lost track of their loved ones' whereabouts, and if they did remember, they intentionally gave false names, ages, or citizenship status. It was a perfect situation for a draft-dodger. This became such a nuisance to draft officials that the War Department was finally forced to provide a definition of what constituted a hindrance to the enrollment and to the draft. The ruling sent to the state officials was that "not only the assaulting of obstruction of officers . . . but even standing mute, and the giving of false names, subjected the offender to summary arrest."[24]

This same attitude prevailed in November of 1863 when an attempt was made to make corrections in the June and July enrollment lists. The circular dated November 17, sent from the national headquarters, ordered that copies of the original enrollment lists be "exposed to public view" in each sub-district in at least five different locations. The locations were to be advertised in the local newspapers and the public was invited to help make these corrections.[25] Going beyond the instructions, each district in Ohio established a committee in the sub-districts to encourage the residents to volunteer their assistance and to report the names of those persons who should be added or stricken from the rolls. In most areas the inhabitants failed to respond and where they did, it resulted in few names being added and a large number asking for deletions.[26]

This attitude of apathy on the part of Ohioans and developed because of several reasons. First, northern morale was given a "shot-in-the-arm" on the nation's birthday, July 4, as a result of Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Ohio had been fortunate thus far in the was in meeting her quotas and now with military success, Ohioans, like the rest of the North, believed and hoped that each call for troops would be the last. Also with the defeat of Vallandigham and his Peace Democrats in the fall of 1863, the voice of the defeatists in Ohio was muted. The thousands of words uttered against Lincoln's Administration were now nullified by the news that the Union troops were giving the enemy a whipping. And, of greater consequence, most of the people in Ohio became convinced of the draft's fairness in equalizing the burden of war and the necessity for its adoption.

The procedure for conducting the draft was, like other routine business of the Bureau, outlined in the *Regulations* and adhered to in most cases. Upon the decision of the President to call out a portion of the potential manpower, he specified a certain number, usually 300,000 men; the enrollment branch of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, to establish quotas, divided the total among the draft districts with regard to the number of able-bodied men residing in that locality. The quotas for all the districts within a state were then sent to the state headquarters and in this case to Columbus. Then AAPMF in Columbus transmitted them to the respective districts. District boards throughout Ohio then apportioned their quotas among each of the sub-districts and awaited the results of volunteering. If each sub-district filled its quota with volunteers, nothing more was done, but if the required number was not raised, a draft was held for the number necessary to meet the quota.

Assuming that the enrollment was completed correctly, the quotas established on one-fifth of the enrolled plus 50 per cent, to replace those who were exempted for one reason or another, was as equitable as was possible under the Civil War system of drafting. Prior to this the quotas had been determined solely on the total population regardless of who could or

could not serve his country. The unfairness of this is exemplified buy comparing two areas. In the newly settled regions, where men of appropriate age were more numerous, it was not hard to meet the quota; but, in the eastern states where the percentages of elderly, alien, and feminine elements of the population were greater, the reverse was the case. To equalize the burden the quotas were based upon those eligible to serve according to the law.

In the areas with a predominantly foreign population, such as Cincinnati, Toledo, and Cleveland, it was not possible to adhere to the one-fifth plus 50 per cent rule. For example, if half of the enrolled men in a district were aliens and a draft for one-fifth were held, it would result in two-fifths of the enrolled actually being drafted, if a man were demanded for each name drawn. This injustice was corrected by a Bureau order stating that whenever any drafted man could show the enrollment board that he had been improperly enrolled, he was discharged and his place in the quota was not to be filled from the 50 per cent.[27] By such orders the draft was made as fair as possible under the law.

Draft lotteries or drawings were held publicly at the district headquarters and supervised buy the three-member enrollment board. Jokes about receiving free muskets, clothes, elegant blankets, and tinware were common as each fortunate or unfortunate man, as the case may be, heard his name repeated. The names of all male citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age and enrolled in the first class were printed upon plain white cards measuring about one and one-half inches square. These cards were then divided according to sub-districts, verified with the original rolls, and then counted and placed in individual envelopes with the total number of enclosed cards marked on the outside. All the sub-district envelopes were then placed in a large package that was securely sealed. On the day prior to the draft these packages were opened and compared with the original enrollment, and all last-minute corrections were made to correspond with the changes in the enrollment since the original sealing. At the advertised time amidst civil officers, prominent citizens, and worried residents, they were re-opened again and the cards for the first sub-district were counted again and dropped into the "wheel of fortune."[28]

With anticipation and certainly fear at its peak, the wheel, usually an iron-bound cask with a door, was turned in an attempt to shuffle the cards.[29] After several turns the door to the cask was opened and a blindfolded person, either the provost marshal or someone selected buy him, took each card, announced the name, and then had it entered in the roll-book by the clerk. This routine was repeated until the required number had been drawn from the first sub-district, then the remaining cards were removed from the wheel, counted, and compared with the original number marked on the envelope and the number drawn, to verify the draft. The representative of that area was then asked to sign a statement "that the draft had been conducted in a fair and impartial manner."[30] Then the second sub-district was given the same treatment, and so on until the drawing was completed.

With the drawing completed, a notice was delivered to the draftee either personally or left at the last place of residence within ten days from the actual date of selection by the provost marshal or one of his deputies. The draftee was then required to report within another ten days before the enrollment board claiming exemption, furnishing a substitute, or paying the $300 commutation fee, if he did not choose to serve in the Union Army. If the drafted man failed to appear, he was declared a deserter and upon apprehension sent to the nearest military post for court-martial. Those who claimed physical disabilities were examined by the surgeon and discharged if found unfit for military duty. Men claiming alienage, age or dependents

presented their case before the entire enrollment board. Men desiring to furnish substitutes or to pay the commutation money were given five days in which to fulfill their promises and in some instances bonds were required to assure good faith. Draftees held to service were outfitted and placed under guard until departure for one of the rendezvous camps. The total number of men processed each day ran from 75 to 125, beginning the third day after the drawing.[31]

Processing this number each day raises questions about the thoroughness of the medical examinations and lends credence to the frequent complaint of field commanders that soldiers sent to them were unfit for military duty. The bearded, outspoken, tobacco-chewing Governor John Brough claimed that certain men, penniless before assuming Federal jobs, returned from their work "with handsome competencies." He even remarked to Fry that at least half of the district officials were involved in corrupt dealings with bounty jumpers and substitute brokers.[32] In clear and lengthy detail the *Regulations* enumerated fifty-one diseases and infirmities that were reasons for medical exemption, and, if carefully examined, would have monopolized more time than most surgeons had to give. For instance, suppose that one hundred men reported each day for duty and a minimum of five minutes was allotted for examining and making out a record for each person; that in itself would require eight and one-third hours each day.

That some surgeons were overworked and failed to make thorough examinations and that others were involved in illegal practices was tacitly admitted when, in August of 1863, a medical officer was posted at each general rendezvous to make a final examination before forwarding the draftees and substitutes to regiments.[33] While this restricted recruiting of unfit military persons, it did nothing to prevent the exemption of those who were fit for military duty. While Brough no doubt over-stated his case, he was correct in remarking that corruption did exist in Ohio, and in this respect Ohio was no different from any other northern state. The ironic thing is that while this gave rise to suspicion, only two officials were actually removed in Ohio as a result of it.[34]

From January, 1863, to April, 1865, Ohio recruited and drafted 164,864 men into the Union Army. Of this number, 6,479 paid the $300 commutation fee established by the Secretary of War, and 4,509 hired substitutes during the same period.[35] The commutation fee was paid to the collector of internal revenue in each district, according to the plan worked out between the Secretaries of War and Treasury, and he, upon receiving the required amount, issued a receipt to the drafted man.[36] This receipt was then presented to the enrollment board and a certificate of exemption issued.[37] This procedure exempted the drafted person from further liability under the present draft but not from any subsequent draft. The money collected was used for paying bounties, securing substitutes, and operating the Bureau.[38]

Drafted men who furnished substitutes were exempted by the boards only for the term for which they were drafted; otherwise, no exemption from a subsequent draft could be claimed because of a discharge from the draft. The draftee was also held responsible for the action of his substitute. If, for example, the substitute became a deserter, the draftee who had offered him as a substitute was required to furnish another, pay the commutation fee, or serve out the remaining time. The majority of the substitutes were procured, as was reported in the Cleveland area, through substitute brokers for it was almost impossible for ordinary citizens to know possible prospects and then to compete with those who conducted this reprehensible, but thriving business. Provost Marshal Frederick A. Nash of the Cleveland area was arrested

in February of 1865 for having a hand in such a business.[39] Substitutes as young as eighteen were accepted if they had their parents' blessings,[40] and Negroes who could pass the physical examination were also accepted after July, 1864.[41] Substitutes, when accepted, were at once outfitted and uniformed and never under any circumstances furloughed.

The Administrative system created to handle the Civil War draft met the needs of the service; the military manpower of the various sections of the nation was drawn upon, quotas were equalized, and the serious inequality of the burden among the states was corrected. The draft machinery in Ohio, as in other northern states, was completely centralized under military authority as Army officers were chairmen of the enrollment boards as provost marshals of each district; officers were in charge of state headquarters and controlled the Washington office. The lack of civilian participation in important posts gave rise to a popular feeling that the country was being subjected to military government.

In Fry's opinion, however, the expansion of his Bureau over the nation "brought together the government and the people by closer ties" and "nurtured that mutual confidence and reliance through which the Civil War was conducted to a successful termination."[42] Fry was not entirely candid in making this statement. Surely he must have realized that by extending the Bureau's power over the people, who were not accustomed to being controlled in their private lives by the Federal government, a deep resentment was created by men of all parties and it served to accentuate a sharp cleavage of opinion between the man who did not like the war or the Administration and the many who supported both; such was the case in Ohio.

Like all Americans, Ohioans were still essentially a frontier people, proud of their freedom and suspicious of authority. Thus, they were bound to resent the imposition upon them of a system of compulsion. What was formerly a request became a demand – You *will* raise such a quota, instead of *will you* please do so.

FOOTNOTES

[1] John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (New York: Century Co., 1917), VII, 6.

[2] U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A compilation of the official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1899-1900), III, 104. The Bureau never found it necessary to ask Congress for an appropriation. It collected $26,366,316.78, mostly from commutation, which was used to meet all enrollment and draft expenses and on January 1, 1866 a balance of $9,390,105.64 remained in the United States Treasury. *Ibid*., V. 601.

[3] U.S. War Department, Provost marshal General Bureau, *Historical Report of the Acting Assisting Provost Marshal General of Ohio*, Provost Marshal General Collection, National Archives. The three provost marshals were General Parrott, April 29, 1863 – February 15, 1864; General Joseph H. Porter, February 15, 1864 – September 2, 1864; and Colonel James A. Wilcox, September 2, 1864 – August 30, 1865.

[4] Throughout the last two years of the war the provost marshals complained about the draft commissioners, accusing them of being almost useless officers and generally more of a hindrance. *Ibid*.

[5] *Official Records*, V. 613.

[6] The Nineteenth District, composed of Ashtabula, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, and Mahoning Counties had a grand total of 111 different enrolling officers between May, 1863, and December, 1864.

[7] U.S., War Department, Provost Marshal General Bureau, *Historical Report of Fourth Ohio District*, Provost Marshal General Collection, National Archives.

[8] Official Records, V, 614-615. Provost marshals received a total fee of $129.50 per month including subsistence; surgeons and draft commissioners received $112.83 per month, also including subsistence. Clerks were paid $75.00 to $150.00, Special agents $65.00 to $100.00, assistant surgeons $100.00, and janitors $40.00, all per month. Paid by the day were enrolling officers at $1.50 to $2.50. Most of the appointees, including

commissioners, surgeons, clerks, special agents, and enrolling officers, were civilian. During June of 1863, the peak month of enrollment, the First District had a payroll of $2,425.97, divided among regular employees plus seven temporary clerks, four detectives, and thirty-three enrolling officers. In May, 1864, the month prior to the first draft, the total expenses of this district was $1,538.43.

[9] *Ibid*., III, 126.

[10] *Historical Report of Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Ohio*.

[11] According to the practice followed at this time by the Provost Marshal Bureau, it was not necessary for notices to be served on the drafted men personally. If a draftee was absent, or his actual location unknown, the notice was simply left at his last place of residence. If the notice was disregarded, he was treated as a deserter. Furthermore, a misspelling or a mistake in the name did not clear the draftee since the philosophy prevailed that the Army needed the man and not his name. *Mahoning Register* (Youngstown), May 9, 1864.

[12] *Official Records*, Series III, III, 127-129.

[13] U.S., War Department, Provost Marshal General Bureau, *Circular and Special Order Book No. 29*, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Ohio, Provost Marshal General Collection, national Archives, p. 28.

[14] *Ibid., Book of Letters Sent No 10*, p. 49.

[15] *Ibid., Book No. 9*, pp.129, 157.

[16] *Ibid., Book No. 10*, p. 48.

[17] *Ibid*., p. 226.

[18] *Official Records*, III, 1047.

[19] Class I included all between twenty and thirty-five years of age and all unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five. Class II included the married men between thirty-five and forty-five. This class was not to be drafted until Class I head been exhausted. By a congressional amendment this was changed on February 24, 1864, so that all enrollees were placed into one and the same class.

[20] The completion of one sheet (twenty names) was considered an adequate day's work for the enrolling officers. *Official Records*, V. 713.

[21] *Ibid*., III, 133-134.

[22] James B. Fry, *Final Report to the Secretary of War by the Provost Marshal General* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1875), I, 158.

[23] Provost Marshall Parrott reported to Fry on June 29, 1863, that from the Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland areas persons were going to Canada, some four hundred in the Cleveland area alone, since the enrollment began. *Official Records*, III, 426. The *Toledo Blade* wrote in its columns on march 17, 1863, just fourteen days after the act became law, that some 1,942 men had become "frightened at the prospect of a draft and left for Canada." Carl Sandburg in his *War Years* cites the figure of over 20,000 leaving Ohio for Canada.

[24] Nicolay and Hay, VII, 7.

[25] *Official Records*, V, 619.

[26] *Historical Report of Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Ohio*.

[27] *Official Records*, V, 624.

[28] *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), July 22, 1863; *Jeffersonian Democrat* (Chardon), may 27, 1864.

[29] In some instances a square box was used rather than a wheel.

[30] *Official Records*, V, 717.

[31] Ibid., 716-717. Standard equipment issued at the time of induction included a uniform, knapsack, haversack, blanket, canteen, and tinware.

[32] *Ibid*., IV, 1149-1151.

[33] *Ibid*., 641.

[34] *Ibid*., 901-902.

[35] *Ibid*., IV, 1265-1267. The total number of Ohioans in military service during the period, like the total in the entire war, is a matter of dispute. The figures quoted here ate those determined by the United States Provost Marshal General.

[36] *Final Report*, I, 178, 188, 202.

[37] Originally it was necessary for the draftee to pay the commutation fee or present a substitute to the Board prior to his physical examination. This procedure was rather cumbersome since some hired substitutes and paid commutation when they were not liable for military service after an examination. To correct this a circular was issued by Fry on July 18, 1863, that reversed this procedure. *Official Records*, V, 717.

[38] The total commutation money collected during the war amounted to $26,366,316.78. Ohio paid $1,978,087.53 exceeded only by Pennsylvania with $8,634,300.00 and New York with $5,485,799.25. *Ibid*., p. 683

[39] *Western Standard* (Celina, O.), February 16, 1865.

[40] The provost marshals had to be particularly careful in accepting minors. If a minor enlisted and then applied for discharge, the enlistment expense to the government was deducted from the salary of both the officer who enlisted and the surgeon who examined him.

[41] *Official Records*, V, 658.

[42] *Ibid*., p. 601.