



GUERNSEY COUNTY CELEBRATES 200 YEARS

POPULATION according to Wolfe's History

1798: 1

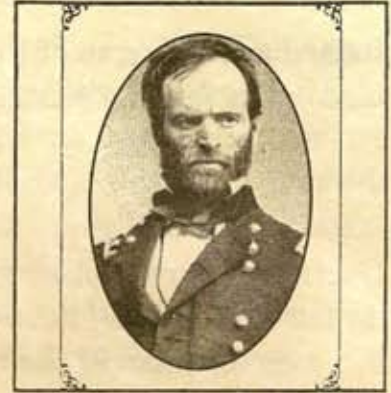
1990: 39,059

WELCOME TO THE 135TH
ANNIVERSARY OF
JOHN HUNT MORGAN'S
FAMOUS OHIO RAID

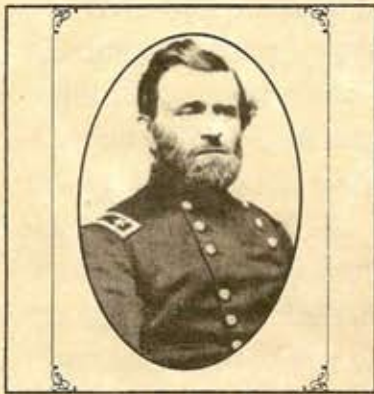




George Armstrong Custer
born in New Rumley, Ohio

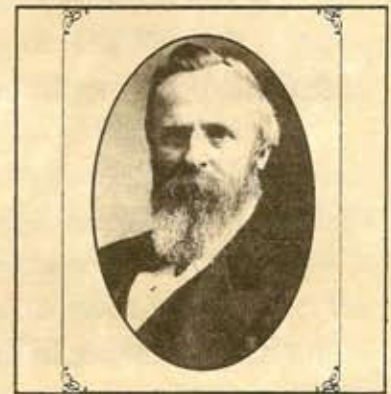


William Tecumseh Sherman
born in Lancaster Ohio



Ulysses S. Grant
born, Point Pleasant,
Ohio

LEARN MORE ABOUT
THESE FAMOUS
OHIO CIVIL WAR
PERSONALITES
AT
YOUR LOCAL
LIBRARY



Rutherford B. Hayes
born in Delaware, Ohio



Mary Bickerdyke
born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio



Phillip Sheridan
raised in Somerset, Ohio

Learn more about Ohio in the war at the Ohio Civil War Trail Commission Web Site
<http://home.fuse.net/ocwtc>

The Southeastern Ohio Civil War Roundtable would like to dedicate this event to member Wilma Dawson who continues to battle a life threatening disease. Wilma, our thoughts and prayers are with you!!!!

Scheduled Weekend Events

FRIDAY August 21
Gates open at 7:00 pm

8:30 pm Military Drill
Demonstrations

9:15 pm Artillery Demonstrations

9:30
Artillery Night Firing

10:30 Gates close

SATURDAY August 22

10:00 am Gates Open

10:30 am Special Events and
Portrayals at the exhibition tent

11:00 am Military Drill
Demonstrations

1:00 pm Ladies Tea
(held at the exhibition tent)

2:00 PM Reenactment Battle
(battleground)

4:00 pm Sweet Adelines Performance
(exhibition tent)

7:30 pm Ball Gown Competition

9:00 pm Grand Military Ball

11:30 pm Gates Close

SUNDAY August 23

8:30 am Cavalry parade to Civil War
Monument (downtown)

9:00 am Memorial Service
(Guernsey County Courthouse)

10:00 Gates Open
Attend the church of your choice. A
service will be held on the
reenactment site.

11:00 am- Camp tours, Military Drills,
Period Demonstrations.

2:00 pm Reenactment
Battle of Buffington Island

4:00 pm Sweet Adelines Concert (
exhibition tent)

5:00 pm closing ceremonies

6:00 camp closed

Exhibition Tent Schedule

Saturday

10:30am- Russ Booth talks about
Financial Claim associated with
Morgan's Raid

11:00 am- Portrayal of Rutherford B.
Hayes, by Dave Shaw

11:30 am- Civil War Storytellers

12:00 pm - The role of the civil war
Engineer by Lt. Dave Snider of
Somerset, OH

12:30 pm Portrayal of Robert E. Lee
by Chuck Eberle

1:00 pm Portrayal Of Governor
Dennison by Robert Davis

1:30 pm Portrayal of Samuel Clemens
by Eric Rotsinger

4:00 pm Sweet Adelines Concert

5:00 pm The History of Veterans
organizations, including the GAR,
SUV and SVR. by Dave Medert Sr.

Sunday August 23

11:00 am The role of the civil war
engineer by Lt. Dave Snider

11:30 am Civil War Storytellers

12:30 pm Portrayal of Rutherford B.
Hayes by Dave Shaw

1:00 pm History of the African
American civil war soldier by Steffon
Jones

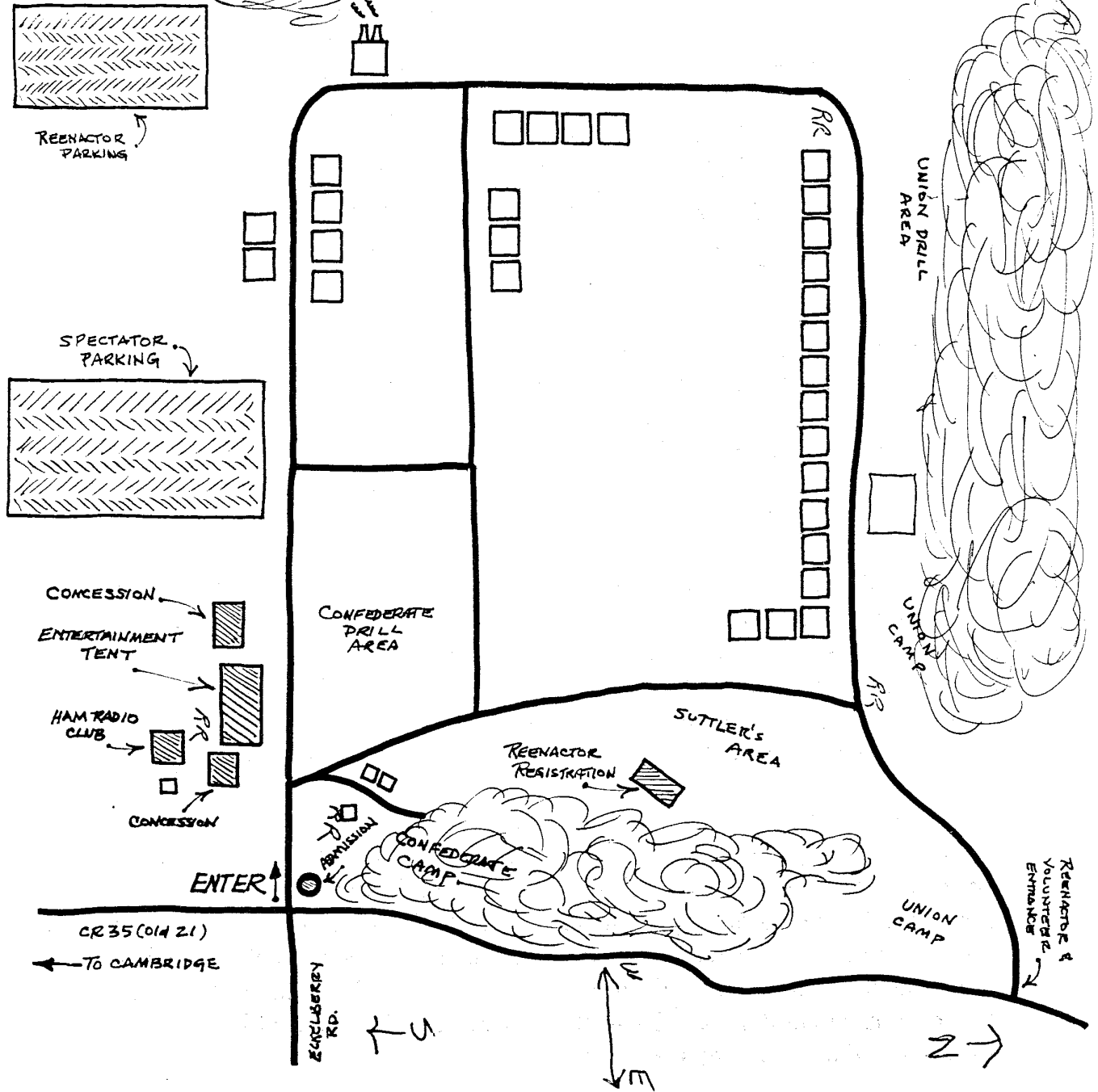
1:30 pm. Russ Booth discusses the
financial claims associated with
Morgan's Raid

4:00 pm Sweet Adelines Concert

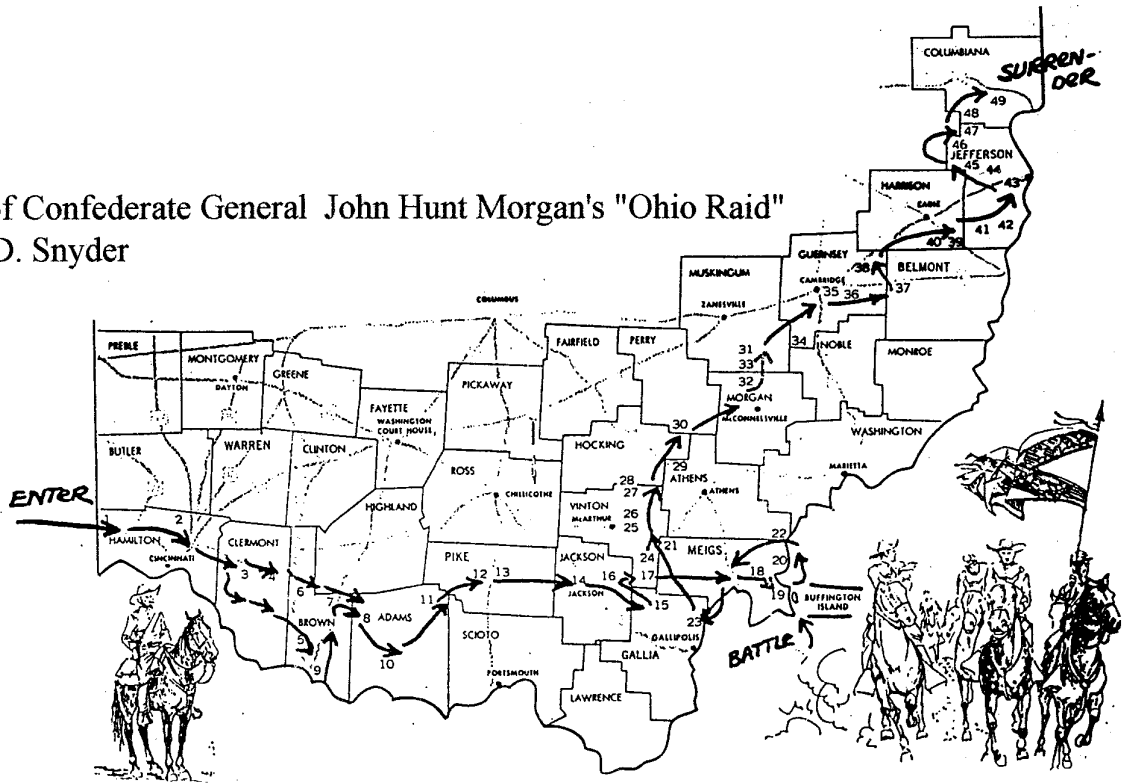
5:00 pm Closing Ceremonies.

Area Map

REENACTMENT BATTLEFIELD AREA



The history of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's "Ohio Raid"
by Thomas D. Snyder



The mere mention of his name stuck terror into the hearts of Ohio farmers and their friends. The war's turmoil had never entered Ohio's borders until now. Knowing of his infamous deeds as horse thief and pillager, each Ohio man was either running to hide his horses and grain, or running for that old shotgun stashed in the barn. Everyone knew that this man and his men were dangerous and had to be stopped.

Altogether different in the south, he was recognized as one of the most chivalrous Cavaliers of the Confederacy. Many southerners placed great hope upon the shoulders of this Kentuckian. His fame among the ladies was unmatched as a dashing handsome figure inspiring visions of romance and thoughts of love. Idolized by the press, and the throngs of onlookers wherever he traveled, his confidence was raised to the highest level affordable any commander in either army.

Despite this fame and fortune, in the spring of 1863, General John Hunt Morgan found himself languishing under the command of his superior, the brash and somewhat unsuccessful General Braxton Bragg. Confederate losses at Shiloh Tennessee, Corinth, Mississippi, and middle Kentucky left Morgan and his men anxious for success. A departure from the less ambitious duties that they had been previously assigned was now the order of the day.. With this in mind, Morgan devised a plan to raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio in an effort to carry the war north and bring the south a victory.

Without the knowledge of Morgan's full intentions, the Louisville, Kentucky portion of the raid was approved by Bragg. Any thoughts of an Indiana or Ohio action were kept secret from Bragg and would not have been approved.

Morgan began his daring raid on July 2, 1863. He crossed the Cumberland River at Burkesville, Kentucky with 2,460 men, a train of wagons and supplies. Quick pursuit and small skirmishes with the Union Army kept Morgan's troops moving at a rapid pace. On July 8, Morgan captured two steamboats at Brandenburg, Kentucky and crossed the Ohio River into Indiana.

Indiana's Governor was outraged and quickly put out a call for a volunteer militia force. Several hundred men were sent out from the Indianapolis area towards the southeast, in search of Morgan. The two groups clashed at the city of Corydon on July 9th, where Morgan's men had already begun looting the town. Having secured numerous supplies and additional (booty), Morgan and his men were compelled to retreat. The skirmish resulted in 8 Confederate deaths and 33 soldiers wounded. Union forces suffered 3 dead and 2 wounded with nearly 300 soldiers captured. The southerners headed southeast through the Hoosier state entering Ohio near Harrison on July 13.

Knowing that the Union Army was now in hot pursuit, Morgan sent out men from the front of his line in search of fresh horses. Living off the land was a necessity for these rebels and thievery was commonplace. By securing all the local horse flesh for themselves, the Confederates were also denying the Yankees any hope of acquiring fresh mounts. Many of Morgan's men went way beyond necessity and were seen carrying off silly booty such as ice skates, pets like dog, cats, and even a canary. In fact, when the southerners reached Bashen, Ohio they confiscated a hearse and its horses from some folks on their way to the cemetery. The coffin and corpse were quickly tossed aside as the men rode off and the locals stood in the road bewildered by the barbaric act.

With little rest for his men, Morgan began searching for ways to recross the Ohio River to the safety of southern soil. Although Western Virginia, had just become an official separate state a couple of months before the raid, Morgan knew the land formerly known as Virginia would be supportive of his army. His first attempt to cross was at Pomeroy, where the Union soldiers lay in wait. Morgan's Raiders were ambushed by local militia and members of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry along

what is today SR 7. Union General Edward Hobson's makeshift cavalry force were also closing in from the west. His brigade consisted of the 2nd & 7th Ohio Cavalry, the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 9th and 12th Kentucky as well as two Tennessee units numbering 2500 men.

Once again Morgan knew that timing was critical, his men quickly cut their path through the dangerous road. Having lost a couple of dozen men in the skirmish, Morgan's force was beginning to weaken. Many of the men now fell asleep during a brief stay in Chester, Ohio. With little respite, they road on until late afternoon on July 18th when they finally reached a second location to cross the Ohio River.

Buffington Island near Portland Ohio, was well known as a ford of the Ohio River. (You should note that during the 1860's, the Ohio River was much shallower than it is today. The lock and dams built this century have changed the course and depth of the river significantly.) However, recent heavy rains made the ford treacherous and any crossing would be risky. Union forces had anticipated his arrival and a two hundred man force had set up a redoubt to defend the crossing.

Tired and weary, Morgan and his men decided not to test the Union position until morning. This proved to be a fatal mistake. During the night, Union infantry forces under General Judah began arriving south of Buffington Island and Hobson's force continued to press from the west. Also, the Union gunboat "Moose" had been pressed into service and was positioned with her guns near the crossing of the Buffington ford.

At daybreak, Morgan's men attacked the redoubt, only to find the Union soldiers had abandoned the position. The long train of southern Cavalry began to cross the Ohio. Within moments, the Moose opened fire on the floundering Confederates. Although a dozen or so men had already crossed the river, the rest of the army was trapped on the Ohio shore. Judah's Union forces arrived from the south and began a devastating attack that eventually caused a full retreat of Morgan and his men up the Ohio side of the river. Hobson's forces swept in from the west. Morgan, outnumbered nearly four to one, had little chance of escape. Yet, that is exactly what he did. His best general and brother in law Basil Duke, and Richard Morgan's troops fought a delaying action that allowed the General to escape. Nearly 750 of Morgan's men were captured, several dozen were wounded and nearly 55 killed.

The remnants of Morgan's men again reorganized near Reedsville in a second attempt to cross the Ohio. This time Morgan himself made it half way across before the Union gunboats shelled his position forcing a second retreat. Within a week, Morgan was seen in Guernsey County. He passed through what is now Pleasant City, Senecaville, Lore City and Old Washington where Gen. Schackleford's Union Cavalry engaged his men in a small skirmish. Three of Morgan's men were killed and remain today in the cemetery at Old Washington. At least one is buried in Senecaville. Morgan, once again escaped and continued fleeing eastward, hoping to cross the river near Wheeling.

It was near Salineville, Ohio, in Columbiana County, that Morgan's luck finally ran out. His capture marked a final end to a 900 mile ill-fated raid that gained him nothing except notoriety. Of his 2400 man cavalry, only a few hundred escaped into the safety of West Virginia. Some had deserted him, others were killed along the way, including 55 buried somewhere on the Buffington Island Battlefield. Confederates prisoners of the raid were incarcerated at Camp Chase in Columbus and Johnson's Island near Sandusky. The fate of Morgan and 68 of his officer's and men was an unusual military action of imprisonment at the Ohio Penitentiary. The sunset on Morgan's fame, life and luck seemed to have been sealed behind the bars of our state's most desperate institution.

Morgan's fame was to rise again. Imprisonment was not enough to contain this deceptive chameleon. In a daring and bold move in November of 1863, Morgan and six of his officer's successfully escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary. After a short discreet walk, he boarded a train in downtown Columbus and quickly rode out of town sitting next to a Union soldier. The Union man was oblivious to his companions identity and within hours, Morgan and some of his men were back on the safe soil of "Dixie."

Morgan promised his young wife Matty that he would never be taken as prisoner again. This fate proved fatal when Union soldiers spotted him at Greeneville Tennessee on September 4, 1864. Morgan was shot in the back while trying to escape. His body lied in state at the Confederate capitol of Richmond before his burial in Abington, Virginia. He was later reinterred to Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery, then again to Lexington, Kentucky at the request of relatives. To this day, the memory and stories that surround the life of John Hunt Morgan await your discovery on the shelves of local libraries or your favorite bookstore.

HELP SAVE BUFFINGTON ISLAND BATTLEFIELD

In a world of ever growing population and development, the history of our young nation is sometimes compromised and takes a back seat to our comforts and source of income. Because our history is important, (the lessons learned, a teaching tool for future generations), it is important that we strive to preserve this history. Buffington Island battlefield, near Portland, is Ohio's only civil war battlefield. Its preservation is currently being threatened with the development of a surface gravel mine that would destroy its appearance and significance for all generations.

Lets take a brief look at its history and the issues that are before us today.

In the recent shadow of defeated efforts to save the Ohio Penitentiary from destruction, Ohio Preservationists are forging ahead with another war. For the past five years, Columbus, Ohio resident George Wilson and a number of his friends have been trying to preserve a 3000 acre Civil War battlefield in southern Ohio.

Buffington Island is not actually a battlefield in itself. The island was owned by the Buffington family during the time of the Civil War. In July of 1863 General John Hunt Morgan and his Confederate Cavalry raiders were making a raid across Ohio. Morgan was anxious to cross the Ohio River and enter the land of Dixie where southern sentiment would be more favorable. His scouts found a river ford that crossed the Ohio River near Buffington Island. Once Morgan and his nearly 2,000 horseman began the crossing, they were attacked by Union gunboats in the Ohio River. Union Infantry on land south of Portland and Cavalry from the west were also in pursuit. Morgan and his troops were forced to return to the Ohio shore and engage the enemy. The General escaped with approximately 400-600 of his men leaving 700 behind as prisoners and the rest scattered pell mell across the area. According to the Official Records, as many as 200 of Morgan's men were either killed, wounded or missing. Union casualties of 25 included the death of

Major Daniel McCook, one of the famous fighting McCooks of Ohio.

According to the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, the running battle at Buffington Island covered an area of land running approximately three miles north and south and one mile west of the town of Portland, Ohio. The land in question, with mineral rights owned by Richards and Son mining company, is a 500 acre plot that includes the northern portion of the battlefield. The only portion of the entire battlefield that is now preserved is a small 4 acre lot owned by the Ohio Historical Society. The remaining property is farmland and the small town of Portland.

No one is arguing the fact that gravel does indeed exist on the site. If however, the site is mined, the northern portion of the Buffington Island battlefield will lose its pristine status and become a manmade lake following the mining operation. According to Richards and Son, the mining process would go on indefinitely and there are no provisions for returning the landscape to its original condition.

Richards and Son mining has applied for a docking permit along the Ohio River. This process requires a section 106, Federal review by the Army Corps of Engineers. As part of that process, the Corps held a public meeting, with invitations to a select few, on January 28th at the Ohio Statehouse. Twenty eight people attended the meeting including, officials from the Army Corps of Engineers, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, the Meigs County Historical Society, SUV, the SCV, the Columbus Landmarks Foundation, author Lester Horwitz, George Wilson who represented the APCWS, attorneys and representatives of Richards and Son, the Shelly Company and other interested parties including myself. Although many of Ohio's Legislators were invited to attend the meeting, held in their own house, none attended. The facts as stated above were discussed.

Also discussed were concerns about the mining process itself, its effect on the landscape, the possibilities of mitigation, tourism, the possible human remains of Confederate soldiers and archeological study. So far, only phase one of the section 106 process has begun. Preservation groups are concerned that the process will go forward with disregard for alternative plans.

Archeological studies by Gray and Pape of Cincinnati have discovered pre-historic and historic finds relating to early native cultures on the property. No Civil

War related discoveries have been made to date. Both Gray and Pape and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office agree that the area needs further study and detailed archeological survey before conclusions are reached.

On May 7, 1998 Richards and Son was awarded a surface mining permit by the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources. ODNR law differs from federal law in that there are no provisions for recognition and salvation of historically significant land. That permit raised outrage among preservationists who immediately appealed the permit in an effort to stop the proposed mine.

On June 17th, the Ohio Reclamation Commission held a hearing concerning the appeals of nearly two dozen individuals and four preservation groups. Those groups, the Ohio Civil War Trail Commission, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Sons of Union Veterans and the Meigs County Historical Society were represented by three attorneys in the case against the Shelly Materials Company. A decision from the hearing board was ruled in favor of Temporary Relief and will preclude any mining operation until at least October.

The Shelly Company filed an appeal of this ruling on June 18th. In a ruling on this appeal, the Chairmen of the Reclamation Commission statement reads, " The Chairman further FINDS that Appellants established a substantial likelihood that they will prevail upon the merits of these appeals." For that reason, the Shelly Company's action was determined invalid and the Temporary Relief action remains in force.

The success of this action has bolstered reaction among Civil War buffs throughout the state. This area offers Ohioans an excellent opportunity to establish a Civil War Park for the state of Ohio. Not only to establish a flow of tourism dollars for the impoverished areas of southern Ohio, but also as a lasting, accurate, historical legacy for our children. Preservation efforts to date, delaying the action of this proposed mining, are the product of hard work by many individuals and hours of volunteer service. However, the job is not done yet.

Due to the recent ruling. The Shelly Company has stated that they are willing to consider a possible land swap in order to save the battlefield. Efforts are underway to consider the feasibility of this move. Other options include the outright purchase of the land and legal language that would preserve the battlefield's integrity for years to come. Without a deal by the October deadline, the matter may end up back

in the hearing room of the Ohio Reclamation Commission. The APCWS, (Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites), and the Civil War Trust have both been contacted and are considering solutions to the current situation.

You, as Ohio citizens can help. Please write letters in support of preserving this battlefield to the following individuals and organizations, and thank you for your support.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Mr. Amos Loveday
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211-1030

The Ohio Reclamation Commission
Attention Linda Wilhelm Osterman
1855 Fountain Square, Suite 124
Columbus, OH 43224

Governor George Voinovich
77 South High St.
Columbus, OH 43266

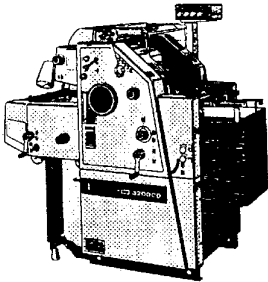
Kerry Metzger
Ohio State Representative
97th House District
77 S. High St.

The Army Corps of Engineers
C/O Saving Buffington Island
Battlefield
attn. ORHOP-S
502 8th St.
Huntington, WV 25701-2070
304-529-5487

11th Floor
Columbus, OH 43266-0603
614-466-1695

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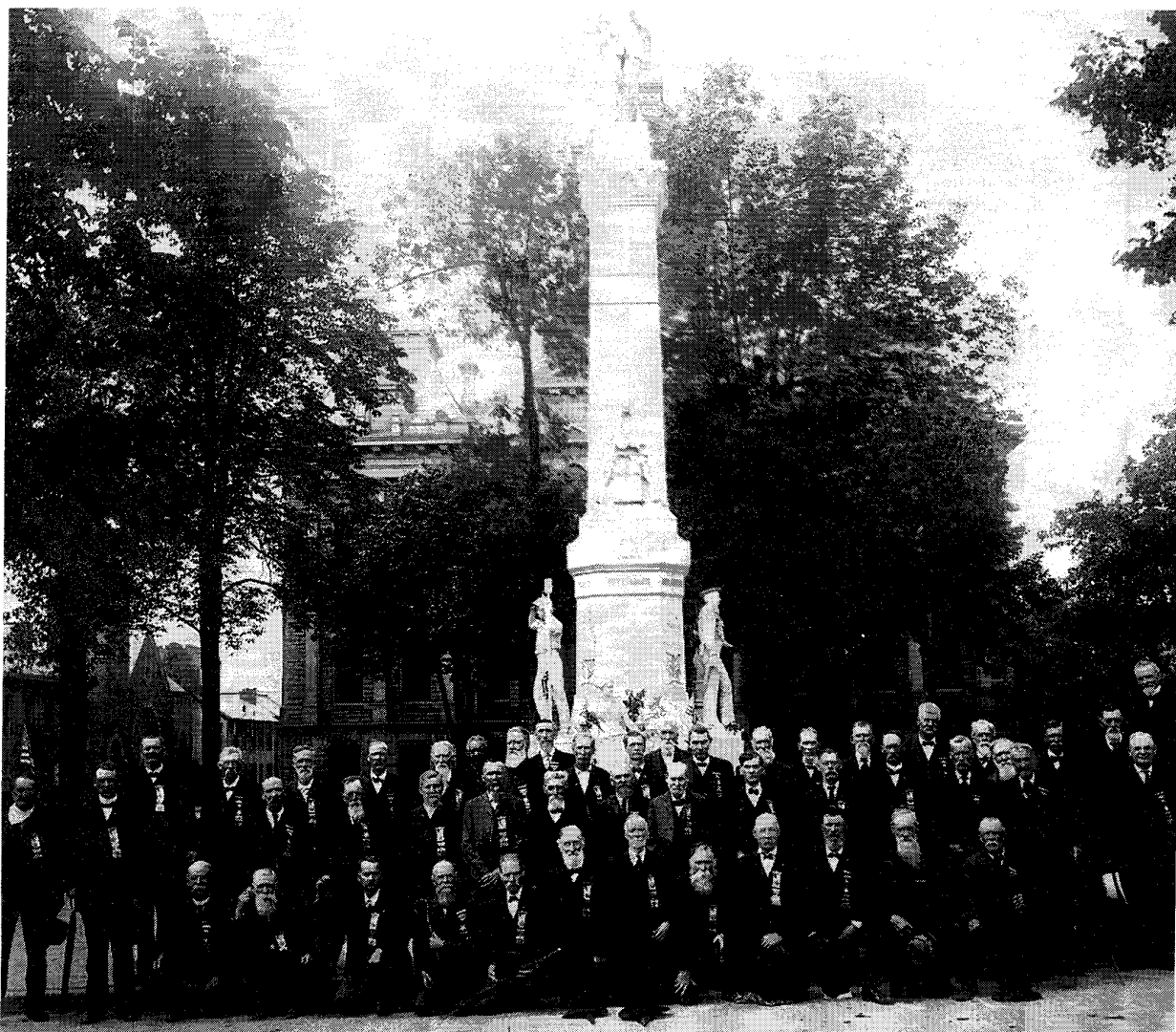
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(Fax 740-432-6219)

Mark Parrish, Manager

REMEMBERING GUERNSEY COUNTY CIVIL WAR VETERANS



Guernsey County Civil War Veterans at the 1908 unveiling of our Courthouse statue.

A message from Herb Parkinson,
President of the Southeastern Ohio Civil War Roundtable.

The American civil war is only a blur in the memory of most people today. When questioned, only the most learned Civil War historian can answer, with certainty, questions regarding the war and its personalities. For the common soldier, his contribution is forgotten, his grave-site marker obliterated and unreadable, if he was afforded a marker at all. Yet his contribution was truly heroic for the most part. What a tragedy it is that these sacrifices are mostly forgotten today.

Guernsey County answered the call to save the Union with a fervor. Each man was anxious to do his duty with a haste not seen before that time. They laid down their farm tools, closed their law offices, stores and left their loved ones behind to fight for a cause that would keep these United States whole. It was a disgrace to stay at home while others left for the war. Many of the men had no idea what was in store for them. Not only did they see the frightening sites of battle, but endured these while subjected to the cold and heat of our nations worst weather. Many of them were shoeless, without shelter, pay or food. Disease ran rampant in the camps and many men died from what we call common curable ills of today, like the mumps, or measles. Many of the officers who led them were incompetent, inexperienced or under the influence of John Barleycorn. This in itself was bravery beyond the call of duty. Here are two of the forgotten extraordinary contributions made by citizens of this County.

The widow McKim had six sons who were of age to join the Union army. Their names were John, George, Martin, Hiram, William and James. In addition, she had three daughters, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Catherine. John was the first to depart for the war. One by one, his brothers also signed up to fight the rebels until only James was left at home. It was harvest time on the farm in Liberty Township. James was anxious to depart the required chores and join his siblings in combat, yet he knew the family needed him to stay and help with the harvest. James and his wife were also expecting their fifth child. Knowing of James's intense desire to serve his

country, both his wife and mother relented and told him to go. They would see to it that the harvest was completed and the baby cared for.

James and his brothers saw action at many of the Civil Wars most famous battles. Fortunately for them, all came through without serious injury. Their contribution to the war effort rivals that of the famous "Fighting McCook" family from Carroll County. The women are also to be commended for performing under duress on the homefront, absent the men.

Another seldom told story is of Mary Jane Leeper. She was married to Robert L. Franks. When the war broke out Franks joined the 122nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Fearing the worst, his wife decided she would follow her husband to war. Mary Jane served nobly as cook and nurse for her husband and the men in his unit. Prior to the battle of the Wilderness, she was arrested by Confederate authorities for allegedly passing information to Union headquarters. She was subsequently imprisoned by the Confederate government.

Being a very aggressive person, she successfully escaped at the first opportunity. She boarded a train and quickly returned to Guernsey County where she shared her heroic story with friends. " As I ran I kept repeating to myself, legs, if you ever do me any good, do it now, " expressed Mary Jane. Unknown to her, until her return, was the fact that her husband had also been wounded and captured by the rebels. Robert Franks was sent to the notorious Andersonville prison in Georgia where he subsequently died along with 12,644 other Union men.

Mary Jane Leeper Franks was a first cousin to Angeline Secrest, grandmother of our beloved congressman, the late Robert Secrest. One of the responsibilities of membership in the Southeastern Ohio Civil War Roundtable is to perpetuate the memory of those who served our country from 1861-1865. We are fulfilling, in part, our goal by presenting this reenactment. Membership is open and we encourage those who want to share information on their relatives contribution to the Civil War or anyone who has an interest in this American saga. Please join us every fourth Saturday of the month at the Southeastern Ohio Regional Medical Center beginning promptly at 9:00am.

GUERNSEY COUNTY CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

by Dr. Lorle Porter, Vice President of the Southeastern Ohio Civil War Roundtable

METHODOLOGY

William Wolfe's 1940 *STORIES of GUERNSEY COUNTY* contains significant material on the Civil War. Wolfe published the research of Carl J. Rech who scoured newspapers, court house and city records for traces of Guernsey County soldiers. Rech's most important source was the 1866 county assessor's list of veterans which named 1,788 men plus 600 "One Hundred Day" men for a total of 2,388. Three hundred and fifty-two of this number died in service. As soldiers relocated rapidly at war's end, it is possible that some of this number did not serve from Guernsey County.

It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain exact numbers of soldiers. For example, Wolfe prints a death list (281-85) but only 98 of the 203 names correspond to his list of certain Guernsey County soldiers and none of the dead of the 97th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, (OVI), are included. These honored dead probably served in scattered Federal units, not in the eight regiments which are "Guernsey County's own: the 15th OVI, 26th OVI, 62nd OVI, 78th OVI, 88th OVI, 97th OVI, 122nd OVI and the First Ohio Cavalry.

Nine Hundred-twenty-one soldiers served in these units. (Wolfe's list was double checked in the Roster of Soldiers of the Civil War.) Fifteen men listed in Wolfe were not located. Six hundred additional men served in One Hundred Day units. Eight hundred-eighty-eight additional men, (to account for accessors' list), serving in scattered units and in non-Ohio units is entirely possible.

The following sketch of Guernsey County's war service is based on Rech/ Wolfe material gathered from the Roster and my *Western Leatherwood Valley* 1991.

GUERNSEY COUNTY GOES TO WAR

With the firing on Fort Sumter, a "national reveille" rang out across the North and South. Lincoln, who had been elected without a single popular vote in ten states of the evolving Confederacy, called for an enlistment of 75,000 men to put down "the rebellion." These men were to join the professional Federal Army of 125,000. Within a week, all across America-North and South-men rallied to the flags.

Cambridge, Ohio, a town of 1500 people, had a grand patriotic rally and Ferguson's Guards were enlisted. Led by John Ferguson, these 90 men would see three-months-service, mostly getting used to drills as Company H of the 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, (3months). At the expiration of its service, the majority of the Guards entered three-year units.

James Laughlin of the Old Washington/Lore City area was also caught up in the fever of the first call to arms. He enlisted eighty-five men as Laughlin's Cavalry. Riding the train toward Columbus on August 15, 1861, this unit became the first company of Cavalry from Guernsey County and was formally enlisted as Company B, of the First Ohio Cavalry. It saw combat at Booneville, Russellville, Bardstown, Perryville, Stones River, Chickamauga, Lovejoy Station and Atlanta.

FIFTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY

Commanded by John McClenahan, Lieutenant Colonel.

Company A was drawn from New Concord, Muskingum County. Twelve men were from that village's neighboring townships in Guernsey County. Company B had 63 men from Guernsey County.

The 15th drew particularly dark duty as it marched in the Western Army. It saw action at Shiloh, Corinth, Stones River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville. John T. McCune and James W. Polloch died at Stones River. Benjamin Albright and Rezin Bond died at Atlanta. John Frazier was killed at Liberty Gap and James King, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in Libby Prison.

TWENTY SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Company F enlisted one hundred and seven Guernsey Countians under the command of Major John Ferguson, (Ferguson's Guards). The 26th also served in the Western Theater, fighting at Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stones River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville.

Thirty men were invalided out of service. Seventeen died, including Sam Barnett and John Richards Jr., both taken prisoner at Chickamauga. Barnett died in Andersonville prison and Richards in Danville Prison. Two men were missing in action that dreadful night at Chickamauga.

SIXTY SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Company G had sixty-one Guernsey Countians under the command of Capt. Milton Barnes. It served in the East, fighting at Port Republic, Black Water, Fort Wagner, Deep Bottom and Appomattox Courthouse.

Thirteen men were invalided out and thirteen died. Elijah Beall died in the final days of the war from wounds suffered en route to Appomattox Court House.

SEVENTY EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Company A, under the command of Captain Thomas P. Wilson, had sixty men. Company B under Captains John T. Rainey and John Orr had ninety-two Guernsey County men.

The 78th fought at Shiloh, Bolivar, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Canton, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and marched to the sea with Sherman. Their last engagement was at Bentonville.

Twenty-one men were invalided out. Twenty-three died, including three taken in a small pox outbreak at Oxford Mississippi.

At Atlanta, the 78th held Leggetts's Hill, (Mortimer Leggett of Zanesville commanded the entire regiment). This stand secured Federal victory in The Battle of Atlanta. Shouting "we'll never budge!," the 78th held. Lt. Henry Speer, John Alexander, William Kimball, William Lake, James Turner and Adam Shriver lost their lives on that hill.

John Clipner, having survived a prisoner of war camp, was one of more than 2000 emaciated ex-prisoners who were killed when the steamer Sultana exploded on the Mississippi River enroute north April 27th, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

This regiment drew 193 Guernsey County men. Major James W. Moore and his adjutant John S. Adair, were in command. Reverend William H. McFarland, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Cambridge for fifty years, served as chaplain. More than a hundred of the men in this outfit were from his church. McFarland was a staunch anti-slavery man.

Company A was commanded by James McCormich, Andrew Arick and William E. Rosemond, the latter invalided out from wounds suffered at Kenesaw Mountain. Nineteen of the 87 men in Company A were invalided out. Twenty-four others died of service connected causes.

Company B was under the command of William F. Hunter and John H. Carlisle. It had 103 local soldiers, twelve of whom were invalided out and thirty of whom died. Nine died at Kenesaw Mountain, two on Missionary Ridge and three at Nashville. Issac Long, taken prisoner at Atlanta, died in prison at Charleston, South Carolina. Asa Gray and Stephen Sayers, taken prisoner at Franklin and "no further record has been found." James L. Poland, taken prisoner at Franklin, died in the Sultana explosion. The 97th saw action at Stones River, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Dalton, Resaca, Adamsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. It proceeded to "rest" when Sherman struck out to the Sea. However, Confederate General John Bell Hood pursued them to his and the South's doom-fighting the blood drenched battles of Franklin and Nashville. The 97th was in the center of these actions.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

This regiment recruited 86 Guernsey County men into Company B, (Wolfe's citation of company A is an error), and Company H. The regiment served in the East, seeing action at Winchester Heights, Brandy Station, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monacacy, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox Court House.

Serving under Phil Sheridan, the 122nd fought at Cedar Creek where the popular Lieutenant of Company B, Thomas Kilburn, was killed. The unit was among those overrun during the early action at Winchester. Thomas Auddudle and Salathiel Brill died and twenty of their comrades were taken prisoner. John Beam would die at Andersonville as would Clarkson Read and Peter Robbins. The 122nd saw heavy fighting during the Wilderness Campaign, losing five men from Company H in that fiery furnace.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

This unit drew 126 Guernsey Countians, five of whom died of camp diseases. The 88th was preparing to move south when it was sent from Camp Chase in search of John Hunt Morgan. Morgan's Raiders, (2000 men), had crossed the Ohio River into Indiana and were cutting a wide swath through southern Ohio. Forced to fight the war's only battle in Ohio at Buffington's Island and barred from crossing the Ohio by a river at nearly flood stage, Morgan and his men headed north entering Guernsey County at Mount Pleasant, (Pleasant City), on the afternoon of July 23, 1863.

The morning of July 24th, the rebels stuck Campbell's Station, (Lore City). The panicky residents had been warned and secreted what they could; Morgan's men were notorious for thievery. Although much amplified in news reports, the men did filch whatever they could-life in the south had become grim. Morgan's brother in law, Basil Duke, recorded the plunder of one of the raiders: "a large chafing dish, a Dutch Clock, a chandelier and a bird cage containing three canaries." But at Campbell's Station the most serious destruction of the raid was deliberately wrought. The telegraph wires were cut, the Leatherwood bridge burned, three freight cars loaded with tobacco torched, and \$4000 in Yankee cash was stolen from Adams' Express Company safe. The Fordyce warehouse and bank were burned to the ground. The inferno engulfed the center of town and was extinguished only when the entire structure crumbled into Leatherwood Creek. The destruction was uncharacteristic of Morgan's conduct. A credible explanation for the violence of the attack on Campbell's Station is that it was retaliation for the Kentucky raid (Bardstown), carried out by Laughlin's Cavalry. In the wild confusion of the raid, as people stood by their homes fearing the intent of torchers, Charlie Sproat lassoed his horses and hid them in a gully. Tom Regan, section foreman for the C & O Railroad, sent his son on foot to flag down an oncoming train, saving its \$50,000 dollar cargo, (payroll), and set off himself in a handcar to fetch help from Cambridge.

Satisfied that the Campbell's Station "visit" would linger in the Ohio minds, Morgan set off northward toward Old Washington on McQuade Cemetery road. He entered town at 10:00 am and dispatched his men into houses for a coerced dinner. He and his officers took lunch at the American Hotel, (now displaced by Route 40). One of the charming stories of Old Washington tradition is that of the teenage rebel who, under the withering eyes of his hostesses, admitted his age. He was unceremoniously secreted by the women in their cupboard and sent home to his mother after the action ended. In time this act of generosity produced a letter of gratitude from the Southern lady. While the southerners dined on Yankee vitals, General James Schackleford approached the village with a scant 2000 men., mostly

drawn from the First and Third Kentucky Cavalry, (Ohio Units), and the Third and Eighty-Eighth Ohio Infantry. The scrimmage which resulted was the northernmost action of the war, (except for some rebel bank raids carried out from Canada on Vermont towns.) Local tradition holds that some of the rebels hid in the abandoned St. Patricks Church and that Schackleford ordered his men to shell the church with "four pounders" from the cemetery ridge. While the action was ensuing, the majority of Morgan's men quietly left the town moving north toward Winchester, (Winterset), Antrim and Londonderry, leaving behind three Rebel dead to be interred in the town cemetery. The grave received a tombstone in the 1920's and has been decorated recently with the Stars and Bars on Memorial Day.

With Morgan again loose, panic hit again. The city council of Barnesville (Belmont County), voted to surrender the town without a shot. The Bailey's Mills militia mustered out to defend its "rickety" railroad trestle. Morgan raced up into Carroll and Columbiana Counties and took meals with cousins Mrs. Keziah Morgan Allison in Carroll County. Jane was the mother of William Campbell, who had been executed the previous year for his role in Andrew's Raid on the Georgia railroads. Blocked from the river by an ever growing Federal force, unexpectedly finding little willing solace amongst the butternuts, Morgan awaited his capture. He surrendered to Major George W. Rue at 2PM on July 26, 1863, near West Point in Columbiana County. Morgan's story entered its mythical stage with his subsequent escape from the Ohio Penitentiary. The reality of Morgan's story was quite significant for Guernsey County.

The 88th would also be called upon in southern Guernsey County, (now Noble County), to put down the "Hoskinsville Rebellion." The unit was sent by rail to arrest an awol soldier, an action which roused the sympathy of the villagers. A treason trial of these war resisters was held in Cincinnati. A similar event-resistance to the draft in Holmes County-saw the 88th boarding trains to participate in the action at "Fort Frizzle" whereby Holmes County men fled a fortified barn via an underground tunnel when faced with the Infantry and two cannons.

Additional Guernsey County men saw action in One Hundred Day units, including the 172nd OVI and in various other regular three year regiments.

Guernsey County's Civil War service is commemorated in the War Memorial on the Court House lawn. This statue is one of the finest memorials of its type in the country.

In 1878 the National Reunion of War Veterans was held in Cambridge. Soldiers of both armies attended.

It is fitting that the last Civil War soldiers in the County to die represented both the Blue and the Gray. Theodore Wells, a veteran of Company F of the 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry died in 1941. A decade earlier, Dennis O'Brian, a native of

Ireland and a veteran of Robert E. Lee's army, who migrated to Ohio at war's end, died on his farm in Westland Township.

Requiescat in pace,
Honored Dead

Guernsey County Soldiers. Wolfe's figure of 2000 total soldiers includes certain deaths of 203 men. I have used only men verified in the below units for a total of 921 men of whom 98 died.

15 Ohio Volunteer Infantry	80 men		
	Disabled	13	16.4%
	Dead	9	11.25%
26th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	107 men		
	Disabled	30	28%
	Dead	17	16%
62nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry	61 men		
	Disabled	13	21%
	Dead	13	21%
78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	153 men		
	Disabled	30	19.6%
	Dead	32	21.0%
97th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	193 men		
	Disabled	31	16%
	Dead	54	28%
122nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry	86 men		
	Disabled	11	12.8%
	Dead	20	23%
88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	126 men		
	Dead	5	
1st Ohio Cavalry	115 men		
	Dead	15	
Total Regular Unit Soldiers	921 men		
	Disabled	124	13.5 %
	Dead	98	10.6%

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