

# *The Charger*



## *The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable*

*Feb. 2021*

*vol. 44 # 4*

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*Editors: Dennis Keating, Michael Wells, Newsletter Design: Catherine Wells*

### *President's Message-February, 2021*

#### **THE 19<sup>TH</sup> INDIANA AT GETTYSBURG**

Here we are and it is February already! We started out the year with our annual Dick Crews debate featuring Dick himself arguing for the Ken Burns series as the most influential movie or TV show regarding how we view the Civil War, but the day was won by co-winners Hans Kuenzi making the case for "Gone with the Wind" and our new member Eric Lindblade making the case for the movie "Gettysburg." Gettysburg is a Civil War subject that is always near first place in our thinking about the war, and we are going back there with our February presentation by Phil Spaugy on "The 19<sup>th</sup> Indiana Color Guard" at Gettysburg. As I indicated before and we all know, there were several regimental stories just as compelling as that of the 20th Maine that is celebrated in the "Gettysburg" movie. As you can see from Phil's impressive biography, he is very well positioned to tell the story of the 19<sup>th</sup> Indiana, a regiment in the famed "Iron Brigade."

#### **NEW MEMBERS**

If you joined this year, please let me know. We would like to give you a welcome on the website, and if you would approve post a picture and some bio information including what got you into the Civil War. Please contact me at [stevepcwrt@yahoo.com](mailto:stevepcwrt@yahoo.com).

#### **STAY IN TOUCH**

Our Website is updated frequently and you can find information on what is happening with our group and others. We have updated the site with links to other Civil War sites that you may find of use. Also, if your contact information changes, please let us know at [clecwr@gmail.com](mailto:clecwr@gmail.com).

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**In honor of Presidents' Day, the following is an entry from the diary of John Hay, one of Lincoln's secretaries:**

**September 29, 1863**

**By Brian Kowell**

"Today came to the Executive Mansion an assembly of cold-water men & cold-water women to make a temperance speech at the President & receive a response. They filed into the East Room looking blue & thin in the keen autumnal air; Cooper, my coachman, who was about half tight, gazing at them with an air of complacent contempt and mild wonder. Three blue-skinned damsels personated Love, Purity, & Fidelity in Red, White, & Blue gowns. A few Invalid soldiers stumped along in the dismal procession. They made a long speech at the President in which they called Intemperance the cause of our defeats. He could not see it, as the rebels drink more & worse whiskey than we do. They filed off drearily to a collation of cold water & green apples & then home to mulligrubs."

Post Inauguration is the following:

The Chief doorkeeper at the White House when Lincoln arrived on March 4, 1861 following his Inauguration was Edward Moran. "Old Edward" as he was called was of Irish-American descent and would have been the first to greet the new President.

"Old Edward" had worked as door keeper at the White House since being appointed by President Zachary Taylor. He was short, and thin, with a sense of humor and could be equally trusted to keep state secrets or with diplomatic management of the President's unpredictable son Tad. Besides controlling the door for guests to the White House he was also known to crack nuts for them.

When Lincoln arrived with his luggage, Moran was taken aback by the homespun character of the President's bags and boxes that Lincoln had himself closed with rope and marked each with "A. Lincoln, Washington, D.C." He was shocked one morning by Lincoln rushing past him out the door to Pennsylvania Avenue waving his arms and shouting at a newsboy to bring him the morning paper for which he paid.

Presidential aid William O. Stoddard said that the humorous door keeper was the first to make Lincoln laugh in the White House. Greeting Lincoln and his secretaries Nicolay and Hay on their arrival that March day in 1861, "Old Edward" held before Lincoln his open palm three keys – two bright and new and the third old and tarnished.

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“I’ve been getting some new latch keys for the young gentlemen. I don’t know what’s become of the keys we had” Edward explained. “Maybe they’ve gone south and mean to come back someday and open the door. There’s one for Mr. Nicolay and one for Mr. Hay and one for yourself. That’s the old one, that belonged to the lock when it was put on.”

“That’s the key I want, Edward,” the President said. “Give Nicolay and Hay the new ones.”

“It’s like meself,” laughed the Irishman. “It can open the door as well as ever it could.”

Lincoln once told Stoddard about “Old Edward”: “That there’s a great deal of fun in him. He told me just after [President] Taylor’s death, when Fillmore succeeded him, Fillmore needed to buy a carriage. Some gentleman was breaking up housekeeping and had one for sale and Fillmore took Edward with him when he went to look at it. It seemed to be a pretty good turnout, but Fillmore looked it carefully over and then asked Edward: ‘How do you think it will do for the President of the United States to ride in a second-hand carriage?’ Replied Old Edward, ‘Sure, your Excellency, you’re only a second-hand President, you know.’”

Sources

The John Hay Diary

“Lincoln’s Third Secretary”, William O. Stoddard, Jr., p74

“Inside the White House in War Times: Memoirs and Reports of Lincoln’s Secretary”, Michael Burlingham, editor pp3-4, pp46-47



[Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln at the U.S. Capitol, 1861] Summary: Photograph shows crowds of people viewing Abraham Lincoln's inauguration at the east front of the U.S. Capitol, with the Capitol dome under construction. **Repository:** Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/>

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### **Indiana in the Civil War**

**By Dennis Keating**

Indiana played an important role in the Civil War. It contributed both troops and supplies to the Union Army. Amidst turbulent politics, its governor fought against Copperhead Peace Democrat opposition to Lincoln's war. Opposition was centered in Southern Indiana, populated by many migrants from the South, including Kentucky across the Ohio River.

#### **Politics**

With Lincoln's call for volunteers after the Confederate assault on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, Hoosiers flocked to volunteer. Indiana Republican Governor Oliver P. Morton, an anti-slavery former Democrat, appointed Mexican War veteran and Democrat Lew Wallace the state Adjutant General to organize the troops. Morton's efforts to arm these troops won him the title of "The Soldiers' Friend".

Opposition to Morton's war policies was led by U.S. Senator Jessie D. Bright, the leader of the Peace Democrats. In the 1860 presidential election, Bright supported Vice President John C. Breckinridge from Kentucky. In January, 1862, the U.S. Senate expelled Bright for appearing to support Confederate President Jefferson Davis. To replace Bright, Morton appointed his War Democrat rival. The Republicans and War Democrats united to form the Union Party.

In January, 1863, the Democrats took control of the Indiana General Assembly and vehemently denounced Morton and Lincoln. They tried to limit Morton's authority, leading Republicans to refuse to attend legislative sessions. When the session ended with no state budget, Morton refused to call the legislature back into session. The Indiana General Assembly did not meet again until January, 1865. To keep the state government functioning, Morton used money from Lincoln's War Department and borrowed funds from bankers and Republican-controlled counties. In 1864, the Union Party won the Indiana elections.

After the war, Morton served as a U.S. Senator for a decade

#### **Copperhead Conspiracies**

Morton called Peace Democrats disloyal. He heightened his attacks when opposition to the military draft arose. He also in the summer of 1864 announced the discovery of a plot by a secret society of Copperheads called the Sons of Liberty. Another underground anti-war organization was the Knights of the Golden Circle. Several members of the Sons of Liberty, including Lamden Milligan, were arrested, tried by military tribunals, and sentenced to death for treason. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended. However, Lincoln and then his successor Andrew Johnson delayed their sentence until their appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court was heard. One of Milligan's lawyers was James A. Garfield. In 1866, in a unanimous opinion the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the trials by military tribunals during the war were illegal because civilian courts were available. In a later lawsuit for damages, Milligan was represented by Thomas Hendrickson, future Vice President. Future President Benjamin Harrison represented the Union general who arrested Milligan. Milligan won but the damages award was only \$5.

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### The Military

Indiana provided 208,367 soldiers to the Union army and 2,130 sailors to the Union navy. 24,416 Hoosiers were killed and 48,568 were wounded during the war.

In the summer of 1863, John Hunt Morgan began his raid in Indiana before heading to Ohio, where he and his remaining raiders were finally cornered in Northeast Ohio trying to recross the Ohio River. In a dramatic incident in September, 1862, a Union military commander in Kentucky William (“Bull”) Nelson with whom Governor Morton had feuded, was killed in a Louisville hotel by Hoosier native General Jefferson C. Davis after he had been insulted by Nelson. Davis returned to duty without being charged and later in the war served as a Corps commander under William Tecumseh Sherman).

The first Indiana regiment was the 11<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry Regiment commanded by Lew Wallace. It fought Confederates in (West) Virginia. At the 1862 battle to capture Fort Donelson, Wallace was a hero, accepting the Confederate surrender. He then became the youngest Union Major General. However, his military career foundered on April 6, 1862, at Shiloh when the division he commanded took a wrong route to the battlefield and didn’t participate until the following day. Even though he subsequently captured Memphis, he lost his field command. Then, later that summer, he was summoned to help the Confederate forces invading Kentucky. But, he found himself dismissed by Nelson. Wallace returned to Cincinnati where Ohio Governor Tod put him in charge of the defense of the city against a threatened Confederate attack. Wallace declared martial law, fortified the city, and organized the citizens and the thousands of volunteers from across Ohio who poured into the city. But a Confederate attack never materialized.

That Fall, Wallace headed a commission to investigate General Don Carlos Buell’s conduct in defending against the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. In 1863 after the commission exonerated Buell of disloyalty, Wallace was without a command until he eventually was given command of the VIII Corps headquartered at Baltimore.

On July 9, 1864, Wallace had his finest hour. He organized the small, mixed command that fought Jubal Early’s Maryland raid at Monocacy. His outnumbered force delayed Early’s army by a day, arguably saving Washington City from being attacked until reinforcements arrived from Grant’s army.

In early 1865, Wallace was sent to southern Texas by Grant to investigate Confederate military operations there. After Lincoln’s assassination, Wallace was a member of the military commission that tried the conspirators and found them guilty. Wallace next headed the military commission that found Henry Wirz, the commandant of the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, guilty of war crimes that resulted in his execution.

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Other memorable Indiana commanders included Benjamin Harrison and John T. Wilder. Harrison was a grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth president, and a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison V, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Harrison was a lawyer, who recruited and led the 70<sup>th</sup> Indiana regiment. In 1864, it participated in Sherman's Atlanta campaign. Harrison commanded a brigade in the XX Corps. After the capture of Atlanta, Harrison's brigade was sent to defend Nashville under George Thomas against Hood's invasion of Tennessee.

John Wilder was a foundry owner and an expert in hydraulics. He became commander of the 17<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry. In September, 1862, his force at Munfordville, Kentucky was surrounded by invading Confederates and he had to surrender. Wilder was imprisoned for the next couple of months. Back in the Army of the Cumberland, Wilder was in charge of a brigade, which he led and included the 17<sup>th</sup> Indiana, named the "Lightning Brigade" because it was mounted. It was also armed with Spencer repeating rifles (which were initially purchased by the soldiers themselves before the government paid for them) and hatchets instead of sabers. In December, 1862, the 18<sup>th</sup> Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, under the command of Eli Lilly, was transferred to Wilder's brigade (Lilly later joined the 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry and was captured in September, 1864, by Nathan Bedford Forrest's troops). During the Tullahoma campaign of 1863, Wilder's brigade held a key gap against orders. After carrying out a diversionary attack on Chattanooga, Wilder's brigade performed heroically at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863. There is a monument to it in the battlefield park. In October, 1863, the brigade was dispersed during a re-organization of the army. Due to health reasons, Wilder resigned from the army in October, 1864.

Ambrose Bierce was born in Ohio but grew up in Indiana. He enlisted in the 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry and fought in (West) Virginia and at Shiloh. He became a staff officer but sustained a serious brain injury at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain during Sherman's 1864 Atlanta campaign. After the war, Bierce became a journalist and a novelist. He wrote many Civil War stories, among which were "Chickamauga" and "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge." His satiric writings were controversial. In 1913, he went to Mexico to investigate the Mexican Revolution. He was said to have accompanied Pancho Villa's army but he disappeared in December and his fate is unknown.



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Two other Hoosiers are worth briefly mentioning. Richard Gatling invented the Gatling gun, one of the first machine guns. It wasn't fully adopted by the army until after the Civil War. On May 13, 1865, the last battle of the Civil War was fought at Palmetto Ranch in Texas. The Confederates defeated a Union force that included the 34<sup>th</sup> Indiana Regiment. Its Private John J. Williams was the last Union casualty of the Civil War.

### Postwar

Benjamin Harrison ran for governor of Indiana in 1876 but narrowly lost. In 1878, the Republicans nominated him to succeed Oliver Morton in the U.S. Senate after Morton died but Harrison was not nominated by the legislature. In 1880, he was elected U.S. Senator. In 1888, he was chosen as the Republican presidential candidate on the eighth ballot. He defeated incumbent President Grover Cleveland, who then defeated Harrison for re-election in the 1892 election.

Lew Wallace had a varied postwar career. He practiced law for awhile and twice ran unsuccessfully for Congress. President Rutherford Hayes appointed him the governor of the New Mexico Territory (1878-1881). President James Garfield appointed him U.S. Minister to the Ottoman Empire (succeeding former Confederate General James Longstreet). On November 12, 1880, Wallace's novel *Ben-Hur*, which he completed in Santa Fe, was published. It became the best selling novel of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Among other writings, he wrote a biography of President Benjamin Harrison. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, at the age of 71, Wallace volunteered to serve but he was rejected. Wallace's statue stands in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol.

John Wilder moved to Tennessee. He was elected Mayor of Chattanooga in 1871 but was defeated in a run for Congress in 1876.

Eli Lilly established a drug manufacturing business in Indianapolis in March, 1876. In 1937, Lilly's son and two grandsons established the Lilly Endowment.

Indianapolis has a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, dedicated in 1902. It contains a Civil War Museum named for Eli Lilly, who helped to raise funds for its construction.

In 1945, Jessamyn West published the novel *The Friendly Persuasion*. Set in Southern Indiana during the Civil War, it told the story of Quakers and the pacifism of the Birdwell family tested by the war. In 1956, it was released as a film starring Gary Cooper, Dorothy McGuire, and Anthony Perkins. Due to a conflict about the screenplay between screenwriter Michael Wilson and director William Wyler, Wilson received no credit. He was blacklisted after being confronted by HUAC during the 1950's Red Scare. He finally received credit in 1996.

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Stephens, Gail. *Shadow of Shiloh: Major General Lew Wallace in the Civil War* (Indiana Historical Society Press, 2010)

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### **A Civil War Musical Historical First by David A. Carrino**

This history brief was presented at the November 2012 meeting of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable. The following longer version of the history brief, which has never before appeared in *The Charger*, contains additional information that was not included in the version that was presented at the meeting.

What do the following historical figures have in common: Ferdinand Magellan, Roger Bannister, Yuri Gagarin, and Louise Brown? The answer is that each one earned a place in history primarily by being the first person to do something: Magellan for leading the first circumnavigation of the Earth, Bannister for running the first sub-four-minute mile, Gagarin for being the first human to go into outer space, and Brown for being the first person born through *in vitro* fertilization. Not that these people did nothing else of consequence, but their place in history really came from being the first person to do something. The same is true for Oliver W. Norton, whose historic first is associated with the bugle call "Taps." The first time that this haunting, wistful melody emanated from a bugle, it was Oliver Norton who was on the business end of the instrument.

The bugle call "Taps" is attributed to Union Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield. Butterfield felt that the army's official call to extinguish lights was too formal. This call, known as "Tattoo," had been adopted from the French army and was Napoleon's favorite bugle call. Norton described the origin of "Taps" in an 1898 letter to a magazine which had published an erroneous identification of its composer.

Norton wrote in his letter, "During the early part of the Civil War I was bugler at the Headquarters of Butterfield's Brigade....Up to July, 1862, the Infantry call for Taps was that set down in Casey's Tactics, which...was borrowed from the French. gave it to me. After getting it to his satisfaction, he directed me to sound that call for Taps thereafter in place of the regulation call.





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"The music was beautiful on that still summer night, and was heard far beyond the limits of our Brigade. The next day I was visited by several buglers from neighboring Brigades, asking for copies of the music which I gladly furnished. I think no general order was issued from army headquarters authorizing the substitution of this for the regulation call, but as each brigade commander exercised his own discretion in such minor matters, the call was gradually taken up through the Army of the Potomac. I have been told that it was carried to the Western Armies by the 11th and 12th Corps, when they went to Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, and rapidly made its way through those armies." "Taps" also came to be used by quite a few Confederate units and gained official recognition by the U.S. Army in 1874.

"Taps" was first used at a military funeral during the Peninsula campaign after a member of an Army of the Potomac artillery unit was killed. It was customary at military burials to fire a three-shot volley to honor the dead soldier. But the artillery unit, Battery A, 2nd Regiment of Artillery, was in an advanced position, and the commander of the unit, John Tidball, was concerned that firing the volley would provoke enemy fire on his position. In place of the volley, Tidball ordered the playing of "Taps," and this practice spread throughout the army. "Taps" was made standard at military funerals in 1891, and, fittingly, it was played at the 1901 funeral of Daniel Butterfield.

Oliver Norton came to be Butterfield's bugler after he enlisted in 1861 and became a member of the 83rd Pennsylvania Regiment. Norton was the bugler of his regiment and later was appointed bugler of the brigade. He was not a Pennsylvanian by birth, but was born in Angelica, New York in 1839. The oldest of 13 children, Norton was well educated and was working as a teacher when the Civil War began. His 83rd Pennsylvania Regiment became part of a brigade that eventually included the 20th Maine of Little Round Top fame. Daniel Butterfield was in command of this brigade from its formation through the battle of Antietam. It was this brigade, commanded at the battle of Gettysburg by Strong Vincent, that was hustled up Little Round Top in response to Gouverneur K. Warren's timely warning. In fact, Norton's 1913 book, *The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top*, is considered one of the most accurate accounts of that fight.

After Gettysburg, Norton received a commission as a first lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Colored Regiment. He remained in this unit until his discharge on November 10, 1865. He maintained his connection to the army as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and by attending reunions. In 1870 he married Lucy Fanning, with the presiding minister Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The couple moved to Chicago, where they had five children. Norton and his business associates formed a company that produced tin cans and sheet metal products, which seems appropriate for someone whose military career was closely connected to a piece of metal. Norton died on October 1, 1920, and his wife Lucy died in 1933. No monument to Oliver Norton exists anywhere.

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From now on when you hear "Taps," remember that Oliver Norton was the first person to play that plaintive melody. By all accounts, Norton was a good man who lived an honorable life. Nevertheless, Norton's life was by no means historic, and if he had not been the bugler of Daniel Butterfield's brigade, and if his brigade commander had not been the person who composed "Taps," Norton would be just one more good man who lived an honorable life who never ascended into the annals of history. There is an axiom of history that in order to make history, you don't necessarily need to be the best; you just need to be the first. Another axiom of history is that sometimes making history is a matter of being in the right place at the right time. Oliver W. Norton is historic proof of both of those axioms



Private James E. Staley of Band Company, 9th Indiana Infantry Regiment, and Company B, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery Regiment, holding a bugle to his mouth and carrying a revolver in his jacket]

Repository: **Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA** <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.prin>

[Bugler Edmund F. Randall of Co. K, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment in uniform with sword]

**Summary:** Photograph shows identified soldier who was captured at Todd's Tavern, Virginia, and died of disease while imprisoned at Millen, Georgia, on November 8, 1864.

**Repository:** Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>



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### PETERSBURG FIELD TRIP

At this point, we are still planning for the Petersburg Field Trip on April 30-May 1. We have confirmed arrangements with Pamplin Park to use their facilities for lunch on both days and dinner on Saturday evening which will include an evening at the Museum of the Civil War Soldier. We have had to change guides and have engaged the services of the Executive Director at Pamplin Park, Mr. Tim Talbott. I am making final arrangements with the Holiday Inn Express which is five minutes from the Battlefield and Pamplin Park. We are planning on the car caravan approach to the trip instead of using a bus. Members and their guests will be welcome for the trip, but I want to let you know that Pamplin Park may have a limit on how many can attend the their events. If that occurs, attendance will be based on a first come basis [did you send the attendance fee?]. At this point the fee is \$150 per person. The hotel costs and dinner on Friday night will be by your responsibility. [Please contact me at stevepcwrt@yahoo.com](mailto:stevepcwrt@yahoo.com) if you have questions or if you want to go.

### **FIELD TRIP ITENARARY** On to Petersburg with the Cleveland Civil War Round Table Tour

April 30, 2021

Meet at 9:00 am at Grant's Headquarters City Point (Hopewell, VA) Set the scene.

- USCT actions at Baylor's Farm, June 15, 1864
- XVIII Corps attacks on June 15, 1864 (Battery 5-Dictator, Battery 8-USCT actions, Battery 9-USCT action)
- **Box Lunch at Battery 9**
- June 18 Union assaults and March 25, 1865 Confederate attack at Fort Stedman and support from Fort Haskell
- Fort Morton
- The Battle of the Crater (July 30, 1864)
- Battle of Weldon Railroad (August 18-21, 1864)
- Poplar Grove National Cemetery
- Fort Fisher

May 1, 2021 Meet at 9:00 am at Pamplin Historical Park parking lot. Review and preview

- Battle of White Oak Road (March 31, 1865)
- Battle of Five Forks (April 1, 1865)
- VI Corps Breakthrough (April 2, 1865)
- **Box lunch at Pamplin Historical Park**
- A.P. Hill Death Site (April 2, 1865)
- Banks House-Grant's HQ on April 2
- Fort Gregg (April 2, 1865)
- Edge Hill-Lee's HQ on April 2
- Appomattox River crossing and evacuation of Petersburg

**DINNER AT PAMPLIN PARK AND A NIGHT AT THE MUSEUM OF THE CIVIL WAR SOLDIER**

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**February Meeting 10**

**Program: Speaker: Phil Spaugy on “The 19<sup>th</sup> Indiana Color Guard” at Gettysburg**

**The program will be conducted via Zoom so be on the look out for a Zoom invitation a day or two before February 10**

**The session will start at 7 p.m.**

### **Phil Spaugy Bio – Round Table February Speaker**

Phil Spaugy was born in 1954 in Sidney, Ohio and currently resides in Vandalia, Ohio.

His grandmother, who taught in a one-room schoolhouse in Jackson Center, Ohio, instilled in Phil her love of books and history resulting in a lifelong interest in the American Civil War since age seven and a start as a collector of Civil War items from the period at age 16.

Phil has been a member of Union Guards, Company A, 19th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry of the North South Skirmish Association (N-SSA) for the last 41 years. During his time as a member, he served on the N-SSA Board of Directors for over 20 years and held the offices of Commander, Midwest region, National Inspector General, National Deputy Commander, Paymaster and from 2013-2016 I had the honor to serve as National Commander of the organization. As a member of the N-SSA, He has live-fired almost every type of firearm issued to both sides during the American Civil War.

Phil's main areas of study and interest have been in the arms and accoutrements of the Federal infantry soldier with an emphasis on soldiers from the great state of OHIO and the firearms of the U.S Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. His collection of Civil War longarms altered for the states of OHIO and Indiana in 1861 by Miles Greenwood won the prestigious “Best Military Arms” display award at the 2017 Ohio Civil War Show.

Mr. Spaugy has extensively studied the soldiers, battles and campaigns of the famed Iron Brigade of the West, of which the 19th Indiana was a member regiment, with a particular interest in the actions of the color guard of the 19th at the battle of Gettysburg. Along with his friend Lance Herdegen, he did considerable research with for the Don Troiani print “The Black Hats” which depicts the gallantry of Sergeant Major Asa Blanchard of the 19th Indiana at Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 1st.

He has also done research and proof reading for authors such as Ron Coddington (Military Images magazine), Lance Herdegen, Eric Wittenberg, Dave Powell, Dan Masters, Scott Mingus, Don Troiani and others. He is currently a contributing editor for Military Images magazine and has been a guest contributor to the American Battlefield Trust series of live videos, most recently for the 156th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

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Over the last 6 years, Phil and his wife Amy have been active supporters of the Seminary Ridge Museum, by donating a reproduction Civil War ambulance, funding the wayside marker that detailing the wounding of Lt. Colonel George McFarland of the 151st Pennsylvania along with donating the material to reconstruct a portion of the “slight barricade of rails” on Seminary Ridge where the Old First Corps of the Army of the Potomac made their final stand on the afternoon of July 1<sup>st</sup>. Phil and his wife also provided the funding to enable the creation of the OHIO display at the Civil War Museum in Kenosha, Wisconsin.



In 2018, along with his friend Phil Harris, they raised the funding needed to restore the badly deteriorated statue of Brigadier General Solomon Meredith that marks his grave in Riverside Cemetery, Cambridge City, Indiana. Long Sol commanded the Iron Brigade at Gettysburg. For more on this very worthwhile endeavor please visit the link below:

Phil Spaugy is a proud descendant of both the Gettysburg Fahnestock and Ziegler families and of soldiers who served with the following units during the war: 61st, 142nd and 87th PVI, 57th, 81st, 99th OVI and the 26th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

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