

THE CHARGER



The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable

November 2022

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

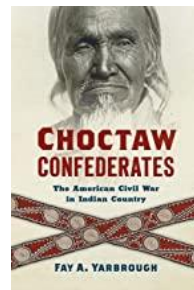
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MEETING: November 9, 2022

SPEAKER: Fay A. Yarbrough, Professor of History and Associate Dean of Programs and Special Projects, School of Humanities, Rice University.



PROGRAM: “Choctaw Confederates”

LOCATION: The Holiday Inn Independence at 6001 Rockside Road, Independence, Ohio 44131, off US Interstate 77

TIME: Social Hour at 6:00 PM and Presentation at 7:00 PM

THE TALK WILL BE BY ZOOM AND STREAMED ONLINE SO MANY CIVIL WAR ENTHUSIASTS CAN ENJOY OUR PROGRAM.

For reservations email:

ccwrtreserve@gmail.com or call 440-449-9311. To ensure a dinner is reserved for you, the reservation must be made by Wednesday, November 2, 2022, a week before the meeting.

Website:

<http://www.clevelandcivilwarroundtable.com>

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President's Message

A few years ago, before the pandemic, the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable had, in lieu of a typical October meeting, a special "Night at the Museum" at the Western Reserve Historical Society, featuring a chance to look at and, in some cases, handle, Civil War artifacts and related treasures from the WRHS collection. When Ellen Connally, who had been President the year that meeting was held, suggested to me during my term as Vice President that the Roundtable could hold such an event again during my presidency, I thought it sounded like a great idea. After all, everyone liked it the first time, so why not do it again?



CCWRT Members at WRHS in October

Kevin Callahan generously donated the funds to reserve the WRHS for the evening, and Ann Sindelar helped with the preparation and selection of items to put on display in the library for our attendees. The items on display this year differed significantly from those in 2019--no bayonets this time, but a lot more photographs, print materials, and books, as well as multiple display cases of vintage presidential campaign pins for Abraham Lincoln and others, and a military coat belonging to Jacob D. Cox during his Civil War service. After the "white glove" portion of the evening in the library ended, everyone was able to tour the museum and see

the new exhibit, "Dressed For The Job," which contained, among many other uniforms of various types, a Civil War uniform belonging to John D. Rockefeller's brother, Frank. After dinner, Kevin Callahan gave a brief speech describing how he was able to purchase the Rockefeller uniform for the WRHS, and suggesting that the CCWRT should hold an evening at the Western Reserve Historical Society every year. While an annual event might be a bit out of the realm of our budget, it was certainly good to be back there after three years. We had a much higher turnout at last month's meeting than we have had for most of our recent in-person events--we shall see whether this trend continues throughout the remainder of the season!

Our November meeting promises to be an intriguing one, as the presentation will be on a topic that has not been covered by any of the previous speakers to the Roundtable, at least in recent memory--American Indian Tribes that formally got involved in the American Civil War. Our speaker this month, Fay A. Yarbrough, published a recent book, *Choctaw Confederates: The American Civil War in Indian Country*, which examines the motivations of the Choctaw in particular in choosing to align themselves with the Confederacy. Much thinking and discussion about issues in the Civil War tends to be in rather binary terms--North/South, Union/Confederate, State/Federal, Black/White, Freedom/Slavery--which ignores the fact that there were people and places throughout the war who fell outside of these common categories. Tribal Nations within the United States were in a somewhat unique position during the war, as they were functionally separate entities, but were nevertheless affected by things that happened within the US. The "state's rights" position of the CSA seemed appealing to the Choctaw, who had already been burned by their dealings with the USA, and who were looking to maintain their

rights and sovereignty as a nation. However, this concept of "rights" also included a desire to maintain the institution of slavery, which they had brought with them to present-day Oklahoma after being forcibly resettled there by the US government a couple decades earlier. The whole thing is a complicated and fascinating story, and I hope the rest of the Roundtable finds it as interesting as I found it when I read Dr. Yarbrough's book.

Please email ccwrtreserve@gmail.com to RSVP for the meeting at least a week in advance. Be sure to include your choice of meal as well--either chicken or vegetarian pasta. (I know that some members have asked for different or alternative meal choices; I am currently looking into whether it is feasible to rotate the dinner options from month to month.) Also, note that because this is a regular meeting, unlike last month, we will once again offer a Zoom option for the presentation portion of the evening, typically starting sometime after 7pm.

Looking forward to seeing everyone there!

-Lily Korte

The Dick Crews Annual Debate, January 11, 2023

Our topic this year is "Who was the best political general of the Civil War?" William Vodrey will again be our moderator. Debaters will be able to pick their own general (first come, first served); possible candidates include John A. Logan, Richard Taylor, Ben Butler and John C. Breckinridge, among many others. Debaters should expect to speak for five minutes, then take questions from the membership for another five, and finally to take part in a general discussion/rebuttal opportunity with

the other debaters. It's a lot of fun, and expertise is neither required nor expected. Younger and newer members of the Roundtable are particularly encouraged to take part. The debate winner, chosen by vote of the membership, will, as always, receive fabulous prizes. If you'd like to be one of our debaters, please let William know (being sure to name the officer you'd like to speak about) by noon on Mon. Dec. 12 at wfbvodrey@aol.com.

Note from the Editor



I recently attended a Harvest Festival at the Greene County Historical Society Museum in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. The museum, originally the county poor farm opened in 1861, is located in the southwestern corner of the state, sixty miles south of Pittsburgh off U.S. Interstate 79.



Late 19th Century Picture of the Greene County, PA, Poor Farm, established in 1861

I was there to give a talk on a CSA colonel born in that county and to sign copies of a book I authored on Greene County,

Pennsylvania, during the Civil War era. While there, I met and talked to two local residents who told me about old Civil War era photos they have that were passed down through the family. It made me think about all the other pictures, letters, diaries, and records that are squirreled away in attics and barns. In this issue, for example, I am sharing with you some Antietam letters handed down to me by my Uncle Bryan Jacobs.

If any of our members have such family heirlooms from the Civil War you would like to share, please feel free to contact me at dkfonner@gmail.com. I am certain that we would all learn something from these artifacts.

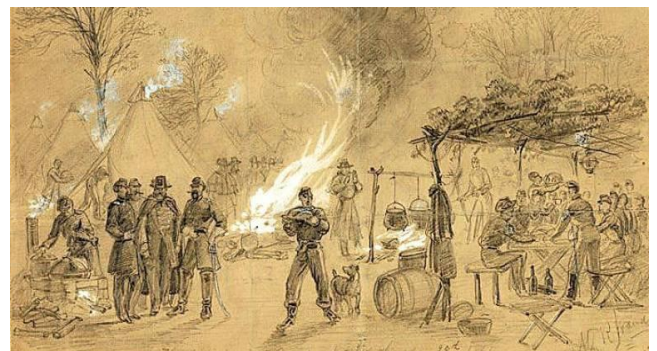


Drummer boy, **Avery Brown**, was only eight years old when he enlisted on August 18, 1861, in Company C, 31st OVI. Brown convinced everyone that he was twelve years old, but he has the distinction of being the youngest soldier to serve in the United States Military. The 31st Ohio was assigned to General Buell's Army of the Ohio. On escort duty for the army's supply train, the regiment missed the Battle of Shiloh. They participated in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, however, and on June 22, 1862, the men of the 31st advanced on Iuka, skirmishing with CSA forces, driving them from the field. Brown came down with

chronic dysentery during the winter of 1862-1863. At ten years old, he was discharged on disability. After the war, as an adult, Brown became a well-known cornet player and band leader, performing patriotic music around various locations in the Midwest. He worked closely with C.G. Conn and his brass instrument company in Elkhart, Indiana. He died in 1904 and was buried in Elkhart.

Thanksgiving in Camp

Daniel S. Hopkins, Company A, 140th Pennsylvania Infantry, in a handwritten memoir he drafted after the war, remembered that on November 25, 1864, his company, along with the whole Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was given a Thanksgiving dinner by the citizens of New York. For Hopkins, the meal "was a grand treat." The celebration of Thanksgiving as a national holiday began during the Civil War. The editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, Sarah Josepha Hale, had long advocated for it, but it was not until Abraham Lincoln's "Proclamation of Thanksgiving," issued October 3, 1863, that the holiday became official. Lincoln established the last Thursday of November as a national day of "Thanksgiving and Praise."

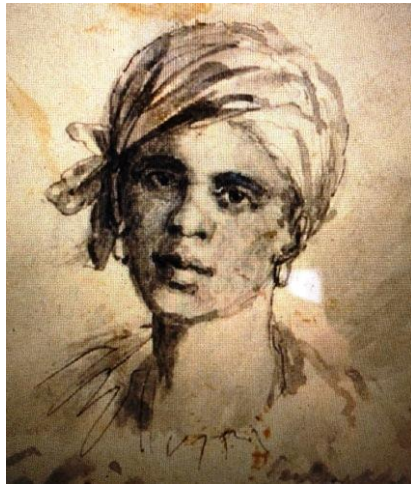


Thanksgiving Day by Alfred Waud

The Case of Lucy Bagby: The Last Fugitive Slave

By © Brian D. Kowell

The saga of Sara Lucinda (“Lucy”) Bagby begins in Richmond, Virginia. In 1850 Virginia’s population of 1.12 million people included 479,000 slaves, seven-year-old Sara Lucinda (“Lucy”) Bagby among them. The slave trade in Virginia was far and away the state’s largest industry, and in Richmond the traffic in slaves surpassed all other areas in the state. In 1850 more than 80,000 men, women and children were sold in the Virginia slave markets.¹



Sara Lucy Bagby as a fugitive slave in 1861 and Sara Lucy (Bagby) Johnson as a free woman in a post-war photo, circa 1904

Other than her year of birth (1843) little is known about Lucy Bagby before 1852 when she was most likely in a holding pen on Richmond’s Wall Street (now 15th Street) where the slave trade was centered. Nine year-old Lucy, trembling in fear on the auction block was sold by Robert Alois to John Goshorn for \$600 on January 6, 1852. Goshorn brought her back to his home in Wheeling, Virginia to serve as a house slave.²

John Goshorn was 62 years old when he purchased Lucy. He was a prominent Democrat and a wealthy man who owned and operated a successful mercantile business, Goshorn, Kelly &

¹ McInnis, Maurice. *Hidden Patterns of the Civil War*. Digital Scholarship Lab. University of Richmond. <https://dsl.richmond.edu/civilwar/slavemarket.html>. McInnis, Maurice. *Slaves Waiting for Sale: Visualizing the Southern Slave Trade*. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, Some source quote the number as 550,000 slaves. Helm, Joe. *Washington Post, Sunday edition*, January 30, 2022.

² Gilot, Jon Erik. www.EmergingCivilWar.com/2020/07/23/benjamin-f-kelly-confederate-kinfolk. The receipt for the purchase of Lucy Bagby is in the Wheeling University Archives, Wheeling, West Virginia. The 1860 Census does not list enslaved people by name, only gender and age. Day, Michelle A. & Wickens, Joseph. *The Arrest and Trial of Lucy Bagby*. <https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/517>.

Company. His partner was his former clerk, Benjamin Franklin Kelly, who would later become a Union general during the Civil War. Goshorn, at various times, held positions of prominence in the community. He had a seat on the Wheeling City Council, was a director of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia as well as the Farmers' Bank, and was president of the Fire & Marine Insurance Company. He was worth over \$300,000 dollars in 1860 (equivalent in purchasing power to about \$10,255,000 today). He retired from the business in 1844 and with his wife, Mary, purchased a farm four miles east of Wheeling. The couple had three children – Jane (who died in early childhood), William, and Isabella, whom everyone called Belle – and six slaves.³

When John stepped down, William Goshorn, now thirty years-old, entered as a partner with Kelly. William, like his father, served on the Wheeling City Council and became a director of the Merchants & Marine Bank and the Fire & Marine Insurance Company. He married Priscilla Jane Zinn and they had six children. In 1852, John gave Lucy to William as a gift to help with his growing household.⁴

Isabella Goshorn married Benjamin Franklin Kelly in 1835. It was Kelly's second marriage. His first wife and child had died of cholera in 1832. Belle was ten years Kelly's junior, but the two lived happily together also having six children.

Things changed for Belle in 1846. Belle became ill with severe erysipelas. Erysipelas is a bacterial infection of the skin that can cause serious systemic problems. As her illness progressed over the years, Belle's mental stability deteriorated. In the late 1850's Benjamin began to struggle with work, the children, and taking care of Belle. To aid Benjamin and Belle, William Goshorn loaned Lucy Bagby to them, as did John Goshorn with a male slave named Tobey Barlow. By 1859, Belle's condition had reached the point where Benjamin Kelly decided to commit her to the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum for treatment. The family moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (a free state) to be near Belle, taking Lucy and Tobey with them. Benjamin got a job as a freight agent for the Philadelphia & Wilmington Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to support the family. Each day Lucy Bagby would travel to and from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum to help in Belle's care, besides taking care of the Kelly household. What transpired between Belle and Lucy during their time together would never be known.⁵

In 1860 Belle died and the Kelly family returned to Wheeling, Virginia. Benjamin Kelly returned Lucy to William's household. While he was away on a business trip to Minnesota, and shortly thereafter, the 17-year-old Lucy Bagby seized the opportunity to escape. Helped by an employee of C.W. Russell, a negro named Phillip Herbert who was familiar with the Underground Railroad, Lucy Bagby crossed the Ohio River and made her way to Beaver, Pennsylvania, and

³ *History of the Upper Ohio Valley with Family History and Biographical Sketches: A Statement of Its Resources, Industrial Growth, and Commercial Advantages. Vol. 1.* Madison, Wisconsin. Brant & Fuller. 1890. p. 300. Pennsylvania State University Libraries. <https://findagrave.com>. 1860 census of Wheeling. The census listed only 100 slaves.

⁴ *History of the Upper Ohio Valley with Family History.* P. 301

⁵ Kelly, T.F., *Civil War General B.F. Kelly.* Hot Springs, Arkansas. Tango Kilo Publishing. 2021. pp.22-30. <https://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/6016>

then to Pittsburgh. Her final stop was Cleveland, Ohio, in the company of William E. Ambush, Chairman of the Cleveland Fugitive Aid Society.⁶

In Cleveland, Lucy Bagby secured employment as a domestic servant in the home of Congressman-elect Albert G. Riddle, a strong anti-slavery advocate. Riddle's views, however, were vulnerable to political attacks and especially dangerous to the legal ramifications of harboring a fugitive slave. According to the Fugitive Slave Act, it was the duty of every person when called upon by an officer, to assist in the capture and return of any fugitive slave. Refusal to do so, made them liable to fine or imprisonment. It was also a punishable crime to assist a slave seeking freedom. Through Riddle's expedient recommendation, Lucy began to work in the home of a local jeweler, Lucius A. Benton.⁷

Somehow in late winter of 1860, William Goshorn learned that Lucy was in Cleveland. Some sources say the information was sent by a Negro woman living in the city. William and John telegraphed the U.S. Marshal and demanded her capture and arrest. The men themselves would arrive by train on January 16, 1861 to accept the return of their property. After checking into the Weddell House, the two contacted the U.S. Marshal to follow up on their demand for Lucy's return under the law. William Goshorn also filed a sworn oath before Bushnell White, one of the United States Commissioners for the Federal Court, that Lucy was his escaped slave under Virginia law. With four southern states having already seceded, some said that this would test the newly elected Republican President Abraham Lincoln, to see if his administration would uphold the Fugitive Slave law.⁸

On Saturday, January 19, while working at the Benton home at 151 Prospect Avenue, Lucy was shocked when she answered a knock on the door to see her old masters in the company of three marshals. She slammed the door closed, secured the bolt and frantically ran to the bedroom to seek Mr. Benton's help. The marshals broke down the front door. Despite Benton's demands to know their business, Lucy was arrested, thrown like a sack of flour into a carriage, and whisked away to the county jail. When she was asked by U.S. Deputy Marshal J.H. Johnson why she escaped, Lucy replied that Isabella Kelly had brought her to Pennsylvania, a free state, and told

⁶ Melvin, John. *Into Freedom The Autobiography of John Malvin, Free Negro 1795-1880*. ed. Allen Peskin. Cleveland. The Press of Western Reserve University. 1966.

⁷ Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. Case Western Reserve University. *Bagby Fugitive Slave Case*. www.case.edu/ech/articles/b/bagby-fugitive-slave-case. www.case.edu/ech/articles/r/riddle-albert. Riddle was the principal defense lawyer in 1859 in the Oberlin-Wellington Case as well as asked to defend John Brown but the requested arrived to late for him to participate.

Keating, Dennis W. *Cleveland and the Civil War*, Charleston, S.C. History Press. 2022. Pp 27-28.

⁸ History of the Upper Ohio Valley with Family History. p 301. Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. www.case.edu/ech/articles/w/weddell-house. The Weddell house was a regal five story brick-and-sandstone hotel whose 200 guest rooms were appointed with every attainable luxury. It was located on Superior Avenue and Bank Street (W. 6th St.) President-elect Abraham Lincoln spent the night there on his way to Washington for his inauguration. *Cleveland Morning Leader*, 22 January 1861

her that as a result she was now free. She escaped from Wheeling because she was afraid to be sold and taken further south.⁹

Word of the arrest spread like lightening through the city, and many protesters, black and white, were soon gathering outside the jail. Northeast Ohio was a citadel of abolitionism and reliably Republican. Three attorneys – Rufus P. Spaulding, a former member of the Ohio State Supreme Court, Albert G. Riddell, congressman-elect and her former employer, and C.W. Palmer came forward to represent Lucy in her defense. They petitioned Judge Daniel R. Tilden of the Probate Court for Lucy's release on the grounds that she was a free person of color and had committed no crime. Judge Tilden issued a writ of habeas corpus and had her released from the city jail, since the Ohio Legislature had passed a law in April 1857 that prohibited the confinement of fugitive slaves in jails in Ohio. Lucy, however, was then transferred to Federal jurisdiction to stand trial as a runaway slave under the Federal Fugitive Slave Act. With a U.S. Marshal and 55 sworn-in deputies as an escort, Lucy walked from the city jail to accommodations at the U.S. Postal building on the northwest quadrant of amply shaded Public Square. As they walked, there were two rushes by a small group of protesters to try to free Lucy. Both were unsuccessful as the deputies freely wielded their clubs to knock down the would-be rescuers.

A trial date was set for Monday, January 21st, to allow time for defense counsel to interview witnesses in Wheeling. The date was pushed back two days. Many were sympathetic to Lucy's plight. William E. Ambush raised \$1200 to purchase Lucy from the Goshorns, but his offer was refused.¹⁰

On January 23, Lucy's trial began before U.S. District Judge Wilson in the Post Office building. Tempers were high as throngs of anti-slavery supporters gathered outside awaiting the judge's verdict. There were shouts, scuffles, pushing and shoving, and some punches thrown as the marshals and police tried to control the crowd. The Radical Republican *Cleveland Leader* counseled in the paper to stay calm and submit to the court's decision for the sake of preserving the Union.¹¹

Inside the court room the tempers were also flaring. Mr. Ambush had some heated words with William Goshorn, an argument that escalated to the point where pistols were drawn. Luckily, cooler heads prevailed and no shots were fired as Judge Wilson had the men separated. Lucy was not permitted in the courtroom when her lawyers told the story of Isabella freeing her in Pennsylvania. On cross examination, however, the timing of this story proved confusing. Isabella had been dead for months when, by Lucy's reckoning, this "freedom" was conferred. There was

⁹ www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/biography-sara-lucy-bagby.
www.clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/517. Day, Michelle A. & Wickens, Joseph. *The Arrest and Trial of Lucy Bagby*. *Cleveland Morning Leader* 22 January 1861

¹⁰ Ibid. Malvin, John. "Incidents in the Racial History of Ohio, 1840-1860. In Robert Wheeler, ed., *Visions of the Western Reserve*. Columbus. Ohio State University Press. 2000. P. 359. On Ohio Politics in this period, see Maizlish, Stephen E. *The Triumph of Sectionalism: The Transformation of Ohio Politics, 1844-1856*. Kent, Ohio. Kent State University Press, 1983. and Knepper, George, *Ohio and Its People*, Kent, Ohio. Kent State University Press, 1989. *Cleveland Morning Leader* Tuesday, 22 January 1861

¹¹ www.case.edu/ech/articles/b/bagby-fugitive-slave-case. Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. *Bagby Fugitive Slave Case*.

no way to prove that Isabella promised or granted Lucy her freedom. It was further proven that Isabella had no claim over Lucy's bondage, as she was the legal property of William Goshorn. William produced the "Bill of Sale" transferring ownership from John Goshorn to William, and the defense quickly evaporated. The Judge ruled that Lucy be delivered to her master, William Goshorn, and returned south pursuant to the Fugitive Slave Law.¹²

Rufus Spaulding then addressed the court:

*"Nothing now remains that may impede the performance of your painful duty, sir, unless I be permitted to trespass to say to this assemblage, we are this day offering to the majesty of the Constitutional Law a homage that takes with it a virtual surrender of the finest feelings in our nature...the mortification of a freedman's pride...and the contravention of a Christian's duty to his God."*¹³

Then Mr. Barlow, the Goshorns' counsel remarked:

*"...that the course of his friend Judge Spaulding was patriotic. The right of slavery, or the Constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, is not involved here. The latter question has been decided. The duty of the court is to give effect to the law. In justice to the claimants, I must say they are activated by no mercenary motives. Neither do they come to wake the prejudices of the North. [The court decision] wishes to show the Southern people that the Northern people will execute the laws, and be faithful to the Union. The citizens of Cleveland have come up to their duty manfully; no man has laid a straw in the way of the enforcement of the law...."*¹⁴

Then John Goshorn stood to address the court:

*"Language would not express [my] gratitude to the citizens for his treatment. [My] mission was an unpleasant one, but it may be oil poured upon the waters of our nation's troubles. I would the task of representing Virginia had fallen to better hands. The South had been looking for such a case as this. I have no office to gain. We must do it if our servants will not. We have charged the North with persuading away our servants – I hope God will forgive them. How pleasant it would be if I could come among you with this same girl as my servant, and enjoy your hospitality as I have now."*¹⁵

While Cleveland's black and white population was hostile to the verdict, they heeded the pleas for tolerance and to obedience to the law. Some were even sympathetic towards the Goshorns. William Goshorn expressed his thanks to those supporting them through a letter printed in the *Cleveland Herald* :

¹² Ibid. Day & Wickens. *The Arrest and Trial of Lucy Bagby*. *The Wheeling Intelligencer*, Feb. 02, 2022

¹³ *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, 26 January 1861

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

*“Before leaving Cleveland for home, we feel it a duty to the citizens of Cleveland, as well as to ourselves, to express our unfeigned gratitude for the uniform kindness with which we have been treated. Nothing but courtesy has been shown us by all of your citizens, who have even shielded us from insults. Before leaving Cleveland for home, we feel it a duty to the citizens of your colored population – as an instance of which we will refer to an incident which occurred this morning at the breakfast table of the Weddell House. A Negro waiter refused to serve us, and upon the fact being known to Col [sic] Ross, the proprietor of the House, the waiter was promptly discharged, and ordered to leave the house. – William Goshorn”.*¹⁶

With volatile crowds outside, Sheriff James A. Craw was quoted; “It was currently asserted that Lucy would be rescued by a Negro force large enough to overpower the sheriff’s posse. The local police kept the crowd in front of the courthouse.” Five deputies escorted the 18 year-old Sara Lucy Bagby out the side door of the building to Rockwell Street and drove her and the Goshorns in a carriage to the Euclid Street station and put them on a train to Wheeling. They were accompanied by Deputy Marshal Johnson and two newspaper reporters. The train pulled out without incident¹⁷ and traveled south for a scheduled stop in Lima, Ohio. As the train slowed coming into the Lima station, the conductor saw a large group of African Americans lining the tracks. Fearing there would be an attempt to storm the train and release Lucy, the conductor ordered the train to keep moving and skipped the scheduled stop.¹⁸

When the party safely returned to Wheeling, Lucy was jailed. It was also described later that she was “severely punished”. Lucy Bagby has the unwelcomed distinction of being the last fugitive slave returned to the South. Three months later, William was one of many delegates to cast his vote for Virginia to secede. When the Civil War erupted, the Goshorn & Kelly mercantile partner, Benjamin F. Kelly, was commissioned a colonel in the Union army and served with the Union forces that soon occupied Wheeling in June 1861. William was arrested and when pressed to take the Oath of Allegiance, refused. He was imprisoned at Athenaeum and later sent to Camp Chase as a political prisoner.¹⁹

Before his arrest, William Goshorn had Lucy taken to a cousin in Charleston, Virginia. He later hired an agent to take her further south with the idea of sending her to Cuba for sale. Lucy was rescued by Union forces under a Captain Vance in 1863 in Fayetteville, Tennessee and became a free person under the Emancipation Proclamation. She first returned to Athens, Ohio, and from

¹⁶ *Cleveland Herald* reprinted in *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, 25 January 1861

¹⁷ Cleveland Historical Society. Day & Wickens. *The Arrest and Trial of Lucy Bagby*. www.clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/517. *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, 23 January 1861 & 25 Jan 1861

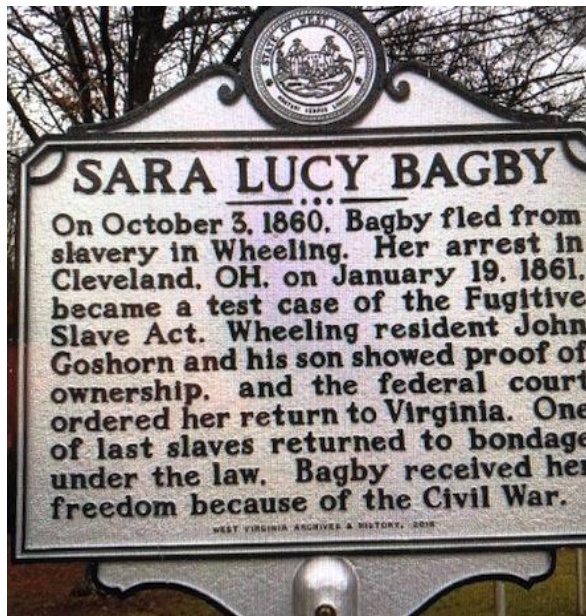
¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, 13 May 1862. Colonel B.F. Kelly would be wounded at the Battle of Philippi and would recuperate at the estate of his father-in-law John Goshorn. Kelly would eventually rise to Brevet Major General. William was the only person arrested who refused to take the Oath.

there traveled to Pittsburgh where she married F. George Johnson. The couple moved to Cleveland, Ohio, on May 6, 1863, where they both worked and raised a family.²⁰

William Goshorn took the Oath of Allegiance due to his failing health and returned to his family in Wheeling. On his death bed, Lucy Bagby visited him and his sisters. What was said between the two is not known.²¹

In 1904, Lucy Bagby was invited to attend the annual Early Settlers' Association meeting held at the Gray's Armory on Prospect Avenue in Cleveland. She was present there as the last fugitive slave prosecuted under the Fugitive Slave Act and a brief description of her ordeal was given. At the end, the speaker presented Lucinda Johnson to the assembly. Lucy rose and bowed to wild applause as the band, ironically, played "Dixie." Lucy lived for only two more years, dying of septicemia on July 14, 1906. She was buried in Cleveland's Woodland Cemetery in an unmarked grave. In 2010, the cemetery's foundation gave Lucy a head stone that reads, "Unfettered and Free."²²



[Editor's Note – An interesting video about Sara Lucy Bagby's case can be found on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhGFvbmZkjs>. In addition, the case is also covered in Dennis Keating's book, *Cleveland and the Civil War*.]

²⁰ www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/biography-sara-lucy-bagby. Lucy worked as a cook and house servant. Her husband, F. George Johnson, according to some sources, was a veteran of the Union Army but the author has not been able to verify what unit or his post-war occupation in Cleveland. *Annals of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Volume 5, Number 1*. 1904. pp 31-33

²¹ *History of the Upper Ohio Valley with Family History, Vol. 1*. p. 301

²² *Annals of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Volume 5, Number 1*. 1904 pp31-33. www.findagrave.com/memorial/66674610. Keating, *Cleveland and the Civil War*, p 27.

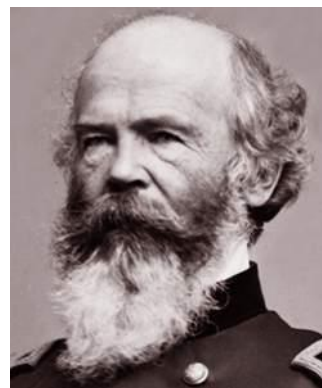
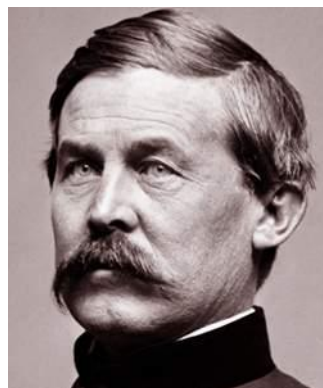
Another General Buford

By D. Kent Fonner



Anyone familiar with the battle of Gettysburg knows the story of Maj. Gen. John Buford whose cavalry division met the Confederate Army west of town on July 1, 1863, holding the high ground until John Reynolds' First Corps of the Army of the Potomac arrived on the scene. Across the line, however, in the Western theater of the war, another Gen. Buford, Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford (pictured here), commanded three Kentucky infantry regiments in Confederate Maj. Gen. William Wing Loring's division through the Vicksburg campaign and into the spring of 1864.

Born in Woodford County, Kentucky, 13 January 1820, Abraham Buford studied with tutors and attended Centre College before entering West Point in 1837. Graduating 51st in the class of 1841, he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 1st Dragoons. He was brevetted for gallantry at the Battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican War, then served on the frontier, resigning with the rank of captain in 1854. Before the outbreak of the Civil War, Capt. Buford retired to his farm near Versailles, Kentucky, to raise cattle and thoroughbred horses. A states' rights advocate, Buford did not believe in secession; but when Braxton Bragg invaded Kentucky in the Fall of 1862, Buford joined the Confederate Army and was commissioned a brigadier general as of 3 September 1862. After Vicksburg, in March 1864, Gen. Buford's Kentucky regiments were mounted and attached to Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry Corps. Buford was promoted to divisional command. During the Battle of Nashville, Buford's division was with Forrest on a raid toward Murfreesboro, but he returned to the Army of Tennessee to participate as part of the rearguard during its retreat. Wounded during a skirmish at Richland Creek, Tennessee, on 24 December 1864, Buford was on leave until early 1865. On 18 February 1865, Forrest assigned Buford command of all Confederate cavalry in Alabama. He finished the war fighting in that state in defense of Selma.



Maj. Gen. John Buford and his half-brother, Maj. Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte Buford,
Cousins of Abraham Buford, also attended West Point

After the war, Buford returned to his Kentucky farm. He became a prominent breeder of thoroughbreds, and served a term in the Kentucky legislature. When he lost his farm in the early

1880s, depressed by business misfortunes, Buford committed suicide in Danville, Indiana, 9 June 1884. His body was returned to Kentucky for burial in Lexington.

Source: Patricia Faust, ed., *Historical Times illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, pp. 88 – 89.

Eyewitness to Antietam Aftermath

[William Silveus, from Centre Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, voluntarily enlisted in Company I, 8th Regt., Pennsylvania Reserves, on August 25, 1862. At the time, Silveus was twenty-nine years old and married to Mary Campbell (Mildred) Silveus. He had one child, Martha Maria, born April 9, 1860, and Mary was pregnant with their second child, Elizabeth Sarah, born September 27, 1862. In less than a month, Silveus had been mustered into the service and was on the front lines with the Army of the Potomac, camped on the battlefield of Antietam. He reported to his outfit a few short days after the battle, but in the following letters to his wife, Mary, and a note to his brother, Joe Silveus, he wrote about his first glimpse of war and its aftermath. These letters are two of four surviving letters Silveus wrote to his wife while in the army before his death from typhoid fever at Camp Parole, MD, on January 12, 1863. They were found in an old greeting card box of family letters discovered in the “junk room” of Silveus’ great-grandson, E. Bryan Jacobs, formerly of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.]



Mary Campbell (Mildred) Silveus

Sep. 19th AD 1862

Dear Mary,

I would like to tell you all that I have seen since we left the City [Washington, D.C.], but tongue cannot tell, but I will try and tell you some things. We left the City last Saturday and marched every day about 10 miles and camped out wherever we could catch it and whatever we wanted to eat we took. Last Sunday night one of our squad shot a pig and made a roast of it, although I didn't eat any of it. I won't eat anything that is stolen. Last Tuesday night, Albert Chaplin and Rine Fordyce and myself stayed with an

old sesech. He give us our supper and breakfast. Yesterday we met 800 rebel prisoners. They drove them like a lot of sheep. Today we crossed two battlefields and I tell you that it was a hard sight. We also stopped at a hospital and that was the hardest sight I ever saw. Some had their legs off and some their arms and some their hands and one rebel had both legs off above the knee. If you was here you could see as high as 100 or 200 ambulances all in one train a hauling the wounded the hospital. We have not got to the regiment yet. They are about 10 miles off yet. We expect to get to them tomorrow. There is a great fight a going on now. They think they have Jackson surrounded. One of the rebel lieutenants told us that Jackson and Lee was killed at which we gave three loud cheers. I have saw nothing but soldiers since I left the City. They are strung all along the sod road. We are encamped in a fine orchard. We will have a good supper tonight. We drew some rations today. I have 25 dollars that I will send home as soon as I get to the regiment. I will have to get an order from the Captain [John Kent] to have the County bounty. As soon as I get it I will send it home and then you can draw it out of the County treasure. Well I will close for this time. This leaves us all well hoping you may be enjoying the same blessing. Tell Jo I will write to him as soon as I get to the regiment. Give my love to Mother and all the rest. Pray for me.

Wm.Silveus

Write soon and direct the same as you would to Albert [Mildred, Mary's brother].



Silveus described seeing long trains of ambulances

Sep. 20th AD 1862

Dear Mary,

We are now with the regiment on the banks of the Potomac. The first two men that met me was Albert [Mildred] and Meny [Rinehart] and you had better believe that they were glad to see me. They are both well and hardy. They were both in two battles [South Mountain and Antietam] this week and both escaped unharmed. I went over the battlefield this morning and O what a sight it was. I saw as high as 13 rebels all in one pile and they are scattered for two or three miles any amount of them. I never want to witness another such a sight. They are fighting now some distant from here. I cannot tell whether we will be called or not but if we are I am going to try and do my duty and if I fall I feel that I am prepared to go. I am now setting by the side of Albert a writing this letter to you while he is writing to Mother [Silveus' mother-in-law, Nancy Hart Mildred].

I will now close and write to Jo [Joe Silveus]. So no more at this time but my best to you and mother.

May God bless you all.

Wm Silveus



Confederate dead on the Antietam Battlefield. Silveus described the field as “the awfulest sight that I ever saw....”

Dear Brother,

I begin to know what it is to be a soldier although I like it far better than I expected to. Although we saw some hard times since we left home we had to bear our own expenses. Since we left the City which I had to spend three dollars I have 25 dollars that I want to send home as soon as I can. My County bounty I can't get until I get an order from our Captain and when I get it I will send it to you and then you can draw it out of the County treasure for me and I will reward you for it.



8th Penna Reserves Monument at Antietam

The Regt. was camped on the field behind the monument on the Joseph Poffenberger farm.

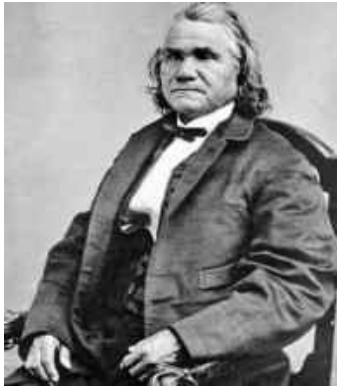
Dear Brother I want you to remember me in your prayers for I am now in a place where it takes all that one knows to keep him in the right track. There are all kinds of people here and everything to lead him away. I mean to do what is right as near as I can and let others do as they may. We encamped in a battlefield last night and it was the awfulest sight that I ever saw and God forbid that I ever should see another such sight. Well Jo I will now

close for this time and I will try and write more the next time as I am pretty much tired out. So farewell.

Wm Silveus

Stand Watie: Cherokee Confederate General

By Dennis Keating



Cherokee leader Stand Watie (pictured here) is remembered as the last Confederate general to surrender, which he did on June 23, 1865 after the Cherokee Grand Council called for Native commanders to end the fighting. Watie surrendered his battalion of Cherokee, Creek, Osage and Seminole fighters at Doaksville in what is now Oklahoma.

Watie had spent much of the Civil War in Indian Territory, although he took part in the early Western battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge. The Cherokees had split into two factions with Watie siding with those who allied with the Confederacy. He formed the 1st Cherokee Rifles on July 29, 1861. He and his command then fought Union forces (including their Native allies) both in Indian Territory and the states of Kansas and Missouri: "Watie's force reportedly fought in more battles west of the Mississippi River than any other unit" (Clavin, 2022). Watie was commissioned a brigadier general by the Confederacy in May, 1864.



Flag of the 1st Cherokee Rifles

For awhile, Union forces included the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (OVC), which was sent West in 1862 to Missouri and Kansas to join the Army of the Frontier. From May 25 to July 8, 1862, the 2nd OVC was in Indian Territory. On June 8, 1862, its unit skirmished with Watie's Cherokee

Rifles at Cowskin Prairie near the Grand River. On June 25, a Federal expedition which included the 2nd OVC set out from Kansas and attacked Watie's command but failed to capture him. On September 30, a Southern force including Watie's Cherokees and a Union force that included the 2nd OVC clashed at the first battle of Newtonia in Southwest Missouri. In December, 1862, the 2nd OVC was ordered back to the East.



Cherokee Cavalryman

Watie and his family were among the Cherokees exiled from Georgia to Indian Territory. Watie was among those who agreed to the removal, in opposition to those led by Chief John Ross, who opposed those who agreed to the treaty that authorized the removal of the Cherokees. In 1838, many Cherokees died in the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma. In 1839, Watie's brother, uncle, and cousin were murdered by Cherokee assassins who had opposed the removal treaty.

After the war, Watie failed in his attempt to be chosen as the Principal Chief of the Cherokees, who instead re-elected John Ross. Watie died on September 9, 1871.

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Daniel Stearns and the Barking Dog Regiment

A Civil War Tale from Northeast Ohio

By Paul Siedel

Several weeks ago while strolling through the Battle of Franklin Museum in Franklin, Tennessee, I happened upon one of the exhibits entitled “Harvey Company Companion and Comrade” The exhibit was about a soldier who enlisted in the army and brought along his dog, Harvey. The soldier’s name was Daniel Stearns and, being from the west side of Cuyahoga County, I thought I’d ask the person at the desk where the soldier, Daniel Stearns, had enlisted (there being a Stearns Road near where I grew up.). The computer spit out the information on the soldier in question. It said that he enlisted near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. That is not what I wanted to hear. I turned to go and the attendant said that he was, however, from northeast Ohio, and this sparked my interest. I asked what county and she said Cuyahoga County, Ohio. This sparked my interest even more! Many roads in the northeast Ohio area are named after early settlers, and in the western part of Cuyahoga County there is Stearns Road. I thought there might be some connection, so I began to dig. I contacted my good friend Rachel Zambo at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in downtown Cleveland. She also has done research on Stearns and here is what she graciously shared with me. She found out that the Daniel Stearns in the exhibit was not from the Olmsted branch but from the Berea side of the extended family.



Daniel Stearns, who at the time was living near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, enlisted in the Pennsylvania Reserves in April 1861. He evidently saw no action, so he returned with his dog Harvey to his family home in Berea, Ohio, and enlisted in the 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry on May 19, 1862, taking his dog Harvey along with him. Harvey warmed up to the other members of the regiment and the 104th soon became known as “The Barking Dog Regiment.” Daniel Stearns was promoted to second lieutenant in November 1862 and then promoted to captain on June 6, 1865. The pair took part in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain where Harvey was wounded and fell into the hands of the Confederates. He was later returned under a

flag of truce. They also took part in the Atlanta Campaign, Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville, where Stearns was severely wounded. Daniel evidently spent time in a Nashville hospital but was transferred to North Carolina with the rest of his regiment in time for the Confederate surrender in April 1865 which brought all serious fighting to a halt in the eastern theater. Stearns was mustered out on June 17, 1865. He then evidently returned to Berea, taking Harvey with him. He went to work selling lots for his brother who was in the real estate development business. He and Harvey were evidently still a team at this time. Daniel probably had trouble adjusting to civilian, life suffering from what today I would think is PTSD. He wanted the company of no one except his dog. Whether or not this was still Harvey is not known. He married and went to work as a mechanic for a railroad in Pittsburgh, and later he returned to Berea. He was evidently displaying erratic behavior. Around 1885, his wife had him admitted to

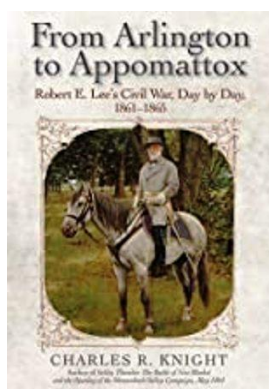
the Ohio Asylum for the Insane on Turney Road in Cleveland. Daniel, however, was released and returned to his family in Berea. Not much is known of his last several years, and there are still Stearns descendants living in Berea and Middleburg Heights. Daniel died in 1890 and is buried in the Stearns family plot in Woodvale Cemetery in Middleburg Heights, Ohio.



[Photo by Bill Stark]

Today, after almost one hundred and sixty years since the end of the conflict, we all know the major events and names associated with the American Civil War such as Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh, and others, but we seldom come across those human interest stories that bring our history to life. It may behoove us, however, to stop and consider, and at least think about, the many stories that are lost to history now that the participants have passed away. I'd like to think that the story of Daniel Stearns and his dog Harvey from Berea, Ohio, is one that will remain with us and be passed down when exploring the history of the Western Reserve.

Book Review



Charles R. Knight, *From Arlington to Appomattox: Robert E. Lee's Civil War Day by Day, 1861-1865*. Savis Beatie, LLC: El Dorado Hills, CA, 2021.

Douglas Southall Freeman claimed after researching and writing his multivolume biography of Robert E Lee, that he knew where Lee was every day of his life from his entrance into West Point in 1825 until his death in 1870. The truth is that Freeman's work, published in the 1930s, still had some gaps and hundreds of additional sources about Lee have since been discovered that help fill in those gaps. This book by Charles R. Knight does a great service for those interested in Lee by pulling those sources, including Freeman's works, together into one volume that documents Lee's activities, professional and personal, on a day by day basis from April 1861 to April 1865. Not a biography of the man as such, the book is an almanac of his life during the years of the Civil War. It is a resource every Lee scholar, as well as anyone with a passing interest in the war, can find useful.

Extensive footnotes, an exhaustive bibliography, and a complete index make this book a resource that is hard to ignore.

The book is easy to use. Just pick a date between April 1861 and April 1865. When you thumb through the book to your desired date, you will find an entry, fully documented, telling you where Lee was located that day, who he met, what he was doing, and to whom he was writing. For example, the entry for October 2, 1861 reads as follows:

“Wednesday (Sewell Mountain) Lee writes to Gen. Samuel Anderson regarding Anderson’s displeasure with the published accounts of his brigade’s role during the Cheat Mountain operation. Rain resumes.”

Another example is the entry for May 24, 1863:

“Sunday (Fredericksburg) Lee and Edward Johnson attend church services conducted by Rev. Lacy at Second Corps HQ. Afterwards he meets with A.P. Hill to discuss Hill assuming command of the new Third Corps. Lee writes to his brother, Carter, lamenting the loss of Jackson.”

Each chapter is a different month, with a summary of the action going on for the month followed by the daily entries for Lee's activities. Containing some great photos and maps, the book is a reference source essential to any complete Civil War library.

-D. Kent Fonner



