

# THE CHARGER

April, 1999

369 Meeting

Vol.20 #8

## MORGAN's RAID

### John Hunt Morgan invades Ohio



Confederate General John Hunt Morgan was one of the most colorful characters of the American Civil War. He is still a legend in the State of Kentucky.

His most famous raid took him and 2,500 Confederate Cavalry in the summer of 1863 through 1,000 miles of the North including Indiana and Ohio. This most famous of Morgan's raids was the northern most penetration of the North ending just 70 miles from Lake Erie.

John Hunt Morgan, and what was left of his men, was captured in Eastern Ohio. In November of 1863, Morgan and six of his men escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus and returned to the South.

John Hunt Morgan was killed in Greeneville, Tennessee, September 4, 1864 by the 13th Tennessee (Union) Cavalry.

*Tonight's Speaker:*

## Lester V. Horwitz

Lester Horwitz owns a advertising company in Cincinnati. The Civil War and Morgan's raid are his diversion. This interest was kindled when he purchased a old farmhouse built in 1849. He then came across a document that showed the home had been raided by Morgan's raiders on July 14, 1863. Two horses were stolen from the barn and the owner was reimbursed \$155.00 by the State of Ohio. This sparked Mr. Horwitz's interest in Morgan's raid. The hundreds of stories he uncovered about the raid are covered in his new book, *The Longest Raid of the Civil War*.

**Date: April 7, 1999**

**Place: The Hermit Club**

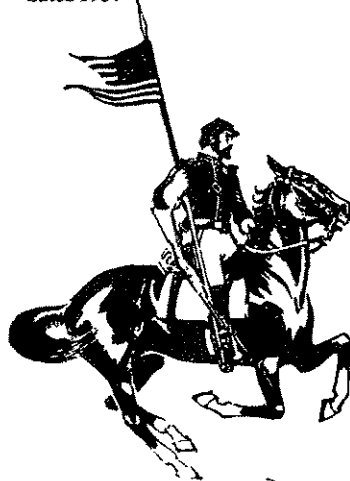
**Time: Drinks 6 PM**

**Dinner 7 PM**

**Reservations: Please Call**

**JAC Communications  
at (216) 861-5588**

Since 1957



THE CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE  
PO BOX 1800 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44118

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**Vice President:** Bob Boyda

**Secretary:** William Vodrey

**Treasurer:** Peter Holman

**Executive Committee:**

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John Moore, Bill Doty, John

Howard, Bill McGrath.

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*About the*

## **Cleveland Civil War Roundtable**

The 127 men and women of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable reflect the ethnic, racial, and religious diversity of Greater Cleveland. Members range in age from 16 to 93 years old. The common bond is the belief that the American Civil War was the *defining* event in United States history.

Dinner meetings are normally held on the second Wednesday of each month, September through May. The Roundtable meets at a historic private club in the Playhouse Square area of downtown Cleveland.

Dinner is \$20.00. Club dues are \$35.00 per year.

**Membership information can be obtained from  
Dick Crews, daytime phone (800) 800-8310.**

April 7, 1999 (Note this is the 1st Wednesday)



## **John Hunt Morgan**

*The confederate who almost  
attached Cleveland*

LESTER V. HORWITZ

May 12 1999



## **CONFEDERATE WOMEN AS SPIES**

DIANNE KAUFFMAN

GREATER CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL ESSAY CONTEST  
WINNER PRESENTED AT THE MAY MEETING

### **Spring Day Trip**

**Sunday,**

**April 25, 1999 2 to 5 pm**

**James A. Garfield's home  
Mentor, Ohio**

## **Fall Field Trip ON TO RICHMOND**

**Richmond, Virginia  
September 16-19, 1999**

Editor's correction: On this page and on the web site, Roundtable membership was listed as 15 to 87 years old. This drew a letter from Charter and Lifetime member John Cullen who questioned the 87 age. **John is 93 years old.**

Sorry John, changes have been made.

*Matthew Brady's famous picture*

**The Ruins  
of  
Richmond, Virginia**

**1865**

**Hopefully after 134 years  
Richmond will look better  
For our field trip on  
September 16-19, 1999**





1201 EAST CLAY STREET



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219



(804) 649-1861

## OUR SECOND CENTURY

Visit The Museum and White House of the Confederacy, "perhaps the finest Civil War museum in the country," according to *The Chicago Tribune*. We are a private, nonprofit institution maintaining the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of military, political and domestic artifacts and art associated with the period of the Confederacy, 1861-1865. The Museum complex consists of a modern museum building and the restored historic White House of the Confederacy.

### INTRODUCTION

- Adjacent to the museum building is the historic White House of the Confederacy, the Civil War residence of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America. Take a guided tour of its restored elegance.
- Our collections include more than 15,000 artifacts. Among them are more than 500 flags and the personal effects of many Confederate generals -- including Robert E. Lee's sword, Stonewall Jackson's Bible and J.E.B. Stuart's plumed hat.
- The Haversack Store offers a wide and unique variety of items, including many products developed from our collections. The Haversack also offers a wide selection of books, including two of our own titles: one about the Confederate Navy and one about women during the war.
- Facility Rental: Experience a Civil War Dinner or have your next company party or reception at the Museum of the Confederacy.
- Discover the many benefits of membership in The Museum of the Confederacy.
- Who are we? Where are we? Check out basic info on our Access page.

### WHAT'S HAPPENING

- A weekend of fun for everyone, be sure to mark your calendars for the Tar Heel Ball! Saturday, March 20, 1999.
- Many activities are scheduled for this season. See our Calendar of events.
- Among our current exhibits: A new exhibits on The People of the Confederacy. Also: an extensive, continuously updated overview of the war years, and a comprehensive look at the common soldier.
- Read A People Apart, Stonewall Jackson's definitive biography, and other feature articles from our quarterly Newsletter.
- Our Education Department offers innovative programs.
- The Museum's Flag Conservation Program helps preserve the symbols of an era.

**On to Richmond  
September 16, 1999**

# **HAYES IN THE SHENANDOAH**



**By Michael L. Hardy**

In last year's The Charger we discussed Rutherford B. Hayes' heroics at South Mountain, Maryland in 1862, on the eve of Antietam. Colonel Hayes was injured there as he led his Ohioans in their assault on rebel troops at Crampton Gap.

This article picks up Hayes' career in the summer and fall of 1864, during which time Colonel Hayes commanded the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of West Virginia under Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook in the Army of the Shenandoah under Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. During this period Sheridan's army was chasing Jubal Early after the latter had threatened the outskirts of Washington in July 1864. This campaign ultimately proved a success for the Union troops, for in a span of less than three months, Sheridan defeated Early in four different battles. The federal victories contributed to the re-election of Lincoln.

At Third Winchester, Hayes participated in the attack on the Confederate entrenched position. Although successful, the battle was particularly destructive for the Union attackers. In a letter to his wife, Hayes termed the Rebel fire a "destructive storm of grape and musketry." "Officers on horseback were falling faster than others." Strangely, he told his wife that "I certainly never enjoyed anything more than the last three hours" of the battle.

After defeating Early's army in Winchester, the Union Army chased the Confederates south along the Valley Pike, (now as State Route 11) to a place called Fisher's Hill. (This battlefield is still pristine and well maintained - well worth the effort to climb it). A flanking attack up the steep slopes led to the Confederate defeat at Fisher's Mountain. Hayes' division was among those that penetrated the rebel's lines and enfilade the retreating southerners. After Fisher's Hill, Hayes wrote his wife: "We have whipped the flower of the Rebel Army; they are scattered in all directions." The Union Army was jubilant, thinking "old Jube Early's about played out" after Fisher's Hill.

Thereafter the Sheridan Army chased the defeated Confederates south along the Valley Pike to a location near Middletown, Virginia called Cedar Creek. Sheridan placed Hayes' experienced brigade on a barren ridge approximately 400 yards from the highway and near Cedar Creek. This area can be viewed from the Cedar Creek battlefield. Unfortunately, Interstate 81 bisects it, and makes it difficult to access on foot.

In a surprise morning attack in the fog, the Confederates under Gordon and Ramseur crossed Cedar Creek and surprised the advanced Union elements, including the division of Hayes. Despite his efforts to place his division in line, the route of other troops, including those of Thorburn's nearby division, resulted in broken troops pouring past and through the right of my line," Hayes later said.

*Michael Hardy is an attorney and a member of the Cleveland CWRT for four years.*

The ill-prepared Union lines, including Hayes' division, escaped to high ground west of the Valley Pike. During the route of his division, Hayes had his horse instantly killed under him. The sudden fall briefly knocked him unconscious and injured his right ankle. Some of his men, passing by his still body, spread the report that he had been killed. But Hayes regained consciousness and, seeing the rebels closing, hobbled toward the turnpike. The Confederates shouted at him to stop; "the names they called me reflected disrespect against upon my parentage." An aid gave his horse to Hayes, who then escaped. Hayes and others regrouped their divisions around Army headquarters, the Belle Grove Mansion, approximately one-half mile west of their original position. (The Belle Grove Mansion still exists on the Cedar Creek battlefield and is open to the public).

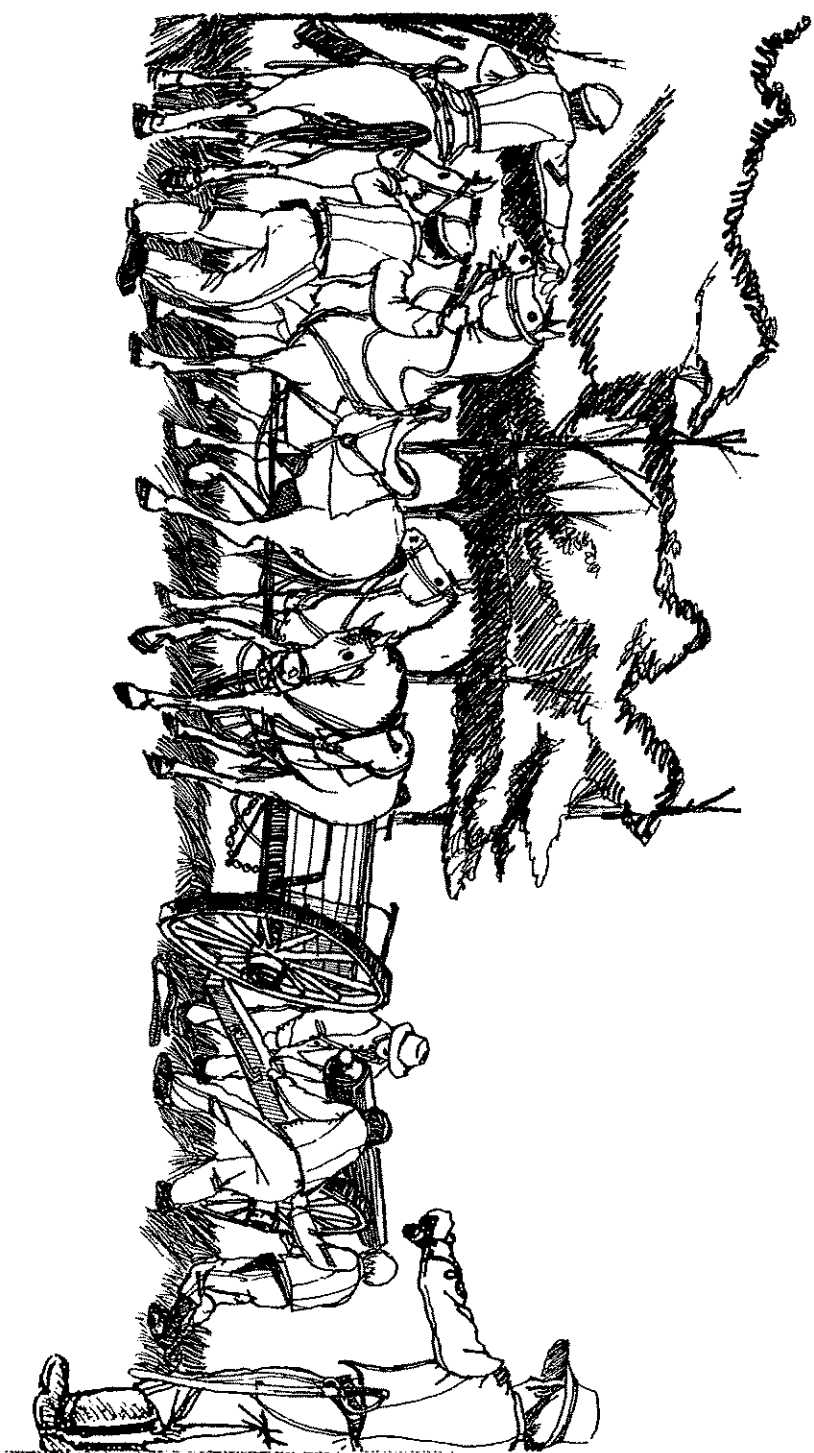
Eventually, the Confederate attack stalled. Sheridan rode dramatically from Winchester to Middletown to take charge, and to direct a counter attack, and ultimately Cedar Creek became a victory for the Union army. But, the initial success of the Confederates came at the expense of Hayes and others. Hayes had not erected field works, indicating a probable lack of concern over the threat of the Confederate Army. In his book, From Winchester to Cedar Creek, Jeffrey Wert believed that a combination of factors contributed to the initial success of the Confederate offensive, including the Union belief that the campaign had concluded, which fostered a lack of vigilance. As a consequence, Early's army, shielded by fog, and utilizing surprise, was able to storm an ill-prepared sector manned by Hayes and others. The lack of preparedness proved to be embarrassing for Colonel Hayes in October 1864.



Sheridan on the Winchester Road.

*Michael L. Hardy*  
March, 1999

*This is the latest drawing sent to us by our friend João Casati in San Paulo, Brazil.*



# **New Civil War Guide Project Aims to put materials on Web**

The OHS Archives/Library Division has undertaken a long-term project to compile a guide to its Civil War primary collections. The guide, which will include bibliographic entries and other finding aids, will be made available on the Society's web site.

The Society possesses more than 1,200 primary collections pertaining to the Civil War and Ohio's participation in the conflict. Among the Northern states, Ohio was third behind New York and Pennsylvania in the number of men who served, with approximately 300,000 soldiers. Ohio was represented by artillery, cavalry, and infantry units. In addition, the 5th and 27th United States Colored Troops were made up primarily of Ohioans.

Examples of material found in the collections are manuscript letters, diaries, battle reports, and artwork; State of Ohio Adjutant General material, including recruiting records, draft records, regimental records, officers' records, prisoner of war records, and Surgeon General records;

Ohio Secretary of State record series pertaining to the soldiers' vote in the presidential election of 1864; and photographs including group shots, cartes de visite, and battle flags.

The division is currently working on State Archives Series 147, a collection of correspondence to the Governor and Adjutant General of Ohio. This series contains approximately 45,000 letters covering the period from 1861-1865. Taken as a whole, the letters shed considerable light on the difficulties Ohio faced in raising, equipping, and training

troops, and in maintaining those troops in the field. Each letter will have a scanned image of the original and a brief synopsis of the content mounted on the web site.

Some information regarding the Archives/Library Division's Civil War primary collections in general and Series 147 in particular is currently accessible through the Ohio Historical Society's home page at: [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org). Other materials will be added as the project progresses.



Part of the collection is this composite photograph produced by The Prudential Insurance Company in 1884. This was one of the first uses of uses of photographs in advertising.





# **THE BUGLE CALL**

## **HAGERSTOWN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE, INC.**

P.O. BOX 2155  
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND 21740

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Vol. 43, No. 5

February

341st Meeting

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**The Cleveland Roundtable exchanges newsletters with 25 other Roundtables. The following article on our September, 1998, meeting appeared in the**  
**"THE BUGLE CALL"**  
From Hagerstown, Maryland

**Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and James Longstreet**

### **Traitors all?**

**Robert E. Lee** was responsible for more American combat deaths than Tojo or Adolph Hitler. Why then is he considered an American hero?

Lee clearly demonstrated by his actions that he did not consider himself an American-or at least, less than he thought of himself as a Virginian and a Southerner. As British author Eric Larrabee wrote, "Lee and Confederate generals apparently saw duty, honor, and country as a multiple-choice question."

Lee; Jackson and Longstreet as army officers took the oath; to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Were they guilty of treason?

Treason is the only crime defined in the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution states: Treason against the United States, shall consist in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies; giving them aid and comfort.

**Wow!** Talk about an interesting program. This was the topic at the 362nd meeting of the Cleveland Round Table; **I wonder if any fights broke out?**



*James A. Garfield*

## **Garfield, James Abram**

(1831-1881) Union general and 20th president of the United States

Garfield worked his way through an impoverished childhood, was graduated from Williams College and became a teacher and lay preacher. He left the Ohio legislature (1859-1861) for the Union army's 42nd Ohio in 1861 and earned rapid promotions, leading brigades at Middle Creek, Pound Gap and Shiloh. He was William Rosecrans's chief of staff in the Chickamauga Campaign before resigning as a major general in December 1863 to sit in the U.S. Congress (1863-1880). He was a Republican Party loyalist who earned a reputation for his advocacy of sound finance policy. A compromise candidate, he was elected U.S. president in a close election in 1880. He was assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker in July 1881.



*Charles J. Guiteau*  
President Garfield's assassin

**James Garfield defeated Major General Winfield Hancock for President in 1880.**

**James Garfield is the only man ever elected from the House of Representatives directly to the Presidency.**

### **Cleveland Roundtable to visit Garfield's Home**

Two years after visiting James Garfield's tomb at the Lakeview Cemetery, The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable has planned a visit to Garfield's newly renovated home in Mentor, Ohio. After being closed for two years for extensive structural renovation, James Garfield's home is now open.

We will visit Garfield's home on:

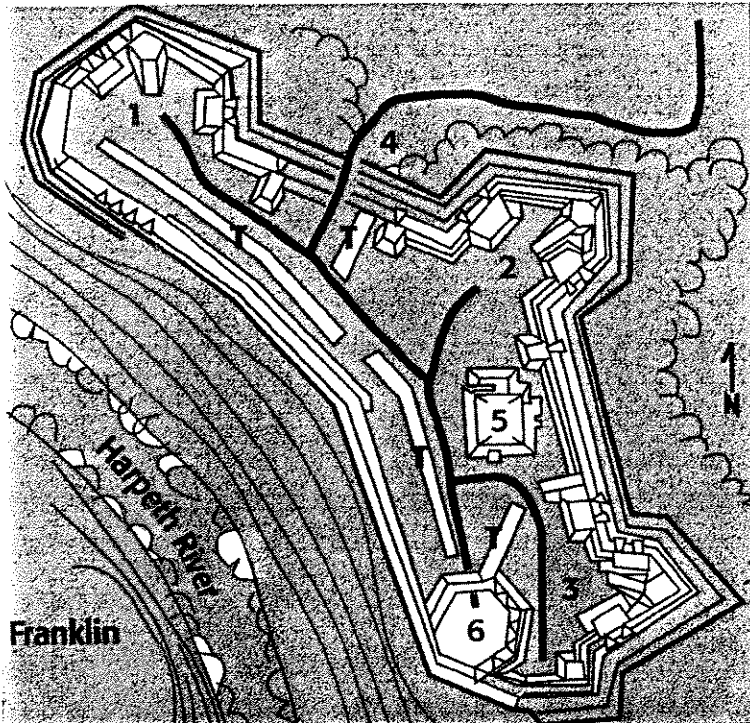
**Sunday, April 25, 1999 from 2 to 5 PM.**

***Members are invited to bring guests.***

Sign up at the March 10, or April 7, 1999 Roundtable meeting

Questions: Dan Zeiser  
Home Phone (440) 449-1391

# Fort Granger Franklin, Tennessee



- 1 - Northwest Bastion
- 2 - Middle Bastion
- 3 - Southeast Bastion
- 4 - Sally Port
- 5 - Powder Magazine
- 6 - Cavalier
- T - Traverse

## *The Blue, The Gray and The Red*

### *Fort Granger*

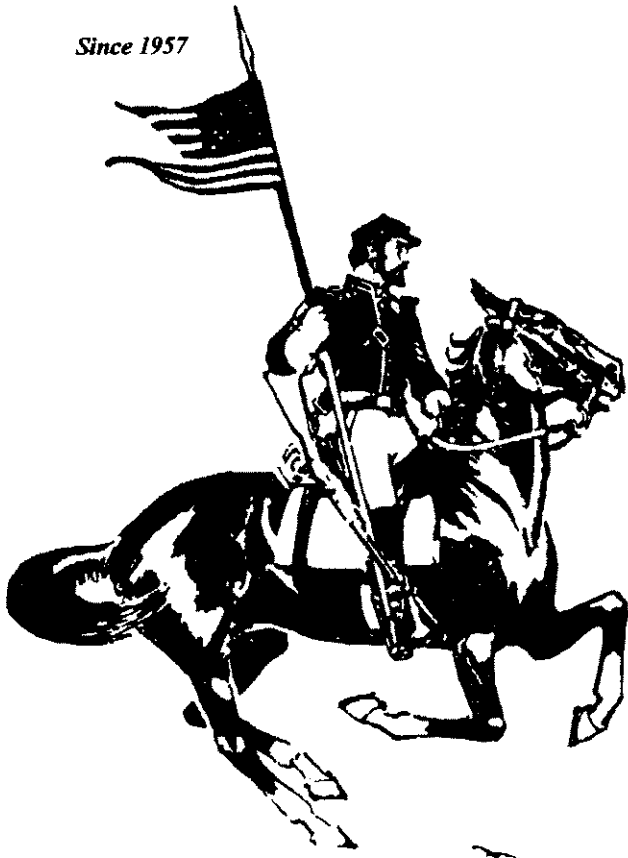
*Quiet now,  
it rests beneath  
the trees atop  
Figuers Hill.  
Fort Granger,  
Blue guardian  
of the Harpeth  
at Franklin.  
Earthen then,  
Earthen now.  
Combatants,  
cannon, shouts,  
explosions, smoke  
fire and blood  
long gone.  
But still it stands,  
protecting  
memories of  
Blue and Gray.  
Men who served.  
Men who died.  
All for their country.*

*Mel Maurer  
Dec 1993  
12-98*

## **Fort Granger Earthworks**

Fort Granger is located on a 40-foot high bluff above the Harpeth River overlooking Franklin. Named for General Gordon Granger, Union commander in Franklin in 1863, the fort was constructed in March through May of that year. The fort is an earthwork 781 feet long and 346 feet wide encompassing almost 12 acres. Fort Granger's defenses were probed by Confederate cavalry on April 10, 1863. During the battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864, field artillery in the Fort fired into the right wing of the attacking Confederate formations. The Fort's parapets and ditches are original and have not been restored. The Fort is part of the City of Franklin' Park system and is accessible to the public.

*Since 1957*



Cleveland Civil War Roundtable PO Box 18900 Cleveland, OH 44118

*The Confederate who invaded Ohio*



**John Hunt Morgan**

**Wednesday,  
April 7, 1999**

Dick Crews  
3673 Traver Road  
Shaker Heights, OH 44122