

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)
other names/site number MEG-00478-11, MEG-00482-11, MEG-00487-11, MEG-00488-11, MEG-00783-11, MEG-00786-11

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the east bank of the Ohio River to the east, Dry Run Creek to the south, a ridgeline to the west, and Laucks Run to the north
city or town Portland
state Ohio OH Meigs 105 45770
West Virginia WV county Jackson code 035 zip code 26173

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: nationwide statewide local
Dept. Head, Inventory & Registration
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
other (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
Jackson Co, West Virginia

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	177	buildings
5	1	sites
1		structures
2		objects
10	178	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 site 1 object

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Defense: battle site

Recreation and Culture/monuments

Current Functions

Agriculture

Funerary

Domestic

Recreation and Culture

Industry/Processing/Extraction

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century (Greek revival)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone

walls: wood

roof: metal; asphalt

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Buffington Island was listed in the National Register of Historic Place in 1971 (NRIS 70000408). The nomination listed the four-acre Buffington Island State Memorial. A resurvey of the battlefield in 2009 by the American Battlefield Protection Program determined that the Core Area of the battlefield contained 1,235.82 acres. The Core Area of the battlefield is that portion of the site in which combat occurred. This nomination lists 1,578 acres of the Buffington Island battlefield that retains excellent integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The battlefield is in a broad floodplain bound on by the east bank of the Ohio River to the east, Dry Run Creek to the south, a ridgeline to the west, and Laucks Run to the north.

Within the boundary of this nomination are three monuments that were erected in 1933-34. The obelisk included in the original nomination at the four acre Buffington Island State Memorial and two smaller monuments that honor Daniel McCook, who was mortally wounded in the battle. All three are good examples of monuments which were erected as part of the post-Civil War commemoration period. The three monuments at the Buffington Island Battlefield were erected in 1933 and 1934 by the Ohio State Historical Society and Daughters of Union Veterans; two on the 70th anniversary of the battle and the third within the 70th anniversary of the Civil War.

Narrative Description

Buffington Island was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 (NRIS 70000408). The nomination listed four acres of the Buffington Island State Memorial. The resurvey of Civil War Sites Advisory Commission battlefields completed in 2009 by the American Battlefield Protection Program identified a 1,235.82-acre Core Area for the Buffington Island Battlefield. The Core Area is that portion of the site in which combat occurred. Based on the findings of the 2009 report, the four acres listed in 1971 does not represent even one percent of the nominated area, most of which is within the Core Area and all of which retains good integrity. The three monuments at the Buffington Island Battlefield were erected in 1933 and 1934 by the Ohio State Historical Society and Daughters of Union Veterans two on the 70th anniversary of the battle and the third within the 70th anniversary of the Civil War. All of the monuments retain good integrity.¹

The 1,578 acres of the Buffington Island Battlefield retain excellent integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The battle was fought in a broad floodplain bound on the west by a well-defined ridge and on the east by the Ohio River. The ridge is bisected by three streams, Dry Run on the south end of the battlefield, Laucks Run in the center, and Wells Run on the north end. Portland Bottom is wider on the south end than on the north end, where the ridge comes within 800 feet of the river. The south end is constricted to some extent by Dry Run, which empties into the Ohio River approximately 2,500 feet south of the "S" curve in the Pomeroy Road (SR 124). In 1863, there was no exit or entrance from the north end of the bottom; it was blocked by a steep ridge that extended to the river. The ridge was truncated when SR 124 was constructed in the first quarter of the 20th century [Map 1].

The roads have changed within the battlefield area since the Civil War. State Route (SR) 124, which bisects the battlefield, did not exist in 1863. There were four main roads in the Portland bottom in 1863: Pomeroy Road, Chester Road, Portland Road and Rise Road. Pomeroy Road, which enters the valley from the south, followed the route of present-day Old Portland Road-Township Road (TR) 69. A portion of the south end of this road is missing. The Chester Road, present-day Bald Knob-Striversville Road, County Road (CR) 31, which follows Laucks Run off the ridge in the center of the battlefield, crosses SR 124 and intersects the present-day Old Portland Road-TR 69 at "the Triangle." Portland Road entered the valley from the ridge approximately 4,000 feet north of Chester Road. The road historically intersected Rise Road and Pomeroy Road (present-day Old Portland Road-TR 69) north of Laucks Chapel Cemetery. It was the Portland Road that General John H. Morgan's troops used to escape the Union forces sweeping the valley on July 19, 1863. Rise Road followed the 600-foot contour line along a terrace, connecting the older houses on the ridge outside of the old city grid. Portions of this road are extant as driveways and lanes within the battlefield [Map 2].

¹ *Buffington Island (State Memorial) National Register of Historic Places nomination*, Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, Ohio, 1971; and American Battlefield Protection Program, *Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, State of Ohio*, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 2009, pp. 7, 10.

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The historic city grid of Portland is obscured for the most part. What remains is in the area north of Browning Cemetery. Remnants of the old steamboat landing can still be seen at the foot of what the 1997 survey forms call "Old Main Street." There is one extant period house in this area and the ruins of at least two older houses. Present-day Portland is south and west of the old grid, in the area east of the state memorial and the old Portland school. The rest of the valley is sparsely populated, with a few scattered houses. Most of the valley is agricultural, except for the area being actively mined near the center of the battlefield and the junkyard in the southern part of the battlefield. The changes to the road network and the city grid location do not alter the location of the battlefield; it retains good integrity of location.

Even with the changes described above, the battlefield retains good to excellent integrity. From the air, the battlefield appears to be flat; however, from the river to the middle of the battlefield bisected by CR 31 there is a 30-foot rise in elevation. The viewshed from any point on the battlefield, which is obscured by either the rise or fall of the terrain and by tree lines, has not changed since 1863; the battlefield retains good integrity of setting.

Portland was and is a river community, even though the river traffic and commerce associated with the river has changed. Passenger boats at the wharf are a thing of the past, but freight still travels on the river, and the gravel mined locally is shipped on barges. Though the river is wider and deeper than it was in 1863, its course and location are essentially the same. Buffington Island and the chute on the western side of the island, both defining features of the battlefield, remain.

The road system has changed, but the old roads can still be seen in the tree lines, differences in vegetation, faint tracks, and dead-end roads that intersect SR 124. Remnants of the old steamboat landing road at the river are extant. The place that was Portland in the 19th century can still be read. The ridge is unaltered except for the construction of SR 124 and continues to define the Portland bottom. The battlefield retains good integrity of association and feeling.

The best physical description of the battlefield given by a participant in the battle is in Basil Duke's 1867 *History of Morgan's Cavalry*. It is very likely that Duke wrote the description while looking at a map in his home in Louisville. There were no Confederate after-action reports and the Union reports contain little physical description of the battlefield. Brigadier General Henry Judah, U.S., noted that the Pomeroy Road was "inclosed [sic] on each side by a fence" and that the fields on both sides of the road "were inclosed [sic] fields for about 400 yards." Judah also noted that the fences kept his men from charging. It is unclear if the fences were removed or if the Union soldiers simply climbed over them. They did get into the bottom from the south end and they did attack and drive the Confederates north.²

In addition to Judah's mention of roads and fences, there is mention of woods somewhere near Chester Road (present day Bald Knob-Stiversville Road/CR 31), a ravine, the ridgeline and the river valley. There is no description of the groundcover, and none of the accounts mention obstacles other than fences and overturned wagons.³

A measure of integrity has always been the answer to the question, "If someone came forward in time would they recognize this place?" In the case of Buffington Island, the answer is yes. Has the battlefield changed? Yes. As *National Register Bulletin 40* points out: "Battlefields cannot be frozen in time." The battle is just one of the cultural landscapes present in the Portland bottom. The battle was a short-lived, violent event that left few permanent scars. Neither side employed field fortifications. There was a redoubt built by Ohio militia, but it was not employed by either side during the battle and is no longer extant.⁴

The defining features of the battlefield remain: the Ohio River, the bottom, the road network, the ridge, and the ravine near the Portland Road in the north end of the bottom. A person traveling back in time from 1863 would recognize the Portland bottom and the elements that define the battlefield. The current mining operation has severely damaged a portion of the battlefield, but the lay of the land makes it difficult to see until the viewer is right on top of it. Even with the mining operation and the changes in the road system, the battlefield retains more than sufficient integrity for National Register listing.

The material recovered by the Center for Historic and Military Archaeology during two archeological investigations conducted in 2000 provides hard evidence that combat occurred in the bottom, and where much of it took place. During the first survey, conducted in the spring of 2000 on Shelley Materials property, ". . . over 200 metal artifacts directly

² U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1889, pp. 656-657. Hereafter cited as *O.R.*

³ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, pp. 662, 664, 666.

⁴ Patrick Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1992, p. 11.

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associated with the battle were recovered throughout the project area."⁵ The second survey, conducted in the fall of 2000, covered roughly 200 acres in the Core Area. This investigation recovered 446 artifacts, 56% of which were directly related to the Battle of Buffington Island. The artifacts, which included small arms projectiles (bullets), buttons, belt buckles and pieces of edged weapons, that is swords and bayonets, prove conclusively that combat occurred in the archeological study area and specifically where some of the fighting took place. The integrity of archeological deposits in the 490-meter by 700-meter area owned by Shelly Materials, Inc., surveyed in the spring of 2000, is protected by a memorandum of agreement executed in 1999. The results of the archeological investigations confirm that the battlefield is eligible under criterion D. [Map 3].⁶

Contributing elements

There are ten contributing elements within the nominated area. Five are sites: the battlefield (including historic road remnants, foundation ruins and other landscape features); Middleswart Cemetery (MEG-00487-11), Browning Cemetery (MEG-00488-11), Engle Cemetery, and the McCook Shrine (MEG-00486-11). Two are buildings: the Williamson house and the Johnson house (MEG-00482-11). One is a structure: the steamboat landing road (MEG-00478-11). Also included are two objects; the McCook monuments.

The Buffington Island battlefield is approximately 1,578 acres. The battlefield occupies most of the Portland bottom, a portion of the Ohio River, and Buffington Island.

Middleswart Cemetery (MEG-00482-11) is a large family cemetery on top of the ridge overlooking the Portland bottom, approximately 1,000 feet south of CR 31. The fenced cemetery contains 110 marked graves with death dates ranging from 1851 to 1982.⁷

Browning Cemetery (MEG-00488-11), located at the end of Browning Cemetery Road, is fenced and contains 236 marked graves. Death dates range from 1855 to 1989. Local tradition holds that three Confederate soldiers are buried in unmarked graves.⁸

Engle Cemetery is a small family plot containing five marked graves with death dates in the 1840s. The cemetery is off of SR 124, approximately 700 feet east of the intersection of TR 30 and SR124.⁹

The Williamson House is a ca.1850-1860 two-story, three-bay, frame structure with an end-gable roof. Historic photographs show interior chimneys at each gable, and Doric columns supporting a two-story Greek revival portico that covers the doors on the first and second floors. The chimneys and portico have been removed. The portico has been replaced by a two-story porch that extends the length of the façade. The house is located approximately 300 feet north of the "S" curve in SR 124.¹⁰

The Johnson House (MEG-00482-11) is a three-bay, two-story frame structure with interior end chimneys and an end-gable roof. The Ohio Historic Inventory form describes the house as a Pre-Classic I-House with original construction date of ca. 1850-1860. The later one-story center porch shown in the photographs on the Ohio Historic Inventory form completed in 1997 is gone. The house, which is in poor condition, is located on the Old Portland Road just west of the steamboat landing, in what was the old Portland town grid.

⁵ G. Michael Pratt, *Assessing the "Bloody Ground": The Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Buffington Island Battlefield*, Center for Historic and Military Archaeology, Tiffin, Ohio, 2000, p. 31.

⁶ Pratt, *Assessing the "Bloody Ground"*; G. Michael Pratt, *The Battle of Buffington Island: The End of Morgan's Trail*, Center for Historic and Military Archaeology, Tiffin, Ohio, 2000; and MOA, *Memorandum of Agreement Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Between Shelly Materials, Inc., and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington, West Virginia Office, Ohio Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*, 1999.

⁷ Meigs County Genealogical Society, *Cemeteries of Lebanon Township, Meigs County, Ohio*, Meigs County Genealogical Society, Pomeroy, Ohio, 1992, pp. 55-58.

⁸ Meigs County Genealogical Society, *Cemeteries of Lebanon Township*, pp. 33-41; Gayle H. Price, *Morgan's Raid and the Battle of Buffington Island*, Meigs County Historical Society, Pomeroy, Ohio, 1997, p. 3; and Edd Sharp, personal communication, March 17, 2012.

⁹ Meigs County Genealogical Society, *Cemeteries of Lebanon Township*, p. 31.

¹⁰ Michael J. Matts, *Battle of Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Plan*, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, 2006, p. 20.

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Steamboat landing road (MEG-00478-11) was used by steamboat companies to unload people and goods. The very well-defined segment of the road that remains is constructed of large rectangular gray stones and is approximately 100 feet long and approximately eight feet wide. A retaining wall constructed of large stones of the same type as the road bounds its north side.

Major Daniel McCook Monument (MEG-00786-11) was erected in May 1933, by the Ten Districts of Ohio Daughters of Union Veterans. The monument is approximately 1,800 feet north of the S-curve in SR 124 within the Core Area of the battlefield. The monument is on the east side of the road. The stone and bronze memorial commemorates the death of Daniel McCook in the Battle of Buffington Island. The text of the plaque reads:

ABOUT ONE THOUSAND FEET
SOUTHWEST OF THIS MONUMENT
MAJOR DANIEL MCCOOK
OF THE FAMOUS "FIGHTING MCCOOKS"
FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED IN THE
BATTLE OF BUFFINGTON ISLAND
JULY 19, 1863
ERECTED MAY, 1933 BY THE TEN DISTRICTS
OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT, DAUGHTERS OF
UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
1861 - 1865

McCook Shrine Monument is a small memorial made of a single natural stone to which a bronze plaque is affixed. The memorial was installed immediately prior to the dedication of McCook Shrine in 1934. The text of the plaque reads:

THIS SHRINE /DEDICATED MAY, 1934, TO THE /MEMORY OF /OUR FATHERS OF THE GRAND /ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC /BY THE TEN DISTRICTS OF OHIO /DEPARTMENT /DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS /OF
THE CIVIL WAR /1861 - 1865

McCook Shrine is a small site created to encompass the Major Daniel McCook Monument and the McCook Shrine monument. The shrine is approximately 1,800 feet north of the S-curve in SR 124 within the Core Area of the battlefield. The shrine is on the east side of the road. The shrine is defined by low semi-circular stone walls at the north and south ends of the site. A dry-laid stone path extends from the west edge of the shrine to the Major Daniel McCook Monument. The stone path encircles the monument, allowing visitors to walk from the parking area to and around the monument. Behind and slightly to the north and south of the Major Daniel McCook Monument are two large stone benches. There is a large deciduous tree at the south end of the shrine; the east edge is defined by shrubs.

Previously Listed elements

There are two previously listed resources included with this nomination: the State Memorial Monument (MEG-00783-11) at the Buffington Island State Memorial which is constructed of stone and concrete. There is a bronze plaque on each of the monument's four faces, commemorating in turn the mound builders of the Ohio Valley (north face), the Battle of Buffington Island (east face), the Peoples and Price families (south face), and Major Daniel McCook (west face). When the monument was constructed and dedicated in 1933 it was probably ten feet taller than it is today. In April 1962, the monument was struck by lightning, destroying its upper portion. The monument was repaired, giving its present appearance. The bronze plaque on the monument states that it was dedicated in 1931, however newspapers articles indicate that it was dedicated in 1933.¹¹

The text of the plaque on the north face reads:

This tablet commemorates /THE MOUNDBUILDERS /of the Ohio Valley /whose presence in this / region is attested by the /nearby burial mounds.

The text of the divided plaque on the east face reads:

THE BATTLE OF/BUFFINGTON ISLAND/On and near this spot, July 19, 1863, occurred what is /known as the Battle of Buffington Island, between the/forces of Gen. John H. Morgan, Confederate leader,/who was attempting to cross the river near the middle of the/island

¹¹ "Red Letter Day in Meigs County History Sees Buffington Island Memorial State Park Dedicated." *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, October 4, 1933 and "Memorial in Portland Park is Damaged by Lightning," *Pomeroy Daily Sentinel*, April 19, 1962.

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- a short distance south of this monument- and the/pursuing Union forces under Brig. Gens. Henry M. Judah/and Edward H. Hobson, who intercepted the Confederates/and prevented the main force from crossing at this ford./Union gunboats materially assisted in the encounter./The engagement was brief but spirited and extended up and down the valley for a considerable distance./A small group of Confederates reached the southern/bank of the river and escaped./About seven hundred, including a number of officers,/were captured, but General Morgan and the remain/-der of his men were forced to flee up the Ohio side/of the river until finally captured near New Lisbon, Ohio, on July 26, 1863.

The text of the plaque on the south face reads:

THE GROUND ON WHICH THIS/MONUMENT STANDS WAS DONATED/TO THE STATE OF OHIO BY/MRS.NORMA GALKINS PEOPLES/OF POMEROY,O.,GRANDDAUGHTER/OF CHARLES AND SARAH PRICE,/OWNERS OF THIS LAND AT THE/TIME OF THE BATTLE,FOR A STATE/PARK TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY/OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS/AND THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS WHO/FOUGHT AND FELL IN THE BATTLE/OF BUFFINGTON ISLAND.

ERECTED FOR THE STATE OF OHIO BY THE /OHIO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1931

The text of the plaque on the south face reads:

MAJOR DANIEL McCOOK/Paymaster United States Army, eldest of/the "Fighting McCooks," lost his life at the/age of 65, in the Battle of Buffington Island,/while engaged with an advance force of the/Union troops. He fell, mortally wounded, at a/point about one mile south of the monument,/and died the next day on a gunboat bound/for Cincinnati, where he was buried in/Spring Grove Cemetery.

One site is also previously listed; the four acre Buffington Island State Memorial park site, which also includes a 1933 stone restroom structure. [Map 4].

Non-contributing Elements

Within the nominated area of the Buffington Island Battlefield are approximately 177 buildings and one site that are noncontributing. The buildings are for the most part within Portland bottom and are in four clusters relatively close to one another. These noncontributing resources were constructed after the battle and reflect the growth and decline of the town of Portland and the growth and changes to farming operations [Map 5].

Cluster 1 is a concentration of forty-nine structures in the vicinity of the Buffington Island State Memorial, Meigs County Tax Plat maps 25 and 42-45. This cluster, which contains nearly one-third of the noncontributing elements within the nominated area, represents what remains of the town of Portland. The buildings are concentrated in the area of New Portland Road-TR 153, McKlevy Road, and Old Portland Road just east of SR 124. Cluster 2 is a group of thirteen buildings located approximately 2,000 feet north of Cluster 1, west of SR 124 and just south of Middleswart Cemetery Road [Map 6].

Nineteen buildings are arranged in two additional clusters. Cluster 3 is a group of six buildings along the west road frontage of SR 124 between the state memorial and Cluster 2. Cluster 4, which has thirteen buildings, is east of SR 124 along Browning Cemetery Road [Map 7].

The buildings in these four clusters represent nearly half of the noncontributing buildings within the battlefield. The remaining noncontributing buildings are scattered along SR 124 and across the bottom. Except Cluster 1, most of the noncontributing buildings are associated with farmsteads. The Portland bottom was a farming community and river port town in 1863; today it remains a farming community. The number and type of farm-related buildings have increased over the last 150 years, as noted in *Bulletin 40*, "Battlefields cannot be frozen in time."

The one noncontributing site is the gravel mine, which is in the geographic center of the battlefield between CR 31 and Middleswart Cemetery-Sarson Road. The mine, which is currently approximately 184 acres, is by far the most damaging of the noncontributing elements in Portland bottom. There are no permanent structures associated with the mine.

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Meigs County Tax Plat Map 24

Parcel 1: East side of SR 124

Barn bank (40 x 60)

Parcel 8: 55590 SR 124

Poultry house (30 x 60)

Wire crib (24 x 26)

Pole building (30 x 50)

Parcel 10: 55595 SR 124

Double-wide mobile home (27 x 56)

Frame garage (16 x 20)

Single-wide mobile home (14 x 66)

Parcel 11: 55621 SR 124

Single-wide mobile home (14 x 68) (1991)

Frame shed (9 x 10)

Frame garage (22 x 22)

Pole building (30 x 50)

Parcel 12: 55755 SR 124

1.25-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame, single-family dwelling (1998)

Single-wide mobile home (12 x 60) (1973)

Pole building (36 x 40)

Pole building (28 x 70)

Frame shed (8 x 10)

Single-wide mobile home (10 x 40)

Parcel 15: 55645 SR 124

One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1982)

Frame garage (24 x 32)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 25

Parcel 1: 55956 SR 124

Frame shed (14 x 20)

Pole building (36 x 68)

Single-wide mobile home (14 x 68)

Parcel 3: 55780 SR 124

Two-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (construction date unknown)

Pole building (30 x 56)

Lean-to (14 x 56)

Lean-to (12 x 56)

Frame shed (4 x 10)

Frame shed (6 x 6)

Parcel 18: 56237 SR 124

One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1981)

Frame garage (24 x 24)

Parcel 19: 56345 SR 124

Single-wide mobile home (14 x 68)

Single-wide mobile home (12 x 46)

Parcel 20: 30719 Old Portland Road

Single-wide mobile home (14 x 46)

Concrete block garage (24 x 32)

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Parcel 21: East side of SR 124

One-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Barn flat (50 x 64)
Poultry house (20 x 50)
Canopy (no size given)

Parcel 24: 30719 Old Portland Road

Two-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Frame shed (8 x 14)
Frame garage (22 x 24)
Barn flat (40 x 80)
Frame shed (24 x 100)

Parcel 27: 30870 TR 69 Old Portland Road

One-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame single-family dwelling (1997)

Parcel 30: East side of SR 124

Single-wide mobile home (12 x 46)
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 66)
Single-wide mobile home (12 x 62)

Parcel 32: East side of SR 124

One-story brick single-family dwelling (1974)
Frame shed (40 x 40)
Frame shed (50 x 60)
Lean-to (40 x 50)
Single-wide mobile home (12 x 56)
Single-wide mobile home (12 x 56)
Single-wide mobile (10 x 48)

Parcel 34: 56739 SR 124

One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1940)
Frame shed (12 x 24)

Parcel 40: 56797 SR 124

1.5-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Canopy (11 x 14)
Concrete block garage (14 x 28)
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 66)

Parcel 42: East side of SR 124

Two-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 47: 56739 SR 124

Frame shed (14 x 26)
Pole garage (30 x 56)

Parcel 49: 54297 TR 66 New Portland Road

One-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame, single-family dwelling (1975)
Pole garage (42 x 72)

Parcel 52: West side SR 124

Single-wide mobile home (14 x 56)
Frame shed (20 x 76)

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Parcel 54: 56056 SR 124
One-story, brick, single-family, dwelling (1966)

Parcel 55: 30719 TR 69 Old Portland Road
Double-wide mobile home (32 x 76) (2003)

Parcel 58: 55790 SR 124
One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (1989)
Single-wide mobile home (12 x 65)

Parcel 60: 53640 Portland Road
Frame shelter house (8 x 12)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 38

Parcel 7: 58000 SR 124
One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Shelter house (20 x 60)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 40

Parcel 3: West side of SR 124
Brick school building (Portland Community Center) (1951)
Brick gym (1951)
Frame shelter (no size given)

Parcel 4: West side of SR 124
Two-story, frame, single-family dwelling (ca.1910, MEG 498-11)
Barn, flat (24 x 48)
Pole building (30 x 48)

Parcel 5: Browning Cemetery
Frame storage building (9 x 9)

Parcel 9: 57185 SR 124
One-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Pole building (42 x 60)

Parcel 10: East side of SR 124
Frame shed (12 x 12)

Parcel 11: North side of TR 408 Browning Cemetery Road
Frame shed (18 x 30)

Parcel 12: 54420 TR 408 Browning Cemetery Road
Two-story frame single-family residence (date unknown)

Parcel 16: West side of TR69 Old Portland Road
Two-story, frame, single-family residence (date unknown)

Parcel 20: West side of TR 69 Old Portland Road
One-story, aluminum/vinyl-clad, frame, single-family dwelling (2004)
Canopy (8 x 20)
Pole building (24 x 40)

Parcel 21: 56156 SR 124
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 66)

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Frame shed (8 x 8)
Barn, flat (30 x 40)
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 66)

Parcel 22: 57236 SR 124

1.25-story, aluminum/vinyl clad, frame, single-family dwelling (ca.1870, MEG 497-11)
Frame shed (16 x 48)
Frame garage (12 x 22)
Barn, flat (24 x 26)
Frame shed (6 x 18)
Frame shed (14 x 32)
Lean-to (12 x 22)
Frame garage (16 x 32)
Frame shed (15 x 60)
Canopy (8 x 28)
Single-wide mobile home (16 x 76) (2003)
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 56) (1981)

Parcel 27: 409 Sarson Road (TR 409)

Single-wide mobile home (1974)

Parcel 56: NE side of SR 124

1.5-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1962)

Parcel 60: East side of SR 124

1.5-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1951)
Brick garage (24 x 46)
Wire crib (24 x 30)
Poultry house (26 x 30)

Parcel 74: North side of TR 69 Old Portland Road

One-story, brick, single-family dwelling (1965)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 41

Parcel 2: East side of SR 124

One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Canopy (12 x 24)
Shed frame (10 x 24)
Canopy (12 x 24)

Parcel 10: East of SR 124

Two-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Frame shed (22 x 24)
Pole building (21 x 45)
Wire crib (22 x 24)

Parcel 13: 32265 Old Portland Road

One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (1992)
Frame garage (24 x 38)

Parcel 15: 57995 SR 124

Two-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1871, MEG 496-11)
Frame shed (19 x 32)
Canopy (12 x 50)
Canopy (24 x 50)
Barn, bank (32 x 50)

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Frame shed (16 x 24)
Frame shed (no size given)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 42

Parcel 1: South side of First Street
One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (1940)

Parcel 7: North side of Second Street
Single-wide mobile home
Canopy (9 x 24)

Parcel 10: Lot 23 Old Portland
Single-wide mobile home (no size given)

Parcel 11: Old Portland Road
Single-wide mobile home (1965)
Concrete block garage (12 x 22)

Parcel 13: Single-wide mobile home (10 x 46) (1962)
Frame shed (11 x 12)

Parcel 17: Lot 30 Old Portland
Frame shed (no size given)

Parcel 18: West side of TR 69 Old Portland Road
Two-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 23: North side of Main Street
Single-wide mobile home

Parcel 40: 31137 Old Portland Road
Single-wide mobile home (12 x 56)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 43

Parcel 4: New Portland Lot 11
Frame garage (20 x 24)

Parcel 6: East side of Crawford Street
One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (1920)

Parcel 10: West side of Crawford Street
Single-wide mobile home (10 x 48)

Parcel 12: West side of Crawford Street
Pole garage (24 x 32)

Parcel 13: West side of Crawford Street
Concrete block garage (14 x 20)

Parcel 14: 54430 TR 66 New Portland Road
One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 16: 160 N TR 66 New Portland Road
One-story, frame, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 17: 54435 New Portland Road

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1.5-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 18: 54443 Crawford Street

Two-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 19: West side of Crawford Street

Frame garage (16 x 22)
Lean-to (no size given)

Parcel 30: West side of High Street

One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 32: West side of High Street

One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (1978)

Parcel 34: North side of TR 66 New Portland Road

Two-plus-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (date unknown)

Parcel 41: East side of Clark Street

Barn, flat (20 x 20)

Parcel 43: 54342 TR 66 New Portland Road

One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (1985)

Parcel 46: 54375 New Portland Road

One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad dwelling (1995)

Parcel 47: Lot 37 New Portland

Pole building (42 x 60)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 44

Parcel 2: 54304 New Portland Road

One-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (1940)

Parcel 3: 54286 New Portland Road

Single-wide mobile home 914 x 70) (1994)

Parcel 4: 54262 TR 66 New Portland Road

1.25-story, frame, aluminum/vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling (date unknown)
Concrete block garage (14 x 24)
Canopy (10 x 18)
Frames shed (10 x 18)

Parcel 6: N side of TR 66 New Portland Road

Pole garage (32 x 40)
Lean-to (8 x 40)
Lean-to (16 x 32)
Lean-to (12 x 28)

Parcel 8: 56845 SR 124

One-story, brick, single-family dwelling (1967)

Meigs County Tax Plat Map 45

Parcel 11: South side of McKelvey Street

Office building (10 x 18)

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Frame garage (24 x 40)

Parcel 12: South side of McKlevey Street
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 66)

Parcel 13: South side of McKlevey Street
Single-wide mobile home (14 x 68)

Parcel 15: East side of Crawford Street
Pole garage (14 x 28)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Military

Social History

Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

July 19, 1863 and 1933-34

Significant Dates

July 19, 1863

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance This property has two periods of significance the first is the period of the July 19, 1863, Battle of Buffington Island. The battle was part of the American Civil War 1861-1865. The second period is the period of construction of the three memorials on the battlefield: 1933-34. The study of Civil War Monuments in Ohio places these monuments into the second phase of monument building, which is after 1930.

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Criteria Considerations The monuments and obelisk qualify under Criteria Consideration F because they symbolize the value placed on commemorating the human toll and battle at Buffington Island by organizations and private individuals after the close of the American Civil War. In addition, they reflect distinctive architectural design features identified as being associated with commemorative Civil War memorials and monuments.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Buffington Island Battlefield is eligible under Criterion A within the context of the American Civil War. The battlefield is also eligible under Criterion D as the archeological investigations within the proposed boundary demonstrate that the battlefield has yielded information that is important to understanding the history of the July 19, 1863 Battle of Buffington Island.

The three monuments that were erected on the battlefield in 1933-34 contribute to the significance of the Battlefield for their association Post-Civil War Memorialization and qualify under Criteria Consideration F as Commemorative Properties. The three monuments within the nominated area were designed and constructed "after the occurrence of an important historic event." The Buffington Island State Memorial was created to recognize the significance of the Battle of Buffington Island by the State of Ohio. The larger memorial site included the monument. The smaller McCook Shrine was created to commemorate the sacrifice of Major Daniel McCook at the Battle of Buffington Island. The original monument was made more significant when it became the focal point of the larger shrine, which included the second monument walls and benches. The monuments retain good integrity of materials, setting, location, association and feeling.

The Buffington Island Battlefield retains good integrity of setting, location, association and feeling. The cultural landscape of the Portland bottom, where the battle was fought, is well defined. Though there have been changes to the cultural landscape over the past 150 years it is still recognizable and the defining features: Buffington Island, the Ohio River, the ridge on the western edge of the bottom and the bottom itself remain. Overall, the battlefield and the monuments retain very good to excellent integrity.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Buffington Island Battlefield is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A within the context of the American Civil War and as part of the Morgan's Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio Raid, MPD. The battlefield is also eligible under Criterion D. Archeological investigations within the proposed boundary demonstrate that the battlefield has yielded and has the potential to yield additional information important to understanding the history of the July 19, 1863, Battle of Buffington Island. Information that has been uncovered to date in the two archeological surveys undertaken in 2000 demonstrates conclusively that a Civil War era engagement was fought within the Portland bottom. The archeological report concludes that the skirmish that opened the battle occurred about 200 yards south of the McCook Monument. The same survey also concluded that a portion of the engagement was fought in the fields south of the State Memorial. The evidence provide by the archeological samples demonstrates that fight occurred across the bottom ending in the northwest corner as the Confederates were trying to retreat from the Portland bottom. Additional archeological work has the potential to answer more questions about the battle. The surveys sampled less than 25% of the battlefield. A larger sample of the battlefield might provide information on the placement of Union artillery; it could help determine the size of the Union and Confederate lines along the ridgeline and in the bottom near CR 31 in the western part of the battlefield. It might help determine if there was an engagement in the area of the Buffington ford. Additional archeology would help answer these and other questions about the battle.¹²

Four acres of the Buffington Island Battlefield—Buffington Island State Memorial Park site and the monument that was erected there, owned by the Ohio Historical Society—were listed in 1971, but the nomination form did not indicate a criterion for the listing. Buffington Island Battlefield is being nominated under Criteria A & D and is significant for its association with Ohio military history under the context of the American Civil War and post-Civil War commemoration.

It is one of only two Civil War battlefields in Ohio identified by the landmark Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's 1993 *Report of the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. Two archeological surveys of the battlefield conducted by the Center for Historic and Military Archaeology in 2000 clearly demonstrate that the battlefield has significant archeological deposits. The

¹² Pratt, *The Battle of Buffington Island*, pp. 38-46.

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archeological survey confirmed where combat and other battle and post-battle operations took place in the floodplain in and around Portland, Ohio.¹³

The Buffington Island Battlefield is significant for its association with Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio Raid. This raid was the largest invasion of Union soil by Confederate troops in the Western Theater. The local response to Morgan's Raid demonstrated the loyalty to the Union of the people who lived in southern Indiana and Ohio and their willingness help stop the invasion. Within 72 hours after Morgan entered Indiana, 30,000 militiamen were organized and armed. In Ohio, 32,000 militiamen were in pursuit at the time of Morgan's capture and some 100,000 had been organized and armed statewide as part of the emergency.¹⁴

As a result of Morgan's activities, beginning July 10, 1863, the U.S. Navy closed a portion of the Ohio River to commerce. No boats were allowed to run below Madison, Indiana without a military convoy. The navy used six gunboats to chase Morgan and to cover the shallow fords along the raid route. The raid also demonstrated that Union cavalry in the west had become equal to its Confederate counterparts. Morgan's head start and lead in the raid gave him an advantage; however the Union pursuers showed initiative and determination. The troopers under Brigadier General Henry Hobson and Brigadier General Henry M. Judah proved that they had the fortitude and courage to bring Morgan to bay.¹⁵

The Battle of Buffington Island is the largest of five major engagements associated with Morgan's Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio Raid. It is the largest battlefield in terms of acreage. It was the largest in terms of troops engaged, all of Morgan's command was present, between 1,800 and 2,000 men, and most of them engaged. It was the largest contingent of Union soldiers brought against Morgan. There were probably some 3,000 Union soldiers engaged, this does not include the men on the gunboats. The casualties at Buffington Island were by far the greatest of the entire raid. Morgan lost around 1,000 men, of that number approximately 750 were captured and the Union side lost about 60 men. The other four battles: Tebbs Bend in Taylor County, Kentucky; Lebanon in Marion County, Kentucky; Corydon in Harrison County, Indiana; and Salineville in Columbiana County, Ohio were smaller engagements. In addition, the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* lists twenty-two smaller skirmishes that took place along the 700-mile route of the raid.¹⁶

Three monuments on the battlefield eligible under criterion A are also being nominated. Erected in 1933 and 1934, these monuments are physical representations of the public memory of the Battle of Buffington Island and its significance to the community of Portland.

Background

By early summer 1863, the Confederacy was on the defensive everywhere except the Eastern Theater. Confederate General Robert E. Lee, optimistic after his victory at Chancellorsville, Virginia, made a proposal to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Lee wanted to take the war to the Union homeland, hoping for either a negotiated peace or recognition of the Confederacy by one or more of the European powers. On June 2, 1863, General Robert E. Lee's army, some 89,000 men, left Fredericksburg, Virginia, and marched north.

In the Western Theater, the Confederate army in Vicksburg, Mississippi, the Confederate bastion on the Mississippi River was facing a crisis. The Union army under General Ulysses S. Grant continued its siege; no supplies had reached Vicksburg in weeks. In south-central Tennessee, the Confederate Army of Tennessee commanded by General Braxton Bragg braced for an attack by Union General William Starke Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland. Bragg's 46,000 Confederates would face Rosecrans' force of 60,000.¹⁷

¹³ Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields: Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries*, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1993, p. 97; Pratt, *Assessing the "Bloody Ground": The Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Buffington Island Battlefield*; and Pratt, *The Battle of Buffington Island*.

¹⁴ Paul G. Scarborough, "The Impact of the John Morgan Raid in Indiana and Ohio," (M.A. thesis, Miami University, 1955), p.223

¹⁵ U.S. Navy Department, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume, 25, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1912, p. 246.

¹⁶ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1889, pp. 632-633.

¹⁷ James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1988, pp. 633-636 and 647 and John W. Rowell, *Yankee Artilleryman: Through the Civil War with Colonel Eli Lilly's Indiana Battery*, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1075, p. 75.

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On June 3, 1863, the Union army 9th Army Corps, which had been in Kentucky under the command of General Ambrose Burnside, arrived in Vicksburg. The 9th Corps had been scheduled for an invasion of east Tennessee and to aid Rosecrans' anticipated assault on Bragg. Its departure left the Department of the Ohio, which included Kentucky, with a much depleted force. The east Tennessee campaign long-desired by the Lincoln administration was once more delayed. Plans to move 8,000 of Burnside's men into Tennessee were scrapped, forcing Rosecrans to go it alone.¹⁸

By mid-June, the Confederate Army of Tennessee had been weakened by poor decisions on Bragg's part. At perhaps the least opportune moment, he sent Colonel Philip D. Roddy's detachment of 1,600 cavalry to northwest Alabama. He also agreed to General John Hunt Morgan's proposed raid into Kentucky. To make matter worse, General Nathan Bedford Forrest, perhaps Bragg's best cavalry commander had been wounded on June 13, 1863. As a result, Bragg's cavalry was short handed and in disarray.¹⁹

Morgan received orders authorizing a raid into Kentucky with 2,000 men on June 14, 1863. He exceeded the orders and took 2,500 men. Morgan's orders were specific: "He [Morgan] will, if practicable, destroy depots of supplies in the State of Kentucky, after which he will return to his present position."²⁰ Morgan's position was back in Tennessee with the Army of Tennessee; Bragg specifically told him not to cross the Ohio River. From the outset, Morgan planned to disobey Bragg and cross the river. His biographer, brother-in-law and second-in-command Colonel Basil Duke, wrote: ". . . he intended, notwithstanding his orders, to cross the Ohio."²¹

For the better part of two weeks, Morgan's command operated in north-central Tennessee hoping to intercept Union Colonel William P. Sanders' detachment of 1,500 cavalry, which was raiding Confederate east Tennessee. Sanders having eluded him, Morgan asked for permission to attack the federal garrison at Carthage, Tennessee, on the north side of the Cumberland. Bragg agreed and Morgan's cavalry crossed the Cumberland at Rome, a few miles downriver from Carthage. Before Morgan could attack he received orders to proceed to Monticello, Kentucky, where Sanders was thought to be. Morgan's cavalry re-crossed the Cumberland and moved northeast. Rain and impassible roads forced a delay at Livingston, Tennessee. When Morgan arrived in Albany, Kentucky, on June 23, he learned that Sanders had left Monticello. Morgan turned northwest, toward Burkesville, Kentucky.²²

Confederate Brigadier General John H. Morgan crossed the Cumberland River near Burkesville on July 1st and 2nd, 1863 with his entire cavalry division: ten regiments totaling approximately 2,500 men, and four pieces of artillery—two 10-pounder Parrott rifled cannon and two 12-pounder howitzers. After crossing the Cumberland River, Morgan spent eight days in Kentucky. Union forces in Kentucky were aware that Morgan was on the move, but they had no idea exactly where he was going.²³

By 1863 Kentucky was firmly in Union hands. The state never seceded from the Union even though Kentucky had representation in the Confederate congress and a Confederate governor, though both the governor and the state's delegation were exiles. Some 30-40,000 men from Kentucky fought for the Confederacy and perhaps 90,000 fought for the Union. As a result, Kentucky had both Union and Confederate regiments, some of which fought each other during the July 1863 raid. After the Civil War, Kentucky became part of the "Solid South," the post-war Southern Democratic voting block in the U.S. congress which lasted into the mid-20th Century.²⁴

The Union commander in Kentucky, Brigadier General Henry M. Judah, had three brigades of Union soldiers under his command. The brigades were at Glasgow and Columbia, Kentucky, and the third was at Carthage, Tennessee. When Judah got word Morgan was moving he shifted two infantry divisions south to Tompkinsville, Marrowbone and Ray's Cross

¹⁸ John S. Bowman, editor, *The Civil War Almanac*, World Almanac publication, New York, 1983, pp. 150-151; William Marvell, *Burnside*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1991, pp. 244-245 and James A. Ramage, *Rebel Raider: The Life of General John Hunt Morgan*, University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1986, p. 162.

¹⁹ Marvell, *Burnside*, p. 245 and Michael R. Bradley, *Tullahoma: The 1863 Campaign for the Control of Middle Tennessee*, Burd Street Press, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 2000, pp. 26 and 44-45.

²⁰ *O.R.* Series I, Volume XXII Part I, p. 817.

²¹ Basil W. Duke, *A History of Morgan's Cavalry*, Miami Printing and Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1867, p. 410.

²² Duke, *A History of Morgan's Cavalry*, pp. 411-414

²³ Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, pp. 162-163.

²⁴ Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky*, University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky, 1975, pp. 10-13; 94-95, 106.

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Roads, Kentucky, to cover roads leading north from the Cumberland River. The shift moved his troops closer to the Cumberland, but for reasons he never explained, Judah left the road from Burkesville on the Cumberland River to Columbia, Kentucky, uncovered [Map 8]. Morgan took advantage of Judah's gaffe and his force rode north to Columbia, which was only lightly defended.²⁵

After routing a small detachment of Union cavalry at Columbia, Morgan moved to Cane Valley, Kentucky where his men rested for the night. On July 4, Morgan fought a pitched battle at Tebbs Bend on the Green River just south of Campbellsville, Kentucky. At Tebbs Bend, Union Colonel Orlando Moore fortified a narrow neck of land on the Columbia Road. The terrain prevented Morgan from bringing his entire force to bear on the Union position, forcing the Confederates to attack piecemeal. Moore's force, some 250 men, defeated Morgan's much larger force. The fight was disastrous for the Confederates. Thirty-six men were killed, among them fifteen officers: a colonel, a major, four captains and nine lieutenants. Forty-five men were wounded. Moore's Union soldiers suffered twenty-four wounded and eight killed. The stubborn Union resistance eventually forced Morgan to bypass the stronghold and march to Lebanon.²⁶

On July 5, 1863, Union Colonel Charles A. Hanson's 380-man detachment at Lebanon, most of them members of the 20th Kentucky Infantry (U.S.), held off Morgan until the afternoon. As the battle raged within the city, the Confederates pushed the Union defenders back to the brick railroad depot, where they held out despite constant fire from Morgan's artillery. Hanson finally surrendered about 1:30 p.m. Morgan lost about thirty killed, including his brother, Thomas Morgan and an unknown number wounded. The 20th Kentucky lost three killed and sixteen wounded. Hanson's defense of Lebanon cost Morgan another day. In two days of fighting in Kentucky, Morgan had lost over 100 killed and wounded, not a very auspicious beginning for the campaign.²⁷

A day later, July 6, 1863, the Union cavalry in Kentucky gathered at Lebanon. Brigadier General Henry Hobson was given command of the cavalry with orders to pursue Morgan. After Lebanon, Morgan played cat and mouse with the Union forces pursuing him, sending erroneous telegraph messages and wrecking telegraph lines to confuse his Union pursuers. He also sent small detachments of men in different directions to hide his true destination- Brandenburg—where Morgan arrived the morning of July 8, 1863.²⁸

At Brandenburg, Morgan captured two steamboats and spent fourteen hours crossing the Ohio River. The Indiana Legion (local militia) tried to stop the crossing, but Morgan's artillery drove them and their small cannon away. As the Confederate cavalry moved into Indiana, Brigadier General Henry Judah, unsure where Morgan was, waited at Leitchfield, Kentucky, while Hobson stopped at Rock Haven, Kentucky, trying to secure a gunboat. There was no Union pursuit in Indiana until July 10, when Hobson finally got his cavalry across the river.²⁹

On July 9, 1863, Morgan again encountered the Indiana Legion, facing 400 of the Legion in a fortified position near Corydon, Indiana. The militiamen, under the command of Colonel Lewis Jordan, held a barricade stretched across the three north-south roads leading into Corydon. The Indiana farmers fought well for a while, but outnumbered five to one and without artillery they never stood a chance. They stood their ground for about thirty minutes but Colonel Jordan ordered a retreat when Morgan simultaneously attacked the middle of the Hoosier line, hit both flanks and bombarded them with his artillery. The retreat turned into a rout and the Confederate cavalry rode into Corydon, taking the city. Morgan lost forty-one men in the assault, thirty wounded and eleven killed. Eight Hoosiers were killed and six wounded. Morgan captured and paroled 345 men.³⁰

Morgan spent five days in Indiana. He captured Salem where he burned the railroad depot and continued the looting spree begun in Kentucky. Morgan turned east and took Vienna and Lexington. At both places his men burned, looted, and

²⁵ Betty J. Gorin, *"Morgan Is Coming!" Confederate Raiders in the Heartland of Kentucky*, Harmony House Publishers, Louisville, Kentucky, 2006, pp. 120-123.

²⁶ Gorin, *"Morgan Is Coming!"*, pp. 202-214.

²⁷ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, pp. 648-649.

²⁸ Eastham Tarrant, *Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry*, Reprint edition, Genesis Publishing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1997, pp. 236-237; and Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, pp. 164-166.

²⁹ Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, p. 168; and *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 659.

³⁰ Duke, *A History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 435; and Lester V. Horwitz, *The Longest Raid of the Civil War*, Farmcourt Publishing, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1999, pp. 62-67.

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extorted citizens. While Morgan was capturing towns in Indiana, Hobson's cavalry was gaining on him, arriving in Vienna just a few hours after Morgan had left. Morgan sent a column south toward Madison to slow the Union pursuit while his main force continued on to Deputy, Paris and Vernon. At Vernon, the Indiana Legion refused Morgan's demand for surrender, a ruse Morgan had used to buy time. While the Legion emptied the town of women and children, Morgan's men turned south.³¹

The Confederates headed for Dupont, where they rested several hours before turning east. They took Versailles, capturing and then paroling 300 militiamen and spent the night near Sunman. The next day, July 13, 1863, they passed through Dearborn County, crossing the Whitewater River into Ohio just east of Harrison Hill. They burned the bridge and rode for Hamilton, Ohio. Hobson arrived in time to see steam rising from the collapsed bridge in the river. With Morgan approaching Cincinnati, Major General Ambrose Burnside declared martial law. All businesses were suspended and a call went out for men to defend the city.³²

After feinting toward Cincinnati, Morgan spent the next six days dodging militia and Union cavalry through Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Vinton and Gallia counties in Ohio. He broke his force into three columns. Morgan led the center; his brother, Colonel Richard Morgan, led the south column and Colonel Adam Johnson led the north. The three-pronged assault enabled the Confederates to scoop up horses and leave behind their broken-down mounts, providing them with a steady supply of fresh horses while denying them to their pursuers.³³

Morgan's tactic was successful. By July 14, Hobson was experiencing delays as his men's horses broke down under the strain of the relentless pursuit. As Morgan had foreseen, Hobson found it extremely difficult to secure fresh mounts. In hopes of slowing Morgan, Hobson dispatched Colonel August Kautz with two cavalry regiments, the 2nd and 7th Ohio. Kautz's men had the best mounts and traveled light—each man carrying only a blanket, a poncho, 100 rounds of ammunition, a set of horseshoes with nails, and three days rations for man and beast. Hobson wanted Kautz to forge ahead to catch and engage Morgan. Hobson needed Kautz to force Morgan into a pitched battle. If he could do so, Hobson could catch up and bring the rest of his column, including his artillery into action.³⁴

Meigs County, July 18, 1863

On July 18, 1863, Colonel Kautz wired Hobson that Morgan was repulsed at Pomeroy. Morgan's cavalry ran into Meigs County Home Guard under the command of captains R.B. Wilson and John Schreiner just outside of Middlesport. The 120 home guard were dispersed on both sides of the road, which led up a gentle slope to the top of a hill, where they placed their cannon. A steep-banked creek and thick woods covered the Union flanks. It was a naturally strong position called Bradbury Hill.³⁵

As Colonel Adam Johnson's column came up the road, the Ohioans fired their cannon and a volley of small arms. Johnson's men pulled back and then crept forward. The fight at Bradbury Hill went on for about an hour before Morgan arrived, ordered Johnson to disengage and the Confederates pushed on. Morgan took the high road around Pomeroy heading for Chester. As he traveled a five-mile stretch of narrow road that wound through a ravine, Morgan was plagued by home guard and barricades. He struggled through the "gauntlet" and made for Chester.³⁶

There might have been another skirmish at or near Bradbury Hill, or perhaps Union infantry were with the militia. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes reported that his detachment – the 23rd Ohio and the 13th Virginia (U.S.) – landed at Pomeroy and engaged Morgan. Some sources mention that there were Union troops with the militia along the gauntlet route north of town. It seems clear that Hayes' men fought Morgan in Meigs County and sustained casualties. The Union soldiers arrived

³¹ Lora Schmidt Cahill, *The John Hunt Morgan Heritage Trail in Indiana*, K-Hill Publications, Attica, Ohio, 1996, pp. 9-10.

³² Cahill, *The John Hunt Morgan Heritage Trail*, p. 10, 37; and James Bell Benedict, Jr., "General John Hunt Morgan: The Great Indiana-Ohio Raid," *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, Vol. 31, 1957, pp. 156-157.

³³ B. Kevin Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," *Blue & Gray Magazine*, Vol. XXV, Issue 4, Spring 1998, p. 8.

³⁴ Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 17; and Theodore E. Allen, "John Morgan Raid in Ohio," *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XVII, 1908, p. 56.

³⁵ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, p. 660; and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 14.

³⁶ Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of Ohio in Three Volumes: An Encyclopedia of the State, Volume II*, Columbus, Ohio, 1891, p. 482; *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, pp. 769, 773; and Jacob A. Nekoranec, "The Hunt for J.H. Morgan: A Study of the 18th and 19th July 1863," unpublished manuscript at Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, 2006, p. 47.

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in Meigs County aboard steamboats, which enabled the Union army to get men into position at Pomeroy to at least turn the Confederates.³⁷

Morgan arrived in Chester, about twenty-five miles west of Portland, in the early afternoon of July 18. Over the preceding few days, Morgan's men skirmished constantly with home guard and some Union troops. Hobson and Brigadier General James M. Shackelford were closing in on him when, inexplicably, he dallied in Chester. At the former Meigs County seat, Morgan lounged on the front porch of a store, happily discussing the situation with his brigade commanders. Perhaps because he was convinced that they would cross the river and be on southern soil the next day, Morgan demonstrated no sense of urgency. He refused to leave Chester without a guide and it took time to find one. Meanwhile, the Union command was using 19th-century technology to its fullest to find and trap Morgan.³⁸

The Union soldiers chasing Morgan had not caught him, but they knew where he was and by the night of July 18, where he was headed. Union commander Major General Ambrose Burnside used the telegraph to update his troops in the field on the constantly changing situation. He employed steamboats and gunboats to block fords and shuttle troops, and used the railroad to move soldiers and artillery, and to leapfrog home guard to where they were most needed.³⁹

On July 18, Shackelford's and Hobson's cavalries rested briefly, stopping only to eat. Both detachments rode through the night, hoping to catch Morgan before he crossed the Ohio. Fortunately for the Union cause, Burnside wired Captain. William R. Putnam at Marietta and ordered him to send men to protect the ford at Portland. Putnam sent 200 militia and fifty mounted militiamen with two pieces of artillery under Captain. D.L. Wood. Wood, a Union army officer who was in Ohio recruiting, arrived in Portland on July 17 and began building an earthwork. Major Bloomfield, a militia officer, commanded the fifty mounted men. About half of Bloomfield's men were sent scouting toward Pomeroy and Chester; the rest helped build the earthworks. The soldiers constructed a redoubt with flanking infantry trenches on a hill in front of the ford. There, Wood mounted his guns facing west, covering the road to the ford.⁴⁰

Colonel Basil Duke's brigade came down the Chester Road, leading Morgan's column into Portland. Light was fading fast as the tired Confederates approached the Buffington ford. Captain Wood sent eighty men in a long skirmish line in front of the works and spread the rest along the earthworks to give the illusion of a larger force. The ruse worked; Morgan delayed an attack until the next morning. About 2 a.m., Brigadier General Eliakim Scammon, whose men had been moved by steamboat from Pomeroy to Ravenswood, ordered Wood to pull out of Portland. No doubt relieved, the militiamen crossed the river on a small steamer.⁴¹

The Battle of Buffington Island

Morgan ordered Duke to have his men in position to attack the Union fortification at first light. Duke placed the 5th and 6th Kentucky in line approximately 400 yards from where he judged the redoubt to be. He placed artillery on the hill opposite the ford to support the assault. How the men got the artillery onto the ridge in the dark when they could not see the Union defensive position is not explained. How Captain Wood managed to get his men across the river without raising an alarm is also unexplained.⁴²

³⁷ *O.R.*, Volume LI, Part I, p. 207; and T. Harry Williams, *Hayes of the 23rd*, Reprint edition, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1991, p. 156.

³⁸ Nekoranec, "The Hunt for J.H. Morgan," pp. 48-49; and Adam R. Johnson, *The Partisan Rangers of the Confederate States Army: Memoirs of General Adam R. Johnson*, reprint edition, State House Press, Austin, Texas, 1995, p. 147.

³⁹ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, pp. 660, see also pp. 679-800 for telegrams and other communication directing boats and Union troops to stop Morgan from crossing the river; and C.C. Neibling, *The Bloody 1st; Twelve Days With the 1st Pickaway Throwing "Paw Paws" at John Morgan*, Circleville Democrat Printing Office, Circleville, Ohio, 1863, p. 4.

⁴⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, pp. 760 and 766; and Nekoranec, "The Hunt for J.H. Morgan," p. 50 and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 17.

⁴¹ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, pp. 446-447; Nekoranec, "The Hunt for J.H. Morgan," p. 56; and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," pp. 17-18.

⁴² Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 448; and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," pp. 19-20. In violation of Union navy orders, the steamboat *Starlight* was on the Ohio River with a load of flour. It went aground near the Buffington ford. Captain. Wood and his men helped free the boat and secured it. It was this boat that they used to cross the river.

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Lieutenant Commander LeRoy Fitch commanded the gunboats chasing Morgan. Fitch had been diligent en route to Buffington ford. He dispersed his flotilla to block Morgan's path, with the *Reindeer* at Goose Island crossing and the *Naumkeag* covering Eight Mile Island. He left two boats, *Victory* and *Springfield*, near Pomeroy to guard Wolf Shoals and Belleville crossing. With the boats in place, Fitch steamed to Buffington Island with his flagship *Moose*, the steamer *Imperial*, and the auxiliary vessel *Allegheny Belle*. During the night a fog drifted from the river over the Portland bottom. At about 2 a.m. Fitch decided to anchor his three boats for the night just off the southern end of the island. Morgan was unaware that the Union navy was so close. He was counting on low water to keep the gunboats at bay, but rain upriver caused a rise in the summer pool, aiding the navy and wrecking Morgan's plans.⁴³

That night, Morgan posted pickets on the Chester Road west of the bottom, but none were posted along the Pomeroy Road. Morgan took the Middleswart House as his headquarters and, after deciding to call off the assault, he retired there for the night. Johnson's brigade was bivouacked in the fields around and west of the Middleswart House, which no longer stands. Duke's men were south of Johnson's and just north of the redoubt, east of the present-day state memorial. At first light Duke attacked the redoubt with the 5th and 6th Kentucky, only to find it abandoned and the artillery dismounted and rolled into a ravine. As a precaution Duke ordered Colonel D. Howard Smith, who had commanded the aborted assault, to take the 5th and 6th Kentucky several hundred yards up the Pomeroy Road.⁴⁴

The Battle of Buffington Island was essentially two separate engagements that become one general engagement after the two Union columns united in the Portland bottom. Union General Henry Judah's column approached the Portland bottom from the south, along the Pomeroy Road. General Henry Hobson's column led by Colonel August Kautz, came down the Chester Road from the west and attacked Colonel Adam Johnson's brigade. Judah was attacked first in the south end of the bottom; Kautz assaulted Johnson less than a half hour later.

Judah's column marched all night, arriving on the outskirts of Portland about 5:30 a.m. The general stated in his after-action report: "Here, halting my force and placing my artillery in a commanding position, I determined to make a reconnaissance in person."⁴⁵ Judah took a small detachment, ". . . a small advance guard, my escort, and one piece of Henshaw's battery, a section of which, under Captain Henshaw, I had ordered to join my force. I advanced slowly and cautiously along a road leading toward the river. . . ." ⁴⁶ This small force included Major Daniel McCook, the elder of the "Fighting McCook Family" of Carrollton, Ohio. In the early morning hours the bottom was thick with fog. As Judah's small detachment moved north toward Portland, Colonel D. Howard Smith's two Confederate regiments headed south along the road and in the fields to the right of the Pomeroy Road. As the fog began to clear, Judah and Smith's columns came into contact. All of the accounts indicate that both sides were surprised and that for a moment both sides stopped and gaped at each other. The Confederates, in line of battle, reacted first. They opened fire and charged the Union men strung out in column along the road.⁴⁷

The opening action of the Battle of Buffington Island took place just north of the Williamson House, in a narrow neck of land between Dry Run Creek and the river. Judah's men were strung out on the road and the opening shots killed some of the horses pulling the cannon and wounded Major McCook and others. The Confederate charge panicked the remaining horses, causing the caisson to turn over, blocking the road. Judah managed to negotiate the cannon barricade, but many of those with him were not so lucky. Twelve men were wounded, two mortally; two others were killed outright and between twenty and fifty men were captured. Judah and most of the survivors withdrew to the main line. The investigations carried out by the Center for Historic and Military Archaeology confirm that fighting occurred between the house and site of the present-day McCook Monument [Maps 3 & 9].⁴⁸

⁴³ *O.R.N.*, Series I, Volume, 25, p. 243 and Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, p. 177.

⁴⁴ Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, p. 180; and Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 449.

⁴⁵ *O.R.* Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, p. 656.

⁴⁶ *O.R.* Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, pp. 656-657.

⁴⁷ Nekoranec, "The Hunt for J.H. Morgan," pp. 71-72; and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 48.

⁴⁸ Pratt, *The Battle of Buffington Island*, p. 38; and J.E. McGowen, "Morgan's Indiana and Ohio Raid," *Annals of the War: Written by Leading Participants North and South*, Reprint edition, The Blue & Gray Press, Edison, New Jersey, 1996, pp. 759-760. The number of prisoners taken varies with the source. Duke says between forty and fifty; Judah puts the number at between twenty and thirty. McGowen says that only forty-five men were with the detail. All of those captured were liberated before the end of the day.

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Duke rushed forward and took command of the situation on Pomeroy Road. He ordered Colonel D. Howard Smith to pull his two regiments back to near the position they occupied prior to the assault on the redoubt. Duke then rode to the Middleswart House to confer with his commander. Morgan ordered Duke to hold his ground and bring up additional men as needed. Before Duke could get back to his men, Colonel August Kautz's column pushed Colonel Adam Johnson's pickets in, beginning the second part of the battle.⁴⁹

Judah returned to his main force, got his men in line, and opened fire with his artillery. Once the fog lifted, Duke's two cannon on the ridge fired on the main body of Union soldiers. Judah deployed the 5th Indiana Cavalry and placed the 11th Kentucky Cavalry (U.S.) in line to the right of the Hoosiers. The 14th Illinois Cavalry fell in behind as reserve. As Judah's line began to press Duke's, a fifty-man detachment of the 5th Indiana led by Lieutenant John O'Neal dashed across the bottom and up the ridge and captured Duke's two Parrott rifles on the hill. The guns on the ridge were not supported by Confederate troops and the crews fled, leaving O'Neal his prizes [Map 10].⁵⁰

The loss of the guns was a major blow to Morgan's defense. Without artillery support they could not hope to counter Judah's artillery or to fight off the gunboats. Morgan knew the river would be too shallow for ironclads and he believed that he could fight off the lighter armored tinclads with his rifled artillery, with the Parrotts captured that was no longer an option.

The fighting on the Pomeroy Road awakened Lieutenant Commander Fitch aboard the *Moose* and he ordered all of his vessels to get under way. The *Moose* led the way as the three boats churned up the chute toward the head of Buffington Island. The *Allegheny Belle*, which had one gun on her bow protected by cotton bales, was behind the *Moose*. The *Imperial* brought up the rear. Before he reached the head of the island, Fitch picked up a passenger. A Union officer, Captain John J. Grafton, who had fled the initial altercation with Colonel D. Howard Smith's Confederates, found his way to the river bank and hailed the passing boats. Grafton explained the situation in the Portland bottom to Fitch. As the two men were speaking, the fog cleared and Fitch caught sight of Morgan's soldiers on the shore with two cannon. Fitch fired his two 24-pounder bow guns and the Confederates abandoned the artillery.⁵¹

Fitch moved his flotilla past the head of the island beyond Duke's line. From there, Fitch elevated the guns of the *Moose* and began to shell in the direction of Johnson's line on the north end of the battlefield. Fitch also sent men ashore to capture the guns abandoned by Morgan's troops, as well as abandoned wagons, buggies and small arms.⁵²

While Fitch was clearing the river bank of Confederates, Judah continued pressing the attack on Duke. Duke knew he needed his artillery to stabilize the situation and to that end he sent part of the 6th Kentucky under Lieutenant Colonel J. Warren Grigsby to retake the Parrotts. Grigsby's mounted charge was cut down by the dismounted Union soldiers who now held the ridge. Duke's counterattack failed. In the bottom, Judah's brigade kept pressure on Duke, pushing him back to the area just south of the present-day state memorial. All the while the Union artillery, less than a half mile from Duke's position, fired case shot at the thin Confederate line. As Duke was pushed back, he sent several couriers asking Morgan to send the 2nd Kentucky to his aid.⁵³

⁴⁹ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 449.

⁵⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, p. 457; Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 49; Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Volume III: *Regimental Histories*, Reprint Edition, Thomas Yoseloff, New York, 1959, pp. 1030, 1107, 1194; and McGowen, "Morgan's Indiana and Ohio Raid," pp. 760-761.

⁵¹ Myron J. Smith, Jr., *Tinclads in the Civil War: Union Light-Draught Gunboat Operations on the Western Waters, 1862-1865*, McFarland & Company, Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina, 2010, pp. 134-135; Myron J. Smith, Jr., "An Indiana Sailor Scuttles Morgan's Raid," *Indiana History Bulletin*, Volume 48, Number 6, June 1971, p. 93; and John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *The Loyal West in the Times of the Rebellion*, F.A. Howe, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1865, p. 210.

⁵² Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," pp. 49-50; and *O.R.N.*, Series I, Volume 25, p. 254.

⁵³ Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 49; McGowen, "Morgan's Indiana and Ohio Raid," p. 761; and Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 450. Duke claims to have had about 500 men in the two regiments on July 19, 1863. Case shot was the 19th-century equivalent of anti-personnel ammunition. It is a spherical projectile timed to explode over the target, raining lethal iron fragments on the soldiers below.

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A Confederate private in Johnson's brigade described the initial assault on the north end of the battlefield by the Union gunboat:

We heard the boats puffing very plain and hurried to our horses. Buffington Island lay just below us. In five minutes more a shell burst some distance below us. The next one burst nearer on a bee line with us. We knew at once that the Yanks were shelling us.⁵⁴

About the time that Judah regrouped and attacked Duke, Colonel August Kautz arrived on the field. Kautz, with the 2nd and 7th Ohio cavalries and two pieces of artillery, had been riding all night from Chester. He arrived early in the morning and pushed Colonel Adam Johnson's pickets off the ridge. He then deployed and began to attack the Confederates in the bottom. Johnson initially outnumbered Kautz's troops and held them in check. The pressure on Duke forced him farther north, to a point where Duke's line and Johnson's intersected, forming a right angle. The arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Grover Wormer with the 8th and 9th Michigan cavalries on the Chester Road, and General Henry Hobson with Colonel William P. Sanders' Michigan brigade with more artillery, was too much for Johnson.⁵⁵

The advancing Union cavalry pushed north from the Pomeroy Road and east from the Chester Road, compressing the Confederate resistance in an arc stretching from just west of present-day SR 124 to just north of Chester Road. Both Judah and Hobson brought more and more regiments into line. These efforts lengthened their lines, forcing the Confederates to thin theirs to protect their flanks, which proved impossible. Hobson used Kautz's column and his artillery to hold Johnson and took the offensive with the Michigan brigade.⁵⁶

When Fitch's gunboats cleared the chute, Morgan's wagon train, lined up in preparation for the river crossing, fled in confusion. The teamsters that got out into the bottom had to deal with artillery fire from the river, the heights on the west, and the south. No doubt the men were panicked and confused, as were many of the Confederates not actively engaged with the enemy. Duke described the scene as "indescribable confusion." Johnson's and Duke's defenders were now forced into that confusion. The only way out was Portland Road at the northern end of Portland bottom.⁵⁷

Lieutenant Colonel Grover Wormer described the scene from the area near Chester Road as his men broke Adam Johnson's line:

. . . the enemy, already slowly retiring, took to flight in great disorder, strewing the ground over which they fled with the plunder which they had accumulated all along their line of march.⁵⁸

The 11th Kentucky (U.S.) had turned Duke's left flank and were poring into the maelstrom in the bottom. Morgan managed to get the regiments with him out of the bottom. After conferring, Duke and Johnson also ran for the north. The battle lasted less than an hour. Morgan's cavalry division, once one of the Confederacy's best, was destroyed.⁵⁹

As the Confederates retreated, the Union line united. The east-west line swept the floodplain and pushed the remnants of Morgan's cavalry into the bottleneck at the north end of the bottom. Men and material were desperately trying to get up the Portland Road and out of the bottom. The Union line was north of the Chester Road and it swept the demoralized and confused Confederates. Morgan sent couriers to Duke and Johnson, urging them to hold long enough for what was left of his division to escape. In the center of the line, Duke and the remnants of his command fought a desperate holding action.⁶⁰

Once in the Portland bottom, there were only four ways out: Pomeroy Road to the south, Chester Road in the middle of the bottom, the ford across the Ohio River at Buffington Island, and Portland Road in the north. The Union navy held the river and Judah and Hobson's troops had pushed the Confederates away from the Pomeroy and Chester roads. The only

⁵⁴ Pamela J. Bennett, editor, "Curtis R. Burke's Civil War Journal," *Indiana Magazine of History*, Volume 65, Number 4, December 1969, p. 324.

⁵⁵ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, pp. 660, 666; and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 49.

⁵⁶ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, p. 662; and Nekoranec, "The Hunt for J.H. Morgan," p. 82.

⁵⁷ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 451; and H.W. Chester, *Recollections of the War of the Rebellion: A Story of the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, 1861-1865*, Wheaton History Center, Wheaton, Illinois, 1996, p. 57.

⁵⁸ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXIII, Part I, p. 666.

⁵⁹ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 452; and Nekoranec, "The Hunt of J.H. Morgan," p. 87.

⁶⁰ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 452; and Bennett, "The Battle of Buffington Island," p. 55.

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avenue of escape was up Portland Road. The present-day route of SR 124 did not exist; the extreme north end of the bottom was blocked by a steep ridge.

In the end, the Michigan cavalry finished off the Confederates trapped in the bottom. The 9th Michigan led the charge followed by the 8th Michigan. Those of Morgan's survivors who tried to get through the gaps in the 9th Michigan line ran into the trailing 8th Michigan. Some Confederates took cover behind the overturned wagons and others tried to flee up the Portland Road [Map 11]. Very few escaped. The Michigan brigade swept down Laucks Run valley, taking hundreds of prisoners. Colonel Grover S. Wormer, 8th Michigan Cavalry, reported 573 prisoners captured, among them Colonel Basil Duke, Morgan's brother-in-law, and Colonel Richard Morgan, Morgan's brother.⁶¹

The historical accounts of the battle are confusing and contradictory. Basil Duke insisted that the Confederates had only five rounds of ammunition per man, yet they fought for at least one hour and possibly two. Morgan only had four cannon. Duke said that two Parrotts were on the ridge across the valley from the ford. These were captured early in the battle by Union cavalry. Yet Fitch said he captured two guns near the ford, one of which he said was a Parrott. Duke also stated that a cannon and caisson fell into a ravine as the Confederates were retreating. The captured Confederates did not write after-action reports. Duke's original narrative, written in 1867, is the most complete Confederate account. The details are intriguing, but they do not alter the outcome. Morgan was soundly defeated at Buffington Island.⁶²

The Battle of Buffington Island ended Morgan's Raid and it began a desperate race to cross the Ohio River. On July 26, 1863, the Union army won the race, capturing General John Hunt Morgan and his remaining 400 men in Columbiana County, Ohio. The accounts of the battle and the numbers of casualties and prisoners vary, but the Battle of Buffington Island was clearly a Union victory. Morgan's cavalry division was destroyed. If, as some accounts suggest, he lost 1,000 men at Buffington Island, he had little hope of mounting any real resistance to the Union cavalry hot on his heels. The Confederates couldn't have had much ammunition left and they would have had no food or other supplies as their supply train had been captured in the Portland bottom.

By those who authorized it, Morgan's raid was envisioned as an attack on Union supplies stored in Kentucky. Generals Braxton Bragg and Joseph Wheeler, Morgan's immediate commanders, hoped he could create havoc in Kentucky by wrecking railroad infrastructure, burning supplies and if all went well, capturing Louisville which had a small garrison and weak fortifications.⁶³

Morgan's plans, however, were grander. From the time he left Tennessee, he intended to cross the Ohio River and to march across Indiana and Ohio. Basil Duke suggested that Morgan planned to end the raid by crossing the Ohio at Buffington ford, ". . . unless he found it more expedient, when he reached that region, to join General Lee, if the latter should still be in Pennsylvania."⁶⁴ En route, Morgan learned of the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg and Vicksburg's surrender. Given his ego, it is likely that he felt the eyes of the Confederacy upon him. Whatever Morgan's reasons for crossing the Ohio, be they an attempt to regain the honor he felt he had lost in his defeat at Lebanon, Tennessee in 1862, or to launch his dream of a northern invasion, the raid was not part of a larger Confederate strategy for northern invasion. It was an unauthorized invasion, and it was disastrous.⁶⁵

From a Confederate perspective, Morgan's raid was a morale boost following the crushing defeats at Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Morgan's dash across Indiana and Ohio buoyed the sagging confidence of the Confederacy even though he and most of his men were captured. In Indiana and Ohio, the raid both terrified the population and galvanized them in support of the Union cause. Thousands of men turned out to serve in the militia. The militiamen were too poorly armed and trained to best Morgan in pitched battles, but they created problems for his Confederate cavalry. They blocked roads with felled trees, slowing their progress. Their stands against Morgan failed but cost him precious time spent paroling captured

⁶¹ *O.R.*, Series I Volume XXIII, Part I, pp. 664, 666.

⁶² Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 450; and *O.R.N.*, Series I, Volume 25, p. 254.

⁶³ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 411; Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, pp. 158-159 and Joseph E. Brent, "Civil War Fortifications," *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*, The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 2001, pp. 195-197.

⁶⁴ Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, p. 411.

⁶⁵ Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, p. 159.

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men. From July 16 until the raiders arrived at Portland on July 19, the Confederates were constantly skirmishing with militia, costing them time and men.⁶⁶

Morgan's raid did not alter the course of the Civil War, but it did have an affect on the Tullahoma Campaign. Morgan's 2,400 Confederate cavalry were absent from the Army of Tennessee when it fought for its life near Tullahoma, Tennessee. Rosecrans' advance and the results of the Tullahoma Campaign forced the Confederate Army of Tennessee to retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee, giving up any hold the Confederates had in middle Tennessee.

The Union pursuit of Morgan across Indiana and Ohio pulled soldiers away from Kentucky and West Virginia, making them unavailable for duty in Tennessee. However, the decision to withhold aid from Rosecrans had been made beforehand; it is unlikely that the absence of these men had an adverse influence on the Tullahoma Campaign.

The Monuments

The first Civil War monument in Ohio was erected before the war had ended. On October 16, 1863, a modest monument was dedicated in Bristolville, a small community in Bristol Township in northeast Ohio. This memorial was created to honor the sacrifices of the fourteen men from Bristolville who had joined the Union army. By August 1863, all fourteen had been killed. The monument was dedicated in an elaborate and very symbolic ceremony.⁶⁷

Following the Civil War, both sides sought to remember the sacrifices made by the soldiers who fought and died in the war. Monuments were erected as permanent tributes to those soldiers. In the years following the dedication of the Bristolville monument, over 200 monuments were erected in Ohio commemorating the Civil War.

The Grand Army of the Republic and the role of women

In Ohio, as in other northern states, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was the most important of the post-war veterans' organizations. Formed in 1866, the GAR was a fraternal organization of and for veterans. It sought to help veterans with their education and to aid widows and their dependents. The organization grew to become one of the most formidable organizations in U.S. politics. The GAR helped establish the pension fund for Union Civil War veterans and by 1900, one tax dollar in three was being spent on the pensions for former Union soldiers.⁶⁸

In addition to helping veterans, the GAR was concerned with the remembrance of the war. In 1868, former Union General John A. Logan, commander of the GAR, ordered that all GAR posts take charge of the annual May 30, Memorial Day observance. In 1868, Memorial Day was not a national holiday; the celebrations were local and usually led by women. Even after Logan's directive, women in both the North and South remained the organizers and main participants in Memorial Day events. Women usually organized the events and it was women, for the most part, who decorated soldiers' graves.⁶⁹

In 1883, the Women's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the GAR, was founded. Memorial Day had become a national holiday in 1890 and that same year the Daughters of Union Veterans (DUV) was chartered in Ohio.⁷⁰ The purpose of the DUV was: "To perpetuate the memory, deeds and loyalty of those ancestors who sacrificed so much in the struggle to preserve the Union and establish freedom for everyone . . ." ⁷¹ The DUV worked tirelessly to keep the memory of the men who fought for the Union alive. In addition to education and decorating graves on Memorial Day, the DUV raised money to erect

⁶⁶ Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, pp. 181-182; William H.H. Terrill, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana*, Volume I, Alexander H. Conner, State Printer, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1869; p. 178 and Scott Roller, "Business As Usual: Indiana's Response to the Confederate Invasions of the Summer of 1863," *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. LXXXVIII, March 1992, p. 18 and Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, pp. 445-446.

⁶⁷ Harold A. George, *Civil War Monuments of Ohio*, Book Masters, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio, 2006, p. 15.

⁶⁸ Stuart C. McConnell, *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic 1865-1900*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1992, pp. 185-193; and Thomas J. Brown, *The Public Art of Civil War Commemoration: A Brief History with Documents*, Bedford/St. Martin's Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 2004, p. 42.

⁶⁹ Oliver M. Wilson, *The Grand Army of the Republic Under its First Constitution and Ritual*, Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, 1905, p. 214.

⁷⁰ Brown, *The Public Art of Civil War Commemoration*, pp. 5, 42, 172.

⁷¹ Ohio Department of Daughters of Union Veterans website, http://www.ohioducw.com/Membership_Information.html

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monuments. The DUV was instrumental in commemorating the Battle of Buffington Island, funding the creation of a shrine honoring Major Daniel McCook and two of the three monuments on the Buffington Island Battlefield.⁷²

Commemorating the Battle of Buffington Island

After the Battle of Buffington Island, the battlefield reverted to farmland and remained as such for nearly seventy years. In 1929, sixty-six years after the battle, Mrs. Norma Calkins Peoples, the granddaughter of Charles and Sarah Price who owned the land in 1863, expressed her wish to donate a portion of the battlefield to the State of Ohio. The donation was shepherded through the Ohio General Assembly by Representative Tom W. Jones, who drafted House Bill 273, which in part stated:

The Ohio state archaeological and historical society is hereby authorized to receive by gift a site at Portland, Meigs County, Ohio, and to erect thereon an appropriate monument in honor of the Union soldiers who, in the Battle of Buffington Island, July 19, 1863, turned back the Morgan raiders in their effort to escape across the Ohio River.⁷³

House Bill 273 was filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on April 26, 1929. It came with an appropriation of \$3,000 to build an appropriate monument. Four years later, on October 3, 1933, Buffington Island State Memorial was dedicated. To demonstrate the new state memorial's significance, the Ohio Department of Highways improved the road to the site. Philip Keintz built the centerpiece monument, an obelisk of granite and mortar, each face of which bore a bronze plaque. A flag staff was also erected on the monument. The site was dedicated with great fanfare. Four Civil War veterans, the governors of Ohio and West Virginia, and 2,000 people gathered to pay tribute to the men who fought at Buffington Island and to commemorate the memory of the Civil War.⁷⁴

One speaker noted:

. . . we must agree that this monument of stone and mortar, mute and inanimate as it is, is and will continue to be more eloquent than anything said or done here today, for it is at once a compliment to the valor and courage of the thousands of our soldiers and a monument to the sacrifice of those who died here on July 19, 1863.⁷⁵

The monument, while it mentions the prehistoric mound builders and those who donated the land, was conceived and constructed as a memorial to the Union soldiers who fought and died at the Battle of Buffington Island. The plaque on the east face of the monument details the Battle of Buffington Island; the plaque on the west face is dedicated to Major Daniel McCook, who was mortally wounded in the battle.

Four months earlier, on May 21, 1933, a monument erected by the Ohio Daughters of Union Veterans had been dedicated just down the road from the state memorial. This monument, a native stone and bronze marker approximately four feet tall, was erected as a memorial to Major Daniel McCook, the father of a family of nine men and three daughters from Carrollton, Ohio.

On July 19, 1863, Daniel McCook, who was a serving on General Henry M. Judah's staff as paymaster, was mortally wounded in the opening engagement of the Battle of Buffington Island. The McCook family made great sacrifices for the Union. Not only was the elder McCook killed in battle, but also four of his nine sons.

The dedication ceremony was attended by approximately 1,000 people and included patriotic music and speeches. Four local Civil War veterans: Robert Griffith, Charles Kraft, J.Q. Adams, and J.B. Warner, attended and were given seats of honor at the ceremony. The monument was unveiled and a wreath of flowers was placed before it. The Pomeroy American Legion drum corps provided the music.⁷⁶

⁷² "Monument to McCook Dedicated," *Pomeroy Democrat*, May 25, 1933; "Union Veterans' Daughters Dedicate Road-Side Shrine," *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, May 23, 1934; and "Red Letter Day in Meigs County History Sees Buffington Island Memorial State Park Dedicated," *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, October 4, 1933.

⁷³ H.B. 273, April 25, 1929, copy on file at Ohio Historical Society, Historic Sites and Facilities.

⁷⁴ "Red Letter Day in Meigs County History Sees Buffington Island Memorial State Park Dedicated," *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, October 4, 1933.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ "Monument to McCook Dedicated," *Pomeroy Democrat*, May 25, 1933.

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
Jackson Co, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

A year later, the area surrounding the McCook monument was dedicated as the McCook Shrine in a ceremony that included music played by the local American Legion band, speeches, and three of the four veterans who were present at the dedication of the monument the year before. The shrine, which featured the larger monument, a smaller stone and bronze monument memorializing the shrine and two stone benches, was landscaped and enclosed by two semi-circular walls. Like the original McCook monument, the small monument memorializing the shrine and the McCook Shrine were paid for and dedicated by the Ten Districts of the Ohio Department of the Daughters of Union Veterans.⁷⁷

The Daughters of Union Veterans presented the shrine to Prof. A.W. McKay of Middlesport, who accepted the gift for the State of Ohio. The Daughters also presented the state with a new flag to be flown at the nearby Buffington Island State Memorial. In the speeches made by the Daughters, it was made clear that the shrine was created not just to the memory of Daniel McCook but also to the, “. . . Union soldiers [who] gave their sacrifices on the altar of love of country.”⁷⁸

The monuments placed in the Portland bottom were not the grand memorials found in the national and the state capitals. These simple monuments were conceived and created to insure that the Union soldiers who fought and died in the Battle of Buffington Island would not be forgotten. That Civil War veterans were present at all three ceremonies underscores the purpose of the memorials. Two of the three monuments were dedicated in 1933, seventy years after the battle was fought. It is unlikely that the timing was a coincidence.

The simple monuments erected in Meigs County in the midst of the Great Depression demonstrate that the Buffington Island Battlefield held meaning for the people of Meigs County and for the state of Ohio. Their continued presence and the care taken of them demonstrate that it still does.

Monuments are physical reminders of our past. In the first seventy-five years following the Civil War, hundreds of monuments were erected to honor those who fought and died in that conflict, and Civil War monuments continue to be erected to this day. Historian Kathryn Allamong Jacob described their significance:

Mundane as they may appear, ubiquitous as they may be, public monuments constitute serious cultural authority. They are important precisely because, by their mere presence and their obvious expense, they impose a memory of an event or an individual on the public landscape that orders our lives.⁷⁹

Cincinnati History Library and Archives Survey of Civil War monuments in Ohio

A survey of Civil War monuments in Ohio undertaken by Cincinnati History Library and Archives recorded 269 monuments in 85 of Ohio's 88 counties. The survey found that twenty-nine monuments were erected by the GAR between 1882 and 1917. The records also show that eight monuments were erected by the Daughters of Union Veterans between 1903 and 1941, two in Meigs County.⁸⁰

The survey undertaken by Cincinnati History Library and Archives defined five types of monuments: eagles, soldiers, obelisks, markers and structures. The three nominated monuments fall within the marker category, which the study defines as, “plaques attached to boulders, slabs of granite or interior walls of buildings.”⁸¹

⁷⁷ “Monument to McCook Dedicated,” *Pomeroy Democrat*, May 25, 1933; “Union Veterans’ Daughters Dedicate Road-Side Shrine,” *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, May 23, 1934; and “Red Letter Day in Meigs County History Sees Buffington Island Memorial State Park Dedicated,” *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, October 4, 1933.

⁷⁸ “Union Veterans’ Daughters Dedicate Road-Side Shrine,” *Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph*, May 23, 1934.

⁷⁹ Kathryn Allamong Jacob, *Testament to Union: Civil War Monuments in Washington, D.C.*, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1998, p. 9.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ Ruby Rogers, *Civil War Monuments in Ohio*, Cincinnati History Library and Archives, 2003, <http://library.cincymuseum.org/cwdetails7help.htm#other>; and “Memorial in Portland Park is Damaged by Lightening,” *Pomeroy Daily Sentinel*, April 19, 1962.

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
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County and State

The two McCook monuments are classic examples of the marker category; both are bronze plaques attached to boulders. The monument constructed in 1933 at Buffington Island State Memorial is also a marker. In fact, it is used by Cincinnati History Library and Archives as an example of the marker category. Originally a mortared stone obelisk topped with a metal flagstaff, the monument was struck by lightning in 1962, damaging its upper portion. The damaged portion of the obelisk was removed, leaving a squat obelisk with an attached plaque categorized as a marker.⁸²

⁸² *Ibid.*

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
Jackson Co, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

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Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
Jackson Co, West Virginia

Name of Property _____ County and State _____

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Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
Jackson Co, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
 Jackson Co, West Virginia

Name of Property		County and State	
_____		_____	
_____ designated a National Historic Landmark	_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____	_____ University	_____ Other
_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____	_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____	Name of repository: _____	

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MEG-00478-11, MEG-00482-11, MEG-00487-11, MEG-00488-11, MEG-00783-11, MEG-00786-11

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1,578

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet

1	<u>17</u>	<u>432075</u>	<u>4320189</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>434032</u>	<u>4314794</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>434032</u>	<u>4320189</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>432075</u>	<u>4314794</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property. Beginning at a point [17/432830/4320140] in the Ohio River 700 feet east of the mouth of Laucks Run, the boundary follows the Ohio River approximately 12,500 feet south, remaining approximately 500 feet east of the river bank until it reaches the head of Buffington Island. The boundary then draws to within 200 feet of Buffington Island [17/433570/4316000] and follows the contour of the east side of the island south approximately 6,000 feet. At the foot of Buffington Island the boundary turns due west [17/432890/4314830] for approximately 500 feet until it reaches the river bank [17/432707/4314815]. At this point, the boundary turns north for approximately 400 feet where it intersects with Dry Run Creek [17/4327000/4314940]. The boundary follows Dry Run Creek, initially westward and then north for approximately 7,000 feet, to a point where the creek makes a turn to the west. The boundary follows the creek approximately 1,000 up the ridge in a northwesterly direction. The boundary continues generally westward, following the creek another 700 feet. At this point [17/432075/4316570], the boundary leaves Dry Run Creek and turns to the northeast for 1,000 feet before turning due east. It continues due east for approximately 850 feet until it reaches the 620 foot contour line on the Portland USGS quad map [17/432600/4316855]. The boundary then follows the 620 foot contour line approximately 3,000 feet north, at which point [17/432485/4317810] it turns west. The boundary proceeds west approximately 1,000 feet [17/432260/4317910] and then turns north and proceeds approximately 1,200 feet, at which point [17/432260/4318280] it intersects Laucks Run Creek. The boundary follows Laucks Run Creek in a generally northerly direction for approximately 4,000 feet [17/432460/4319260] and then leaves the creek, turning west up the ridge for 900 feet [17/432185/4319330], then turning northwest for 400 feet [17/432093/4319440], and then north for approximately 700 feet [17/432082/4319640], at which point it turns almost due east for approximately 1,500 feet [17/432510/4319758] where it again intersects Laucks Run Creek. The boundary then follows Laucks Run Creek approximately 1,300 feet as it meanders in a generally easterly direction, at which point it empties into the Ohio River. At this point the boundary proceeds 700 feet east into the Ohio River where it intersects with the beginning point, closing the boundary (Map 1).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The National Register boundary as shown in Map 1 encompasses the Core Area of the Buffington Island Battlefield as determined by the 2009 American Battlefield Protection Program resurvey of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Battlefields. This boundary includes all of the combat areas, including the area where the gunboats fired upon the Confederates, as well as other battlefield defining features. The defining features include: Buffington Island, Ohio River, the ridge west of the Portland Bottom, Portland Bottom and the historic road system.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary
increase)

Name of Property

Meigs County, OH & Jackson County, WV

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional UTM's (from verbal boundary description)

1. 17/432830/4320140
2. 17/433570/4316000
3. 17/432890/4314830
4. 17/432707/4314815
5. 17/432700/4314940
6. 17/432075/4316570
7. 17/432600-4316855
8. 17/432485/4317810
9. 17/432260/4317910
10. 17/432260/4318280
11. 17/432460/4319260
12. 17/432185/4319330
13. 17/432093/4319440
14. 17/432082/4319640
15. 17/432510/4319758

Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

Meigs County, Ohio
Jackson Co, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph E. Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc.

date August 1, 2012

street & number 129 Walnut Street

telephone 859-879-8509

city or town Versailles

state KY

zip code 40383

e-mail jbrent1@windstream.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
 - **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
-

Photographs:

Name of Property: Buffington Island Battlefield (boundary increase)

City or Vicinity: Portland, Ohio

County: Meigs State: Ohio and Jackson County, West Virginia

Photographer: Joseph E. Brent

Date Photographed: January 20, 2012, March 17-18, 2012, and July 17, 2012

See attached sheets

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list

street & number _____

telephone _____

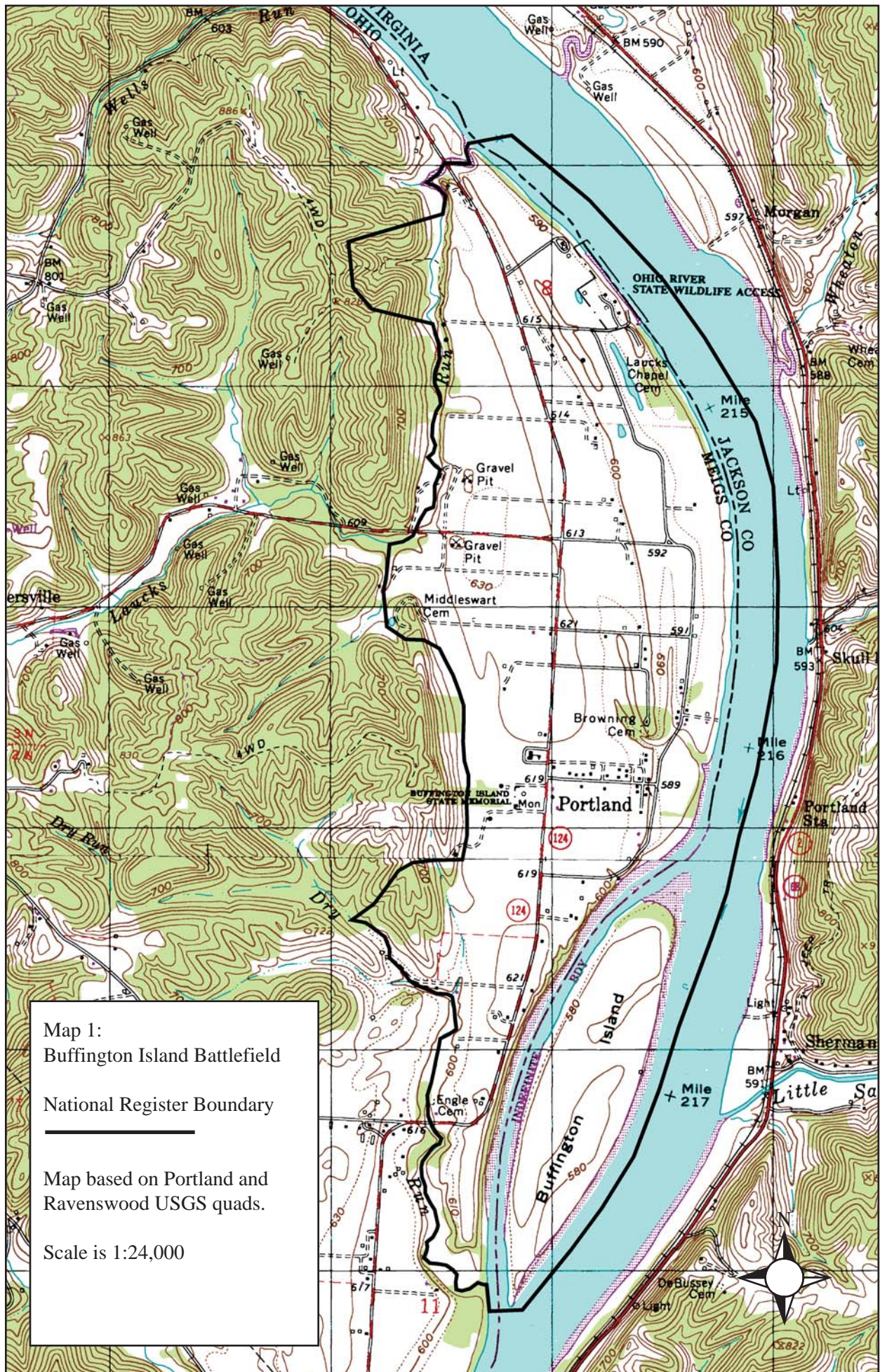
city or town _____

state _____

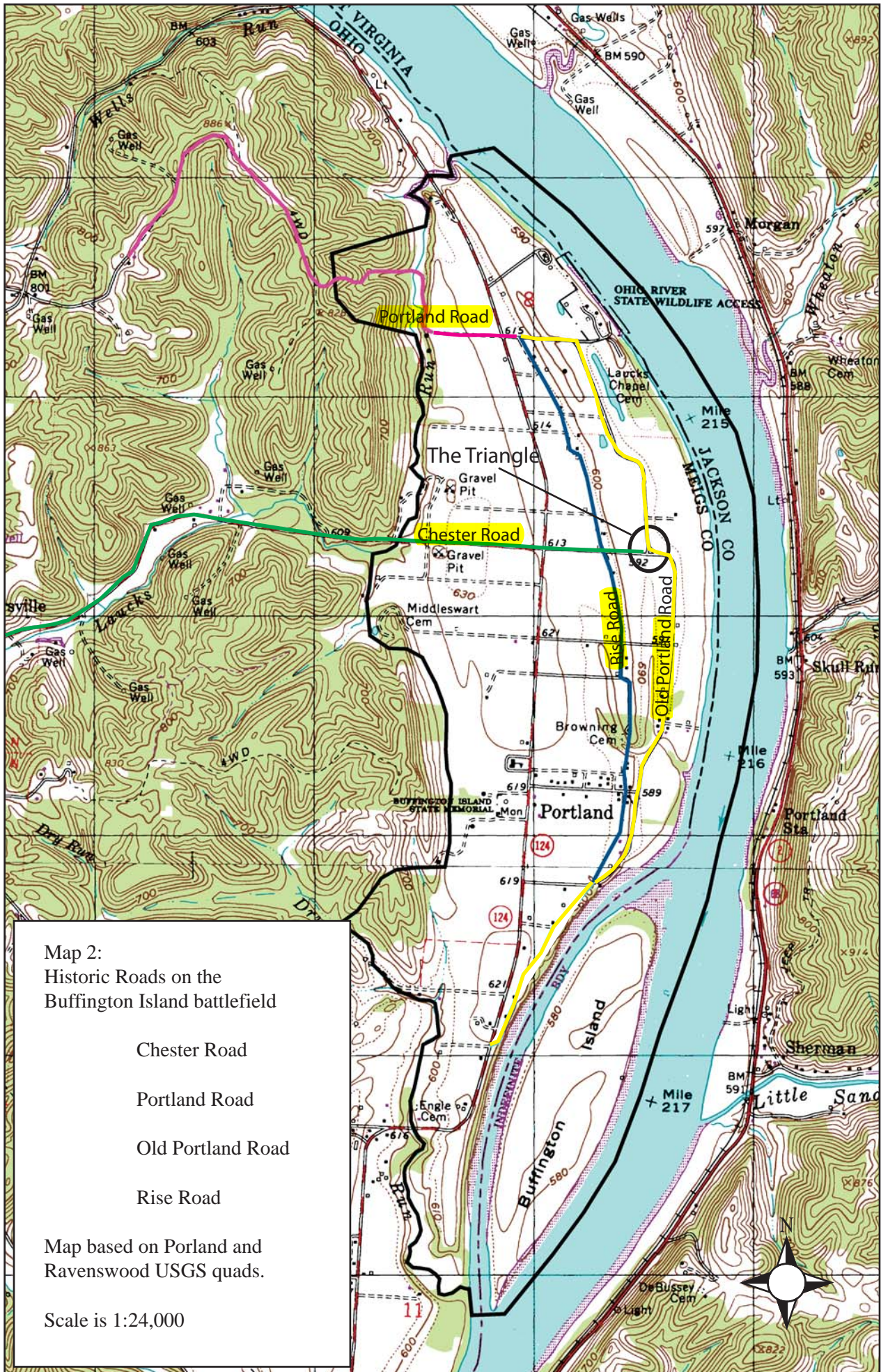
zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Buffington Island Battlefield Boundary Increase
 Meigs County, Ohio; Jackson County, West Virginia

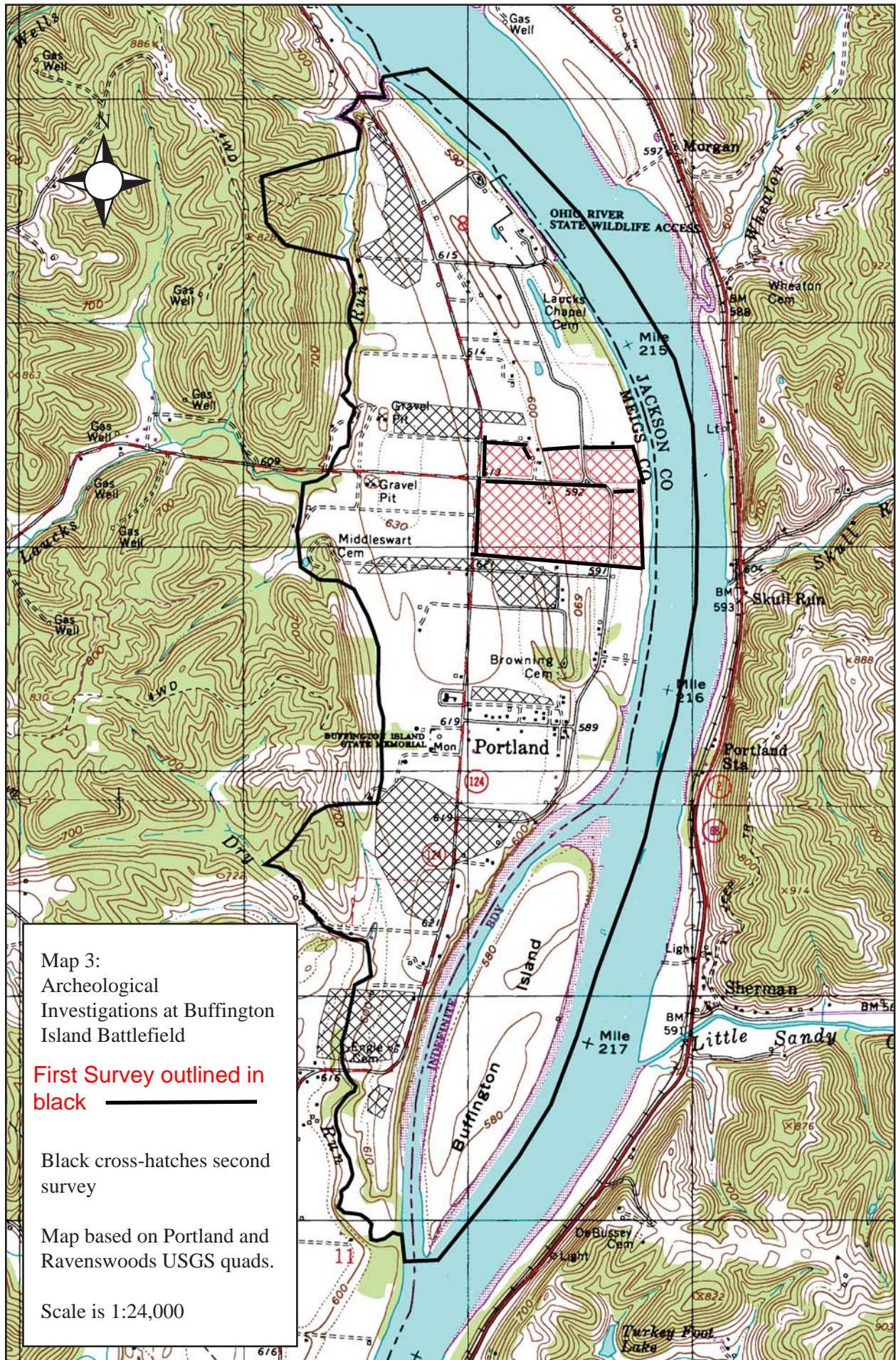


Map 2:
Historic Roads on the
Buffington Island battlefield

- Chester Road
- Portland Road
- Old Portland Road
- Rise Road

Map based on Porland and
Ravenswood USGS quads.

Scale is 1:24,000



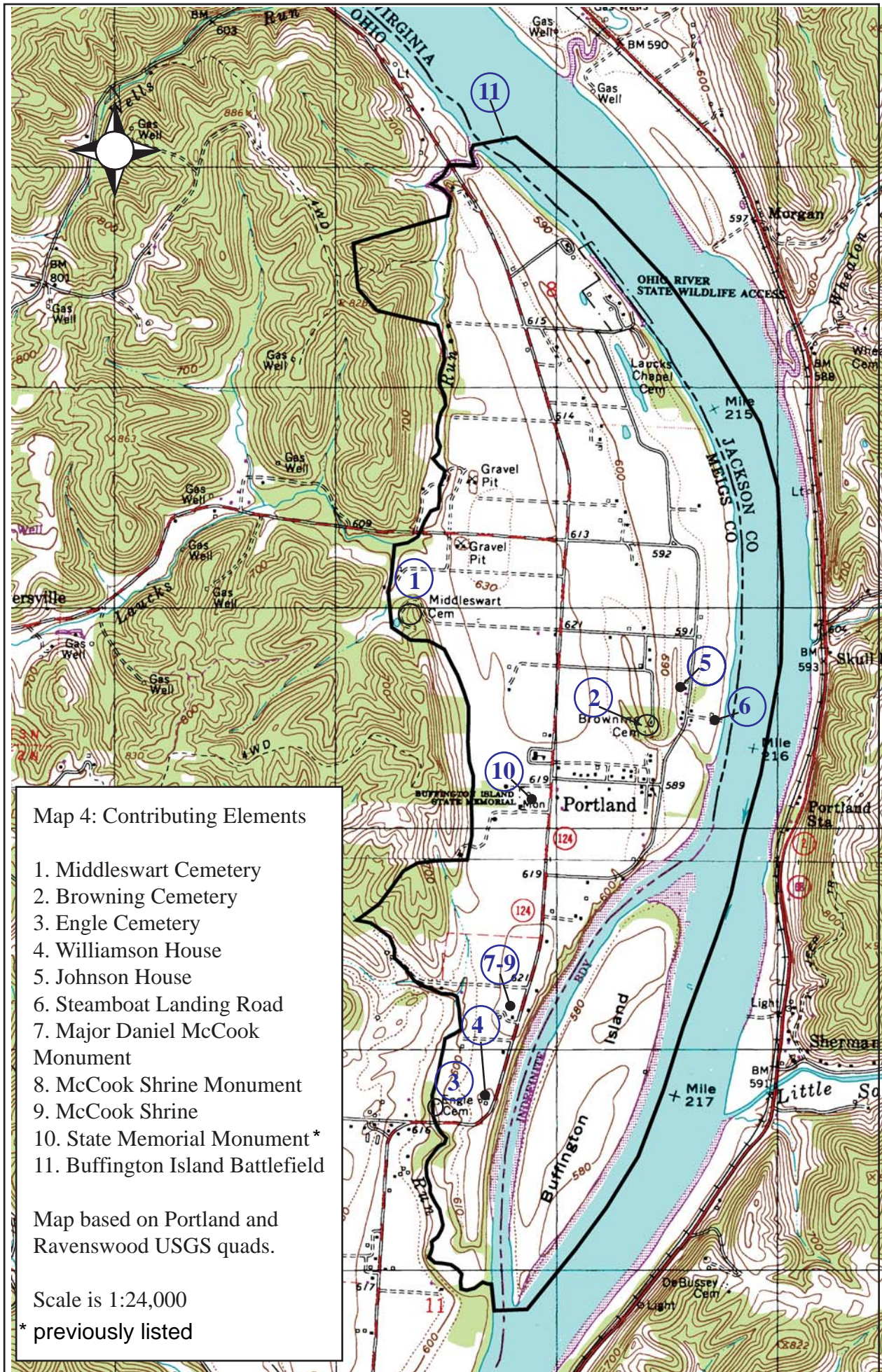
Map 3:
 Archeological
 Investigations at Buffington
 Island Battlefield

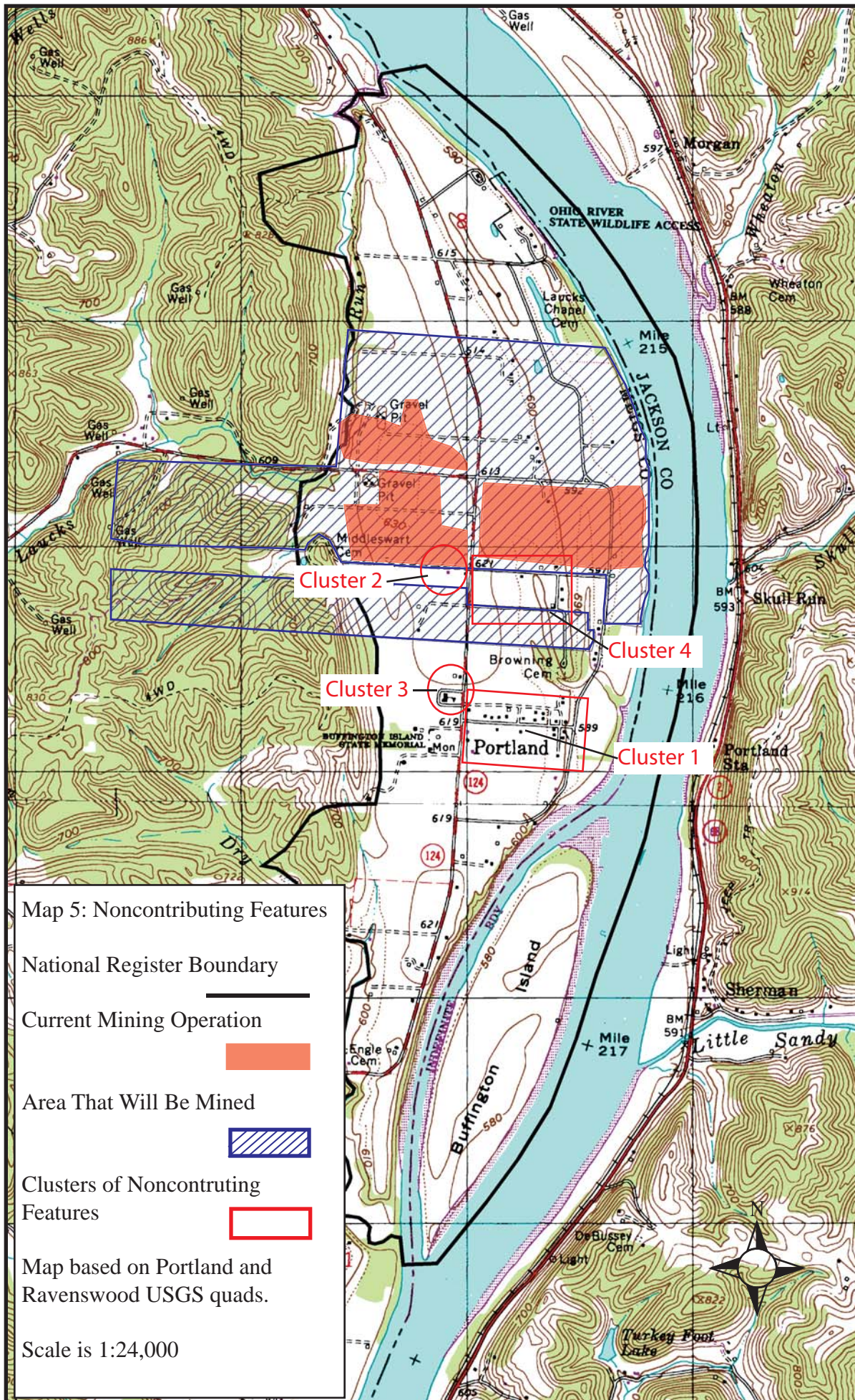
**First Survey outlined in
 black** —————

Black cross-hatches second
 survey

Map based on Portland and
 Ravenswoods USGS quads.

Scale is 1:24,000





Buffington Island Battlefield Boundary Increase
 Meigs County, Ohio; Jackson County, West Virginia



Map 6: Clusters 1 and 2

Scale is one inch equals 1,000 feet.

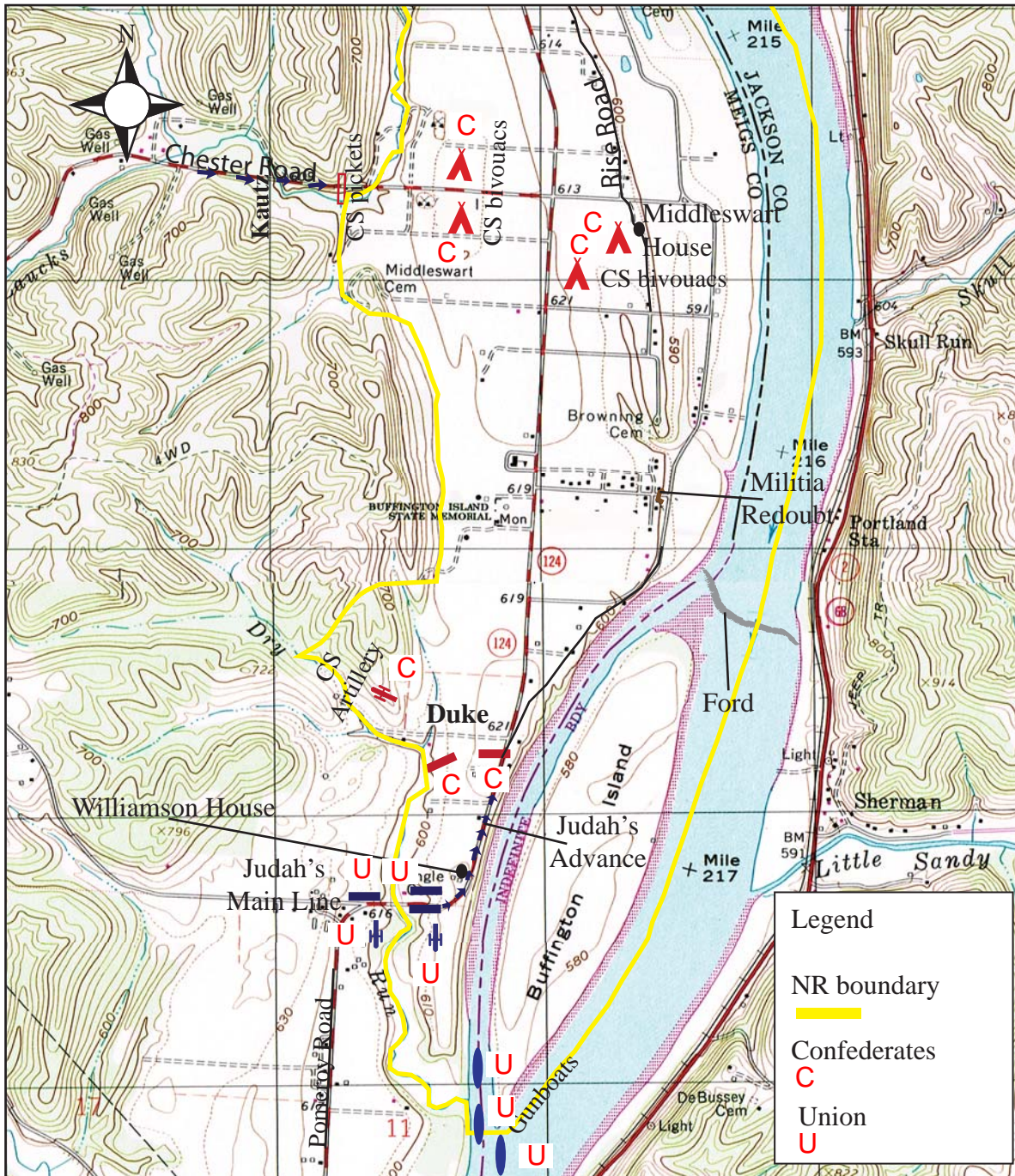


Map 7: Clusters 3 and 4

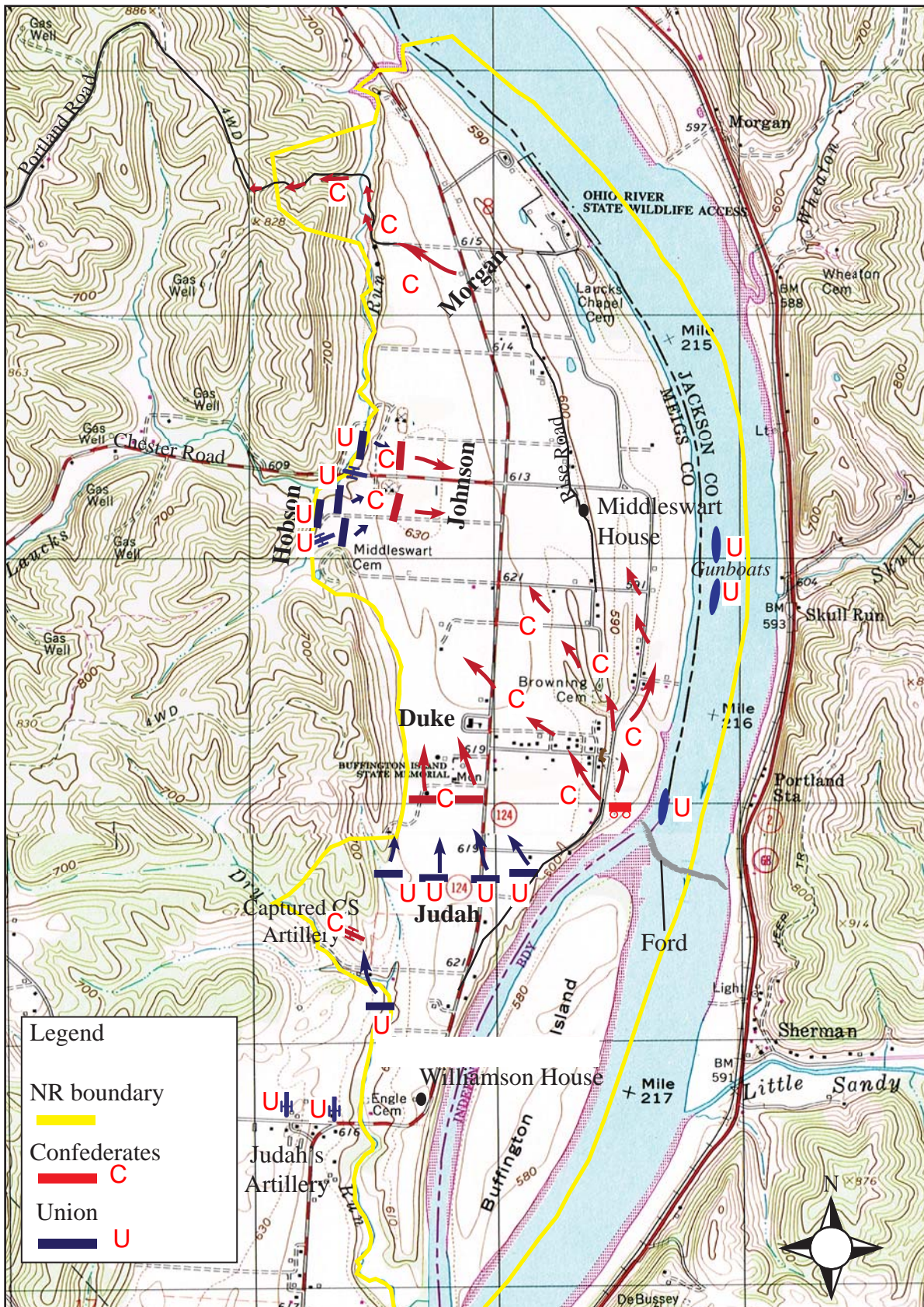
Scale is one inch equals 500 feet.



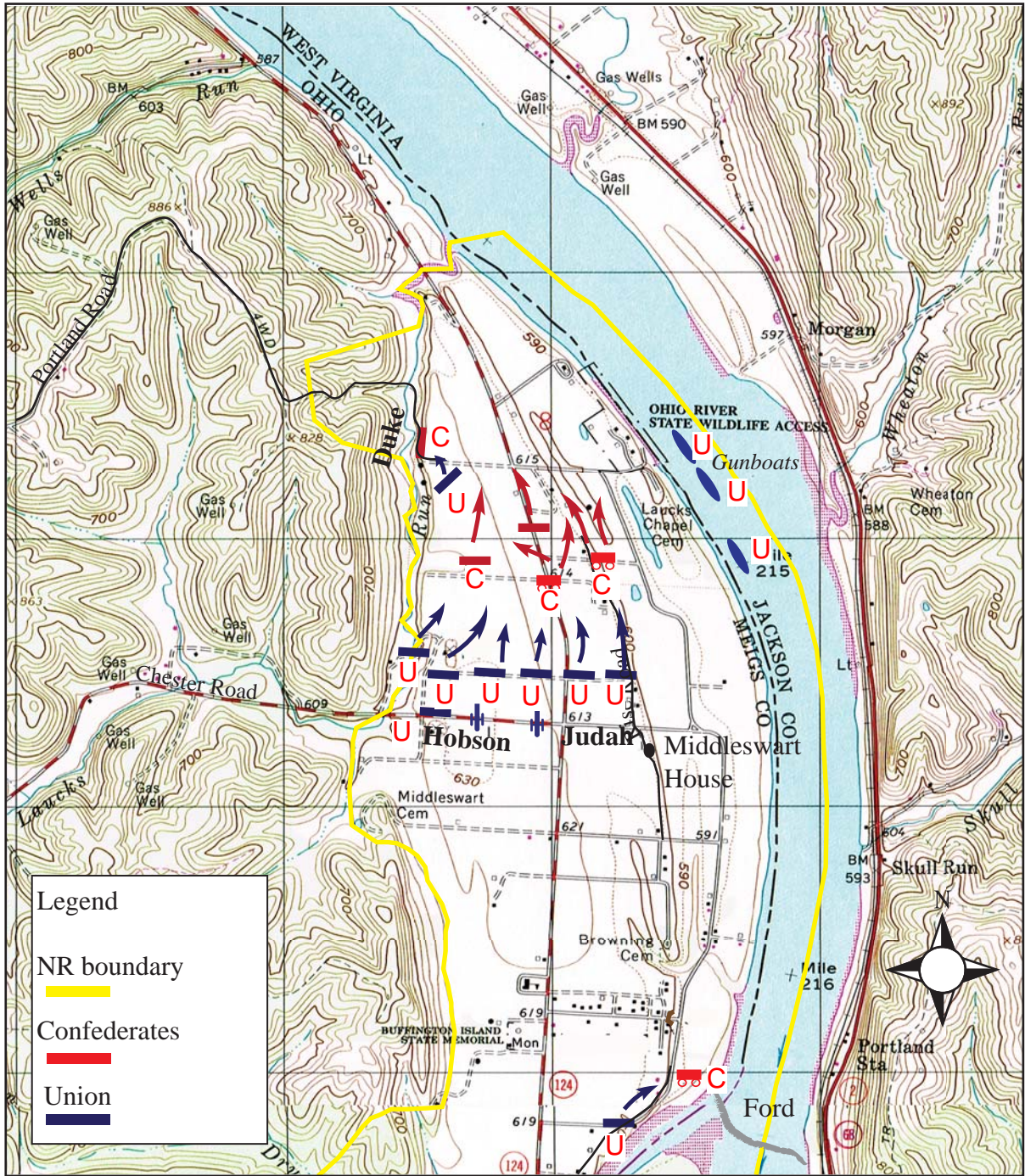
Buffington Island Battlefield Boundary Increase
Meigs County, Ohio; Jackson County, West Virginia



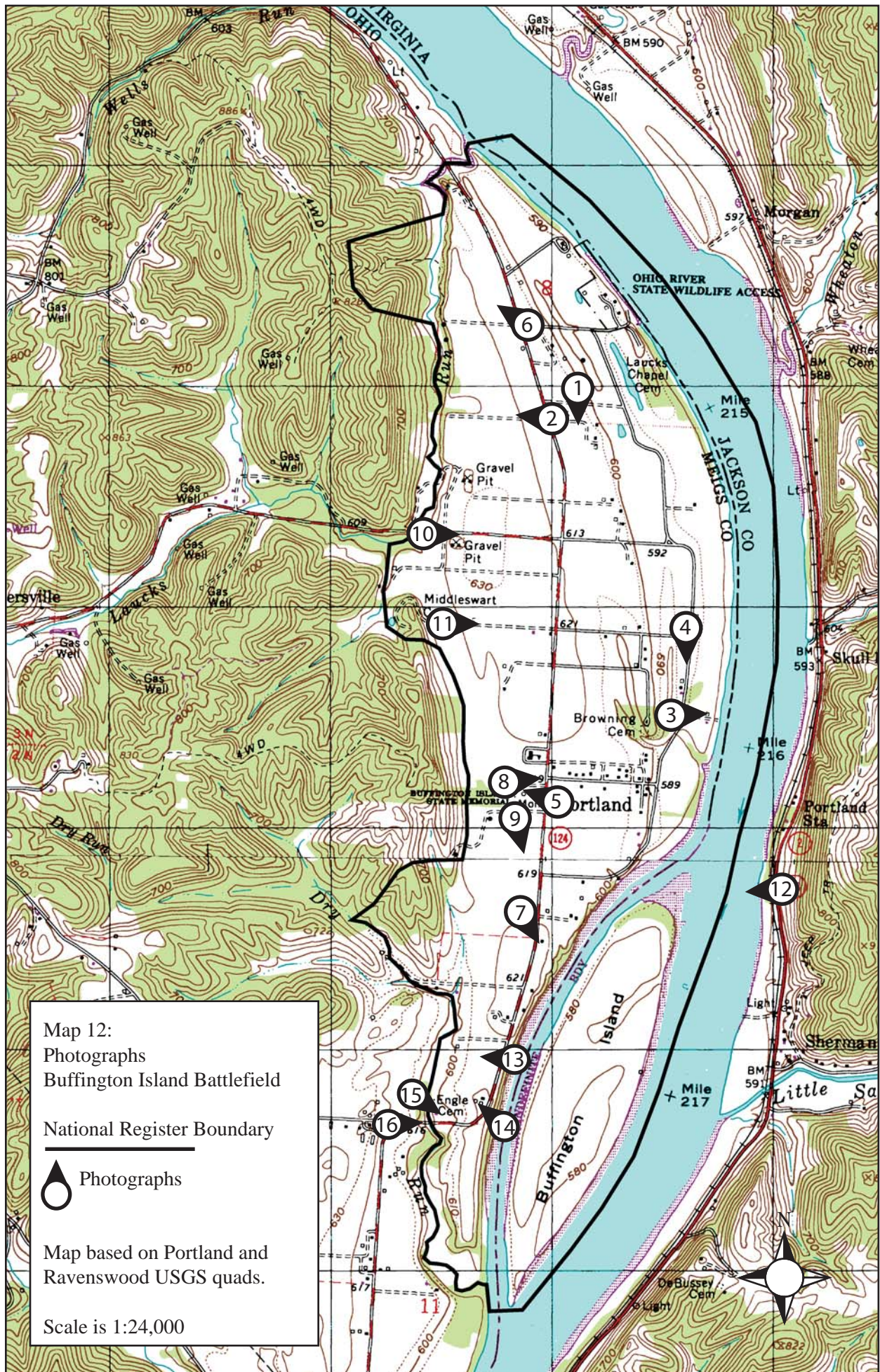
Map 9: The battle begins - July 19, 1863, 5:30 a.m.
 Map based on Portland and Ravenswood USGS quads.
 Scale is 1:24,000



Map 10: July 19, 1863 - Confederates are pushed back as Morgan retreats from the bottom.
 Map based on Portland and Ravenswood USGS quads. Scale is 1:24,000.



Map 11: July 19, 1863 - Duke and hundreds of Confederate cavalry are captured.
 Map based on Portland and ravenwood USGS quads. Scales is 1:24,000.



Buffington Island Battlefield Boundary Increase
 Meigs County, Ohio; Jackson County, West Virginia



Photo 1: The road in this photograph is a remnant of Rise Road. The house is MEG 496-11 looking south.



Photo 2: The tree line in the foreground in the Old Portland Road looking west.



Photo 3: The old steamboat landing road (MEG 00478-11) looking WNW.



Photo 4: The Johnson House (MEG 482-11) looking south.



Photo 5:
The Buffington Island Monument at Buffington Island State Memorial looking southwest.



Photo 6: The last engagement area, northern end of the battlefield, looking northwest.



Photo 7: An overview of the McCook Shrine looking southeast.



Photo 8: Building in Cluster 1 south of TR 66 east of SR 124 across from Buffington Island State Memorial looking northeast.



Photo 9: The battlefield south of the Buffington Island State Memorial looking south ESE.



Photo 10: View of the battlefield from Chester Road CR 31 looking east.



Photo 11: View of the battlefield from Middleswart Cemetery Road looking east.



Photo 12: View of the head of Buffington Island from West Virginia looking west.



Photo 13: View of the battlefield from SR 124 between the Williamson House and McCook Shrine looking west.



Photo 14: View of the Williamson House looking northwest.



Photo 15: View of Engle Cemetery looking northeast.



Photo 16: View of the S-curve in the southern portion of the battlefield looking east.