

At 2 p.m. Morgan was reported at Dry Fork on Cross Creek, four miles from Steubenville. The troops turned their horses into the grain fields of John Stone, John Hanna and other farms in the area. The General invited himself into Hanna's home for a short nap.

BACK IN STEUBENVILLE as fragmentary reports on the raid dribbled in, orders were rapidly changed. Col. Collier brought the militia back from Mingo Station by train. At 2 p.m. the citizen soldiers marched on the plank road toward Wintersville, some 500 strong with one piece of artillery. Capt. B. F. Prentiss led the Steubenville Company heading the column.

Scouts returned to Steubenville headquarters at 4 p.m. Morgan's men had moved across Thomas Maxwell's farm at the cross roads just west of Wintersville. They tore down fences and rode out onto the Richmond Road.

A detachment of 100 men left the main force, diverging toward Wintersville. About one mile south of the village they encountered scouts of the Steubenville militia. A sharp fight began.

First to fall was Henry L. Parks, of Capt. Prentiss' company, shot through the abdomen. He was to die two days later. Only other casualty was Margaret Daugherty. She was watching the skirmish from a window of the Maxwell house. A minnie ball pierced one lung but she was to recover.

One writer has given a different version of the affair at Wintersville. He relates that the Steubenville militia sighted a mounted column approaching down a road toward them. The militia gunners were said to have aimed their cannon and let go with a round that tore a hole in the side of a tavern. Before they could reload, a horseman rushed up to tell them the troops they saw were the Union force under Col. James Shackelford, riding in pursuit of Morgan. There is no mention of such an incident in The Herald.

After a brief exchange of fire the rebels retreated to rejoin the main force on the road to Richmond. Not too far behind were 400 men of the 9th Michigan Cavalry led by Major Way who had left Steubenville by the Dry Forks Road. Although their horses were badly jaded the Michigan riders were soon pushing Morgan's rear. They overtook the Confederates at Two Ridges meeting house, eight miles west of Steubenville.

YOUNG ROSS COE lived in a green frame house across from the church. He noted it was 2 p.m. when he heard Morgan's

men in Wintersville. Not long afterward they came up the road past his house where his mother, aunt and six children were standing on the porch watching. About 50 Confederates rode into the yard and surrounded the house and barn while the main force moved on toward Richmond.

The rebels politely asked Mrs. Coe for water and something to eat. She gave them all the bread and butter she had in the house. Then they warned the women either to get in the house and shut the door or go over the hill and into the woods because "there's going to be some shooting."

While the Confederates took up stations in the barn and house, Mrs. Coe herded her offsprings into the woods where they found refuge in the entry to a coal bank.

The Michigan Cavalry with the Steubenville militia deployed in advance moved up the hill. Ross Coe, 13, and two companions, watched what followed from behind the trees and fence near the meeting house across the road. When the militiamen were within 100 yards of the barn, they fired their cannon two or three times. The piece was loaded with scrap iron, most of which the boys later found about halfway to the barn. Half a dozen minnie balls hit the barn and two lodged in the house.

Martin Kean of the Michigan Cavalry was fatally wounded as he leaned under the neck of his horse to aim too late at the rebel standing at the gate. The latter fired the bullet that brought Kean down. His body lies in the Two Ridges Cemetery. Two others a Yankee and Confederate also were wounded. These stayed at the Coe home until they recovered.

YOUNG COE described Morgan's men:

"They were dressed on all manner of style, dress coats and ragged pants, stove pipe hats and no shoes, others had good citizens suits. They had all kinds of horses and saddles some riding fat farm horses which looked like they were not far from home."

Coe noted a horse and carriage with silver fittings in which one rebel rode. Another was mounted a bay horse they had taken from the Coe pasture. His father Benjamin recovered it the next week in the field where Morgan surrendered.

The Confederates made a brief halt in Richmond where a grandmother of Mrs. Frank Y. Linton of Steubenville is said to have upbraided Morgan for stealing horses and other property.

"Madam" the General is quoted as saying, "I have burned better towns than this. Bring on the chicken."

On the road to East Springfield Morgan continued to make his "arrangements" for trading horses although, the farmers complained, his deals were all one sided. The raiders came upon a Dutchman who was hauling in wheat with a good team. When they stopped him and seized his animals the farmer said:

"I wish mine horses good luck. I wish they break your necks."

Because he stripped the country as he passed, Morgan left nothing except his discards for his pursuers, the 9th Cavalry, whose mounts were fast wearing out. This gave the rebels a big advantage and they improved on it.

AT THE HOUSE of William Huscroft near East Springfield, the raiders took five horses, \$182 and other valuables. It was 5 p.m. when Morgan reached the village. Shortly before he arrived, C. E. O'Donnell walked into the M E Church where a singing was in progress and announced:

"Morgan is coming about three-quarters of a mile down the road."

Immediately the audience dispersed to find and hide their horses. Despite this warning, the Confederates took 25 horses bringing to at least \$15,000 the value of the horse flesh they had exchanged between New Alexandria and East Springfield.

Morgan halted long enough at East Springfield for his men to search all the stables. They cut down a new flag or liberty pole and handed the colors to a disconsolate young woman who had been protesting their actions.

Then Morgan made "arrangements" with Stuart McClave and John K. Mills to go with him as guides in this manner:

"Get on that horse and come with me."

Turning north from East Springfield, the column reached Big Yellow Creek where a farmer is said to have demanded \$5 for the passage over his bridge. After the Confederates crossed the rear guard burned the wooden structure.

THE RAIDERS continued on to the farm of Herdman Taylor, about a mile south of the present site of Bergholz, and turned their horses into the fields. Here Morgan made his usual "arrangements" to dine and sleep for a few hours in Taylor's home.

He could spare this time for his pursuers were having difficulties as they came up a few miles in the rear. The 9th Michigan's horses were giving out. Col. Shakelford's artillery stalled

for north of East Springfield.

The county Militia marched up to a hilltop and camped within sight of Morgan's pickets.

Morgan stayed at the Taylor farm until 3 p.m. Sunday July 26. After breaking camp, he took Taylor along with him for a short distance, burned another bridge after crossing over Yellow Creek and headed for Monroeville. There a skirmish took place when a detachment of cavalry caught up with his rear guard, Morgan's carriage, some horses and a few prisoners were captured.

Shortly afterward as Morgan fled beyond Salineville, he found his way blocked by infantry under a Col. Gallagher and his troops flanked by Col. Shakelford's and Col. Way's men. Retreating rapidly and in great confusion toward Yellow Creek, he finally surrendered at a place called Scragg's Church or West Point in Columbiana County.

The next day Morgan and his staff again passed through part of Jefferson County. They were prisoners of war aboard a train of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, bound for Camp Chase at Cincinnati and eventually the Ohio State Penitentiary.