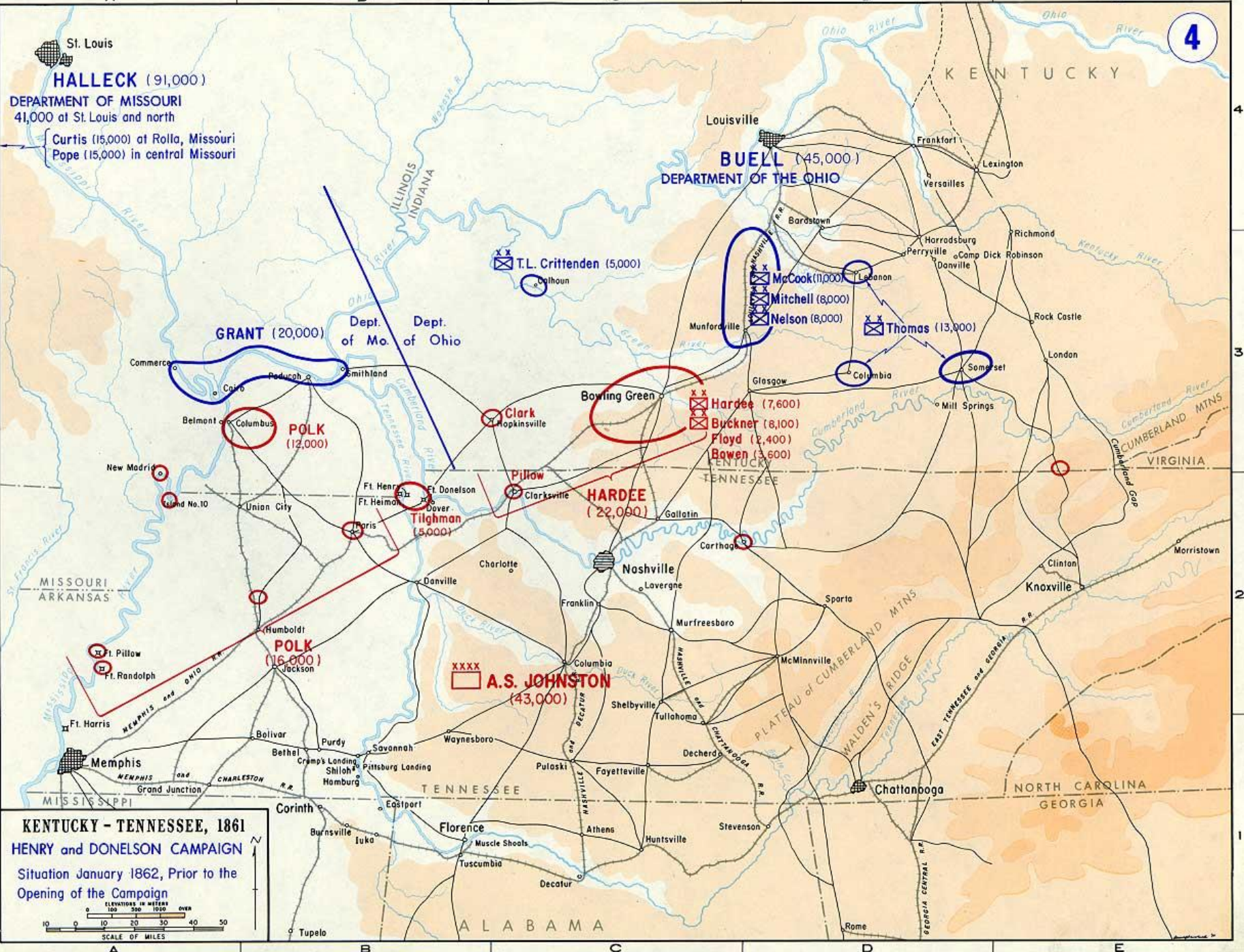


The Civil War in Kentucky 1862

4



KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE, 1861
HENRY and DONELSON CAMPAIGN
 Situation January 1862, Prior to the
 Opening of the Campaign

0 10 20 30 40 50
 SCALE OF MILES
 ELEVATIONS IN METERS
 100 200 300 400 500 OVER

St. Louis
HALLECK (91,000)
 DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI
 41,000 at St. Louis and north
 Curtis (15,000) at Rolla, Missouri
 Pope (15,000) in central Missouri

Louisville
BUELL (45,000)
 DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO

GRANT (20,000)
 Dept. of Mo. Dept. of Ohio

POLK (12,000)
 Columbus

POLK (16,000)
 Jackson

A.S. JOHNSTON (43,000)

HARDEE (22,000)

Hardee (7,600)
Buckner (8,100)
Floyd (2,400)
Bowen (3,600)

T.L. Crittenden (5,000)
 Delhoun

McCook (11,000)
Mitchell (8,000)
Nelson (8,000)

Thomas (13,000)

Clark Hopkinsville

Pillow Clarksville

Tilghman (5,000)
 Dover

Charlotte

Nashville

Sparta

Knoxville

Memphis

Chattanooga

Florence

Athens

Huntsville

Tupelo

Rome

ALABAMA

NORTH CAROLINA
 GEORGIA

MISSOURI
 ARKANSAS

KENTUCKY
 TENNESSEE

VIRGINIA

KENTUCKY

ILLINOIS
 INDIANA

CUMBERLAND MTS

PLATEAU of CUMBERLAND MTS

WALDEN'S RIDGE

WALDEN'S RIVER

WALDEN'S RIVER

WALDEN'S RIVER

WALDEN'S RIVER

WALDEN'S RIVER

WALDEN'S RIVER

WALDEN'S RIVER

Johnston's stronghold at Bowling Green, occupied by Federal troops. Drawing by staff artist M. Conner.

Both sides claimed her, and her sons sat in both Congresses, but the Bluegrass State could never quite be swayed entirely away from the Union.

CONFEDERATE KENTUCKY - THE STATE THAT MOST WAS

By **LOWELL H. HARRISON**

Kentucky was probably the most important border state during the secession crisis of 1861. Her 1860 population of 1,155,684 ranked sixth in the nation and was an important source of manpower for the impending conflict; her fertile fields could feed many troops; her fine horses and mules were invaluable assets for any army which depended heavily upon animal power for field mobility. And the majestic Ohio River was the most easily defensible line which the South could have in the area lying between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi.

President Abraham Lincoln recognized the importance of Kentucky to the Union. "I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game," he wrote Orville H. Browning in September 1861. "Kentucky gone, we cannot hold Missouri, nor, as I think, Maryland. These all against us, and the job on our hands is too large for us. We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of the capital." An abolitionist put it more succinctly: "Mr. Lincoln would like to have God on his side, but he must have Kentucky."

But there was no assurance that Kentucky would remain with the Union, for her people were sharply divided. Kentucky had been a part of Virginia, and sentimental ties to the Old Dominion remained strong. Economic ties with the Lower South were also strong, for that area provided major markets for the state's surplus crops and slaves. Many Kentuckians had no quarrel with the system of human bondage which formed a vital part of the life pattern of the South. "I do not believe slavery to be wrong," Governor Beriah Magoffin had told the legislature in 1859. "I do not believe it to be a moral, social, or political evil." The famed Kentucky Resolu-

Federal camp at Louisville, with Bull's army entering the city. Drawing by Henry Meeker.

CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED
VII 71 APRIL 1972

E. P. Thompson, History of the Orphan Brigade

George W. Johnson, governor of the shadowy Confederate State of Kentucky, died of a wound received at Shiloh.

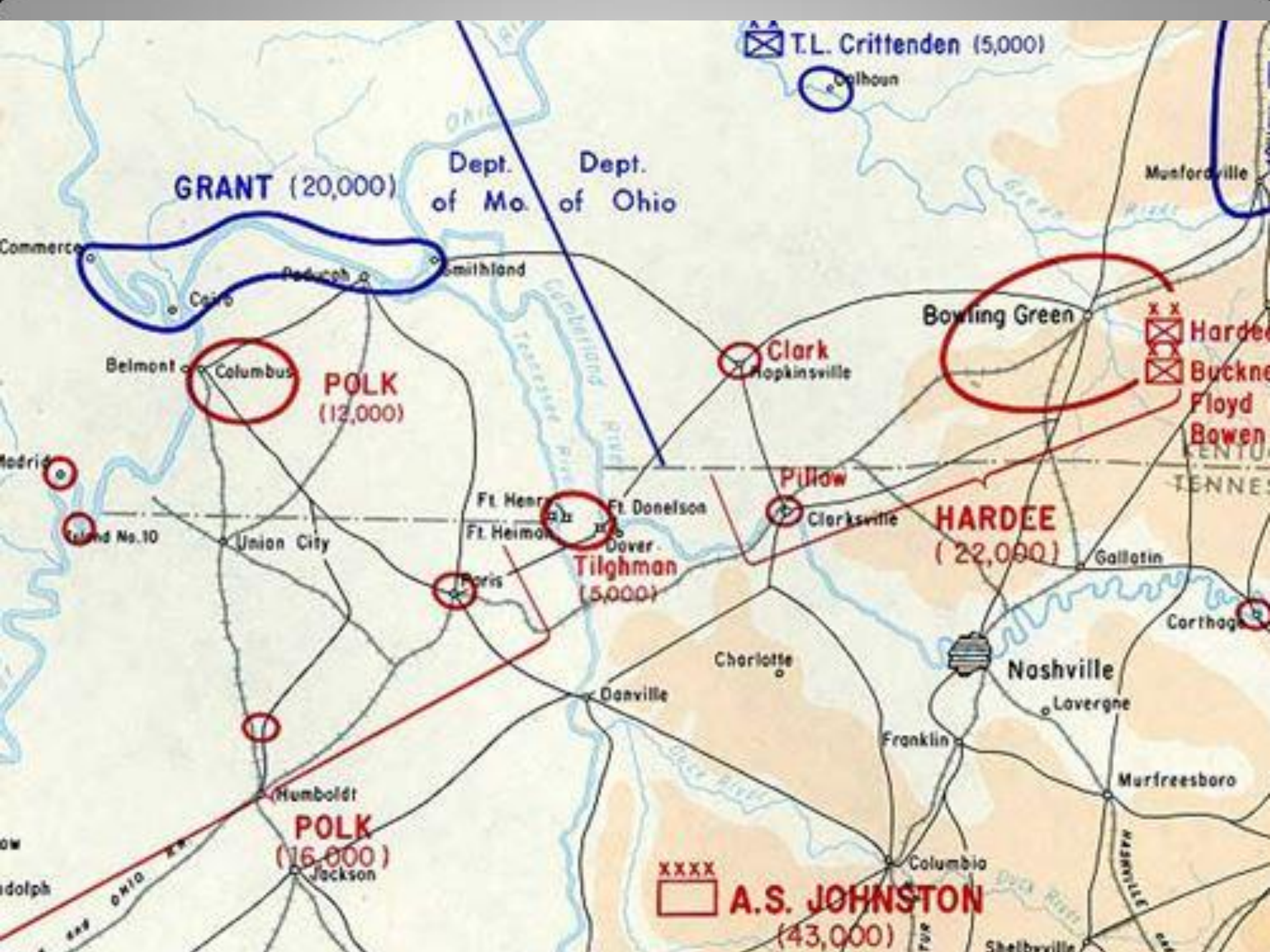
Richard Hawes

2nd Confederate Governor of Kentucky

In office
May 31, 1862 – April 9, 1865

Preceded by **George W. Johnson**

Succeeded by *Abolished* (end of Civil War)



T.L. Crittenden (5,000)

GRANT (20,000)

Dept. of Mo. Dept. of Ohio

POLK (12,000)

Bowling Green

Hardee
Buckner
Floyd
Bowen

HARDEE (22,000)

Tilghman (5,000)

POLK (16,000)

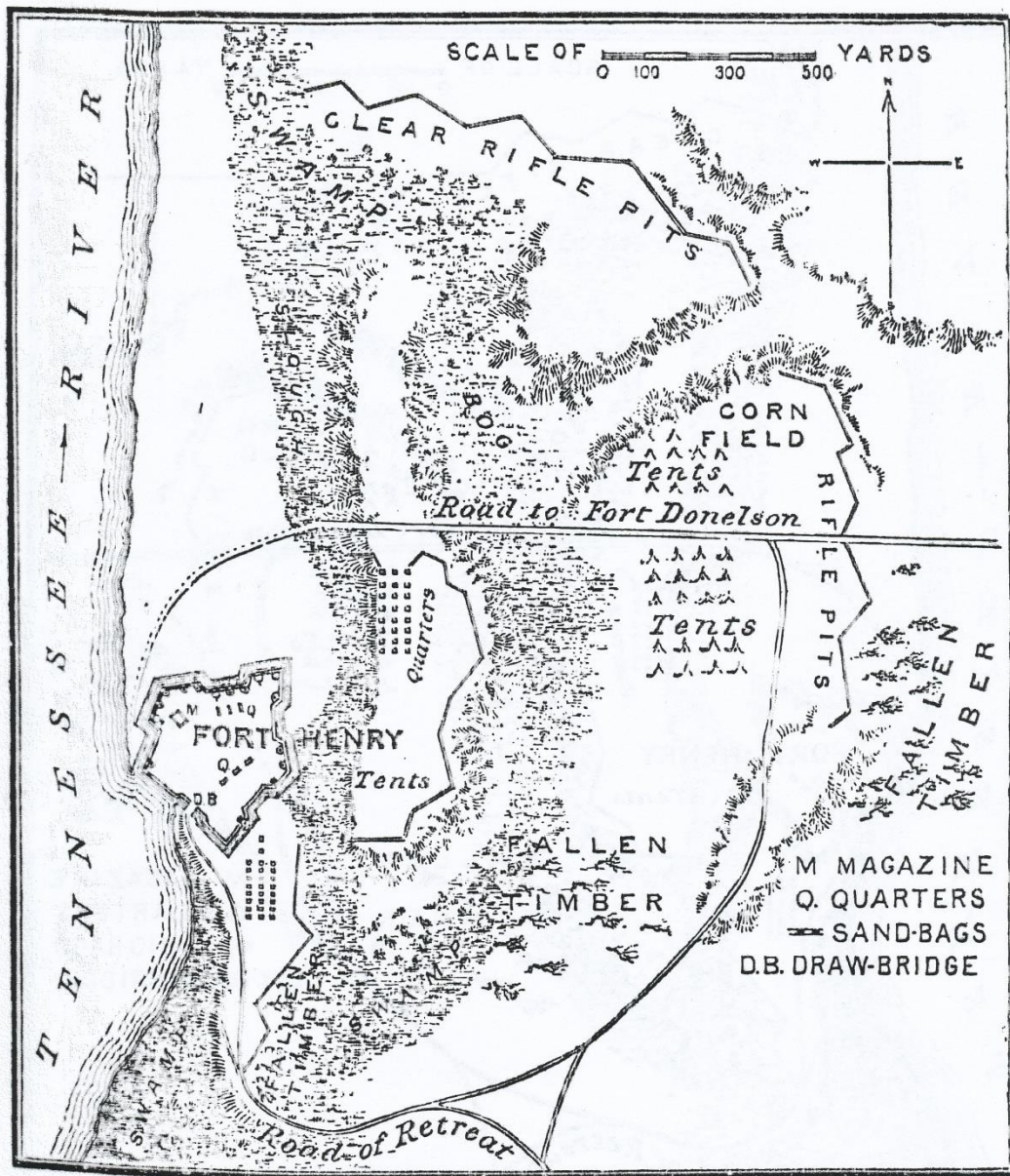
XXXX
A.S. JOHNSTON (43,000)



USS ST LOUIS

Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote, US Navy



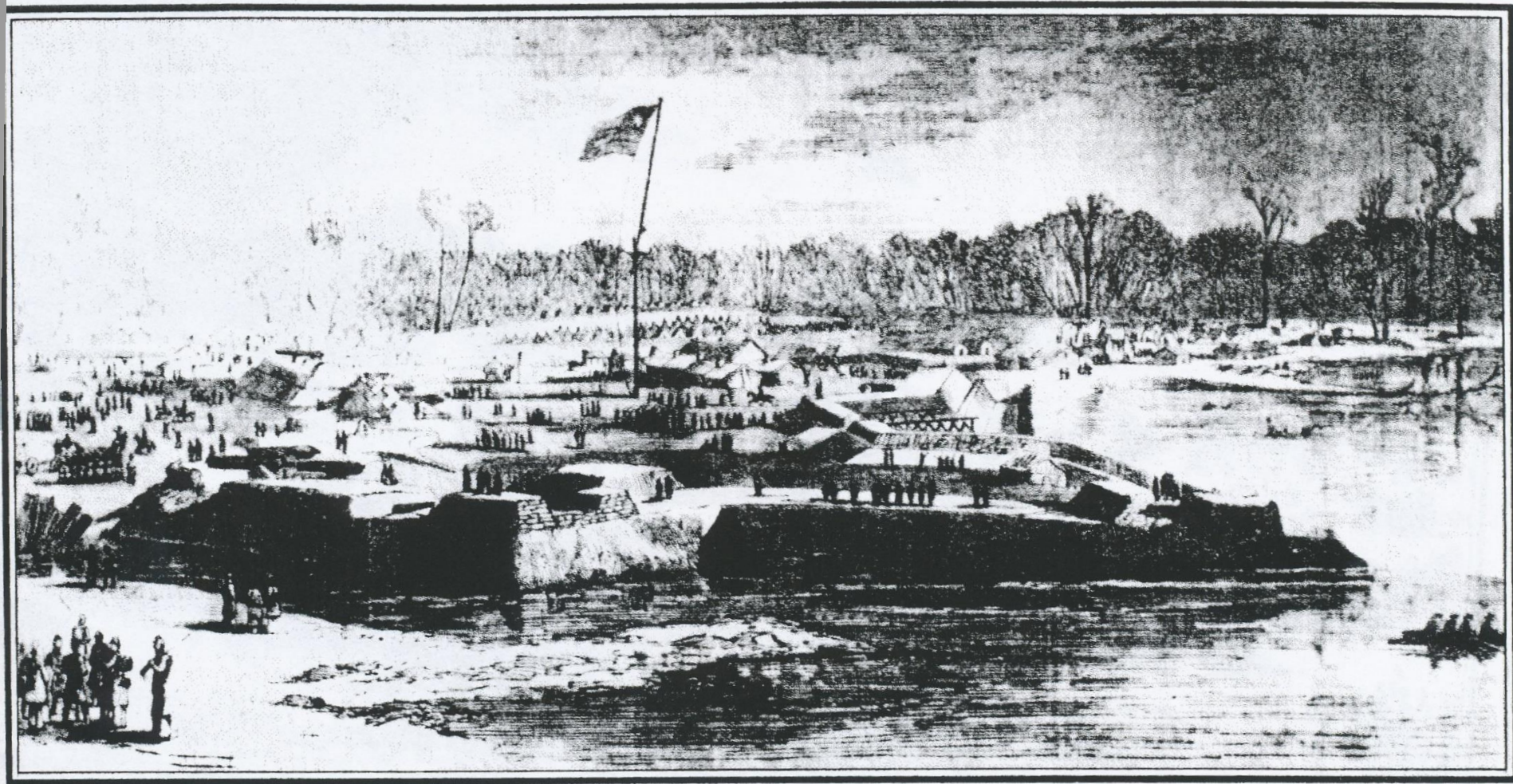


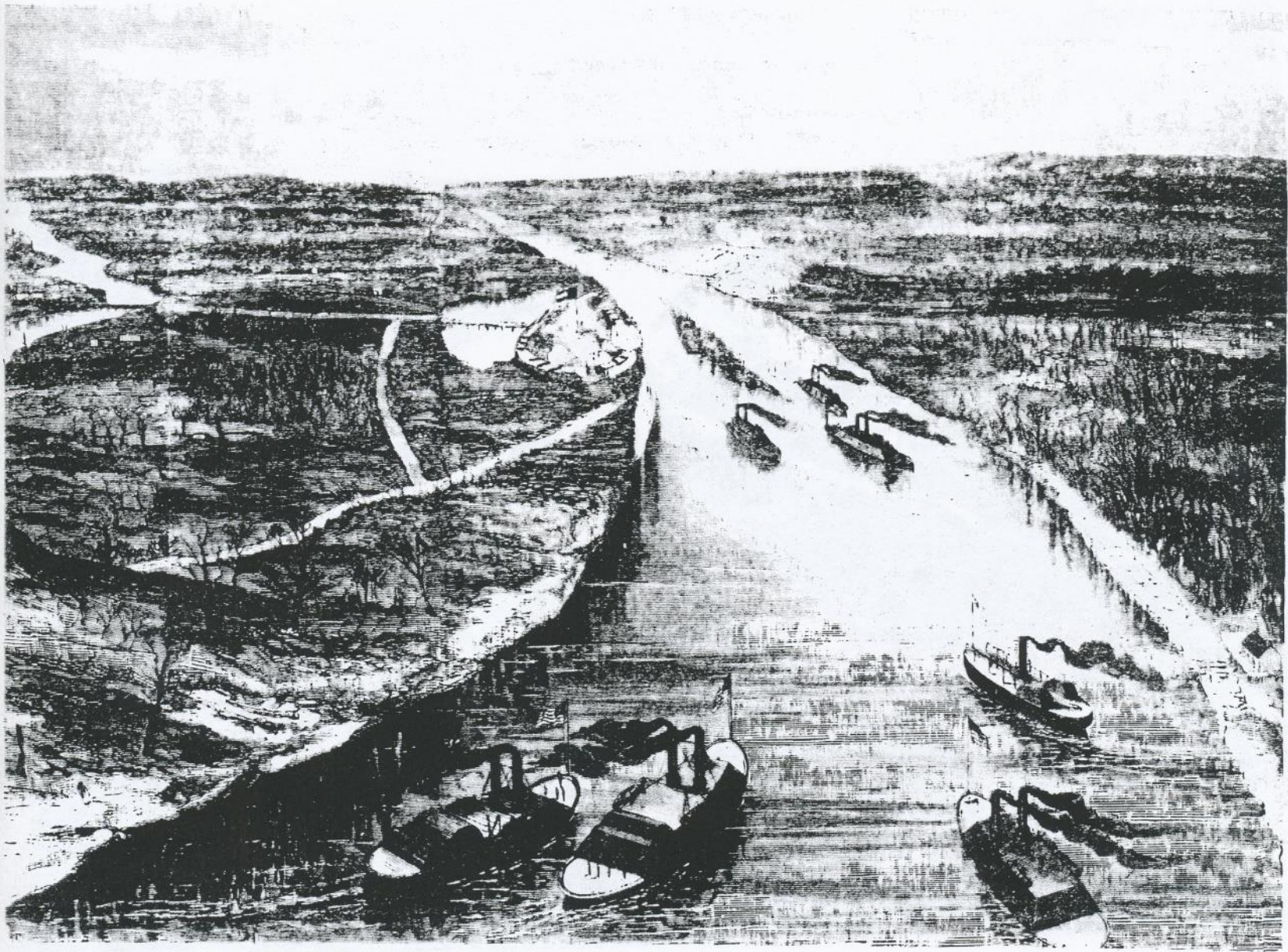
MAP OF FORT HENRY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.



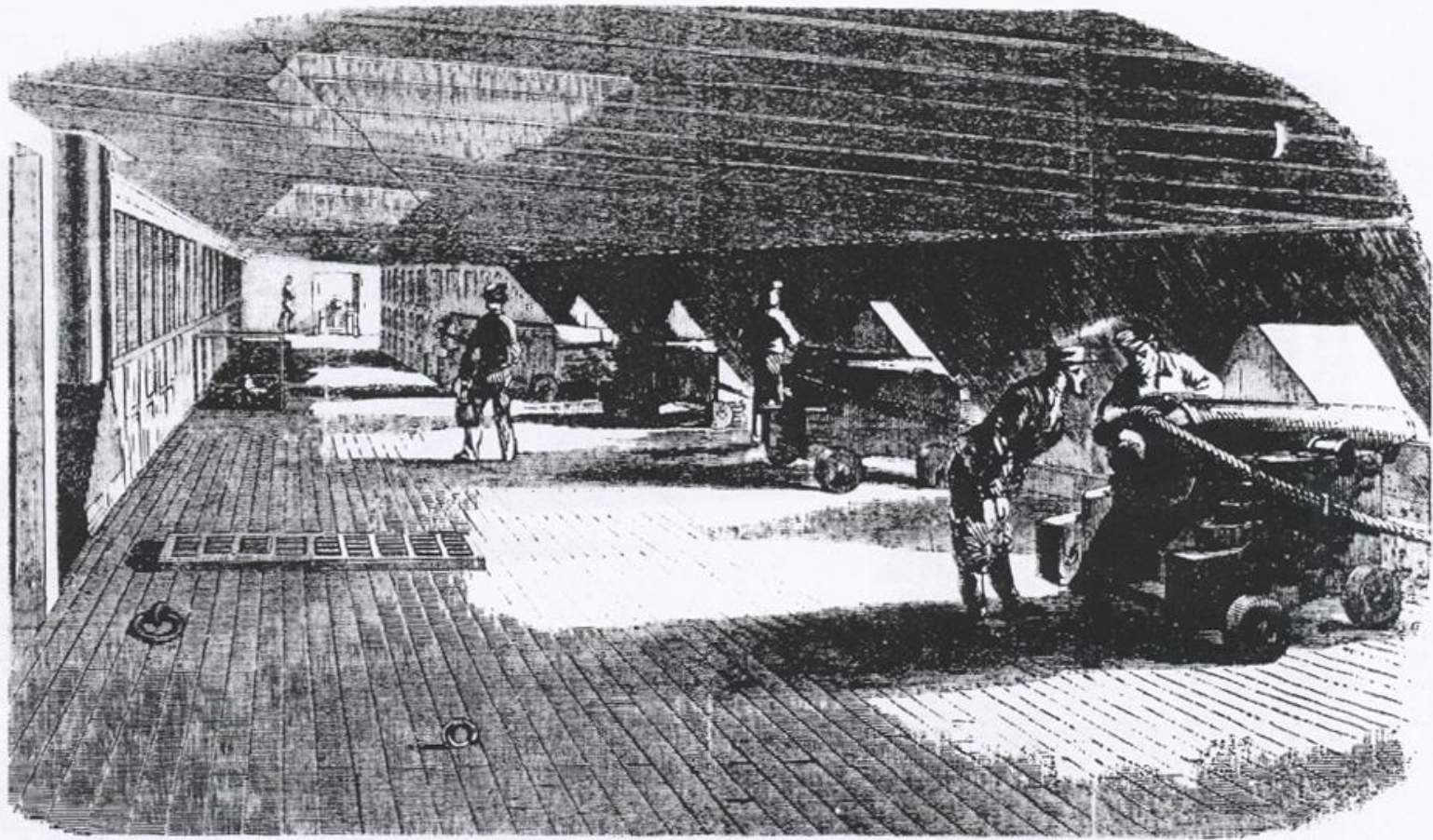
Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman

A wartime sketch of Fort Henry under Federal occupation. The ground was so low and water so high that the Yankees rowed into it.

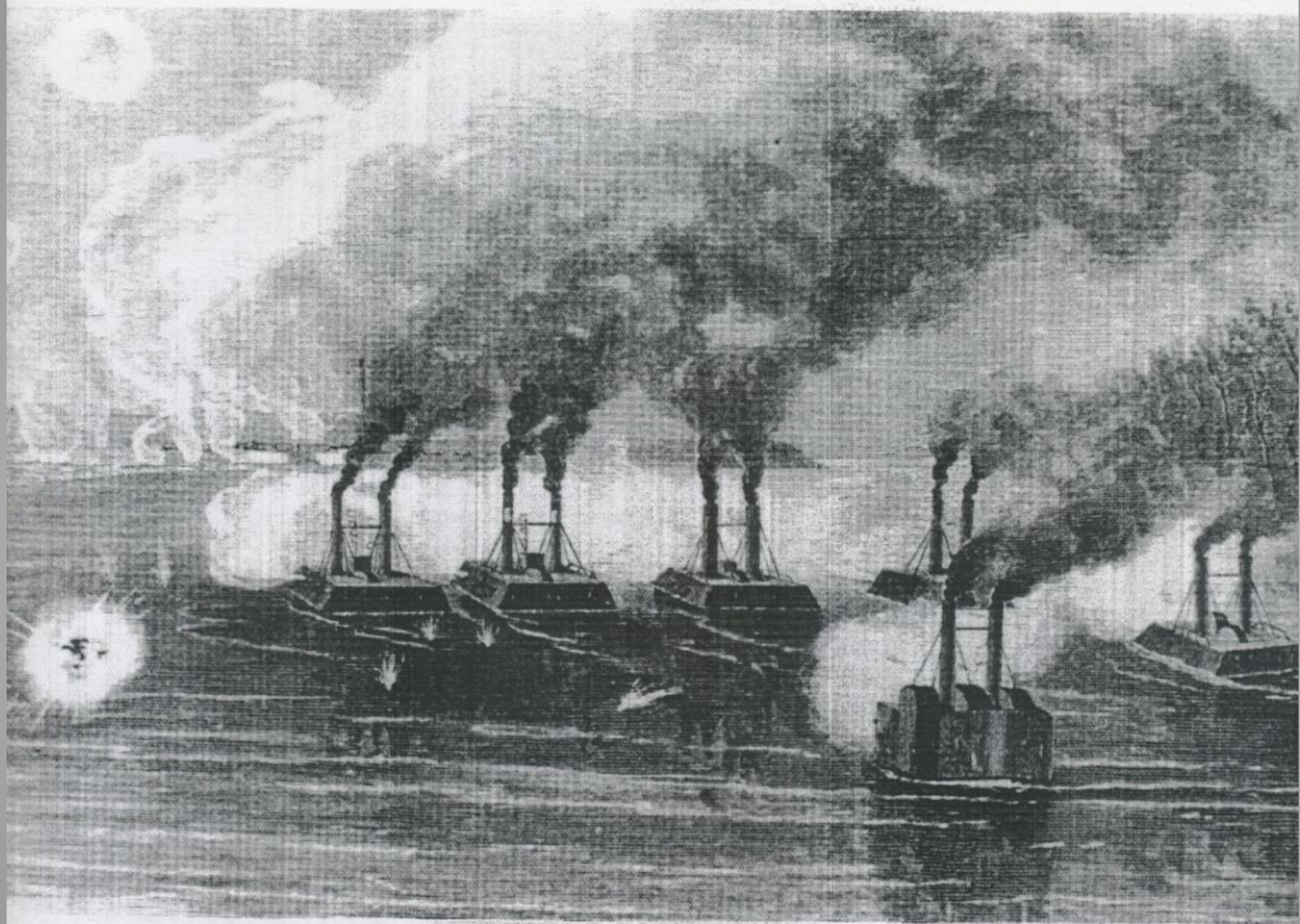




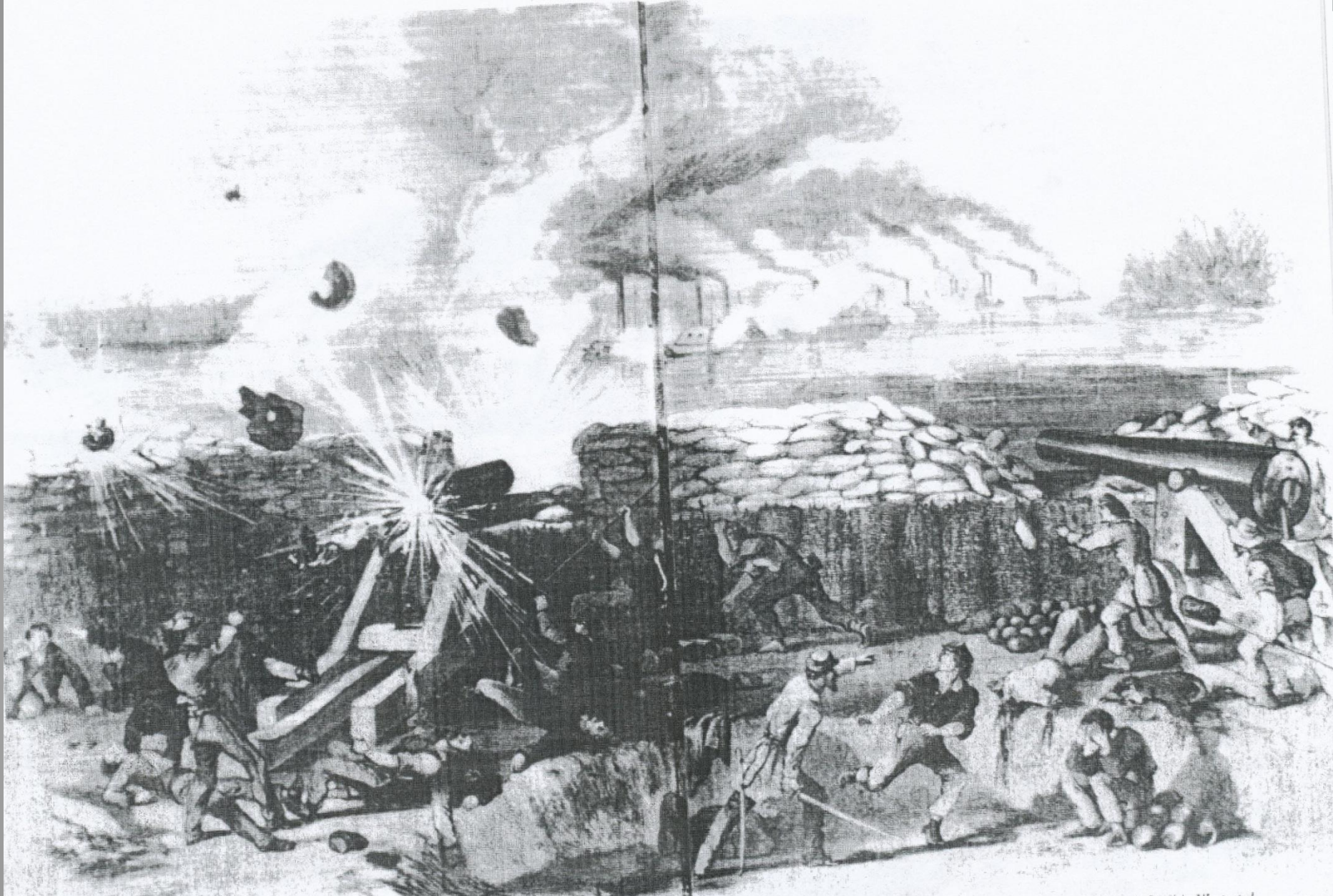
Union gunboats steam up the Tennessee River toward Fort Henry. [HARPER'S WEEKLY]



The gundeck aboard one of Foote's ironclads. [HARPER'S WEEKLY]



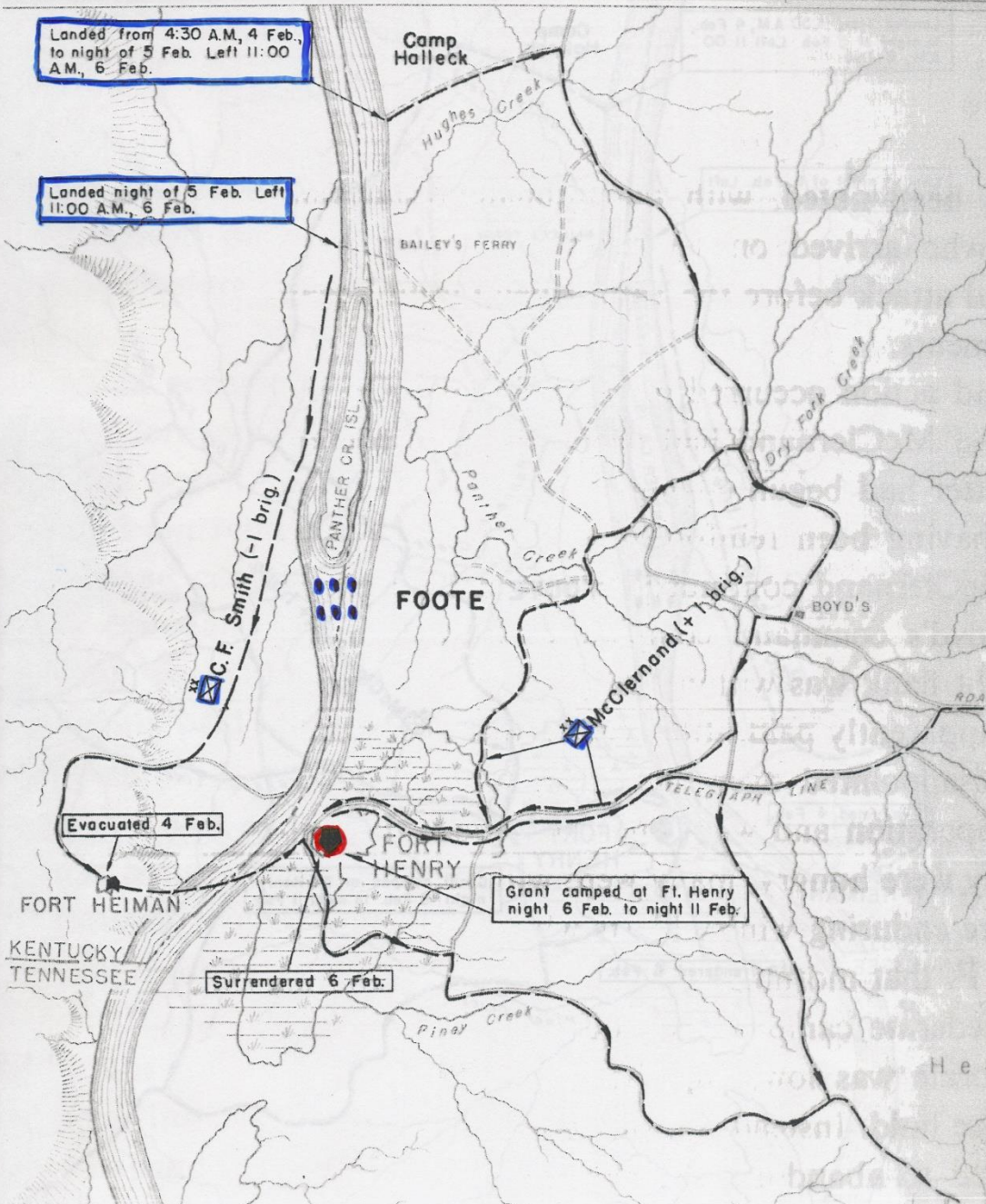
s Flotilla Attack on Fort Henry, February 6, 1862. Sketch by S.O. Hawley, Massachusetts Order of Loyal
tion, U.S. Army Military History Institute.



Confederates Defend Fort Henry, February 6, 1862. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, March 1, 1862.

Landed from 4:30 A.M., 4 Feb.,
to night of 5 Feb. Left 11:00
A.M., 6 Feb.

Landed night of 5 Feb. Left
11:00 A.M., 6 Feb.



Camp Halleck

BAILEY'S FERRY

FOOTE

FORT HENRY

FORT HEIMAN

KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE

Hughes Creek

Panther Creek

Dry Fork Creek

BOYD'S

TELEGRAPH LINE

Piney Creek

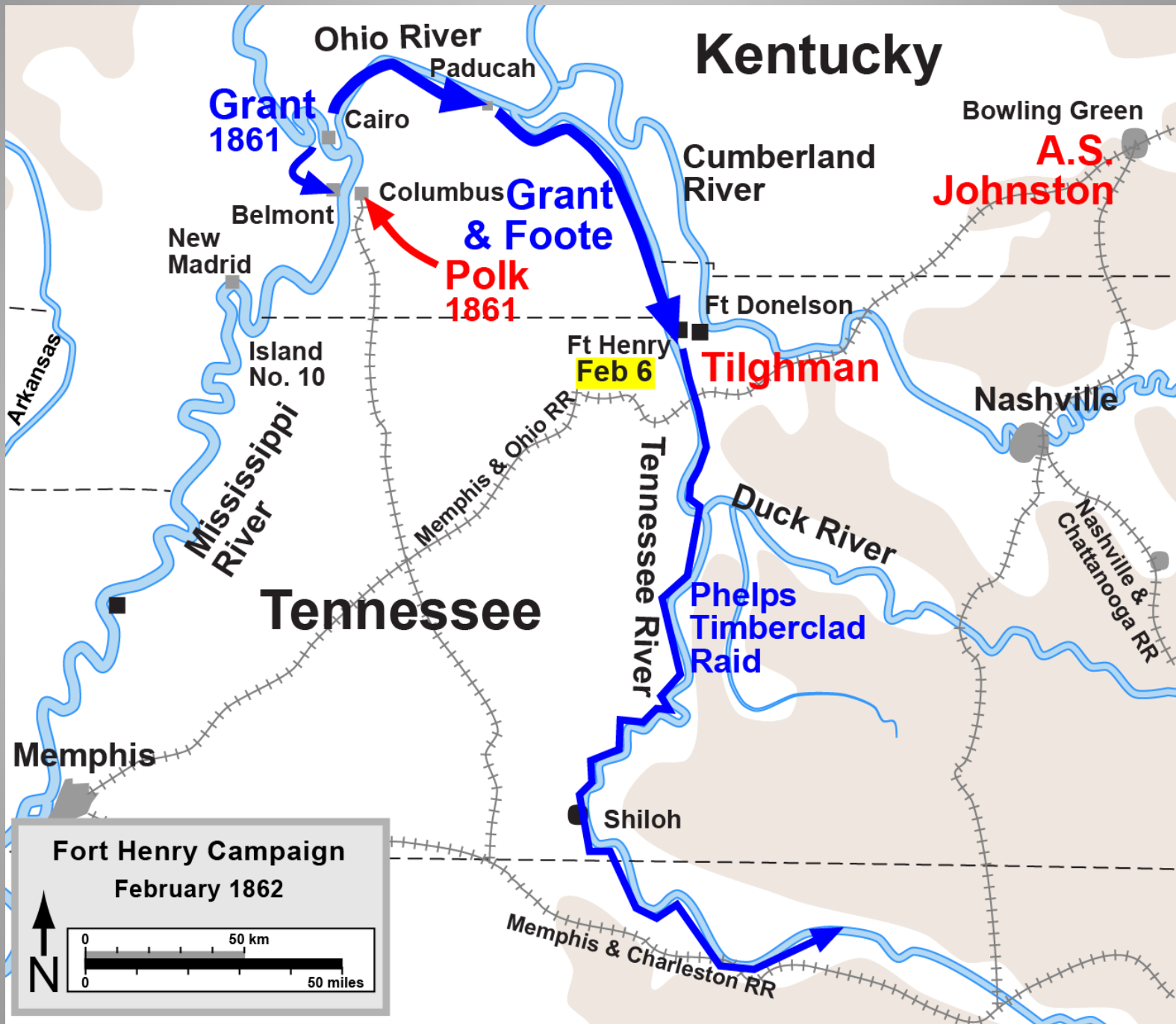
Evacuated 4 Feb.

Surrendered 6 Feb.

Grant camped at Ft. Henry
night 6 Feb. to night 11 Feb.

C.F. Smith (-1 brig.)

McClelland (+1 brig.)



Kentucky

Grant
1861

Bowling Green
A.S. Johnston

Grant & Foote
Polk
1861

Cumberland River

Ft Donelson

Tilghman

Nashville

Tennessee

Ft Henry
Feb 6

Phelps Timberclad Raid

Duck River

Tennessee River

Arkansas

Mississippi River

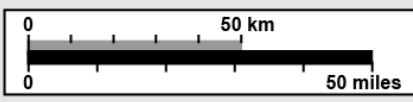
Memphis

Shiloh

Memphis & Charleston RR

Nashville & Chattanooga RR

Fort Henry Campaign
February 1862

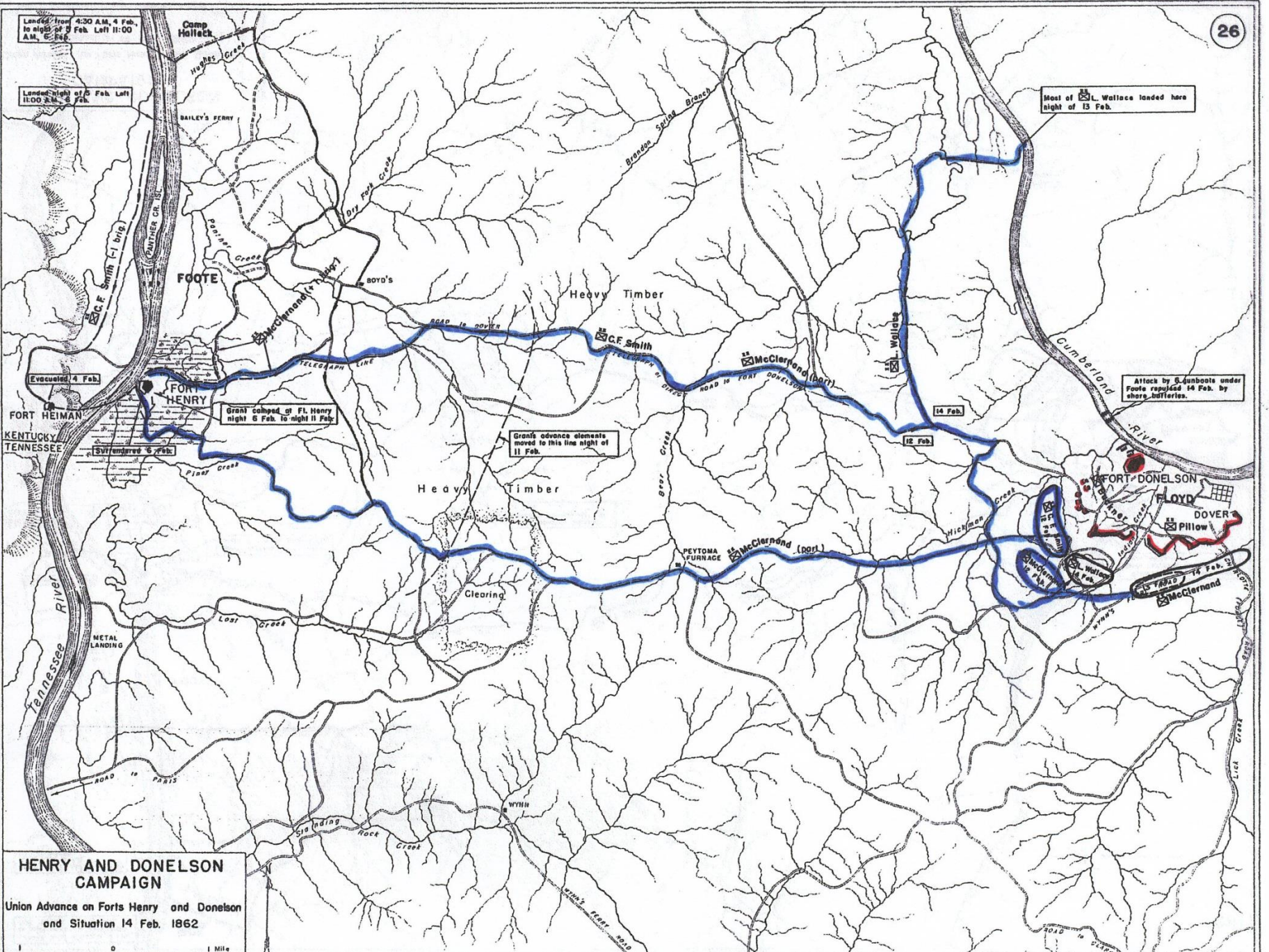


Landed front 2:30 AM, 4 Feb. to night of 7 Feb. Left 11:00 AM, 6 Feb.

Landed night of 5 Feb. Left 11:00 AM, 6 Feb.

Most of L. Wallace landed here night of 13 Feb.

Attack by gunboats under Foote repulsed 14 Feb. by shore batteries.



Evacuated 4 Feb.

Grant captured Ft. Henry night 6 Feb. to night 11 Feb.

Grant's advance elements moved to this line night of 11 Feb.

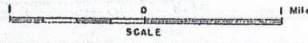
12 Feb.

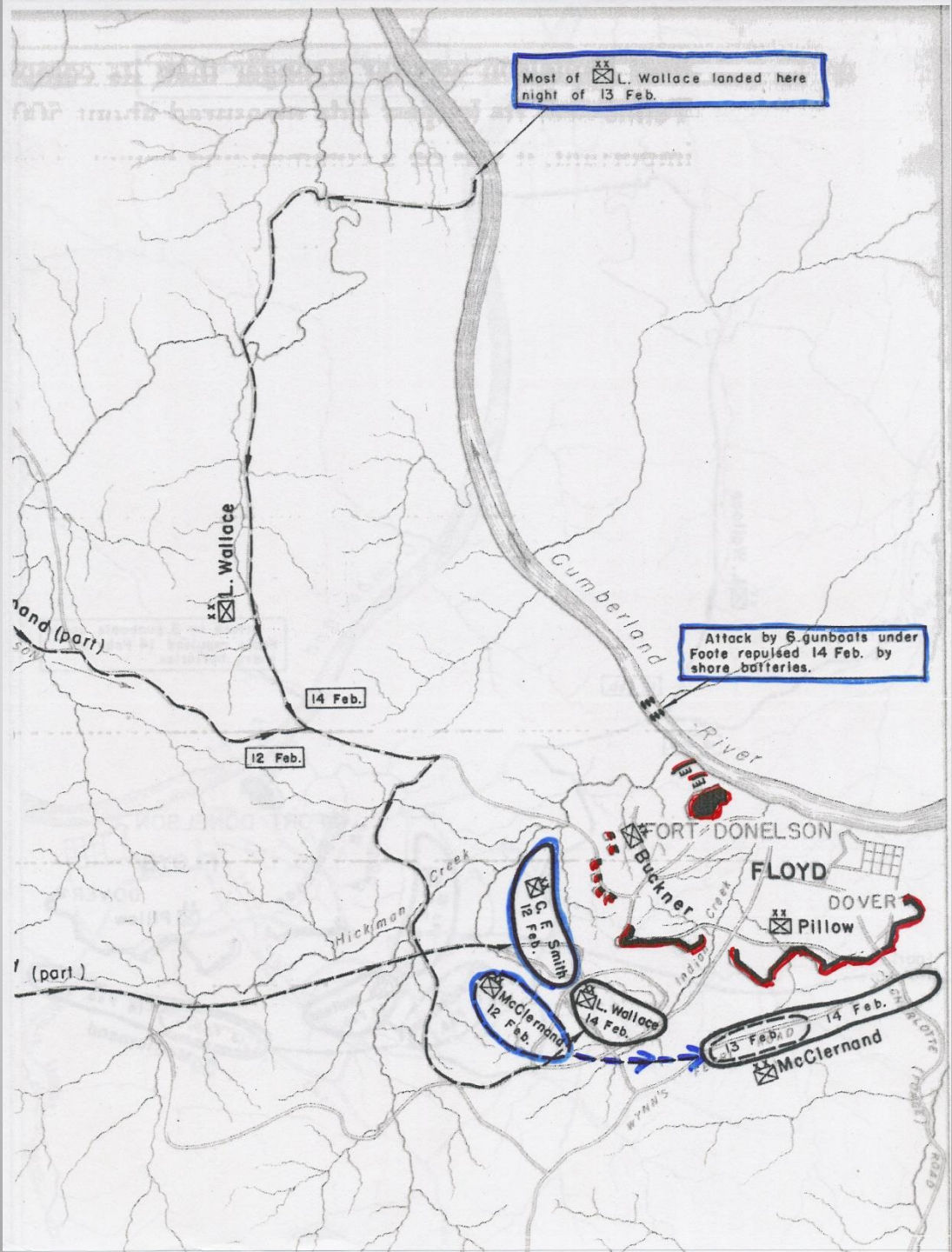
14 Feb.

15 Feb. 14 Feb. 14 Feb.

HENRY AND DONELSON CAMPAIGN

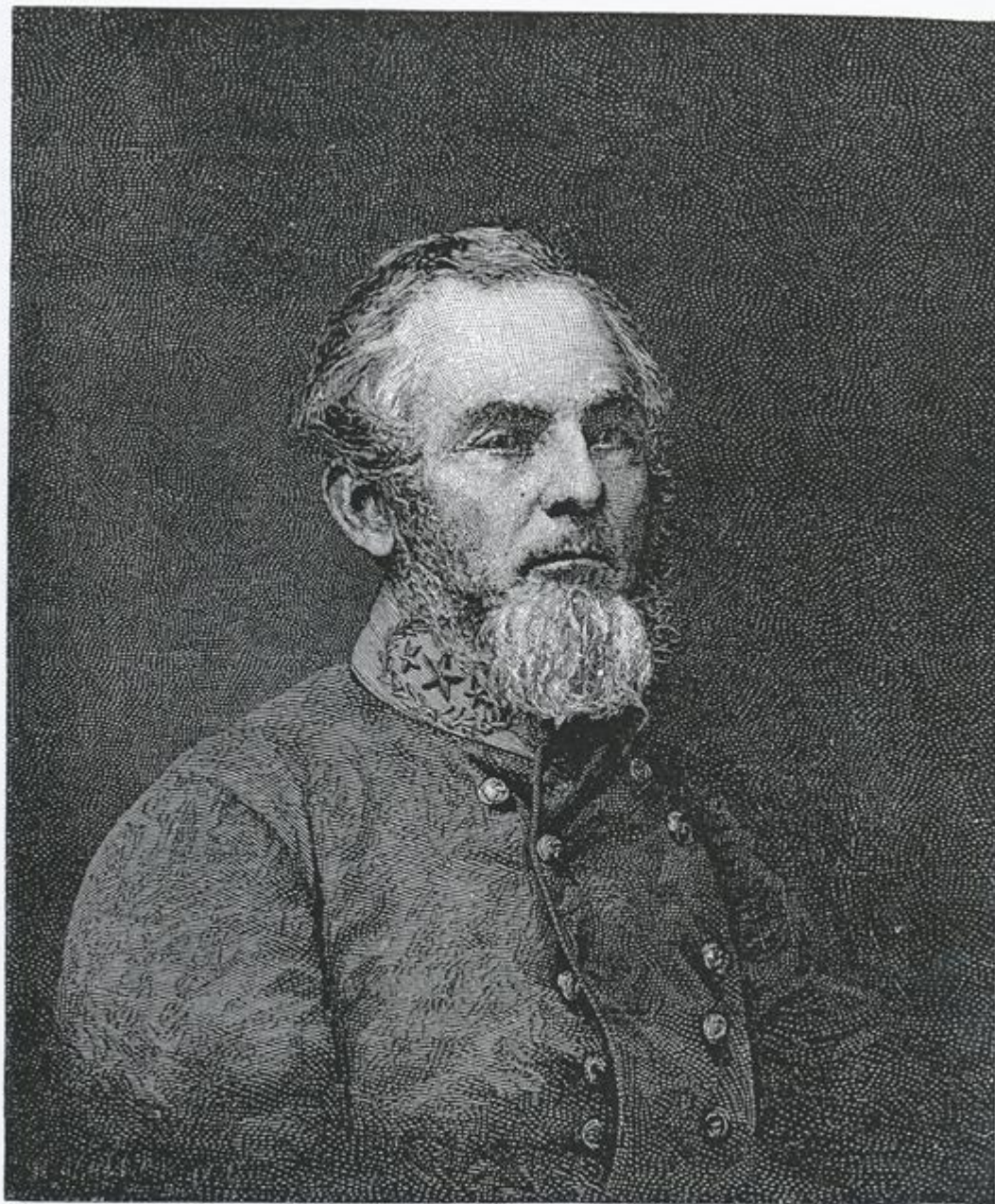
Union Advance on Forts Henry and Donelson and Situation 14 Feb. 1862



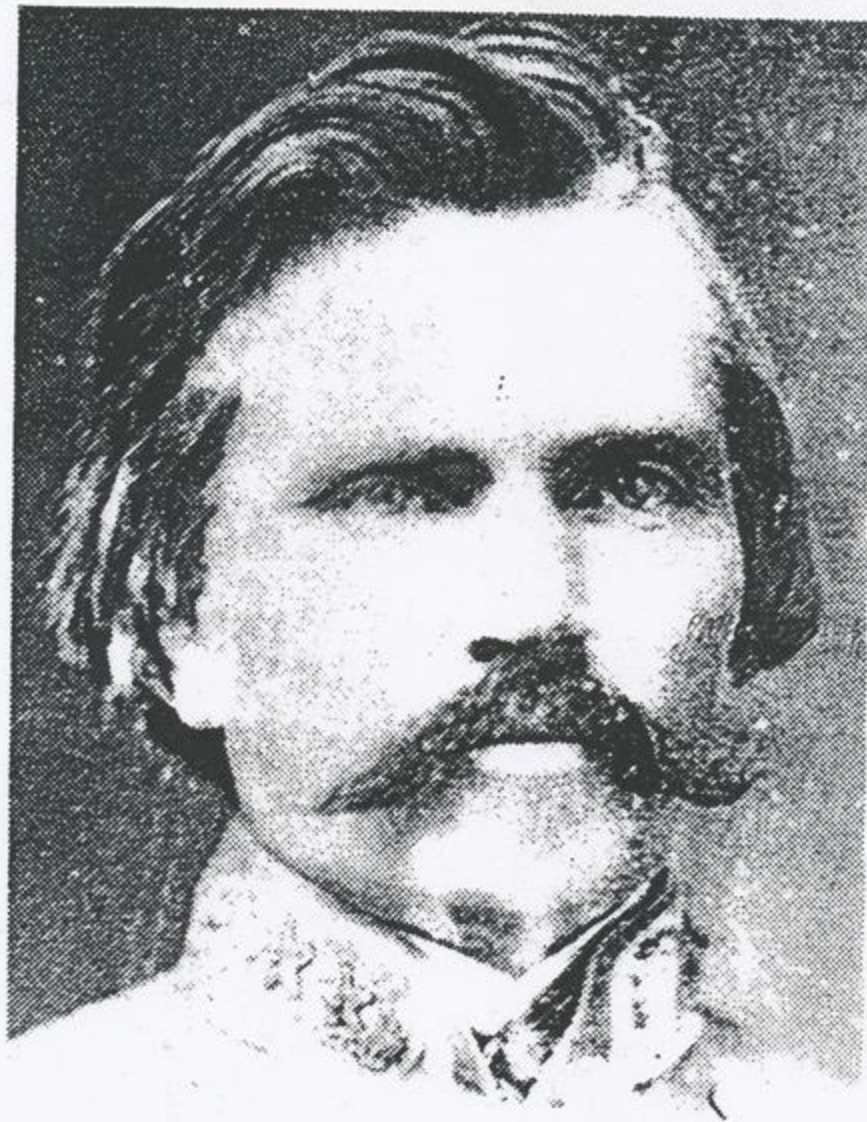




Brigadier General John B. Floyd



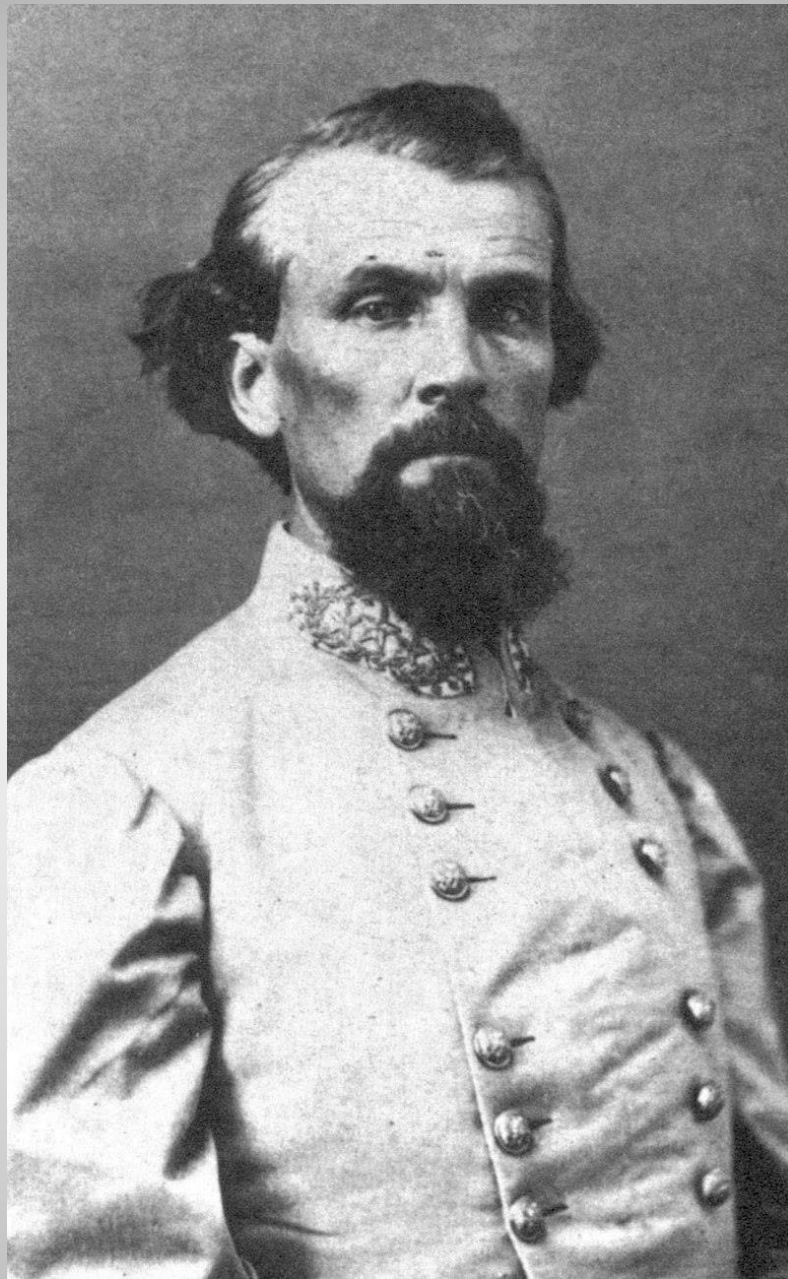
Brigadier General Gideon Pillow



Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner



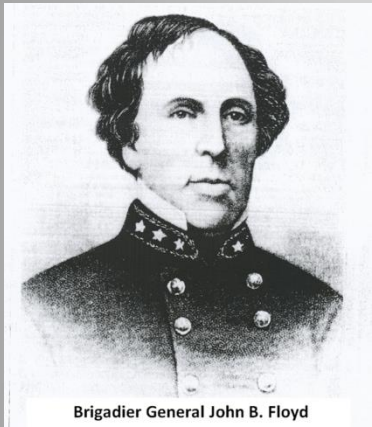
Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson



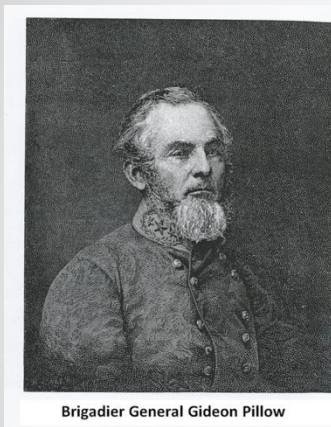
Lt. Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest

RANK

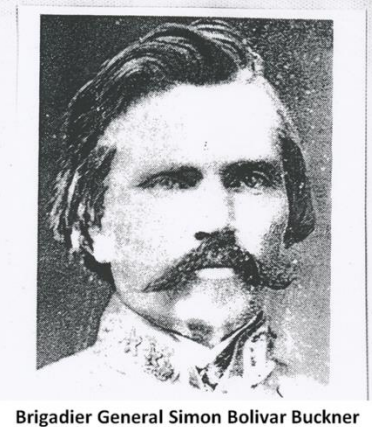
HIGHEST-----LOWEST



Brigadier General John B. Floyd



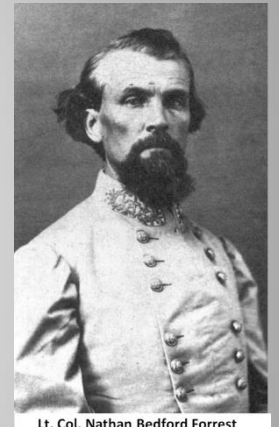
Brigadier General Gideon Pillow



Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner



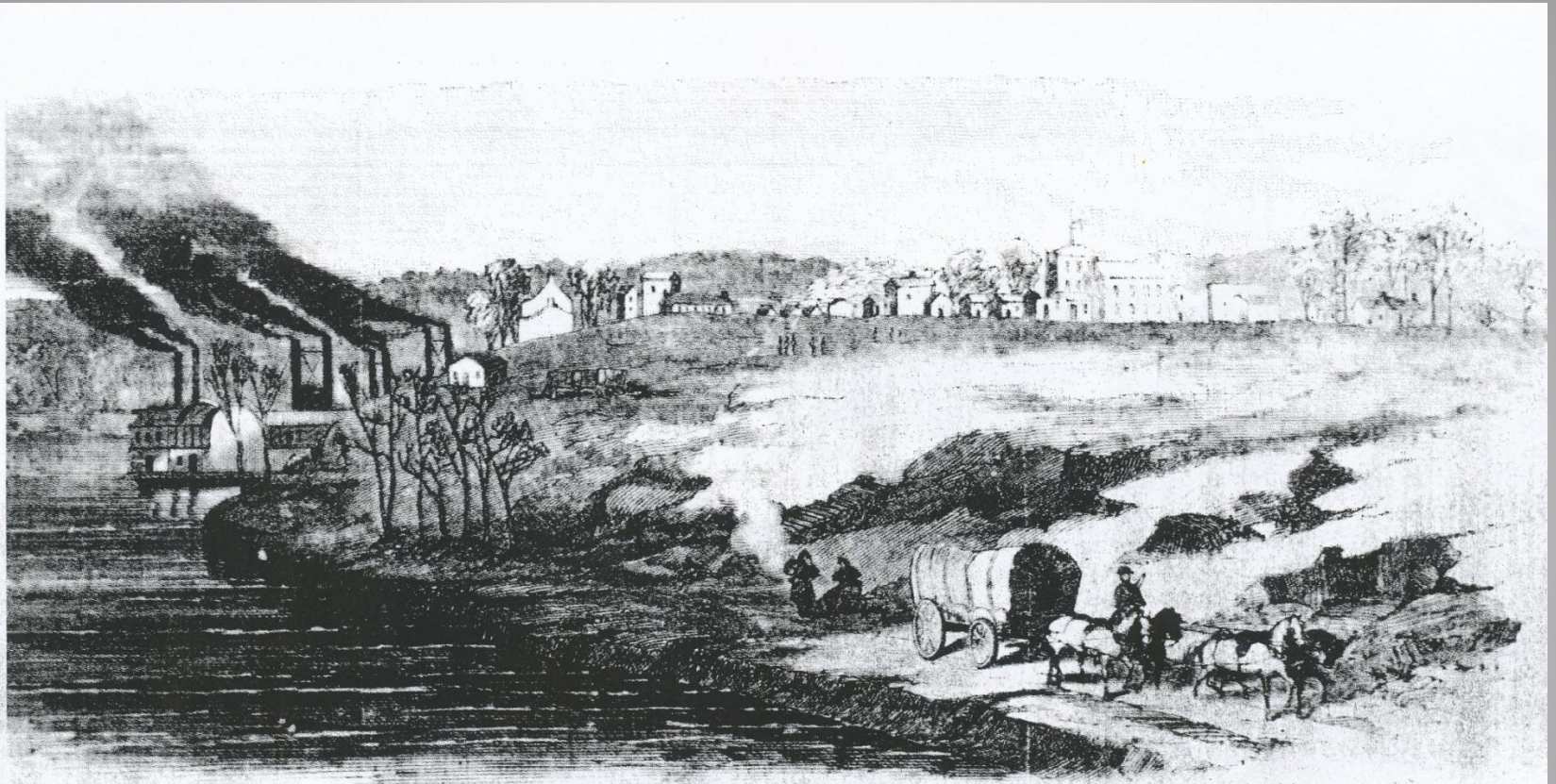
Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson



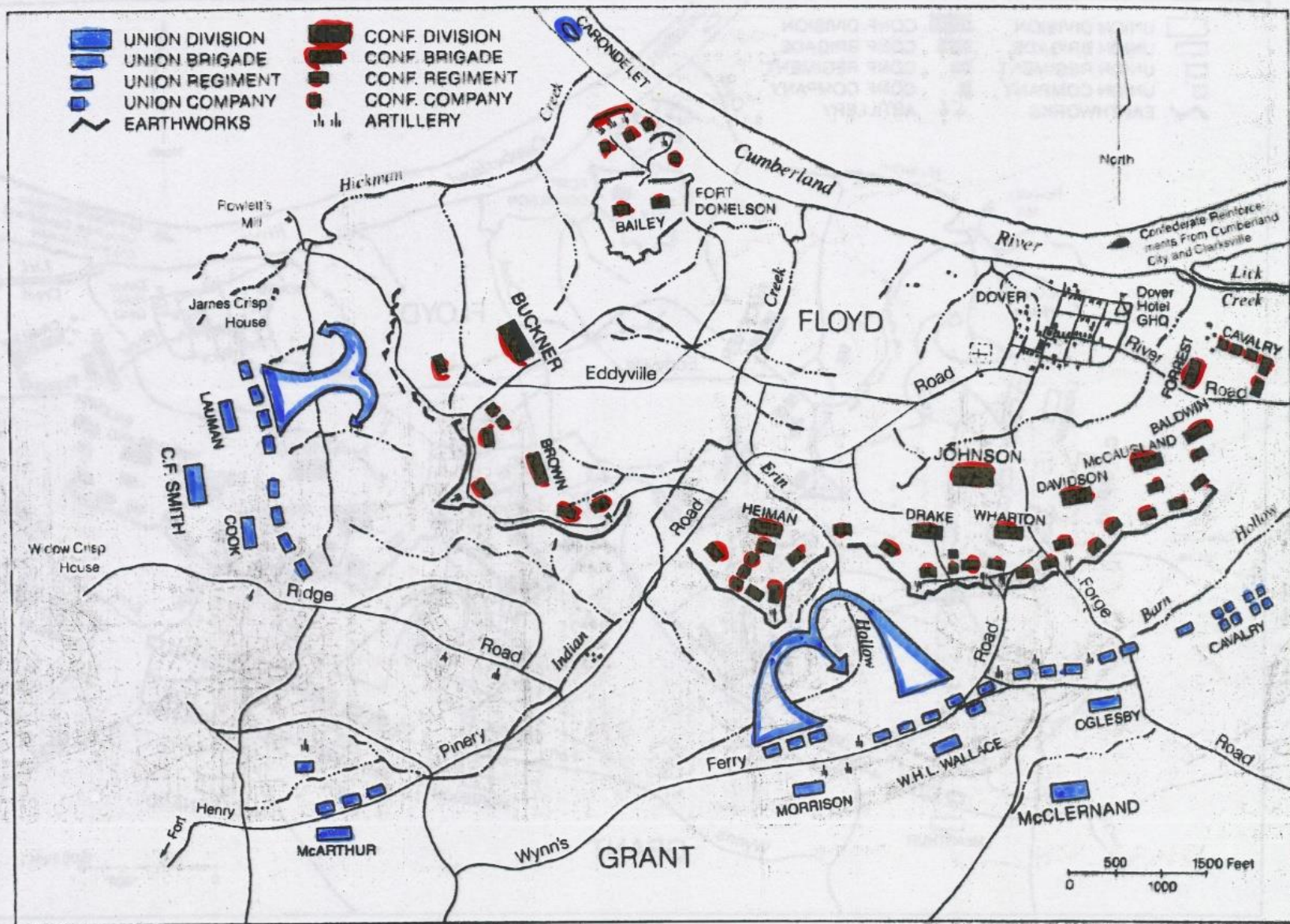
Lt. Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest

COMPETENCE

LOWEST-----HIGHEST



Dover, Tennessee. Sketch by H. Lovie, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, March 15, 1862.

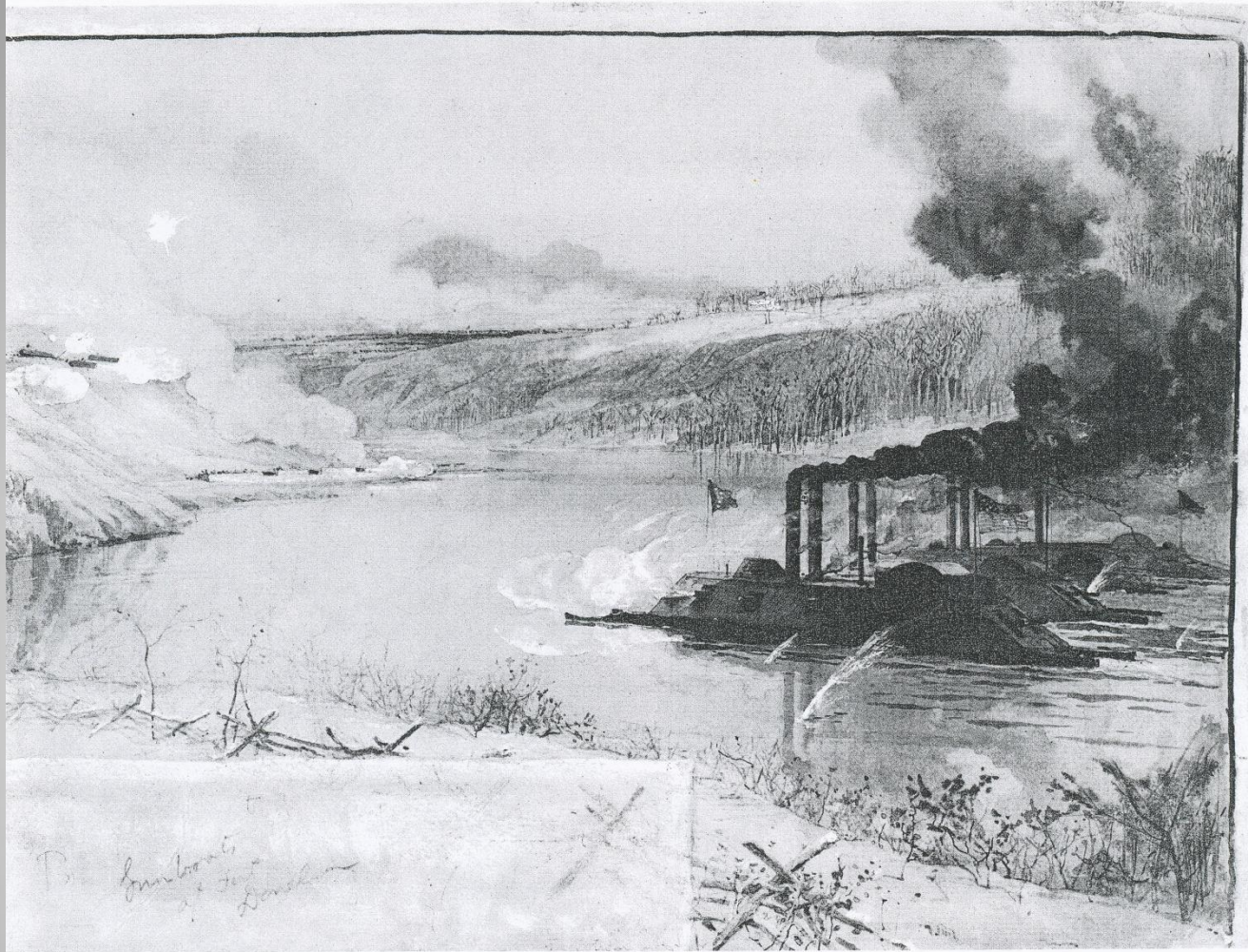


Map by Louis S. Wall

MAP 5. Action, February 13, 1862.

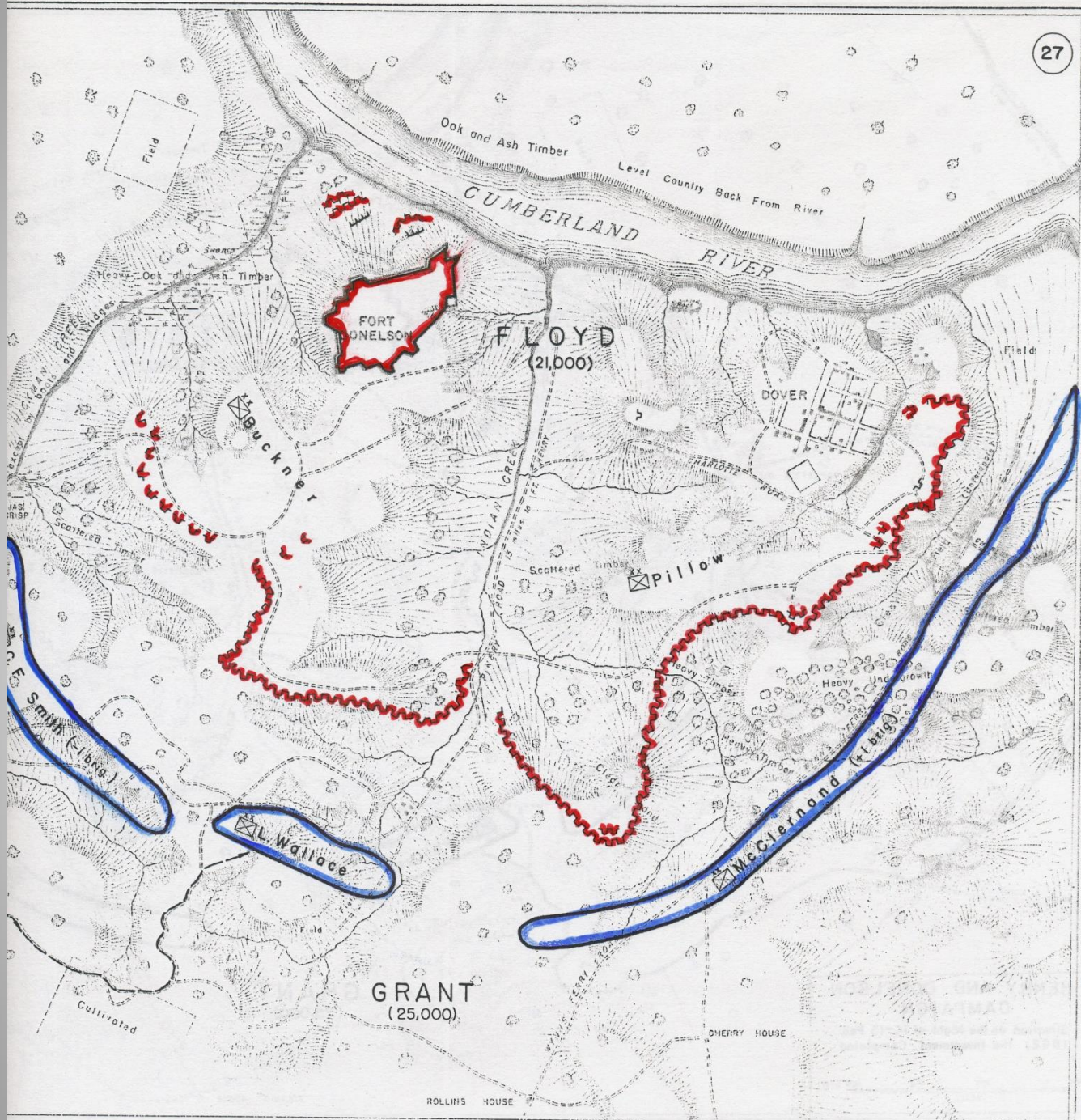


THE BIVOUAC IN THE SNOW ON THE LINE OF BATTLE — QUESTIONING A PRISONER.

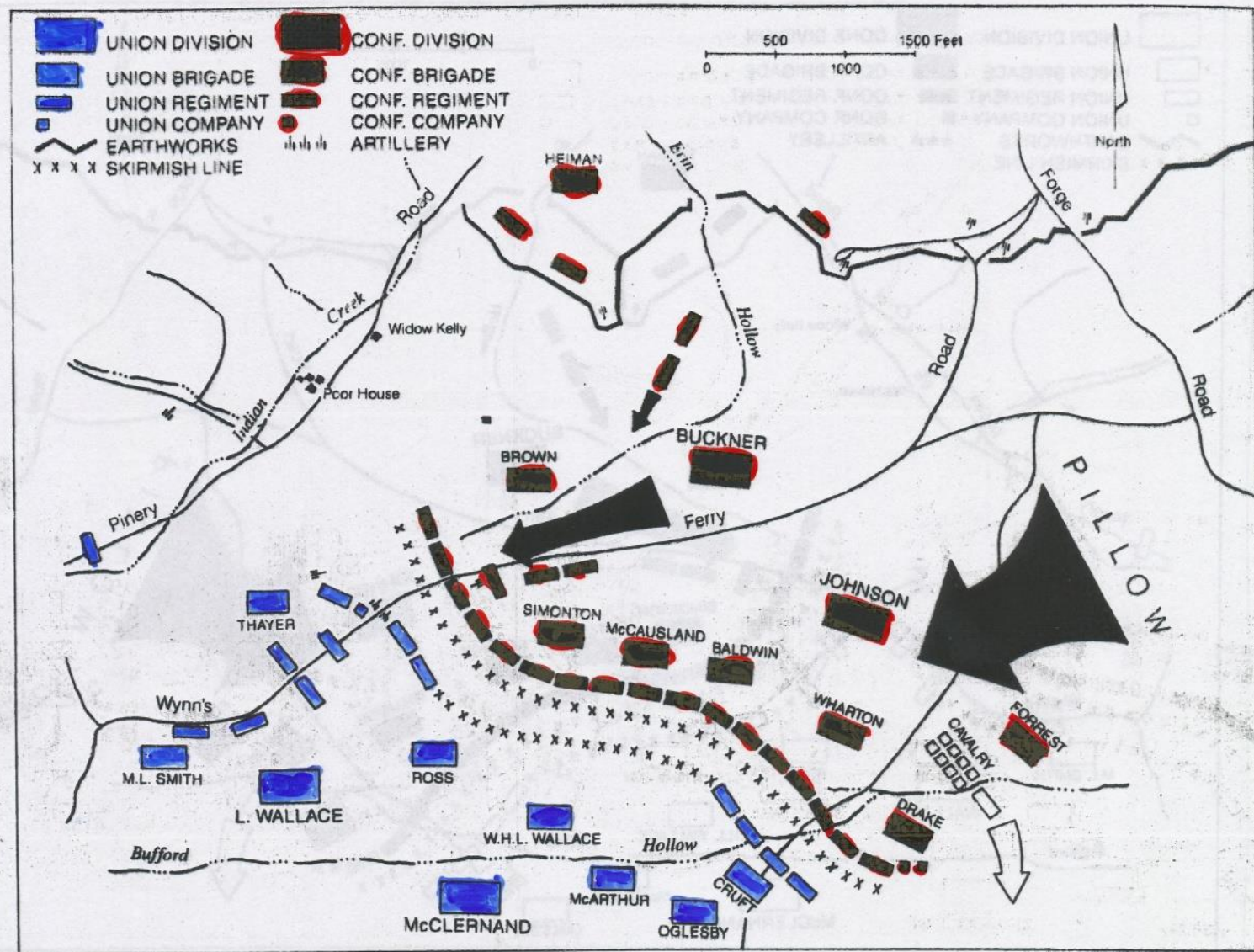


59 *Harry Fenn* GUNBOATS AT FORT DONELSON

turtles' first test came early in February at Fort Henry on the
essee River, and they had sparkling success; after a short
rdment the fort surrendered to flotilla commander Andrew Foote.
different a week later at Fort Donelson on the Cumberland.
te 59 Fenn, working from a sketch by gunboat captain
Walke, depicts the flotilla's attack. Donelson's gunners
d the ironclads and forced their retreat. It was left to
to capture the fort—Zogbaum's sketch shows his officers
ring—and on February 16 he did so, taking over 10,000 Rebels.





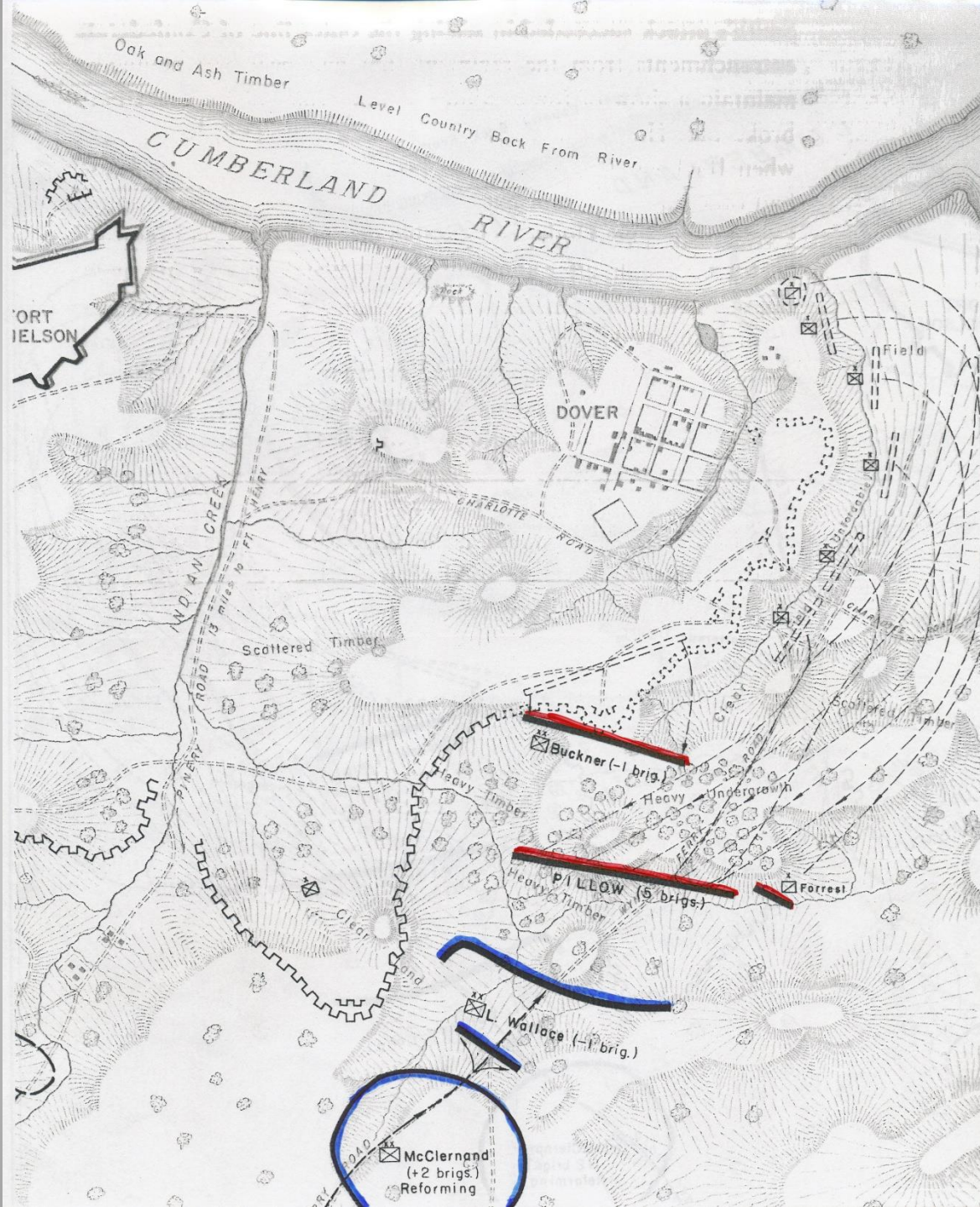


Map by Louis S. Wall

MAP 6. Action, February 15, 1862—12:15 to 1:00 P.M.

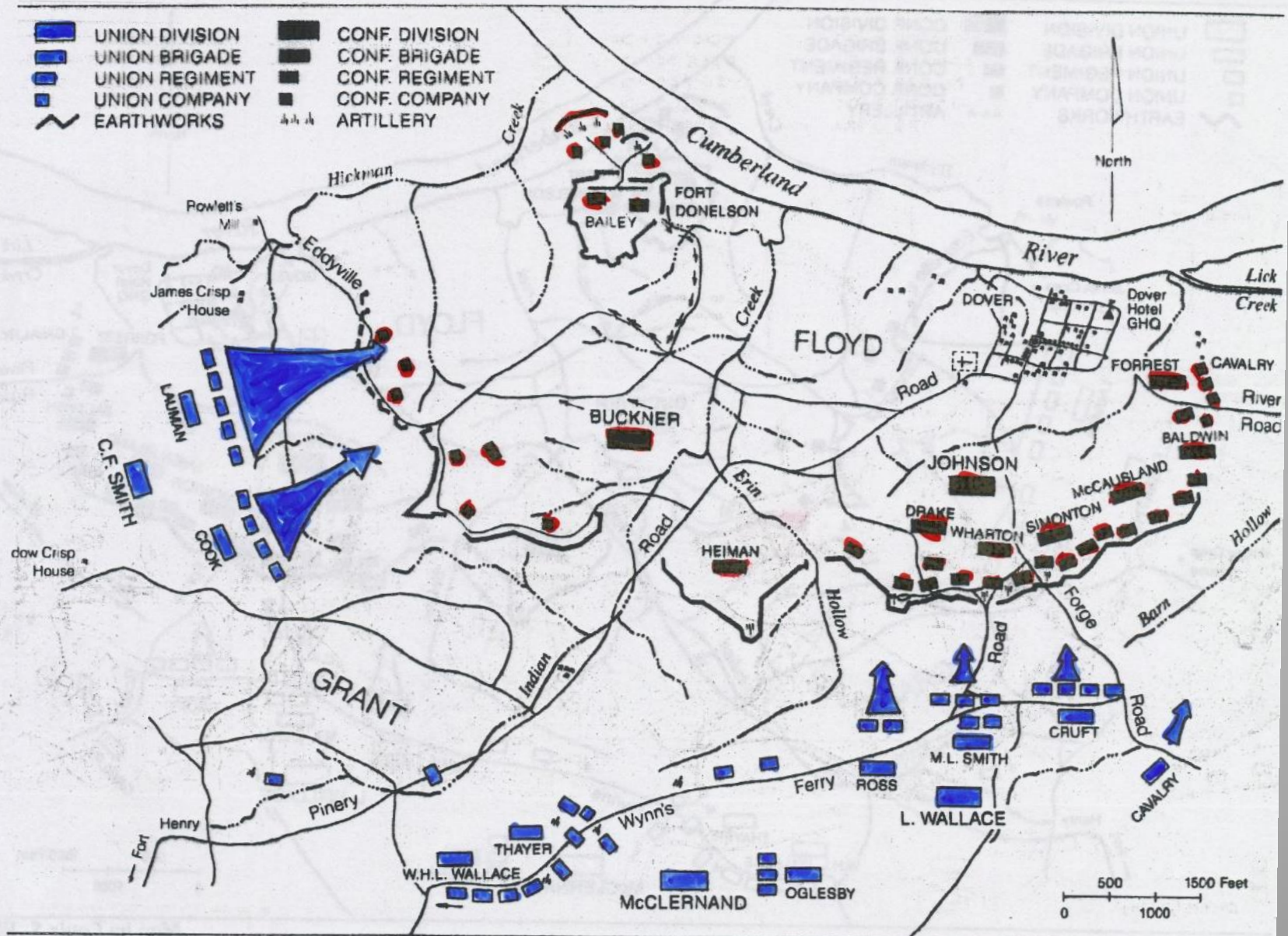


Forrest at the head of the Confederate cavalry marching to attack the Federal right





Philippoteaux's painting of Grant, mounted (right center), calmly watching as the battle reaches a critical turning point.

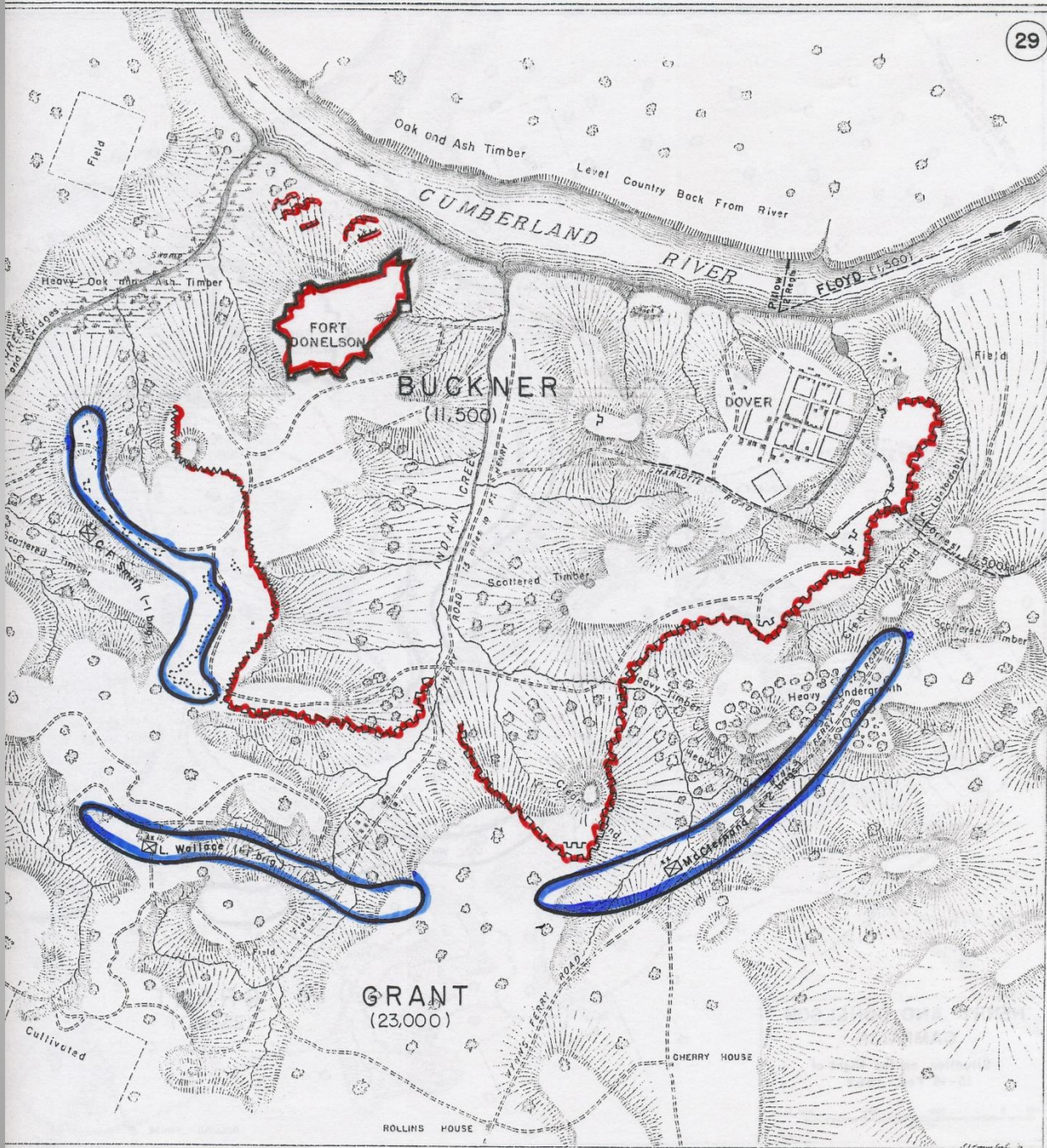


MAP 7. Action, February 15, 1862—2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

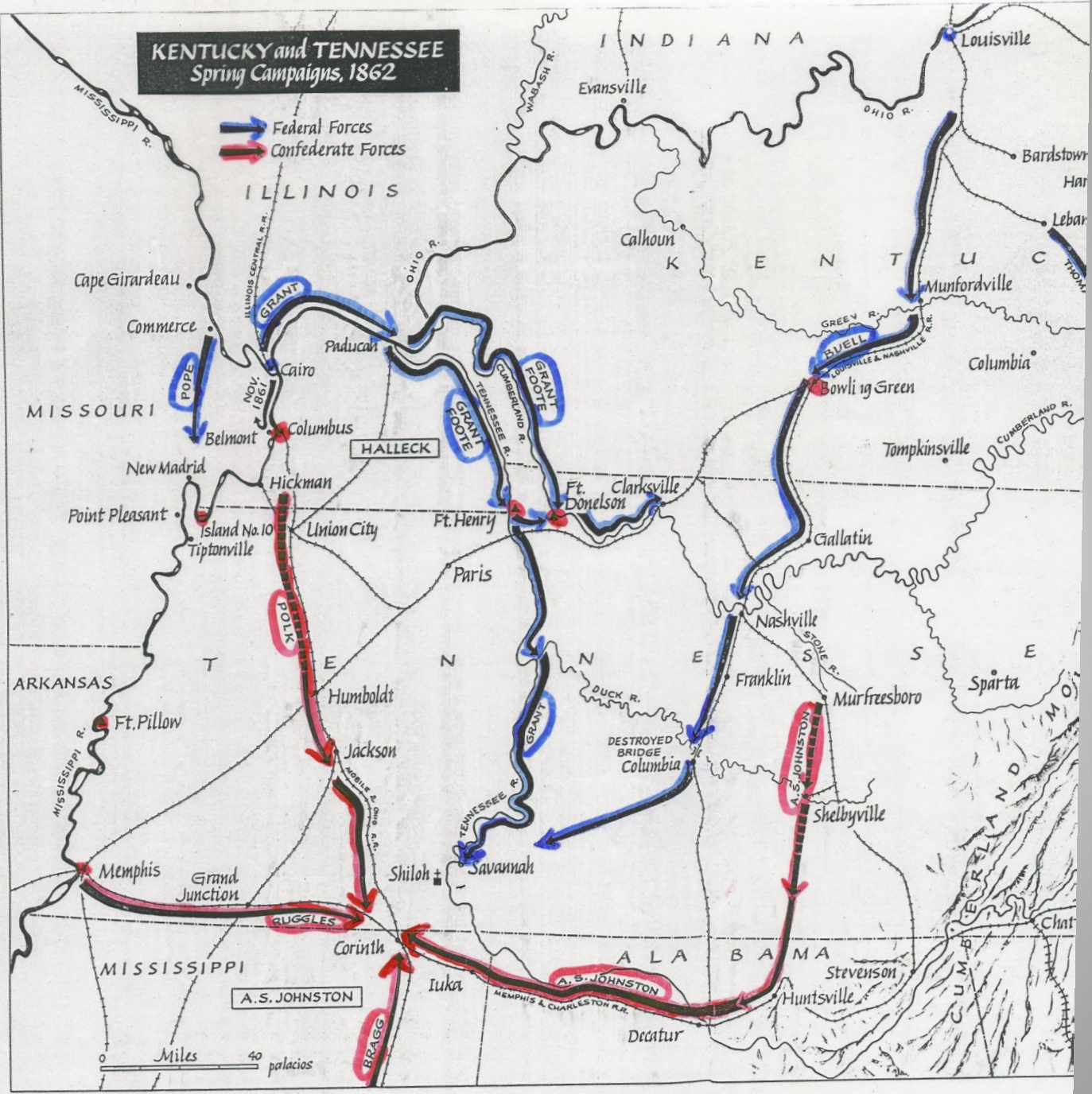
Map by Louis S. Wa



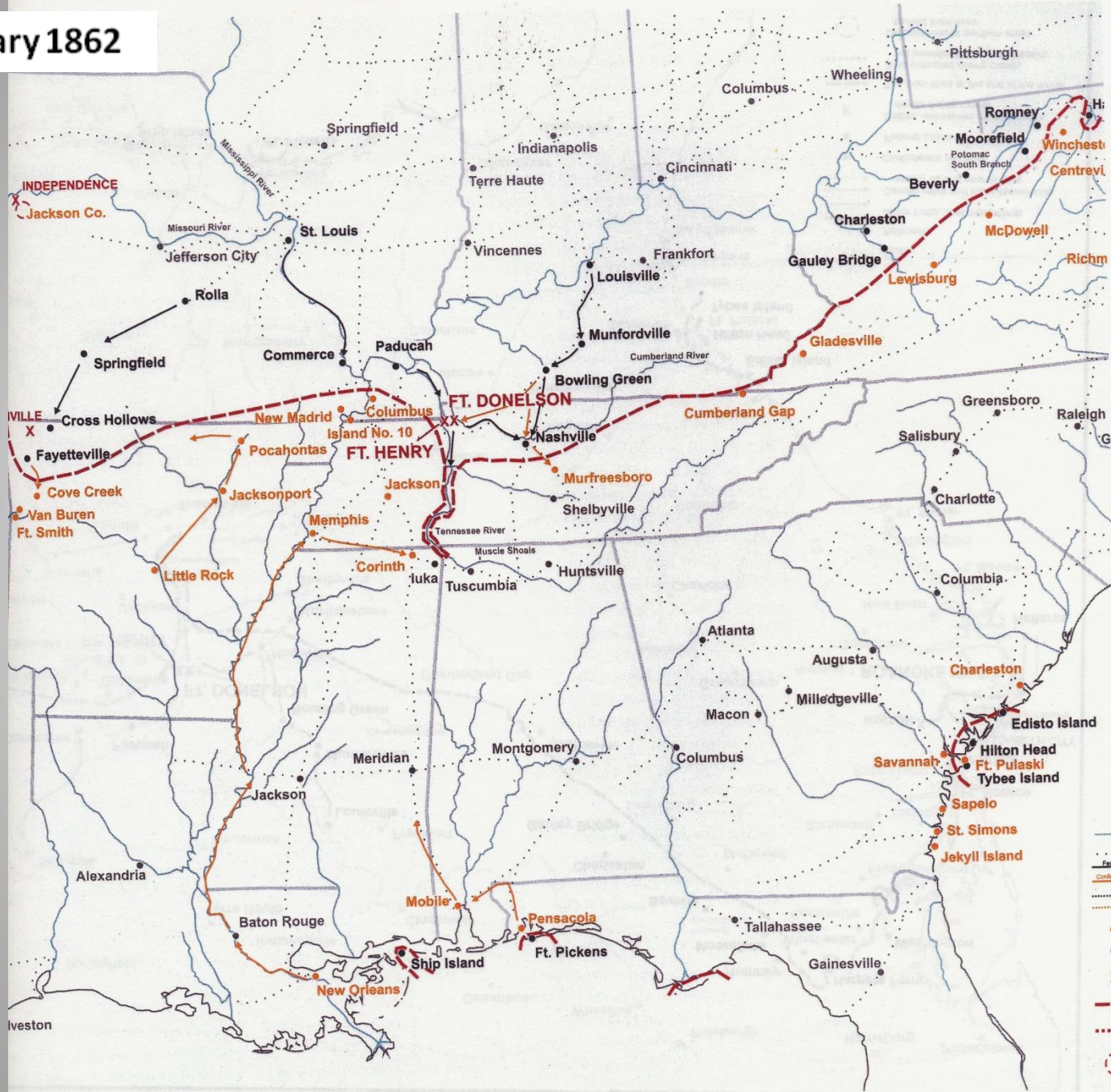
The Confederate cavalry and the artillerists escaping across Lick Creek with Forrest



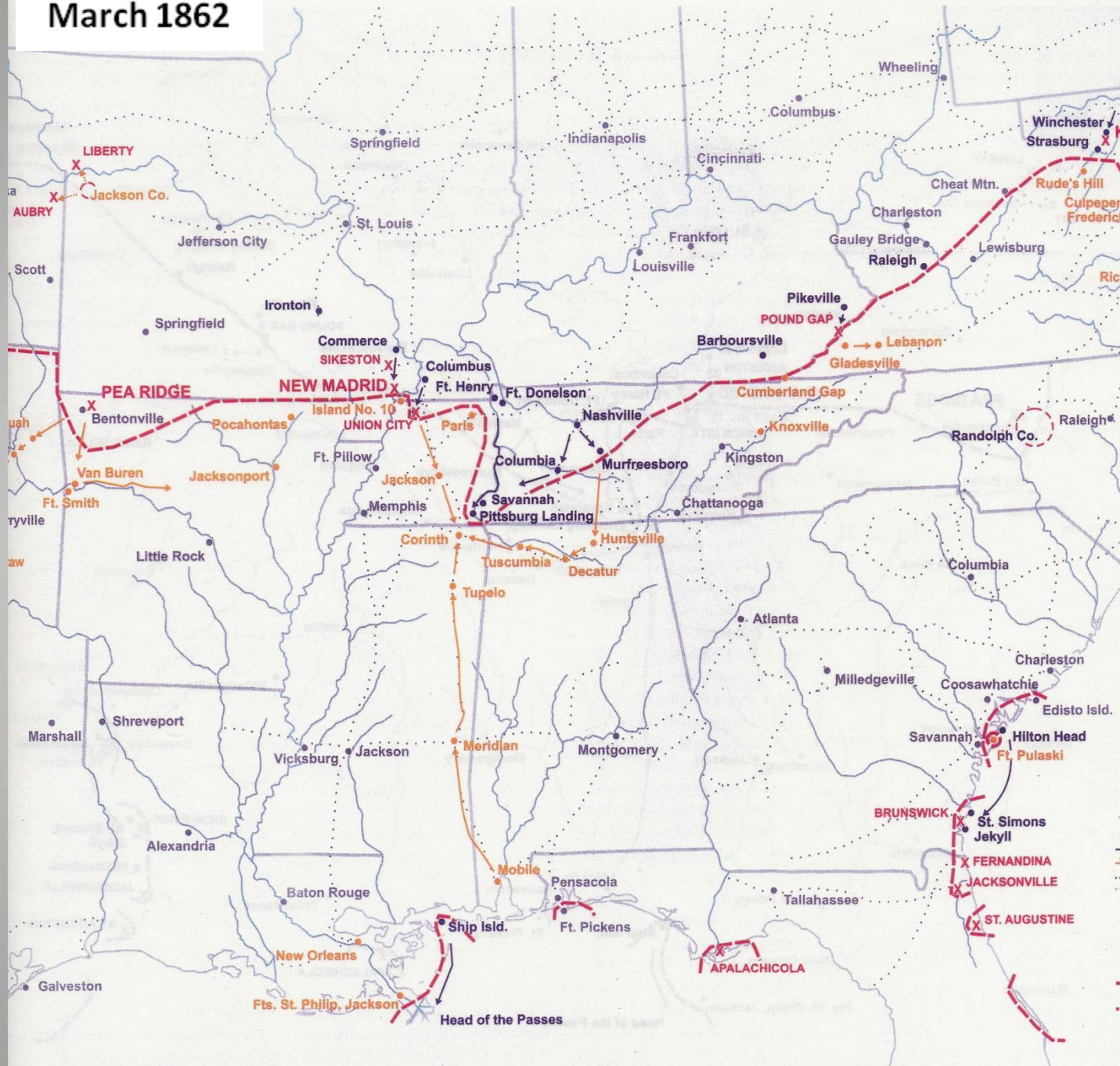
KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE Spring Campaigns, 1862



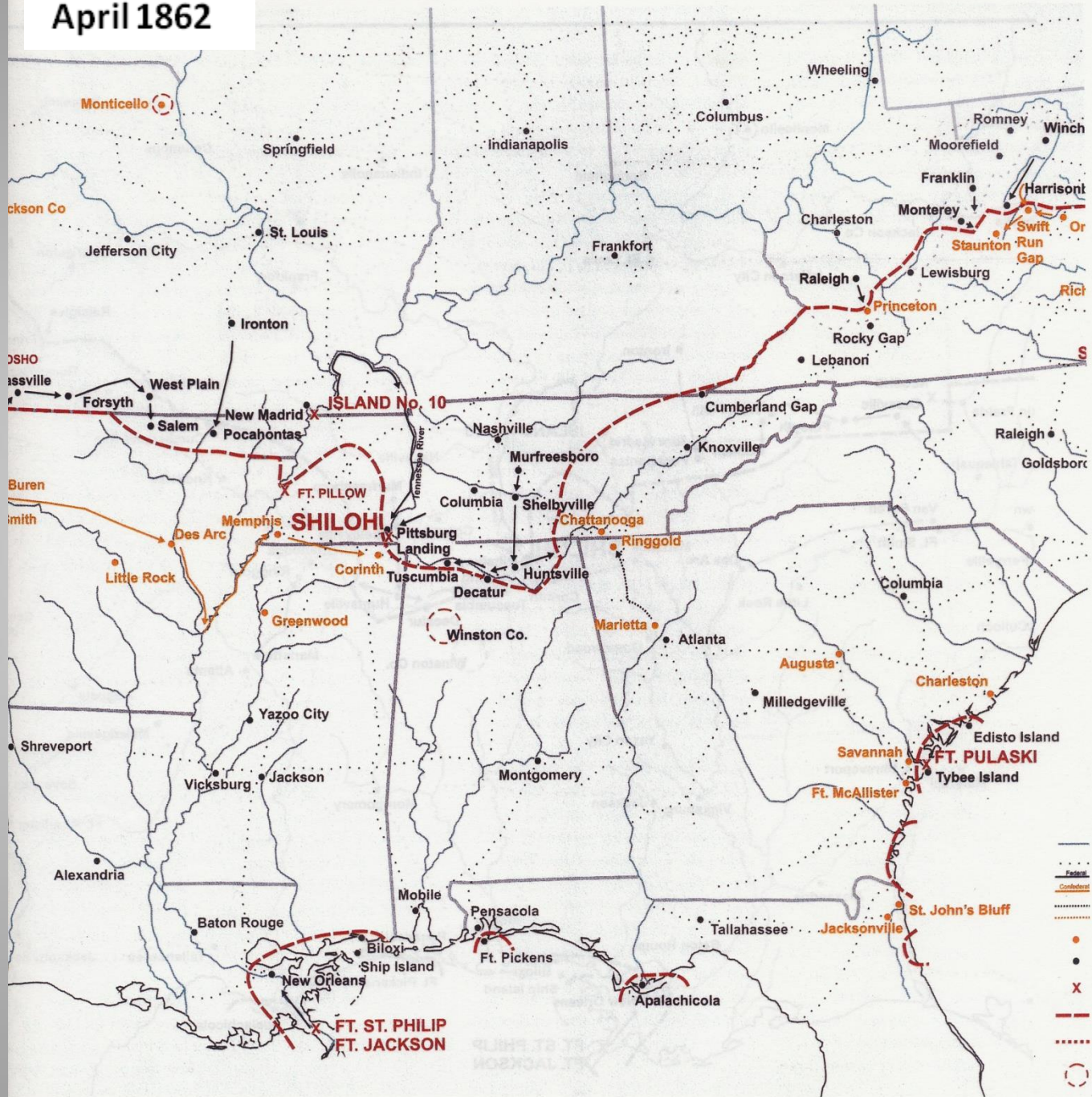
February 1862



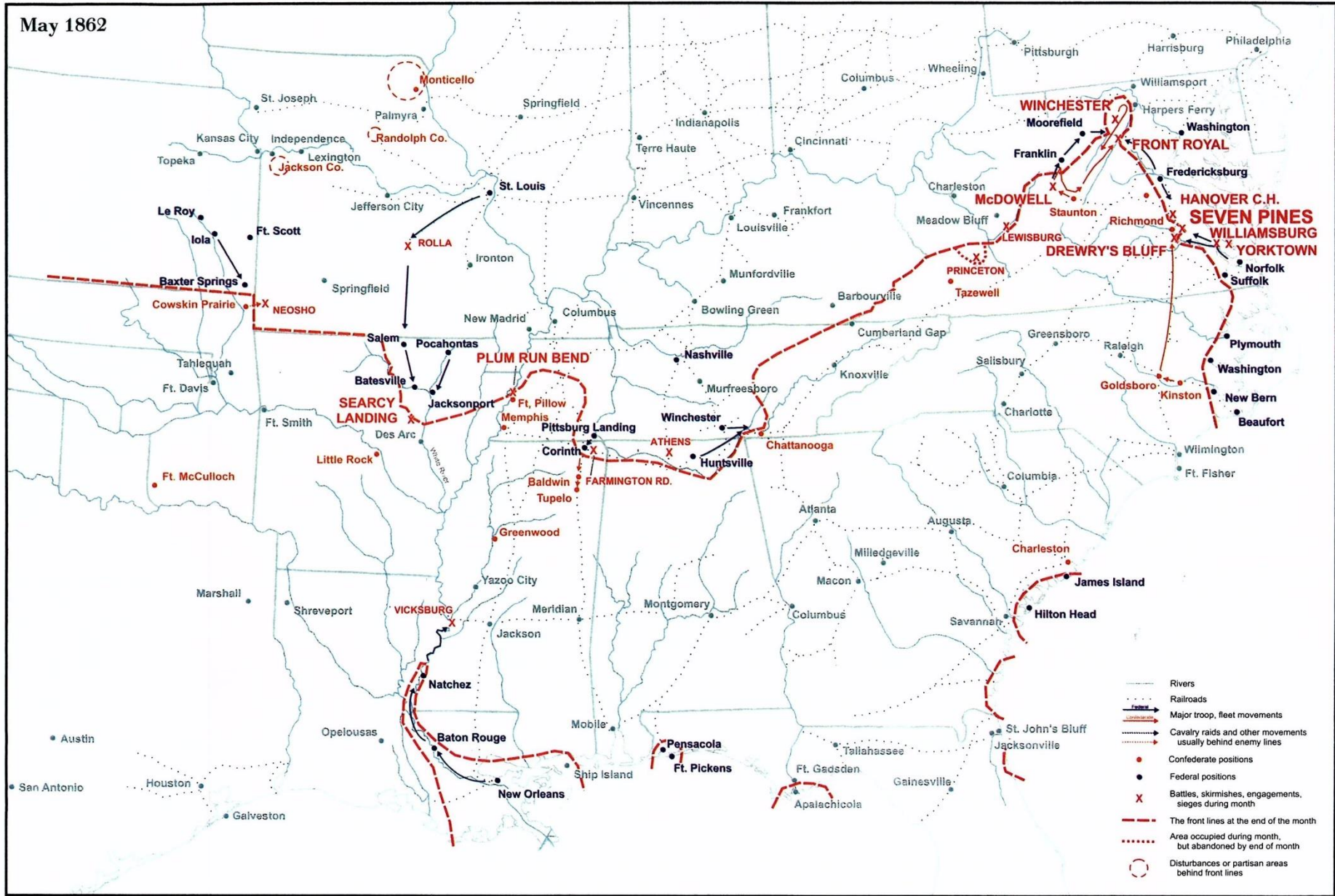
March 1862



April 1862

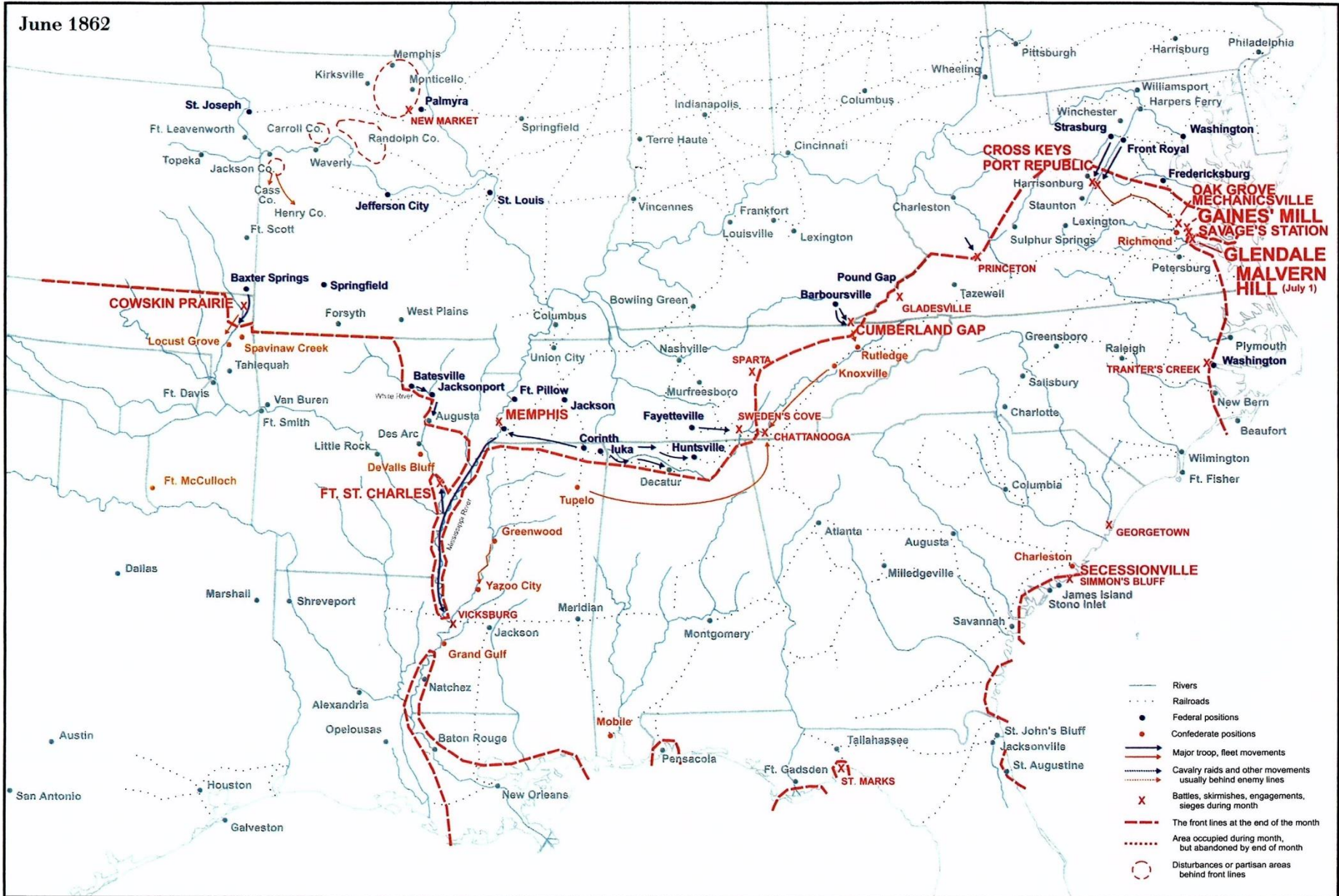


May 1862

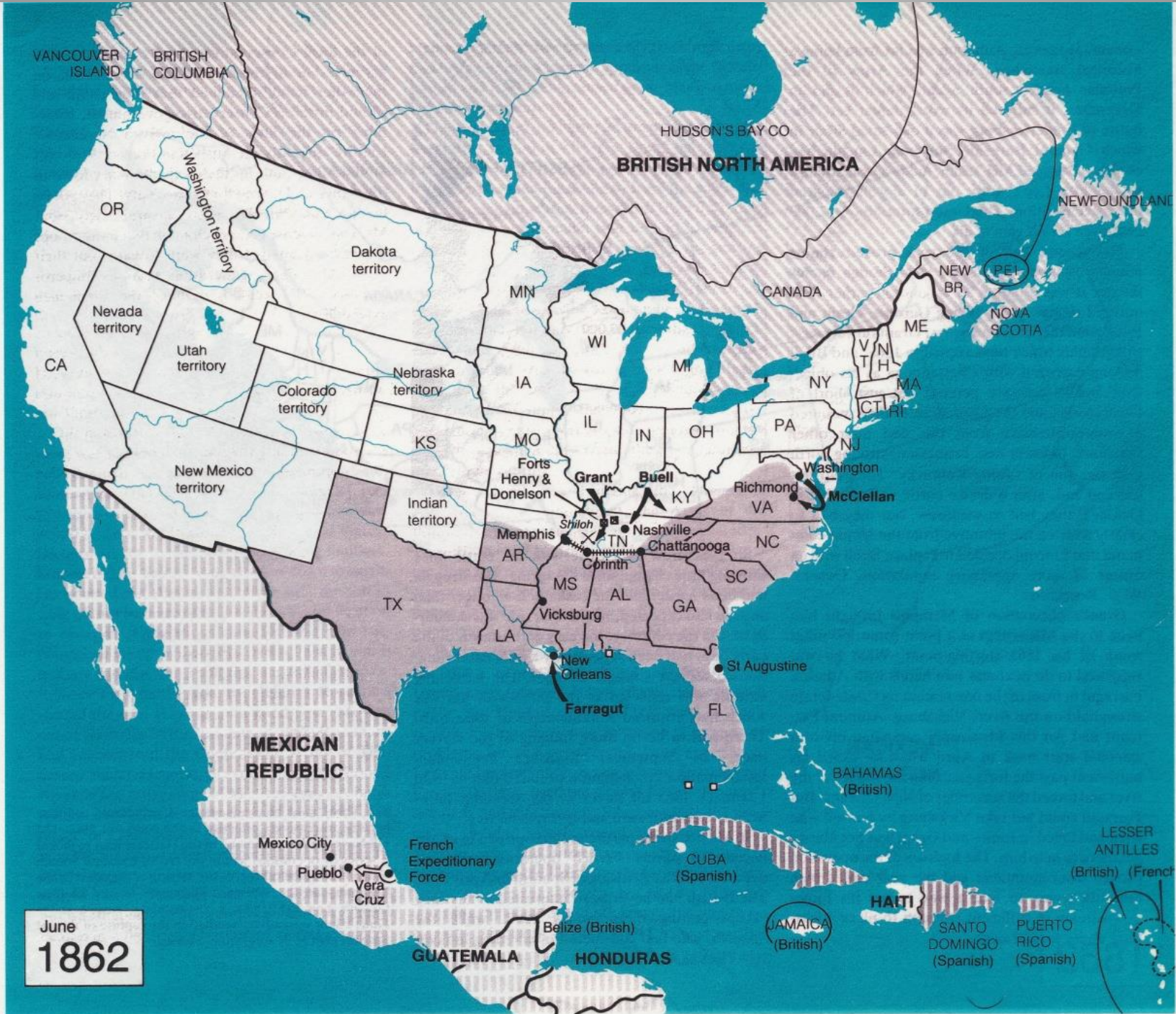


- Rivers
- Railroads
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions
- Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month
- Area occupied during month, but abandoned by end of month
- Disturbances or partisan areas behind front lines

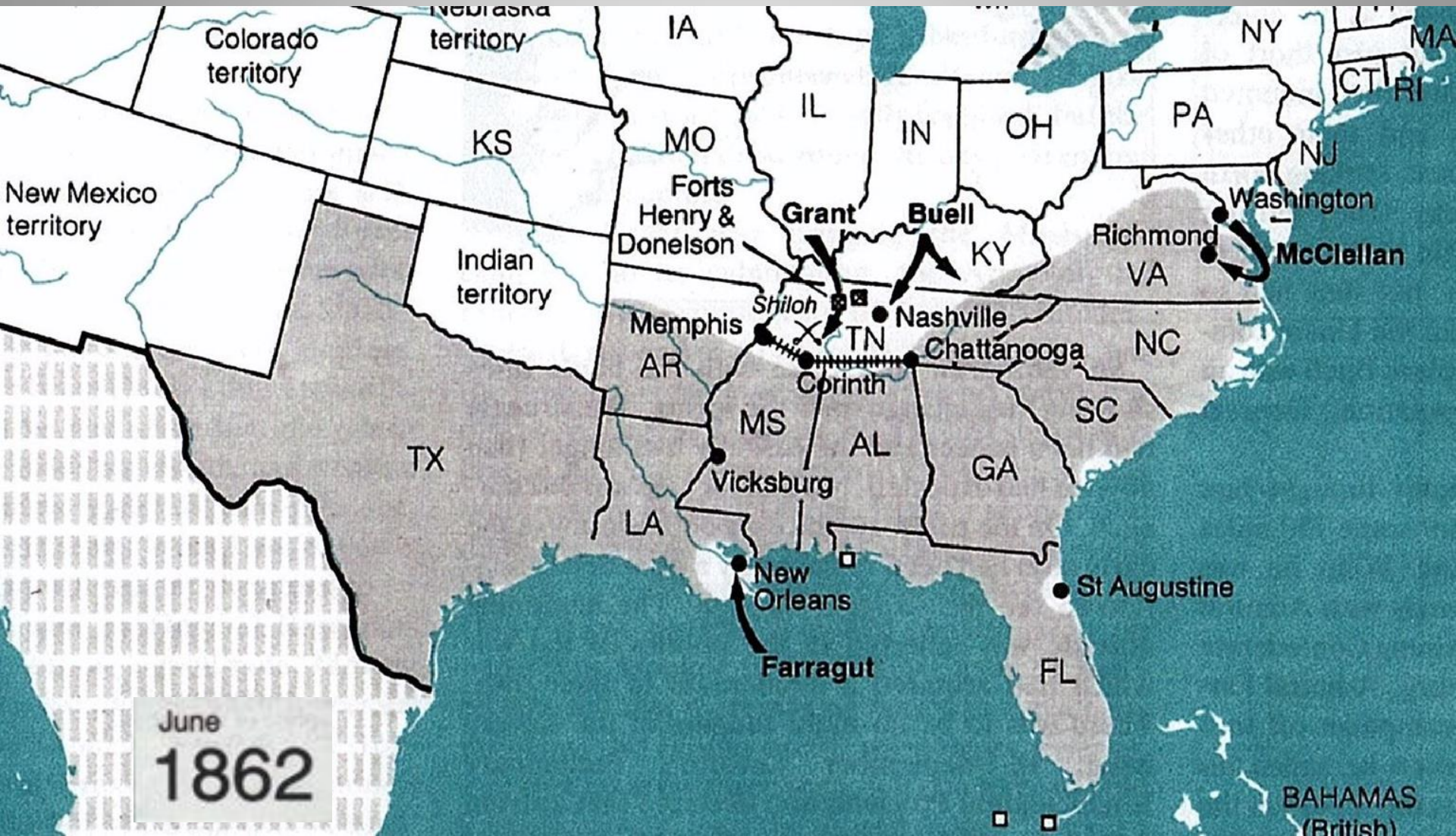
June 1862



- Rivers
- Railroads
- Federal positions
- Confederate positions
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month
- Area occupied during month, but abandoned by end of month
- Disturbances or partisan areas behind front lines



June
1862



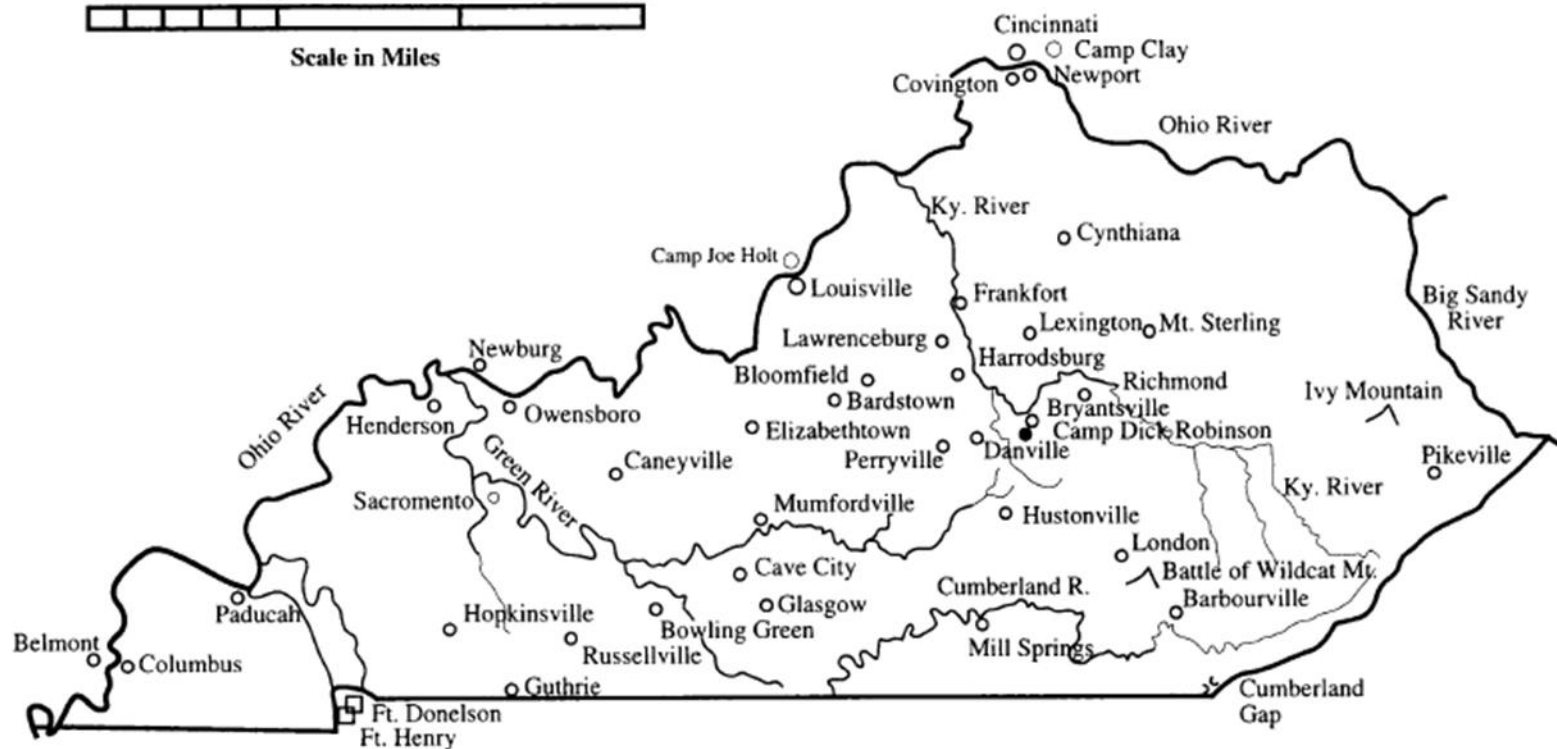
June
1862

BAHAMAS
(British)

EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

Even after the main armies moved south, the War continued to affect the lives of everyone.

Some Civil War Sites



EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

Even after the main armies moved south, the War continued to affect the lives of everyone.

—In every town, rival loyalties produced suspicion and ended friendships. Everyone knew who was “secesh” and who was “abolitionist.”



EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

—The Union military presence was still felt; garrisons, anti-guerrilla units, supply-gathering personnel, and conscription affected many.



EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

—The generals commanding the “District of Kentucky” from Louisville were intensely hated by many because of their belligerent and uncompromising policies. These were the two “Bad Bs:”

—General Jeremiah Boyle, from May 1862 to January 1864.

—General Stephen Burbridge, from January 1864 to January 1865.



Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle



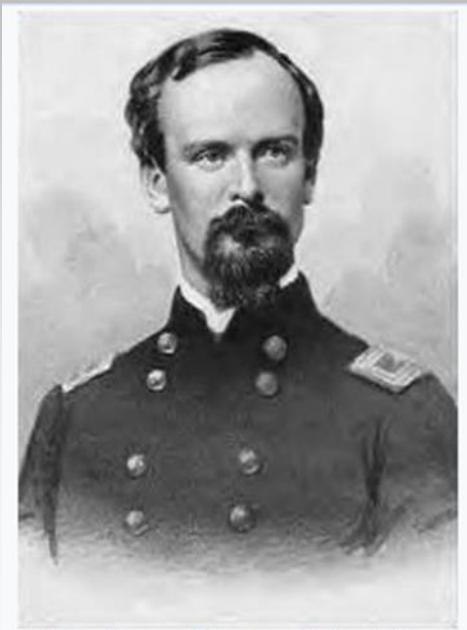
Major General Stephen G. Burbridge



Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle

Boyle, though he owned slaves, was one of the most fervent Unionists in Kentucky. A prewar lawyer and Brigadier General who fought well at Shiloh, he was assigned “to take command of the forces in Kentucky...on account of his intimate knowledge of the requirements of the service in his State...” He was no strategist or tactician, remaining in Louisville and sending out telegrams when Confederate cavalry raiders and guerrillas raided throughout the state.

His civilian policy alienated all but the most zealous Union sympathizers: ruthless punishment of persons suspected of disloyalty, use of troops to control elections, and assessment of damages caused by guerillas upon the citizens living nearby. He was relieved of command in January 1864 and resigned from the military shortly afterward.



Major General Stephen G. Burbridge

Burbridge, a Kentucky lawyer who had a successful military career, succeeded Boyle in January 1864. Boyle had been despised but Burbridge was actively loathed by most Kentuckians. Among his arbitrary measures were the arrest of persons suspected of opposing Lincoln's reelection, the regulation of commodity prices to force farmers to sell cheaply to the government, and the establishment of a system of reprisals against civilians to suppress guerrilla operations. This included the execution of four prisoners for each person killed by guerrillas.

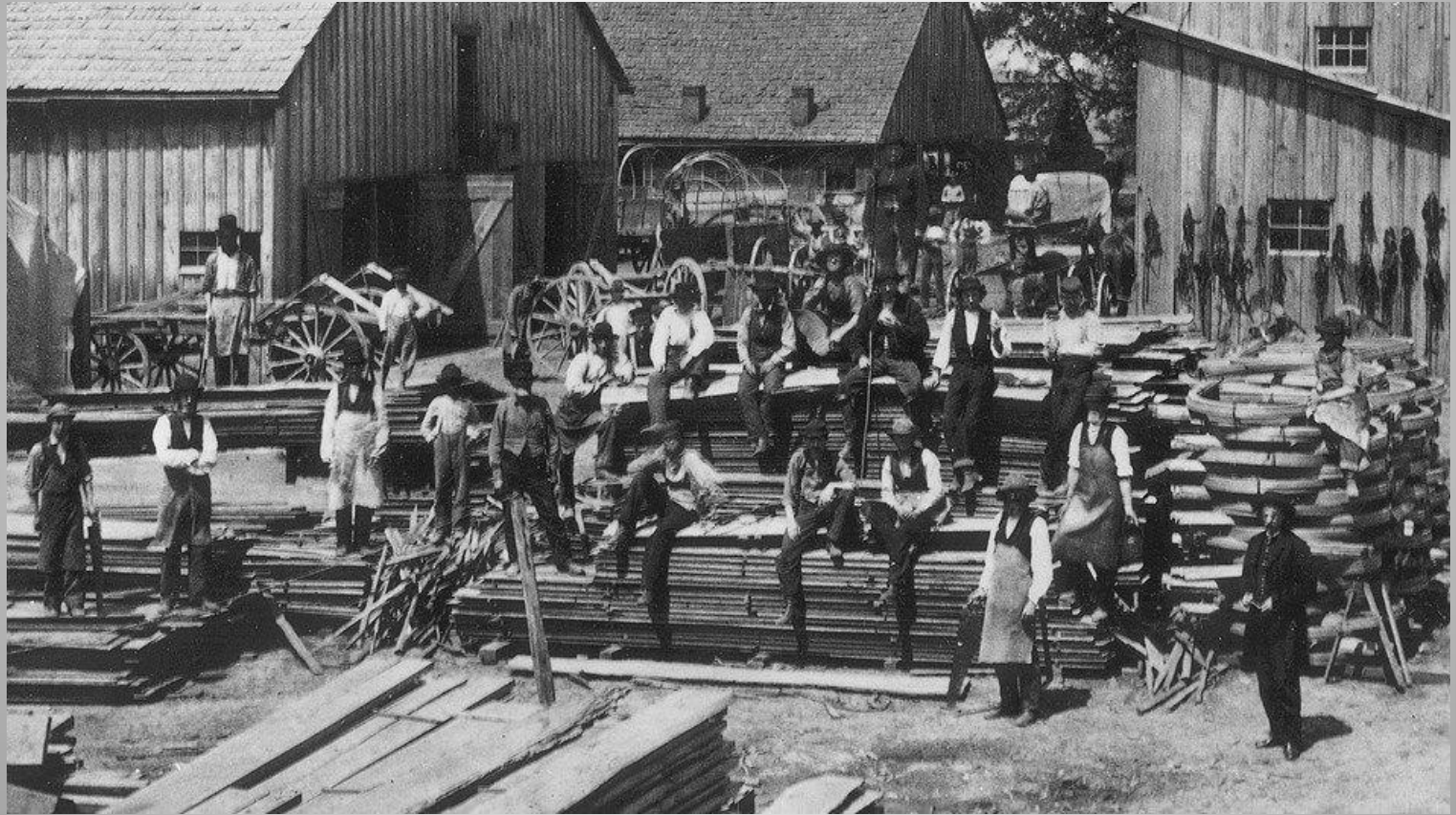
Both Boyle and Burbridge used martial law to overrule the civilian government of Kentucky under Governor Thomas Bramlette.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

—Slavery, though untouched in Kentucky by the Emancipation Proclamation, was challenged and disrupted by the very nature of the war. The majority of white Kentuckians loyal to “the Union as it was,” including black slavery and white racial supremacy, came to see that things would never be the same.



During the Civil War, slaves were temporarily impressed as laborers into both Northern and Southern armies, with or without compensation to their owners.



In 1863 the Union armies began to enlist black soldiers (in separate units, the US Colored Troops). At first only free blacks were enrolled, and Kentucky was exempt from this policy due to intense local hostility. The need for manpower meant that in February 1864 black men (both free and slave) were enrolled in Kentucky. Loyal slaveowners could apply for compensation; pro-Southern owners could not. In March 1865 the wives and children of enlisted black soldiers were also freed. The state supplied nearly as many black soldiers to the Union as it did white soldiers to the Confederacy.

All this had a devastating effect on slavery in Kentucky. By the end of the war 70% of blacks in Kentucky were free, and the rest had to wait for the nationwide adoption of the 13th Amendment in December (Kentucky did not ratify it until 1976).



CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FOR ENLISTED SLAVE.

No. _____

I, *Henry Harriell*, a loyal citizen, and
a resident of _____ County of _____ State of

Kentucky, hereby claim compensation, under the provisions of

section 24, Act approved February 24, 1864, and Section 2, Act approved July 28, 1866, for my

slave *Anderson Arnett* enlisted

186 _____, at _____ by _____

in the *123. Infantry* Regiment U. S. Colored Troops

Co. *B* certificate of enlistment, and a descriptive list, as required, accompany
this application. That I did not acquire said slaves subsequent to said enlistment, but had a
valid title to him at the date of said enlistment, and previous thereto: I having acquired my
title to him and my ownership over him as follows, to-wit: _____

EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

—Confederate cavalry raids using guerrilla tactics, actual guerrilla bands, and criminal gangs claiming to be one or the other made life insecure and dangerous for many.



REBEL RAIDER



THE LIFE OF GENERAL
JOHN HUNT MORGAN

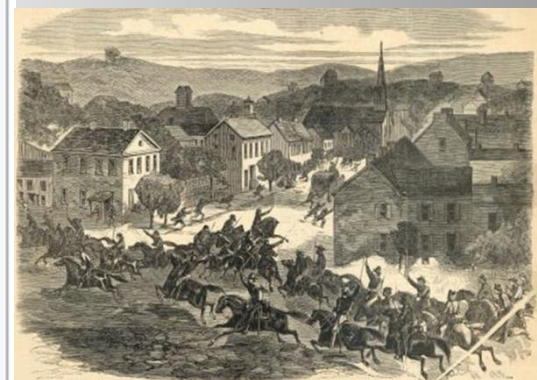
JAMES A. RAMAGE



John H. Morgan

Engraving by [George Edward Perine \(1837–85\)](#)

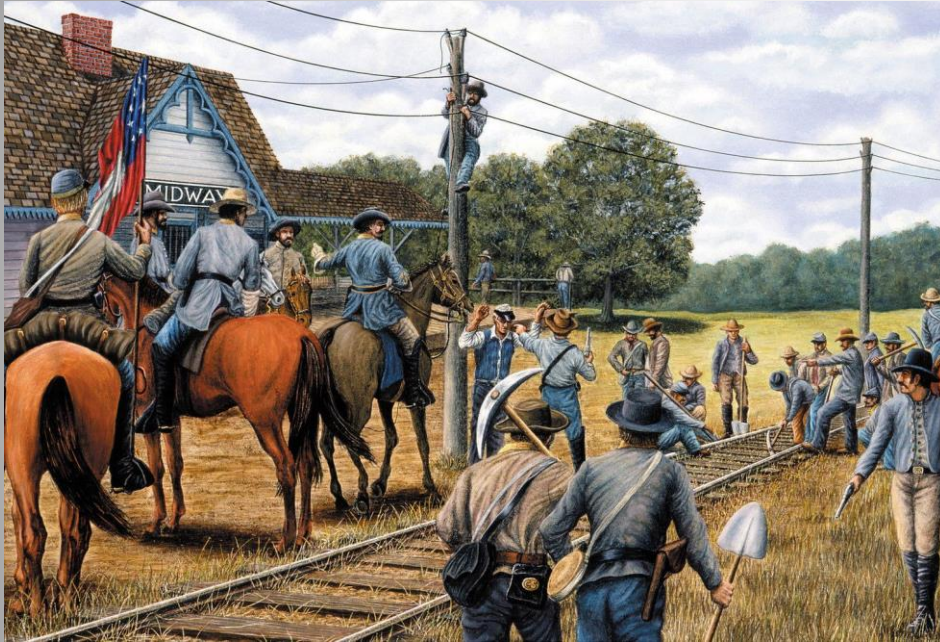
Nickname(s)	Thunderbolt
Born	June 1, 1825 Huntsville, Alabama, U.S.
Died	September 4, 1864 (aged 39) Greenville, Tennessee, U.S.
Place of burial	Lexington Cemetery



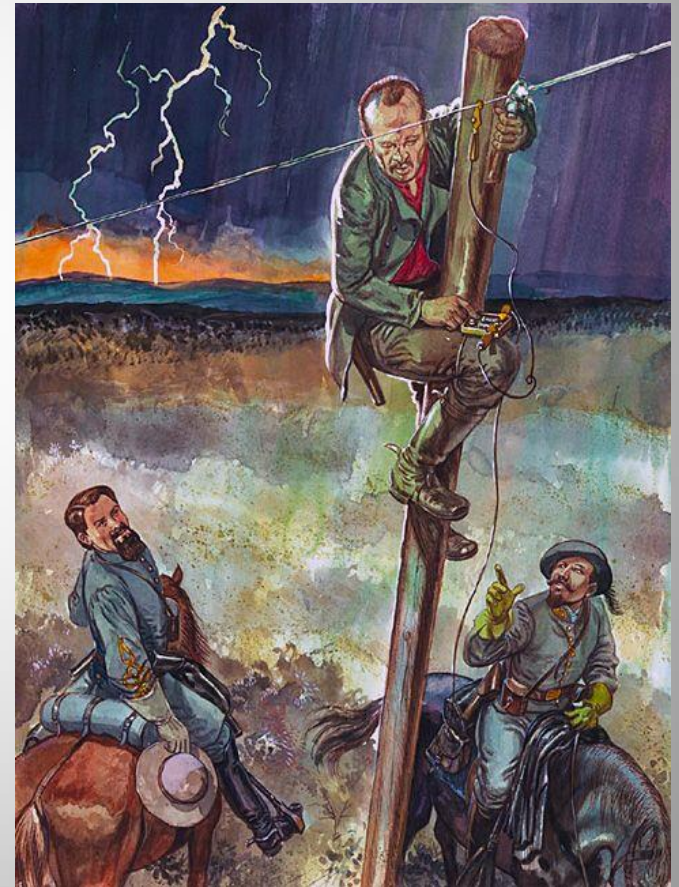
Morgan's First Kentucky Raid, July 1862



Confederate BrigGen John Hunt Morgan's most valuable raider was probably a Canadian named George "Lightning" Ellsworth, who expertly tapped into Union telegraph lines



Ellsworth's skills included intercepting Union messages, cutting lines, and sending false messages.



In twenty-four days, Morgan and his 800 raiders traveled over one thousand miles, occupied seventeen towns, destroyed all the government supplies and arms in them, and captured and paroled nearly twelve hundred Union troops.



Morgan's report to Kirby Smith from Georgetown on July 16, 1862, that 25,000 to 30,000 Kentuckians were anxious to join the Confederate army, was rushed to Richmond the same day. It seemed to confirm the belief of the Kentucky bloc and Southerners in general that most Kentuckians were Southern sympathizers, that all that was needed was a continuing Confederate presence in the state to cause an uprising which would bring Kentucky into the Confederacy.

—J. Ramage, *Rebel Raider*, p. 119

