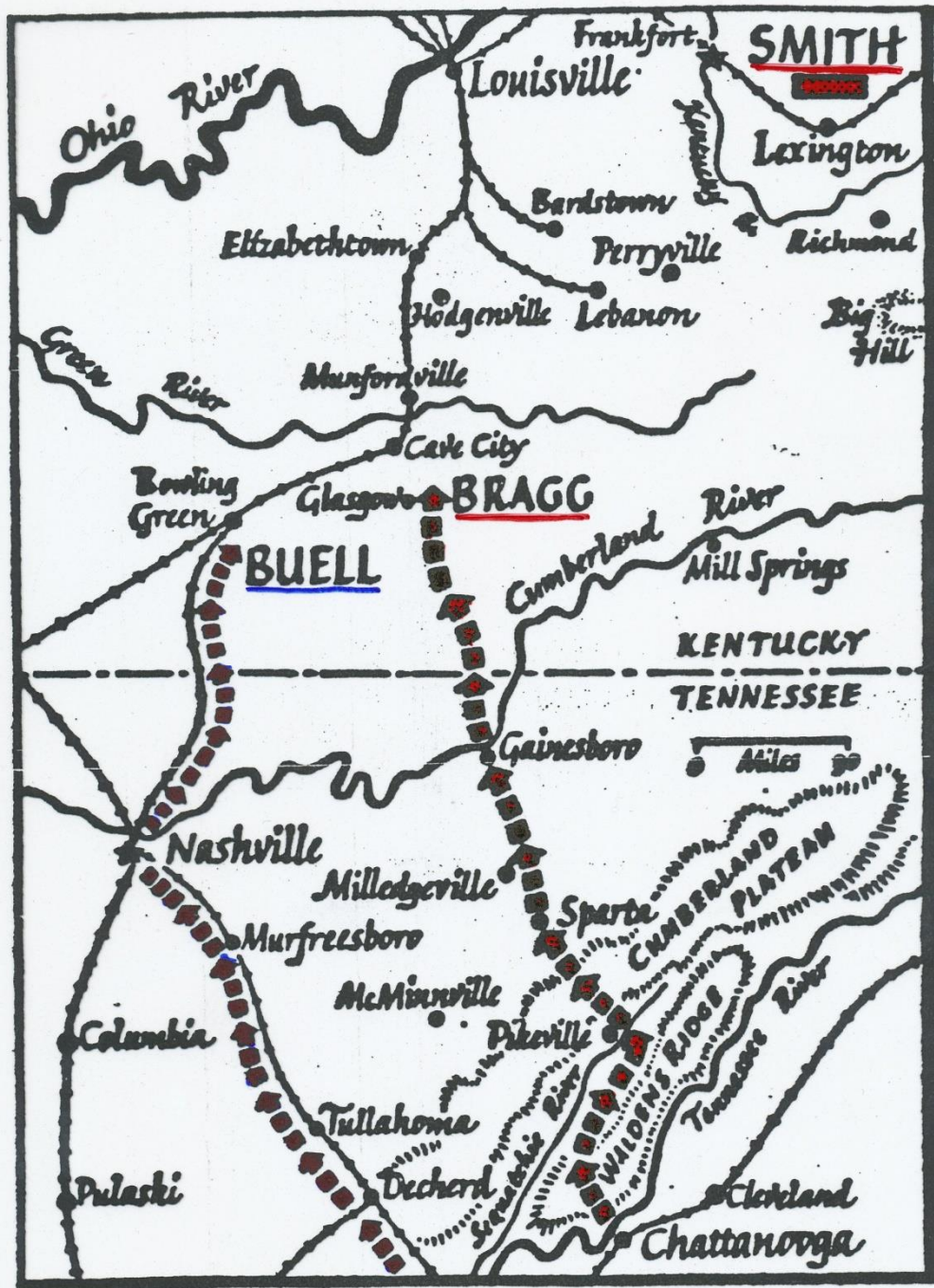


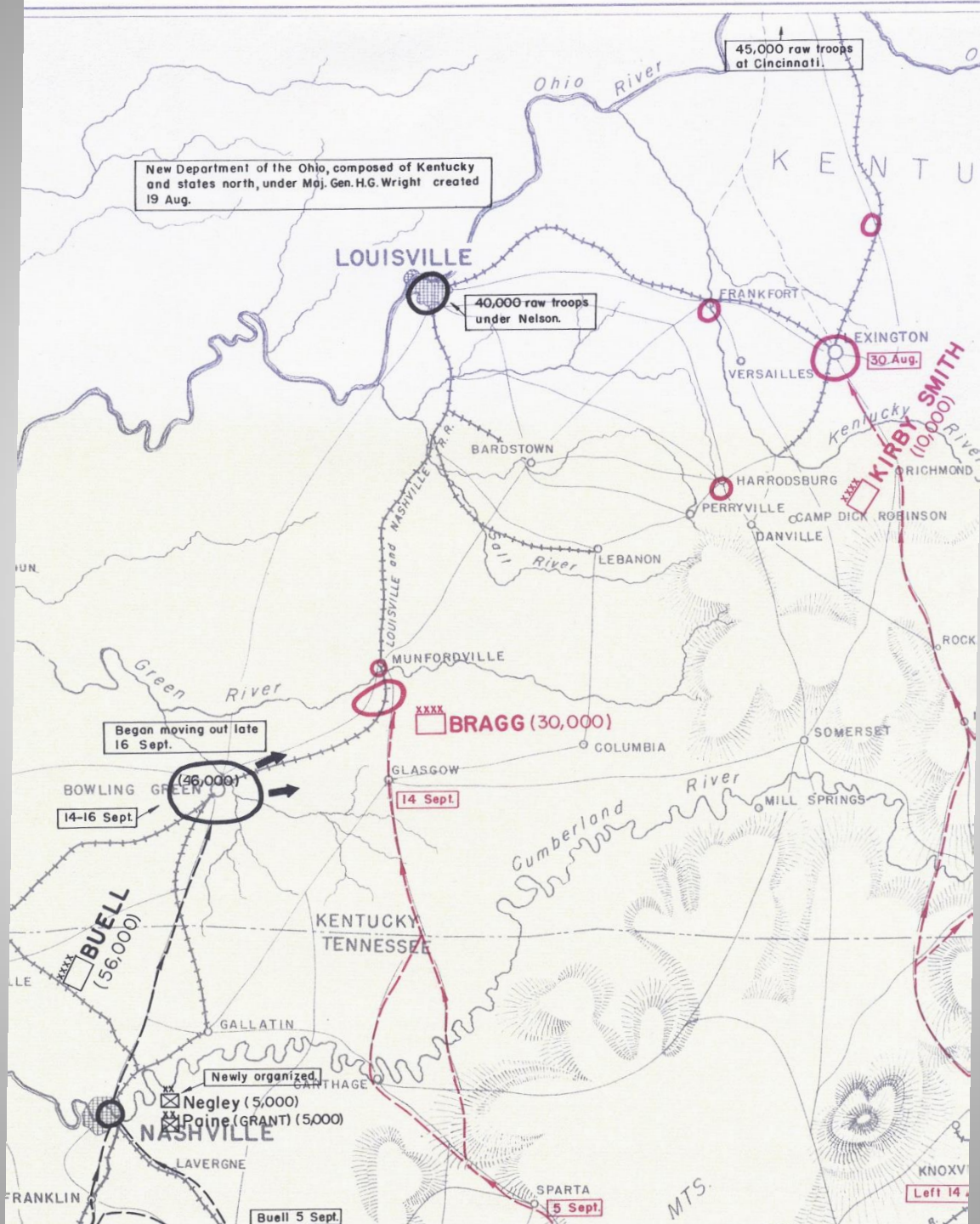
# The Civil War in Kentucky

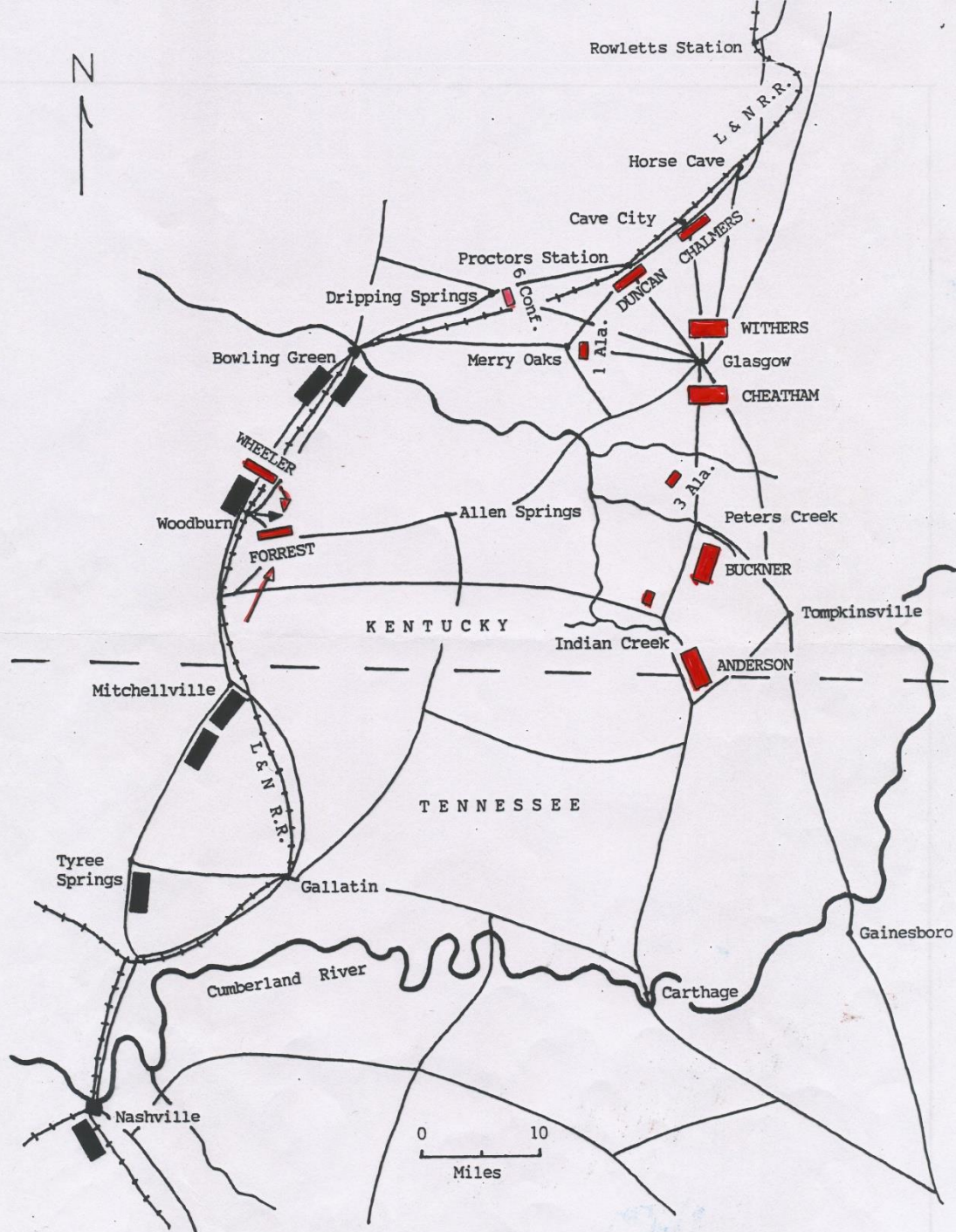
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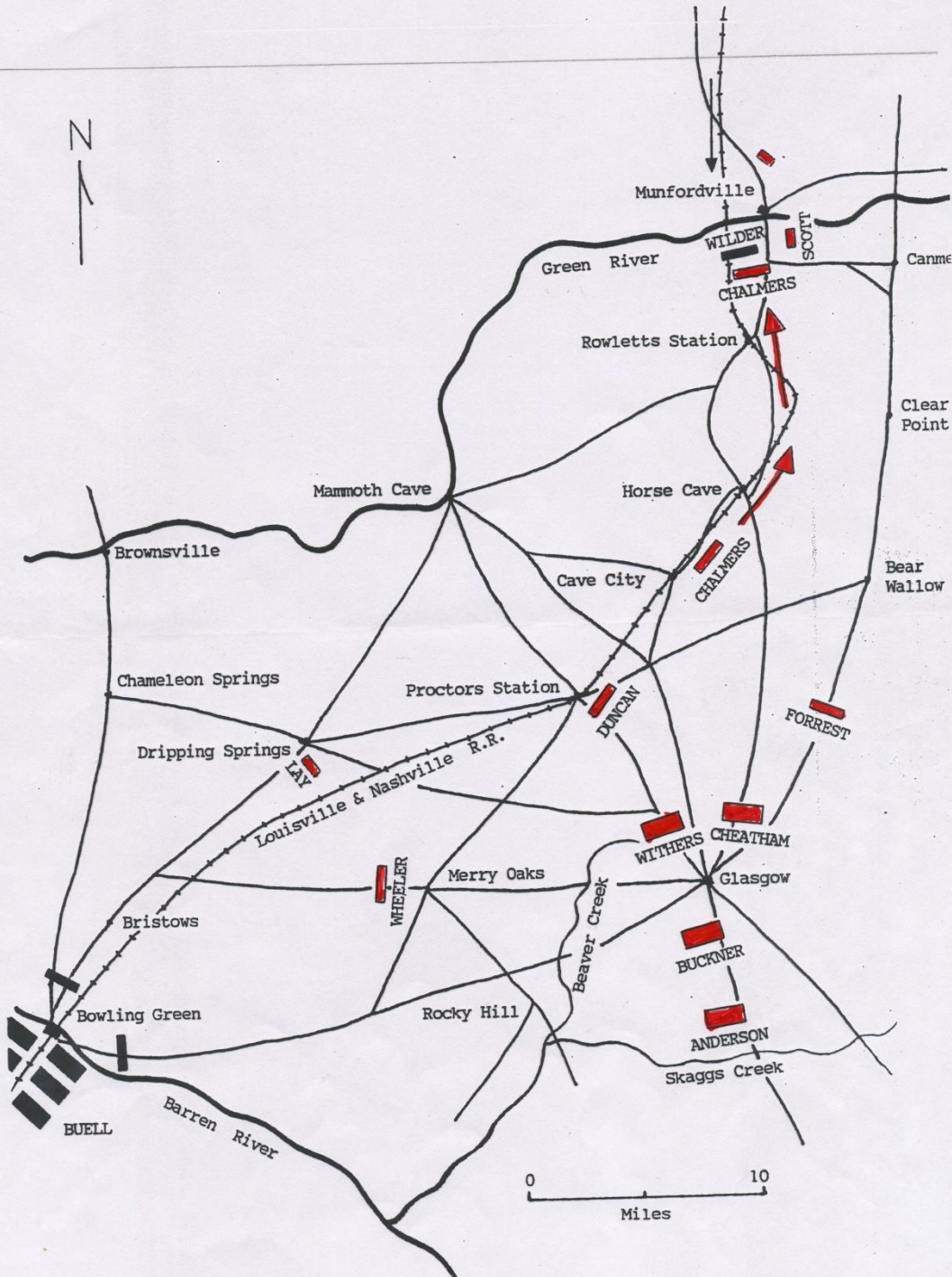
## FRIDAY AUG 29TH [1862]

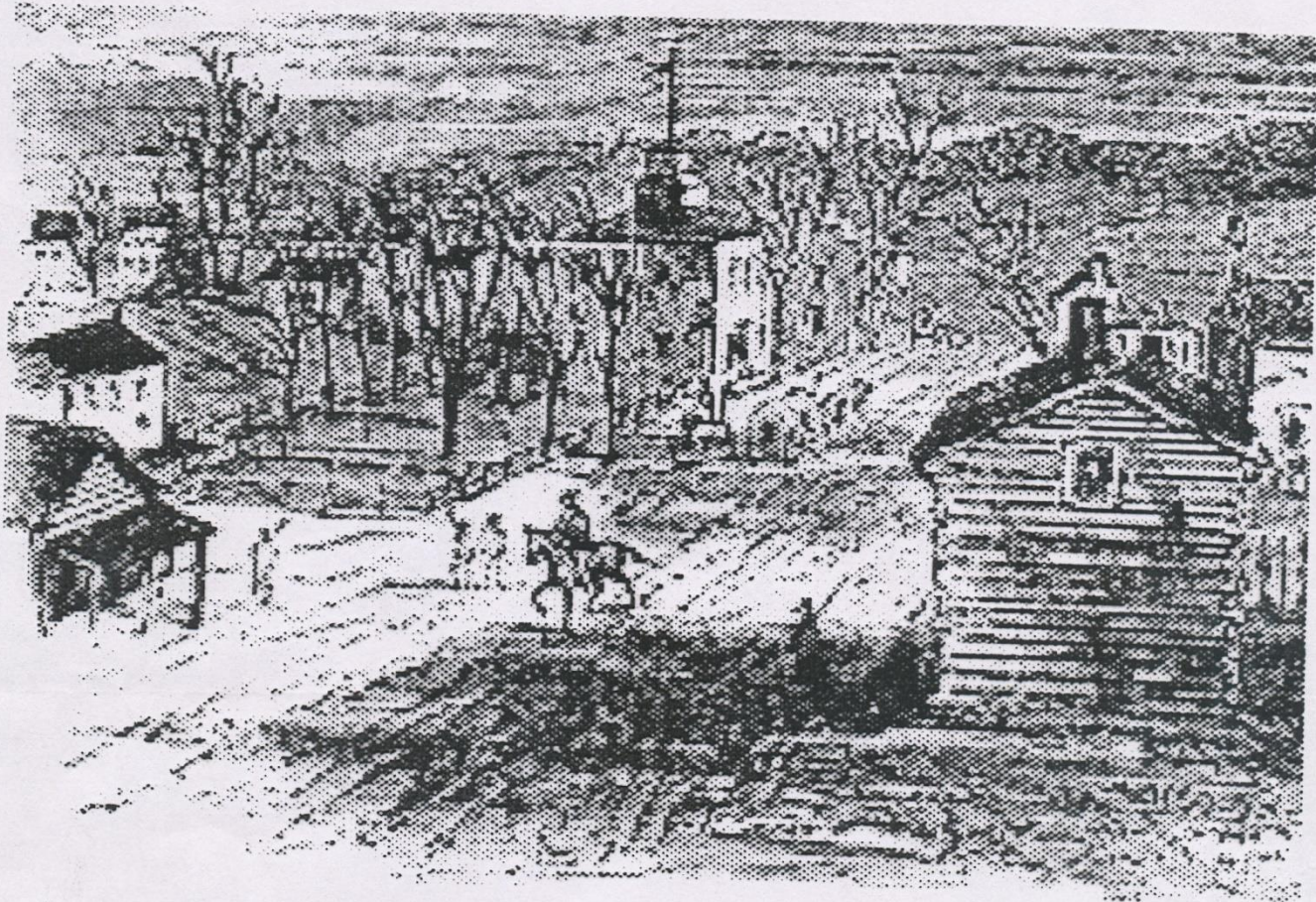
Nelson was furious at the way Metcalf's men behaved & had the stragglers arrested wherever found. They were taken to Col. McCook's camp near Lex. & every one made to run round a stump for 24 hours without stopping. A company of the 93d Ohio<sup>1</sup> has been encamped in the college lawn near our house as provost guard but left today & another company (from the 52 Ohio<sup>2</sup> I believe) has taken their place. A right funny story is told of Gen Nelson. When he was in Nashville or Danville, I forget which, he was one day passing a house at the door of which stood a very fine lady who spit on him when he was opposite to her. "Madame" said he "I don't allow anyone to treat me in that manner so you must apologize. I've been looking around for a house that will do for a hospital & I have 50 smallpox patients in my regiment. If you don't make me your best curtsy and apologize in the words I dictate, I shall quarter them on you." The lady obeyed at once & never gave him any more trouble. (He didn't really have any smallpox cases among his men, just said it to scare her).









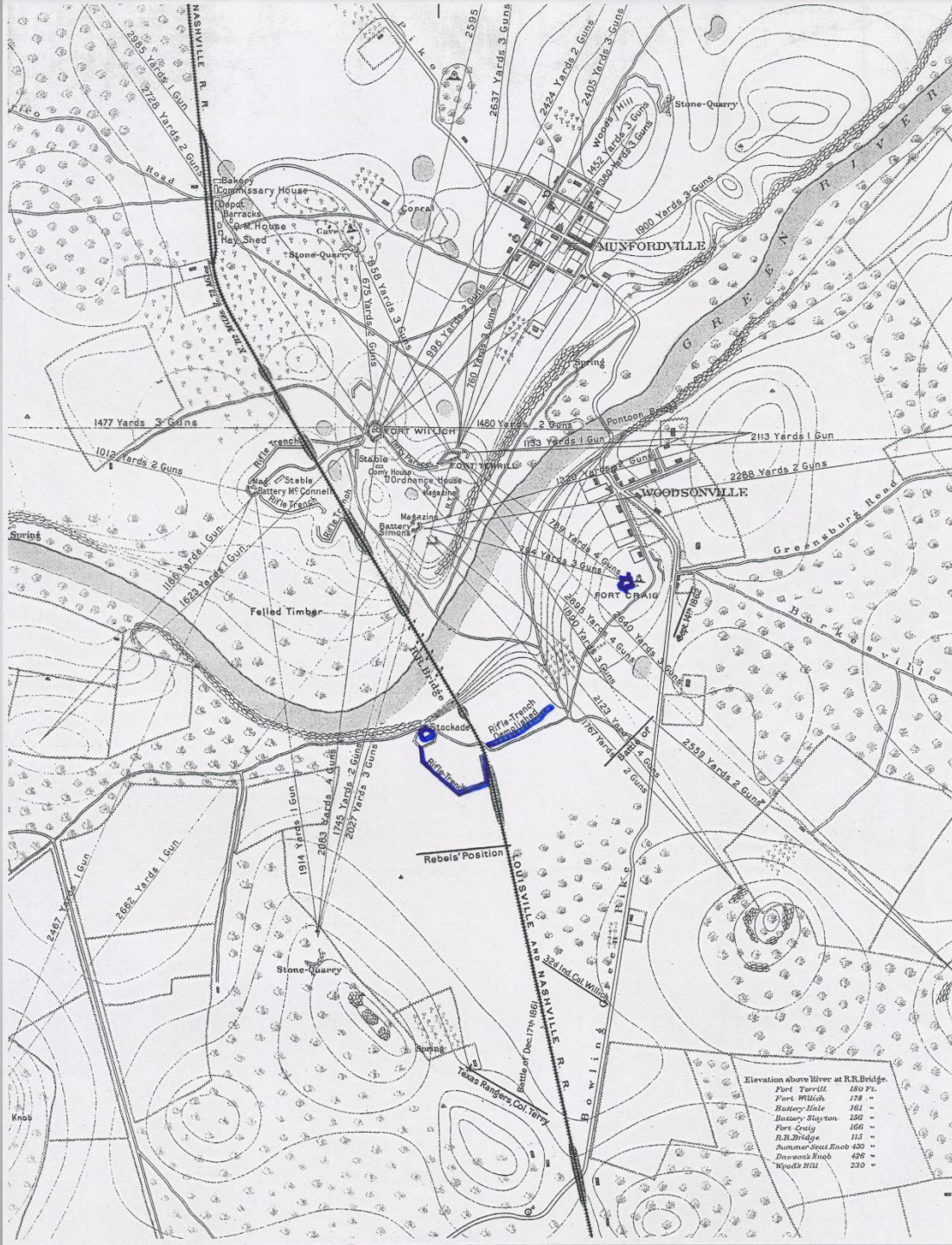


*Old Munfordville*



UNION FORT AT MUNFORDVILLE, CAPTURED BY BRAGG, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862—THE GREEN RIVER BRIDGE  
ON THE LEFT. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1886.





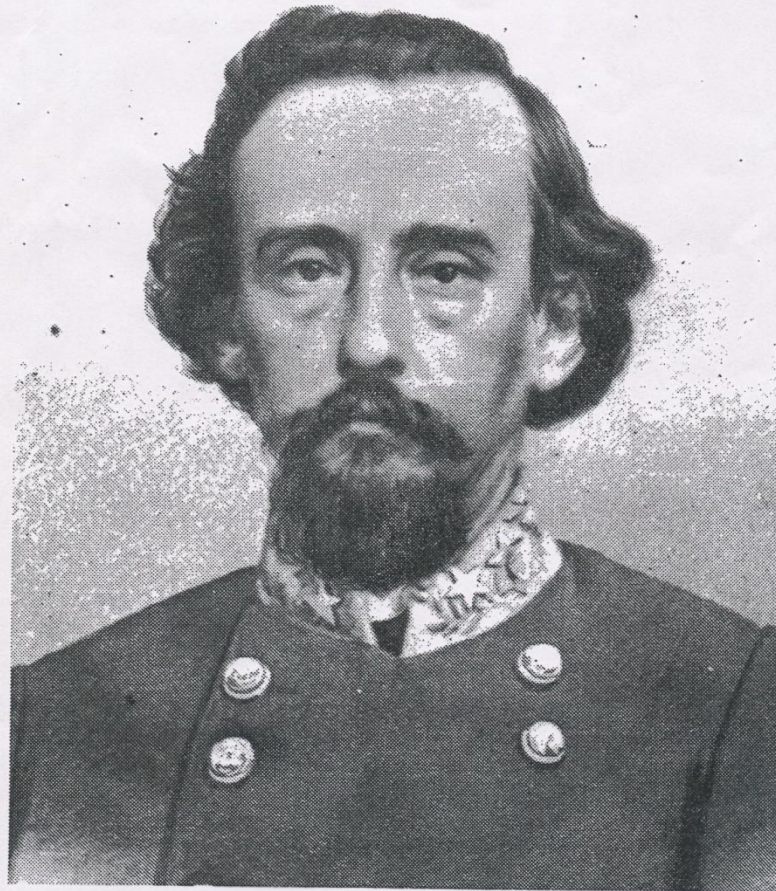
Elevation above river at R.R. Bridge.

Fort Terry	180 Ft.
Fort Milled	178 "
Battery Hale	161 "
Battery Stanton	156 "
Fort Craig	166 "
R.R. Bridge	115 "
Summer-Sext. Knob	430 "
Dawson's Knob	426 "
Woods Hill	230 "



Colonel John T. Wilder

New York-born and an Indiana industrialist when the war began, Wilder held Munfordville for nine days during the approach of Gen. Braxton Bragg's army,










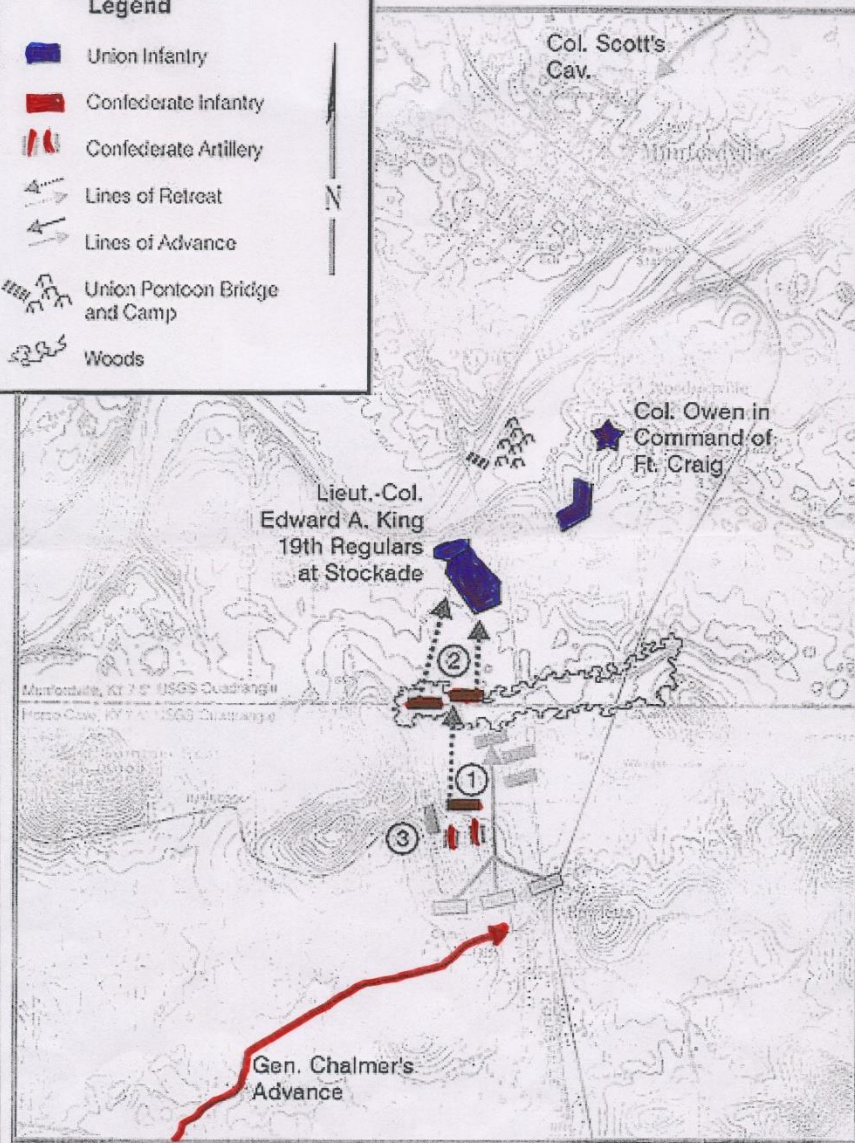
General James R. Chalmers

# Opening Engagement, September 14, 1862

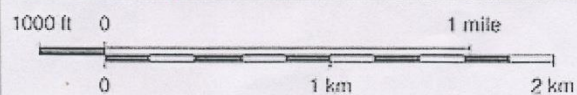
3:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.

**Legend**

-  Union Infantry
-  Confederate Infantry
-  Confederate Artillery
-  Lines of Retreat
-  Lines of Advance
-  Union Pontoon Bridge and Camp
-  Woods










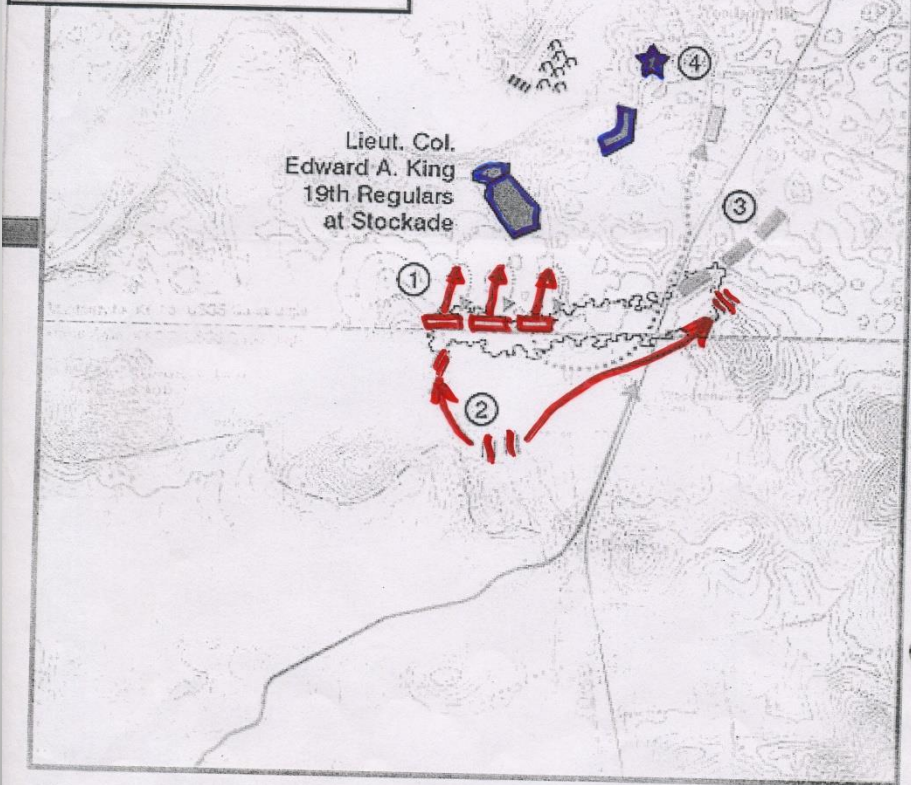
- ① 3:00 am  
Union pickets (89th Ind.) driven in to woods by Richards' Sharpshooters supported by 9th and 29th Miss.
- ② 5:30 am  
Co. K, 74th Ind. supporting pickets, retreat from woods to stockade.
- ③ Ketchum's Battery under Lieut. Garrity stationed on Mrs. Lewis' hill supported by 10th Miss.



Middle Engagement, September 14, 1862  
6:00 a.m. to 7:30 a.m.

**Legend**

-  Union Infantry
-  Confederate Infantry
-  Confederate Artillery
-  Lines of Retreat
-  Lines of Advance
-  Union Pontoon Bridge and Camp
-  Woods










- ① The 7th and 10th Miss. and the 7th Ala. assault the stockade and are repulsed with heavy losses
- ② Ketchum's Artillery is divided: Garrity's section is placed on knob east of Woodsonville Rd.; Bond's section advances north along knob overlooking stockade
- ③ Richards' Sharpshooters repositioned as skirmishers before Ft. Craig, and the 7th, 9th and 29th Miss. are placed in line of battle at the foot of knob
- ④ Federal troops at Ft. Craig burn the church immediately to their east to clear their field of fire

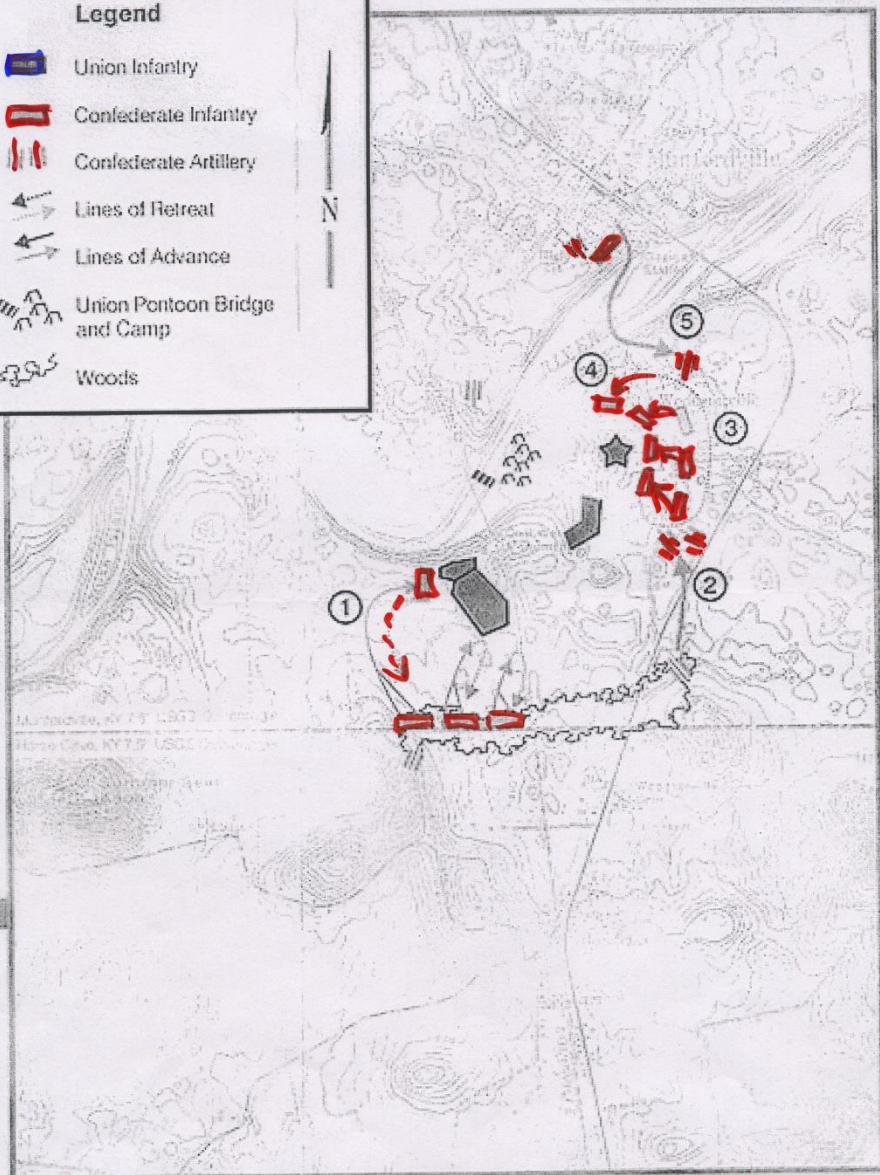


# Final Engagement, September 14, 1862

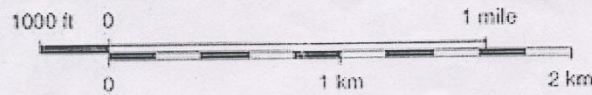
7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

**Legend**

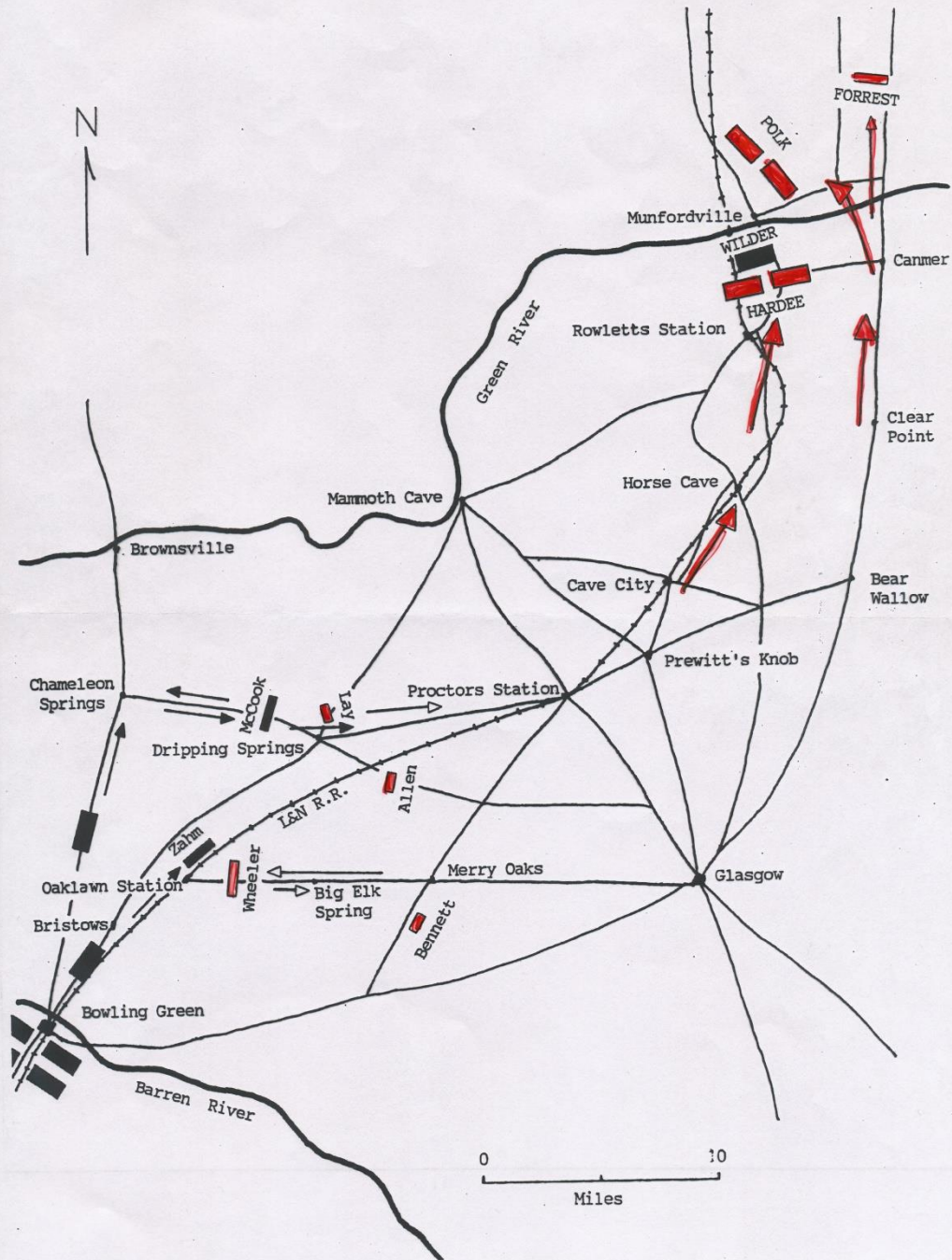
-  Union Infantry
-  Confederate Infantry
-  Confederate Artillery
-  Lines of Retreat
-  Lines of Advance
-  Union Pontoon Bridge and Camp
-  Woods



- ① Col. Smith mortally wounded while leading 10th Miss. in assault on stockade from western extremity of battlefield
- ② Garrity's Battery advanced to Woodson's farm
- ③ From south to north, 9th, 29th and 7th Miss. form line, cross road, and advance on Ft. Craig under cover of houses and ruins of church
- ④ During assault on Ft. Craig, Miss. Regts. advance to within 20-40 yds. of Fort, 9th Miss. moved from left flank to right
- ⑤ Col. Scott mistakenly shells Miss. Regts., disrupting the Conf. attack













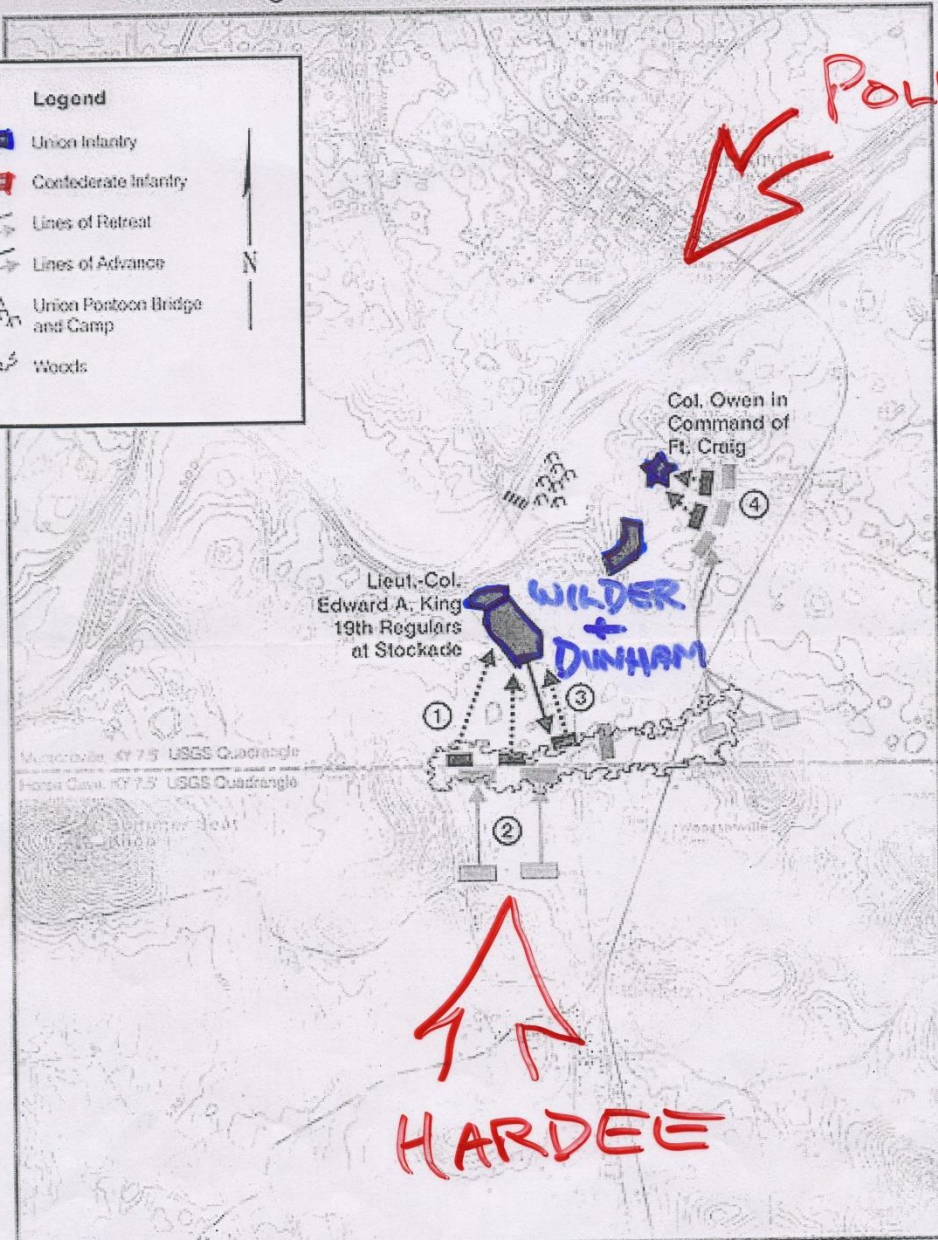


# Skirmishing on Tuesday, September 16, 1862

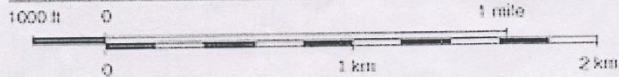
**Legend**

-  Union Infantry
-  Confederate Infantry
-  Lines of Retreat
-  Lines of Advance
-  Union Pontoon Bridge and Camp
-  Woods

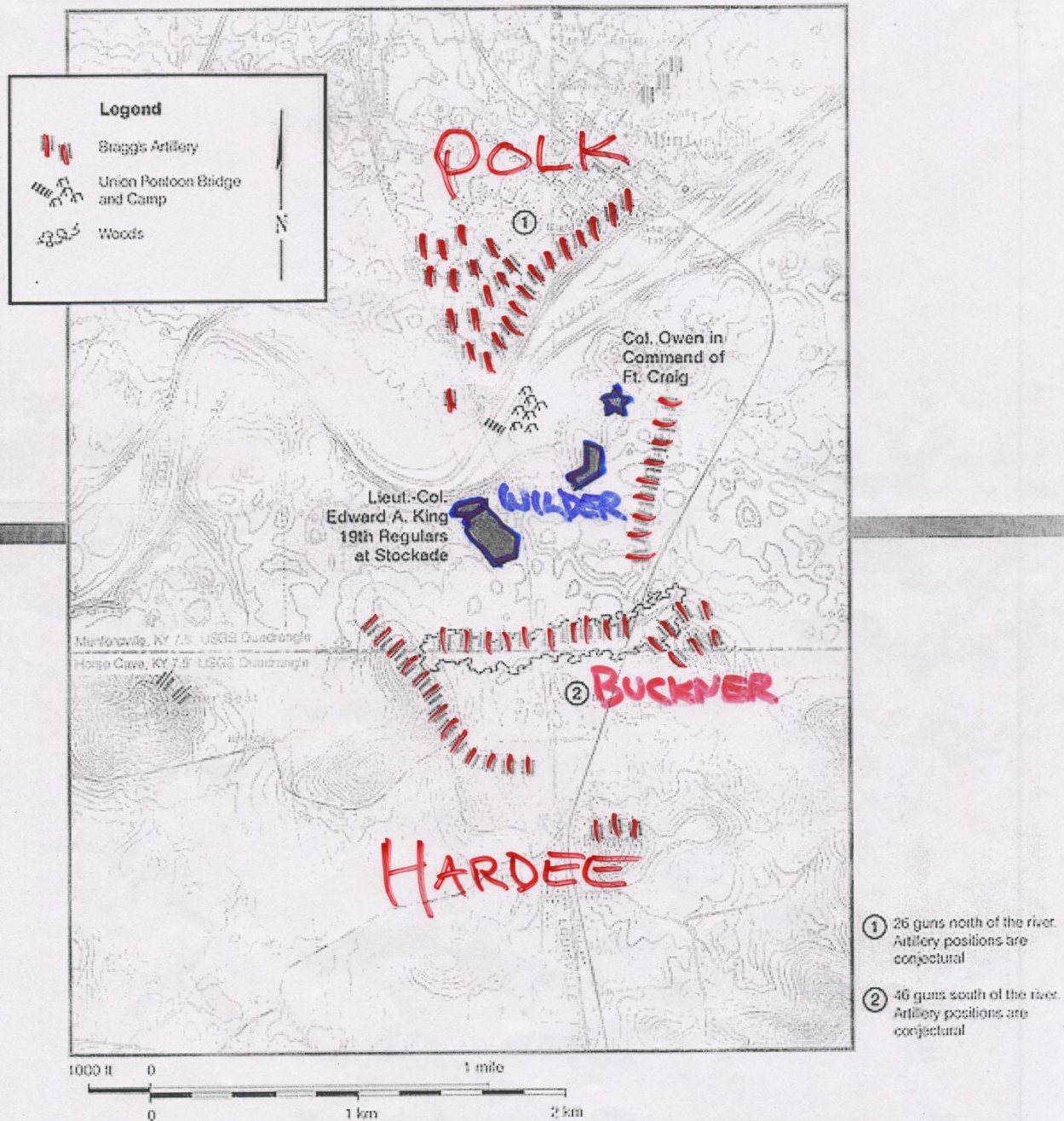
N



- ① 8:00-10:00 am  
Pickets of 50th and 78th Ind. skirmish in woods and retire
- ② 9:30-3:00 pm  
Confederates fire from woods
- ③ 3:00 pm  
During lull in firing, 50th Ind sent into woods as skirmishers, hit on east flank by confederates and retire
- ④ In morning, 60th Ind. skirmish with one Co. of 19th S. Carolina and two Co.s of the 28th Ala. then retire

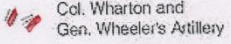
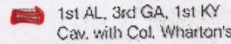
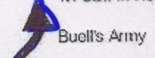
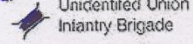


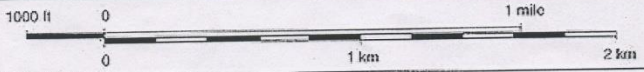
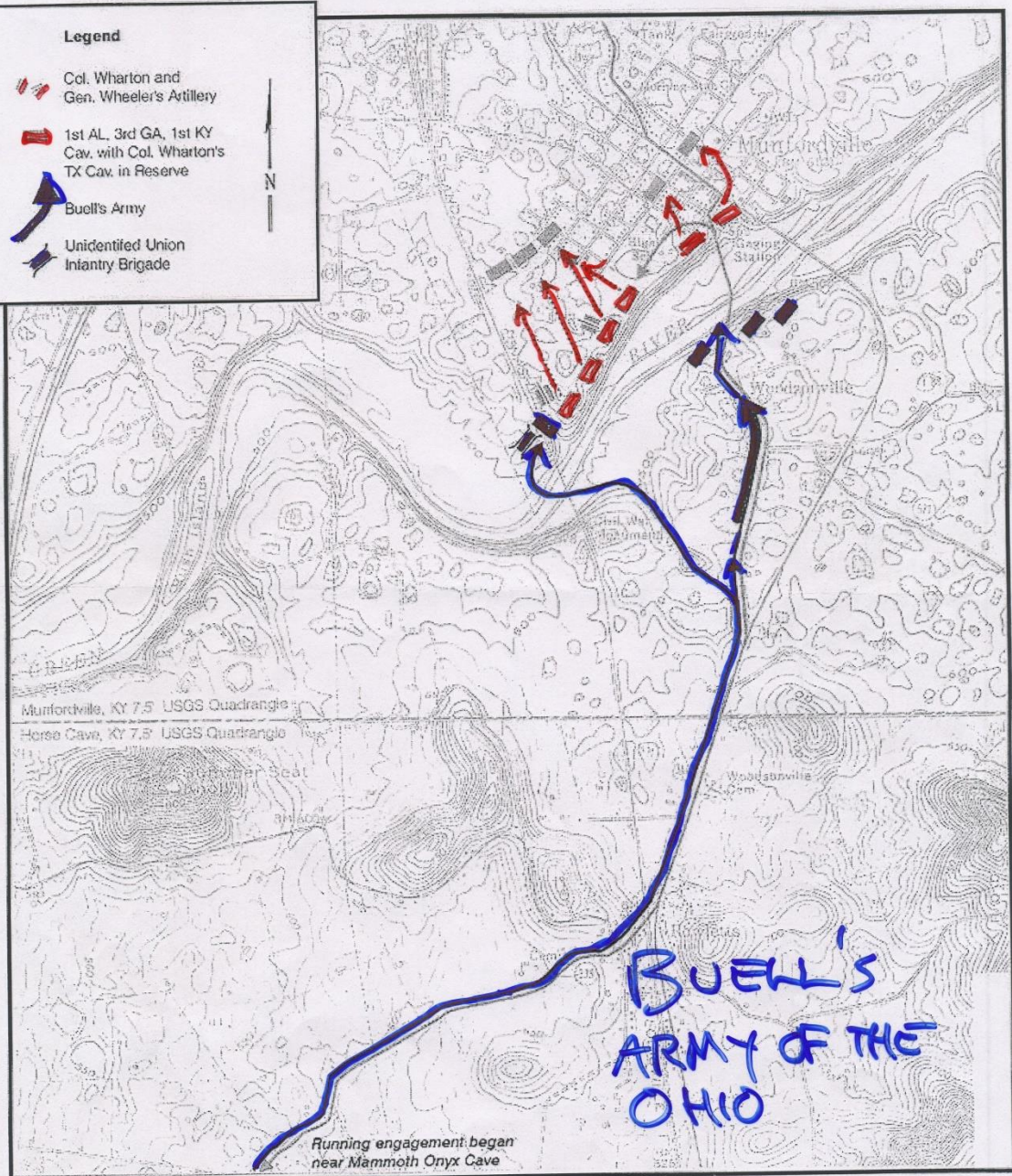
Bragg's Artillery at the Surrender,  
Wednesday, September 17, 1862



- ① 26 guns north of the river. Artillery positions are conjectural
- ② 46 guns south of the river. Artillery positions are conjectural

**Legend**

-  Col. Wharton and Gen. Wheeler's Artillery
-  1st AL, 3rd GA, 1st KY Cav. with Col. Wharton's TX Cav. in Reserve
-  Buell's Army
-  Unidentified Union Infantry Brigade





**BATTLE**  
for the  
**BRIDGE**

Historic Preserve

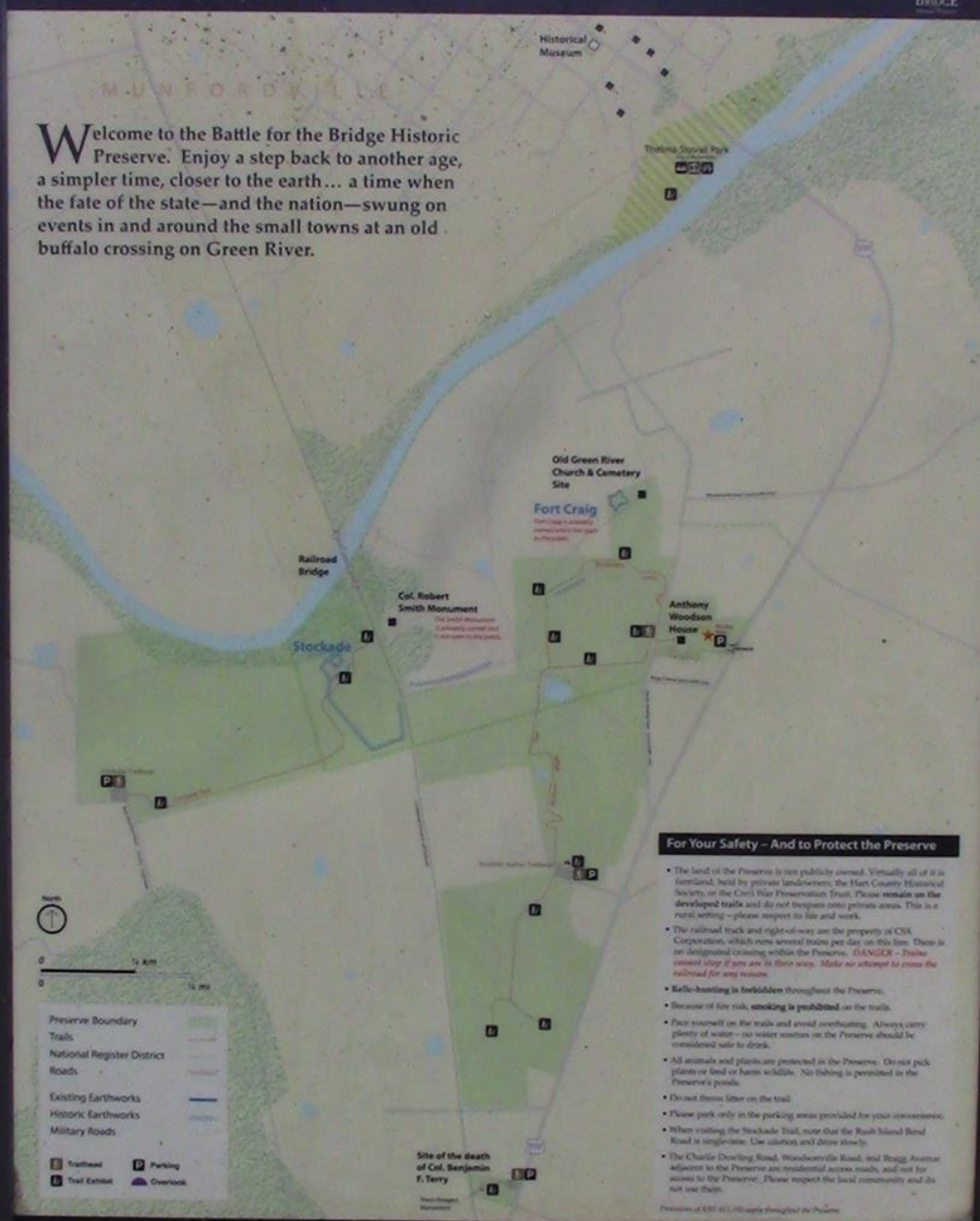


# THE PRESERVE

Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve  
 Murfreesboro, Woodburyville  
 and Rowlettts, Kentucky



Welcome to the Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve. Enjoy a step back to another age, a simpler time, closer to the earth... a time when the fate of the state—and the nation—swung on events in and around the small towns at an old buffalo crossing on Green River.



## For Your Safety – And to Protect the Preserve

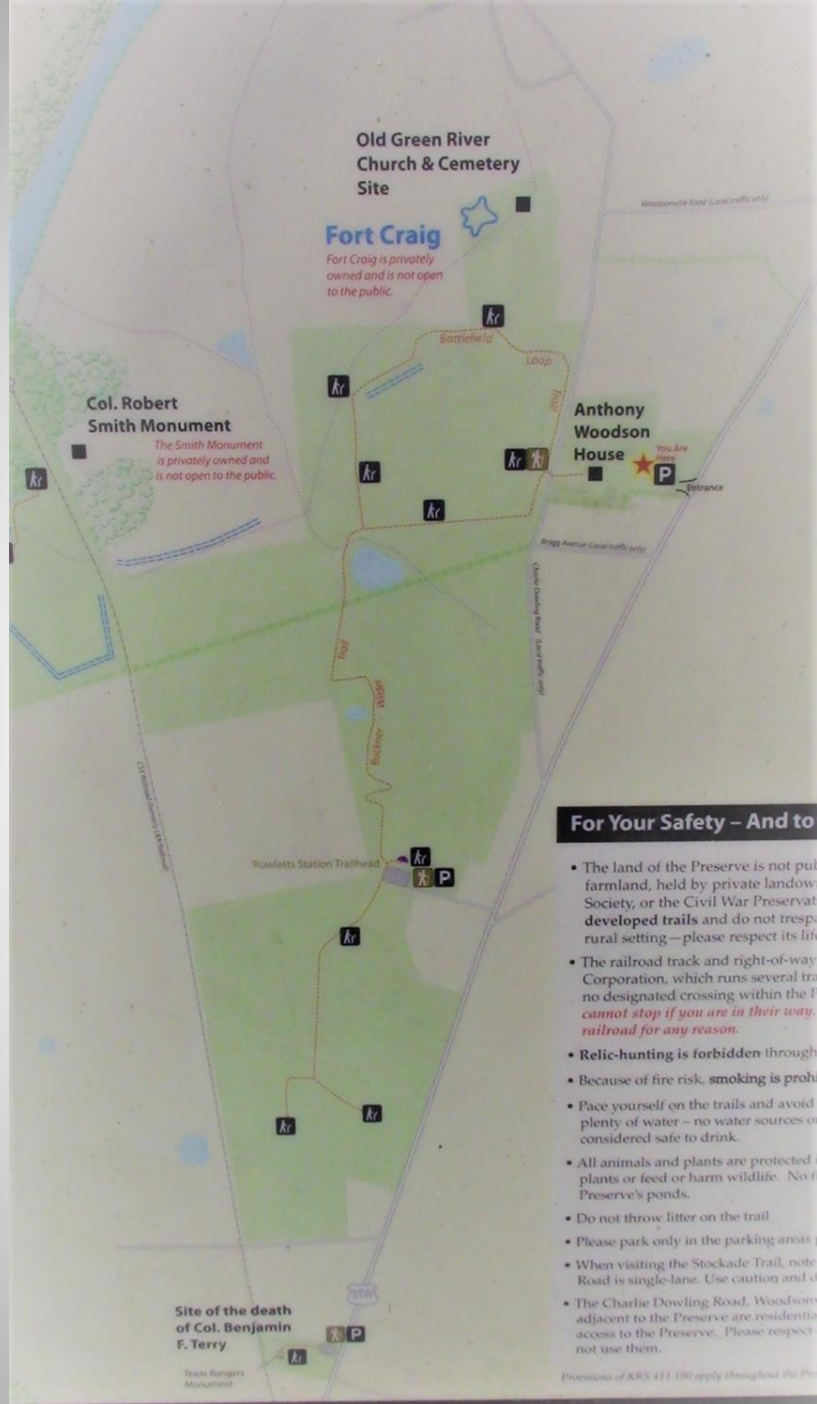
- The land of the Preserve is not publicly owned. Virtually all of it is farmland, held by private landowners, the Hart County Historical Society, or the Civil War Preservation Trust. Please remain on the developed trails and do not trespass onto private access. This is a rural setting—please respect its life and work.
- The railroad track and right-of-way are the property of CSX Corporation, which runs several trains per day on this line. There is no designated crossing within the Preserve. **DANGER**—Trains cannot stop if you are in their way. Make no attempt to cross the railroad for any reason.
- **Belt-hunting is forbidden** throughout the Preserve.
- Because of fire risk, **smoking is prohibited** on the trails.
- Pace yourself on the trails and avoid overexerting. Always carry plenty of water—no water sources on the Preserve should be considered safe to drink.
- All animals and plants are protected in the Preserve. Do not pick plants or feed or harm wildlife. No fishing is permitted in the Preserve's ponds.
- Do not throw litter on the trail.
- Please park only in the parking areas provided for your convenience.
- When visiting the Stockade Trail, note that the Rush Island Bend Road is single-track. Use caution and drive slowly.
- The Charlie Doreling Road, Woodburyville Road, and Bragg Avenue adjacent to the Preserve are residential access roads, and not for access to the Preserve. Please respect the local community and do not use them.

Provisions of KY 401.020 apply throughout the Preserve.

## For Your Safety – And to Protect the Preserve

- The land of the Preserve is not publicly owned. Virtually all of it is farmland, held by private landowners, the Hart County Historical Society, or the Civil War Preservation Trust. Please **remain on the developed trails** and do not trespass onto private areas. This is a rural setting – please respect its life and work.
- The railroad track and right-of-way are the property of CSX Corporation, which runs several trains per day on this line. There is no designated crossing within the Preserve. ***DANGER – Trains cannot stop if you are in their way. Make no attempt to cross the railroad for any reason.***
- **Relic-hunting is forbidden** throughout the Preserve.
- Because of fire risk, **smoking is prohibited** on the trails.
- Pace yourself on the trails and avoid overheating. Always carry plenty of water – no water sources on the Preserve should be considered safe to drink.
- All animals and plants are protected in the Preserve. Do not pick plants or feed or harm wildlife. No fishing is permitted in the Preserve's ponds.
- Do not throw litter on the trail
- Please park only in the parking areas provided for your convenience.
- When visiting the Stockade Trail, note that the Rush Island Bend Road is single-lane. Use caution and drive slowly.
- The Charlie Dowling Road, Woodsonville Road, and Bragg Avenue adjacent to the Preserve are residential access roads, and not for access to the Preserve. Please respect the local community and do not use them.

*Provisions of KRS 411.190 apply throughout the Preserve.*



Old Green River Church & Cemetery Site

**Fort Craig**  
 Fort Craig is privately owned and is not open to the public.

**Col. Robert Smith Monument**  
 The Smith Monument is privately owned and is not open to the public.

**Anthony Woodson House**  
 You Are Here

**Site of the death of Col. Benjamin F. Terry**  
 Texas Rangers Monument

**For Your Safety – And to**

- The land of the Preserve is not public farmland, held by private landowners, the Civil War Preservation Society, or the Civil War Preservation Society. **Use only developed trails** and do not trespass on private rural setting – please respect its life.
- The railroad track and right-of-way of the Texas and Pacific Railway Corporation, which runs several trails, has no designated crossing within the Preserve. **Do not cross the railroad for any reason.**
- **Relic-hunting is forbidden** throughout the Preserve.
- Because of fire risk, **smoking is prohibited** throughout the Preserve.
- Pace yourself on the trails and avoid overexertion. There is no plentiful source of water – no water sources or streams are considered safe to drink.
- All animals and plants are protected. Do not pick plants or feed or harm wildlife. No fishing is allowed in the Preserve's ponds.
- Do not throw litter on the trail.
- Please park only in the parking areas marked with a 'P'.
- When visiting the Stockade Trail, note that Charlie Dowling Road is single-lane. Use caution and do not pass.
- The Charlie Dowling Road, Woodsonville, and other roads adjacent to the Preserve are residential. Please respect the privacy of those who do not use them.

*Provisions of KRS 411.090 apply throughout the Preserve.*



**Old Green River  
Church & Cemetery  
Site**

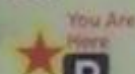
**Fort Craig**

*Fort Craig is privately  
owned and is not open  
to the public.*

**Col. Robert  
Smith Monument**

*The Smith Monument  
is privately owned and  
is not open to the public.*

**Anthony  
Woodson  
House**



You Are Here



Entrance

Battlefield Loop



CSX Railroad (formerly L&N Railroad)

Buckner - Wilder

Rowletts Station Trailhead



Site of the death  
of Col. Benjamin  
F. Terry

Texas Rangers  
Monument



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### Fort Cr

Fort Craig is priv  
owned and is no  
to the public.

Railroad  
Bridge

### Col. Robert Smith Monument

The Smith Monument  
is privately owned and  
is not open to the public.

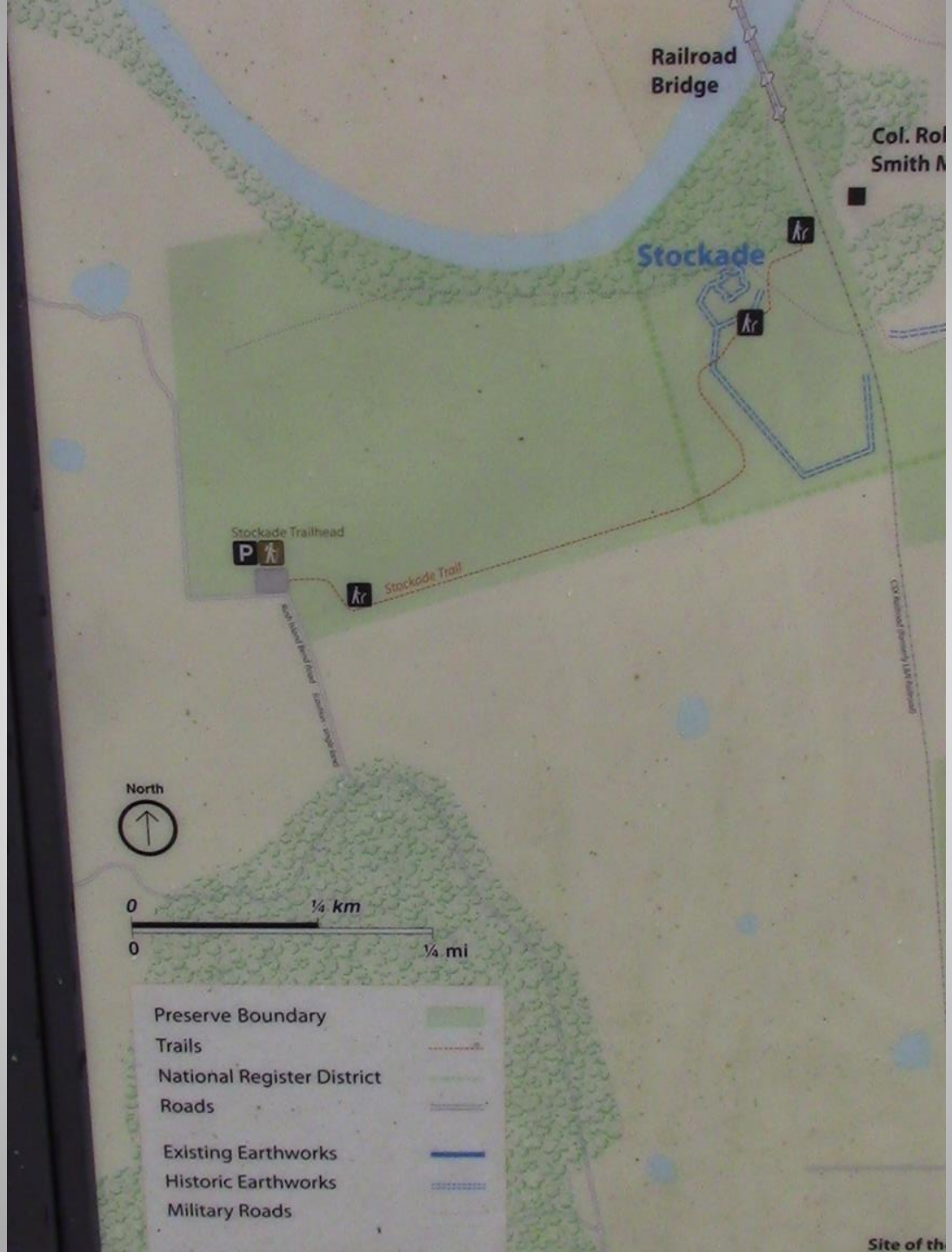
Stockade

Stockade Trail

Old National Cemetery (1841-1842)

Rowletts Station Trailhead





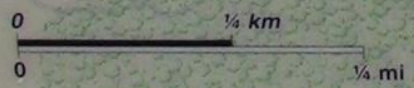
Railroad Bridge

Col. Rol Smith M

Stockade

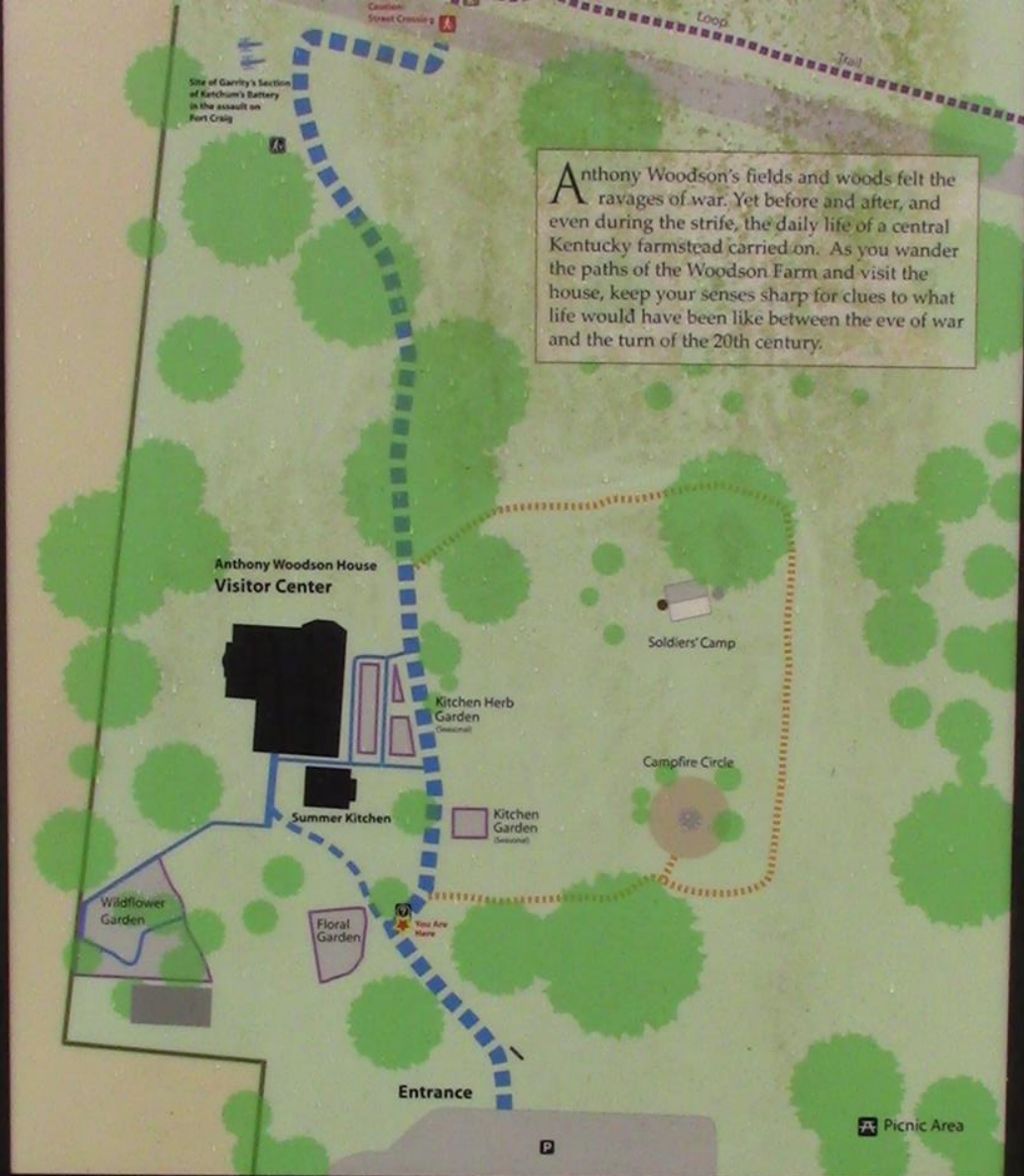
Stockade Trailhead

Stockade Trail



- Preserve Boundary
- Trails
- National Register District
- Roads
- Existing Earthworks
- Historic Earthworks
- Military Roads

Site of th



**Anthony Woodson House  
Visitor Center**



Soldiers' Camp

Kitchen Herb  
Garden  
(Seasonal)



Summer Kitchen



Kitchen  
Garden  
(Seasonal)



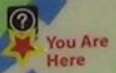
Campfire Circle



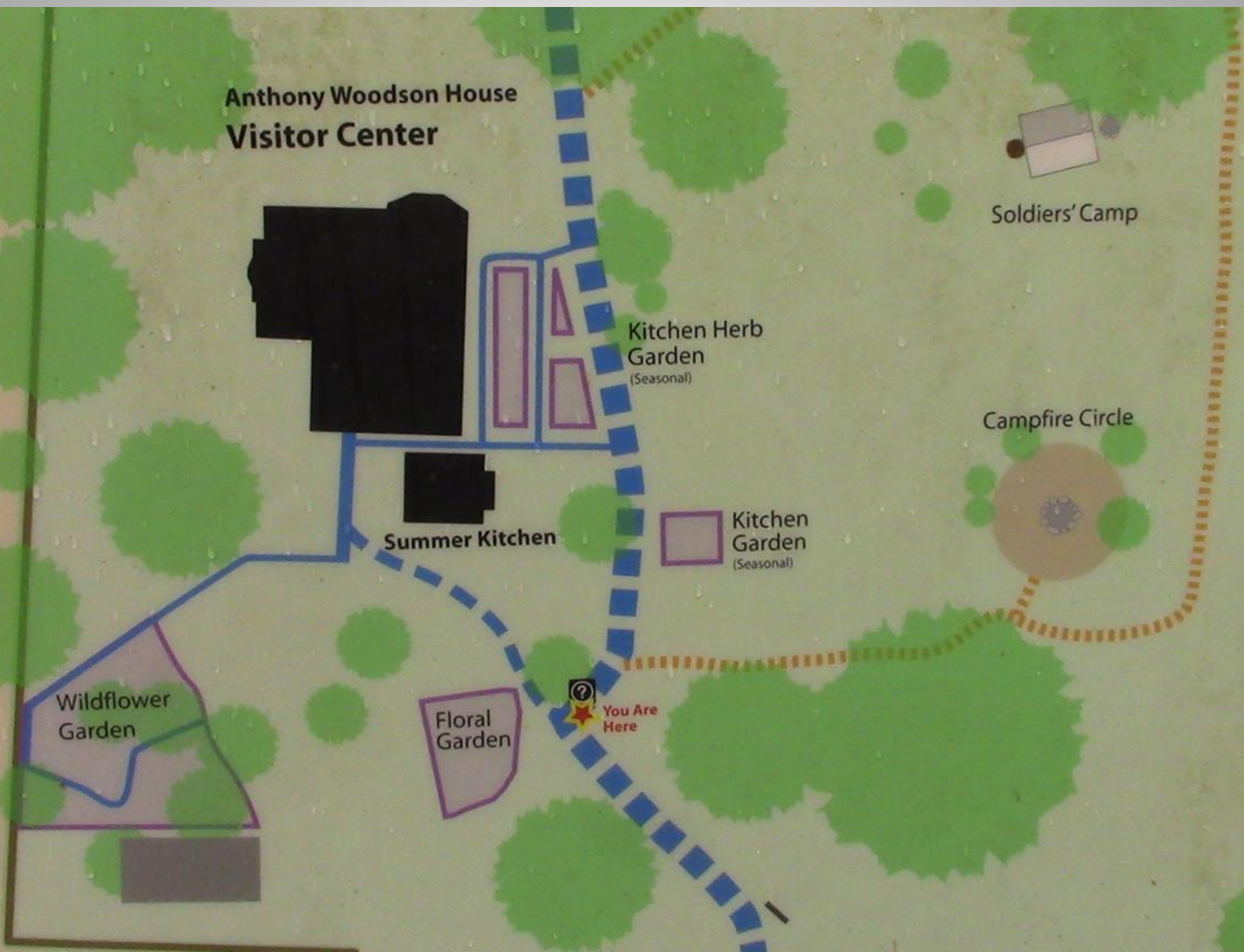
Wildflower  
Garden



Floral  
Garden



You Are  
Here



# THE WOODSON FARM

Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve  
Munfordville, Woodsonville  
and Rowletts, Kentucky



Charlie Dowling Road (Old L&N Turnpike)  
Local residential traffic only

Caution:  
Street Crossing

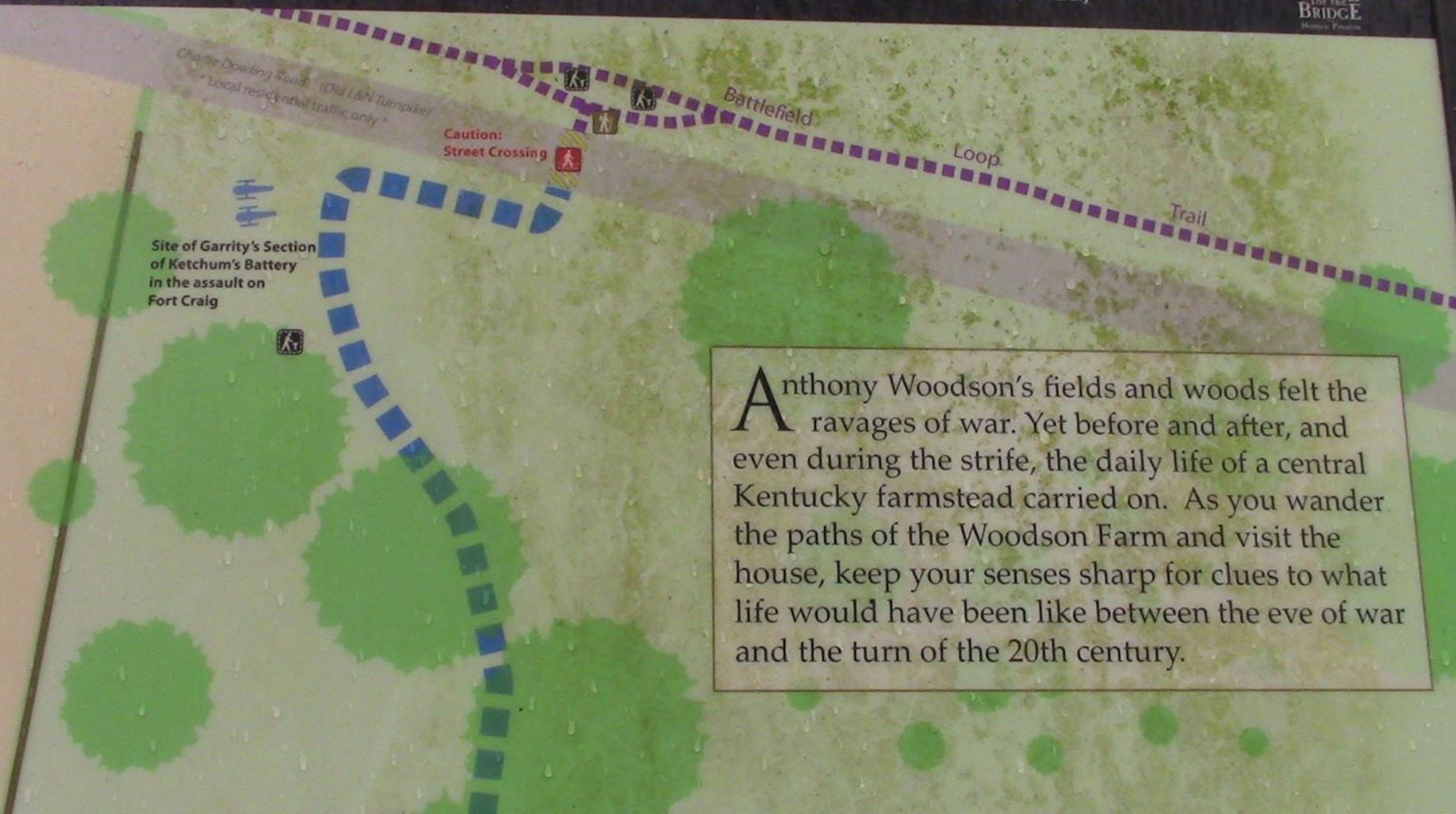
Battlefield

Loop

Trail

Site of Garrity's Section  
of Ketchum's Battery  
in the assault on  
Fort Craig

Anthony Woodson's fields and woods felt the ravages of war. Yet before and after, and even during the strife, the daily life of a central Kentucky farmstead carried on. As you wander the paths of the Woodson Farm and visit the house, keep your senses sharp for clues to what life would have been like between the eve of war and the turn of the 20th century.





Revolutionary War. His son Anthony made his home on this site and developed a prosperous farmstead, considered one of the finest in the county. From his front porch he and his family could see the magnificent L&N Railroad bridge across the river.

**“Mr. Woodson’s farm was a perfect wreck.”**

military forces of both Confederate armies of Woodsonville continued. During this military Woodson suffered farm that the Battle of Munford earth was piled in outbuildings were leveled, and all firewood. Unable means of income

In 1864, the federal reparations Congress had civilians for and through \$12,126.00 witness of Years later in settlement which money found first house

map is drawn after a map made by surveyor Cyrus Edwards, circa 1864, to support Woodson's claim for reparations.



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family  
bridge

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k."

That bridge would be Woodson's undoing. Drawn by the strategic importance of the bridge, military forces of both the Union and Confederate armies occupied Munfordville and Woodsonville continually throughout the war. During this military occupation, Anthony Woodson suffered great losses, as it was on his farm that the Battle of Rowletts Station and the Battle of Munfordville were fought. His fertile earth was piled into fortifications, his barns and outbuildings were burned, his timber was leveled, and all his rail fences were taken for firewood. Unable to farm, Woodson had no means of income.

In 1864, the family filed a claim for war reparations from the Federal Government. Congress had passed act to reimburse loyal civilians for losses caused by the armies in battle and through occupation. Woodson's claim for \$12,126.00 was at first disallowed because a witness described him as "a Southern man." Years later the family finally accepted \$4,594.00 in settlement, in time to rebuild their house, which had recently burned. They used the money to rebuild their home using the same foundation and much the same design as the first. The Summer Kitchen at the rear of the house is original.

## Notice



BATTLE  
for the  
BRIDGE

The land of the Battle for the Bridge  
Historic Preserve is not publicly owned.  
Virtually all of it is farmland, and  
remains in the hands of private  
landowners and the Hart County  
Historical Society. Visitors have the  
same responsibilities as in any other  
area of the countryside.

Please stay on the trail; trespassing  
elsewhere on the battlefield is  
prohibited.

Enjoy the countryside and respect its  
life and work.

Guard against all risk of fire.

Do not open gates.

Take your litter home.

Protect wildlife, plants and trees.

Make no unnecessary noise.



BATTLE  
for the  
BRIDGE

## Relic Hunting Strictly Forbidden.

Any and all prior grants of  
permission to hunt relics  
here are cancelled.  
Violators will be prosecuted.

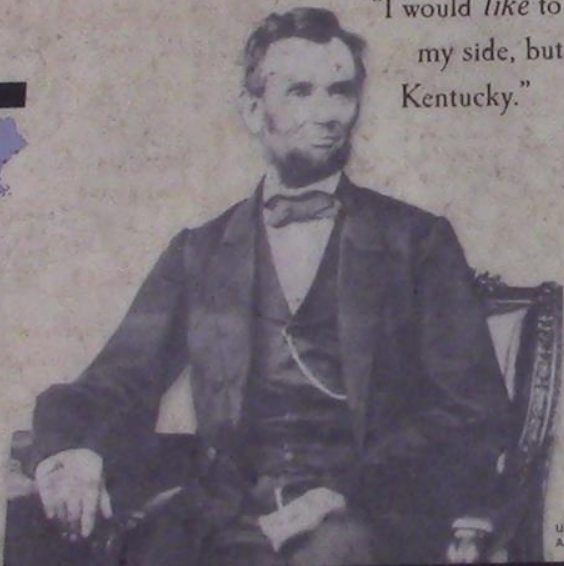
Other than by navigating the Mississippi River, the only way for armies west of the Appalachians to move from north to south was through Kentucky. Kentucky's rivers and railroads tempted both Union and Confederate commanders in spite of the state's declared neutrality. Only months after the attack on Fort Sumter, Kentucky was claimed by both sides, and each established a capitol – Union at Frankfort, and Confederate at Bowling Green.

But the rebel defense of Kentucky was overextended, and by the beginning of 1862 the Union had penetrated into Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

In answer, the Confederacy pushed back along its borders from Maryland to west Tennessee to Missouri, forming a northward wave with Kentucky at its center. Generals Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith planned a two-pronged invasion of Kentucky, bypassing Union forces in middle Tennessee. Smith entered by way of the Cumberland Gap, and early victories there and at Richmond suggested that Confederate power could reach the Ohio River. More importantly, Bragg's victory at Munfordville gave him a critical tactical

advantage with which to fight the Union army – leading some to call this the high-water mark of the Confederacy in the West. Yet Bragg abandoned Munfordville to seek Kirby Smith's force in the Bluegrass, and his great wave of power, having crested, broke and washed out in blood at Perryville.

"I would *like* to have God on my side, but I *must* have Kentucky."

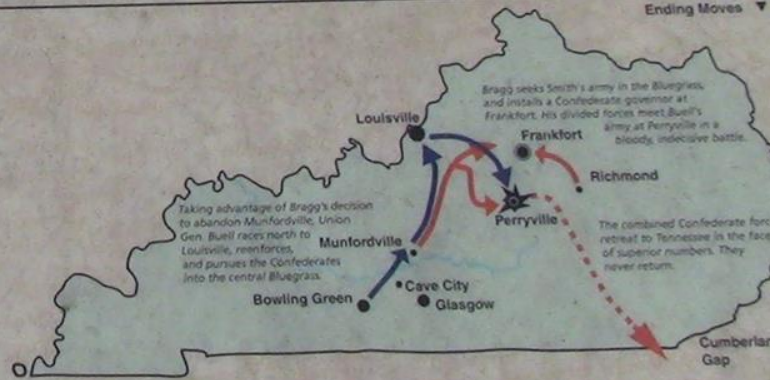
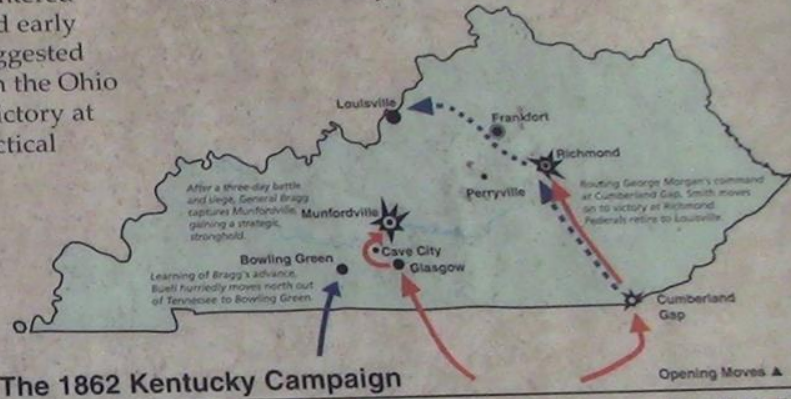


U.S. President Abraham Lincoln

Union, Confederate, and Border States



In the Civil War, Kentucky was one of the "border states," allowing slavery but not seceding. Kentucky's early neutrality gave way as competing forces sought to force Kentuckians to take sides. The state would become pivotal for its rails and rivers linking North and South.



Other than by navigating the Mississippi River, the only way for armies west of the Appalachians to move from north to south was through Kentucky. Kentucky's rivers and railroads tempted both Union and Confederate commanders in spite of the state's declared neutrality. Only months after the attack on Fort Sumter, Kentucky was claimed by both sides, and each established a capitol – Union at Frankfort, and Confederate at Bowling Green.

But the rebel defense of Kentucky was overextended, and by the beginning of 1862 the Union had penetrated into Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

In answer, the Confederacy moved its borders from Maryland to Missouri, forming a no-man's-land with Kentucky at its center. General George B. Grant and Edmund Kirby Smith led a two-pronged invasion of Kentucky with forces in middle Tennessee by way of the Cumberland. Grant's victories there and at Richmond that Confederate power on the River. More important, the capture of Munfordville gave him

"I would *like* to have you on my side, but I need you on *both* sides of Kentucky."



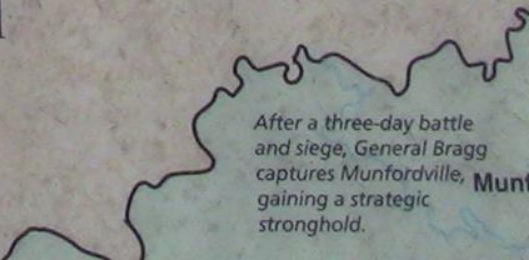
Mississippi  
west of the  
north to south  
Kentucky's rivers and  
Confederate  
declared  
the attack on  
timed by both  
capitol – Union at  
Bowling Green.

ky was  
ning of 1862 the  
nessee, Alabama

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advantage w  
Union army  
water mark  
Bragg aband  
Smith's forc  
of power, ha  
in blood at

"I would *like* to have God on



After a three-day battle and siege, General Bragg captures Munfordville, gaining a strategic stronghold.

Kentucky, 1861-1862

BATTLE  
for the  
BRIDGE  
Historic Preserve

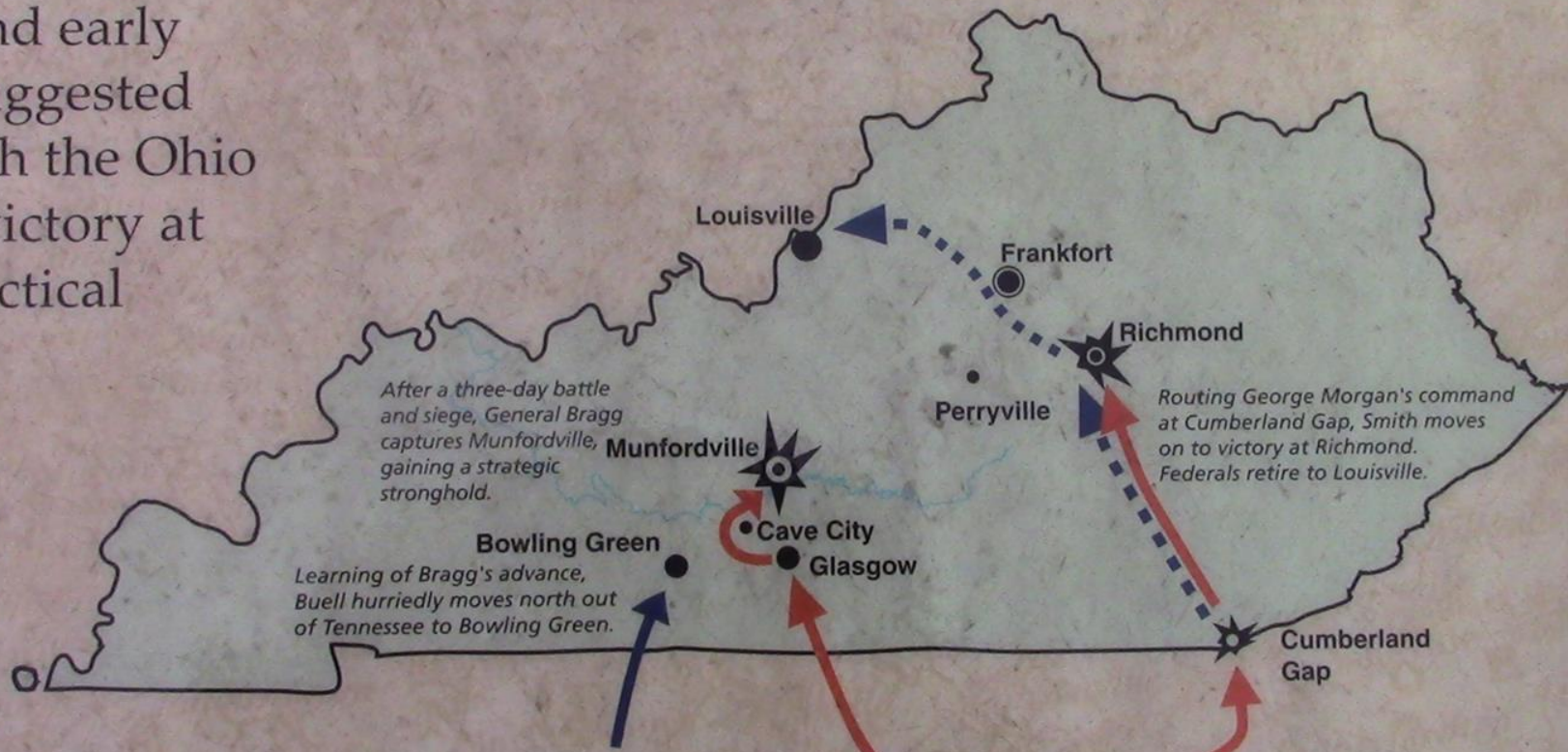
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wave with  
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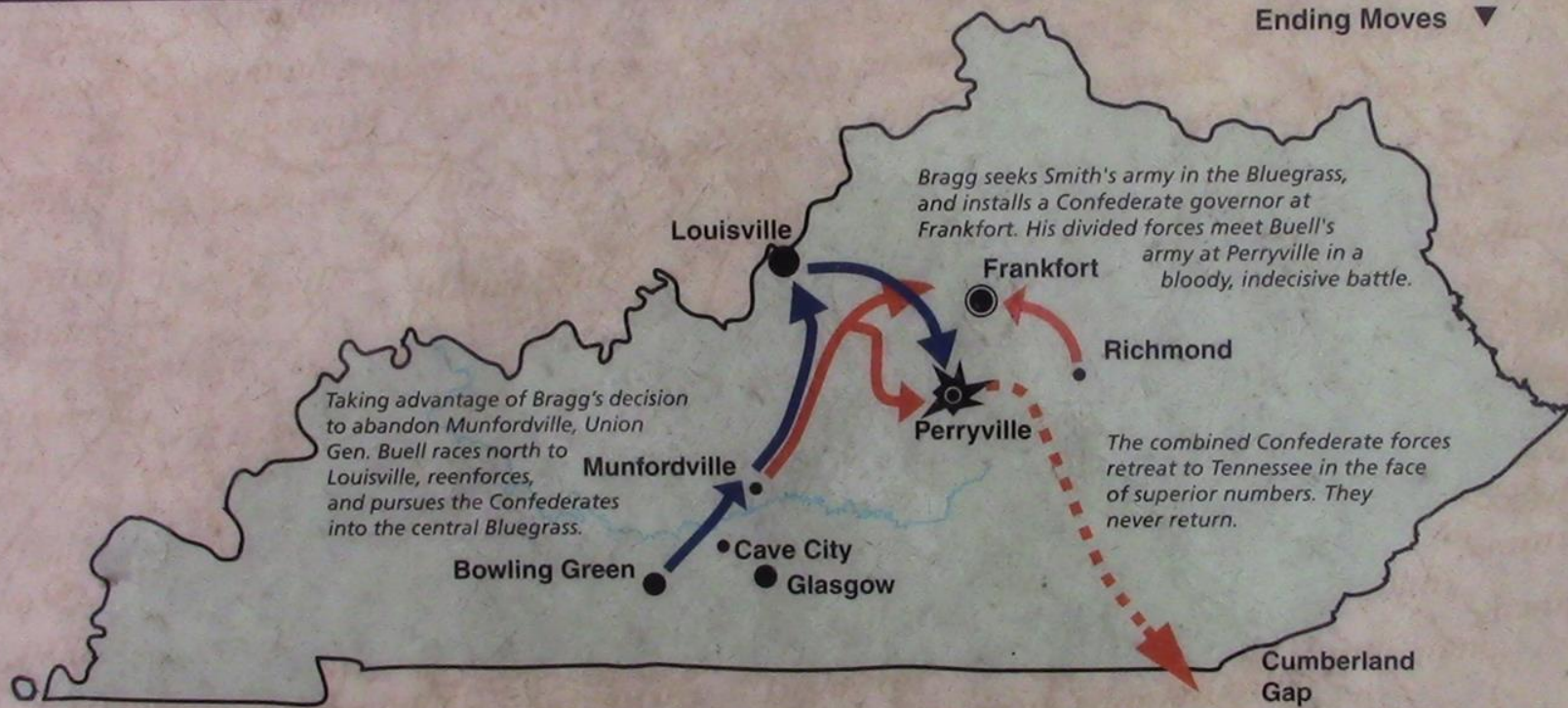
## The 1862 Kentucky Campaign

Opening Moves ▲  
Ending Moves ▼

# The 1862 Kentucky Campaign

Opening Moves ▲

Ending Moves ▼

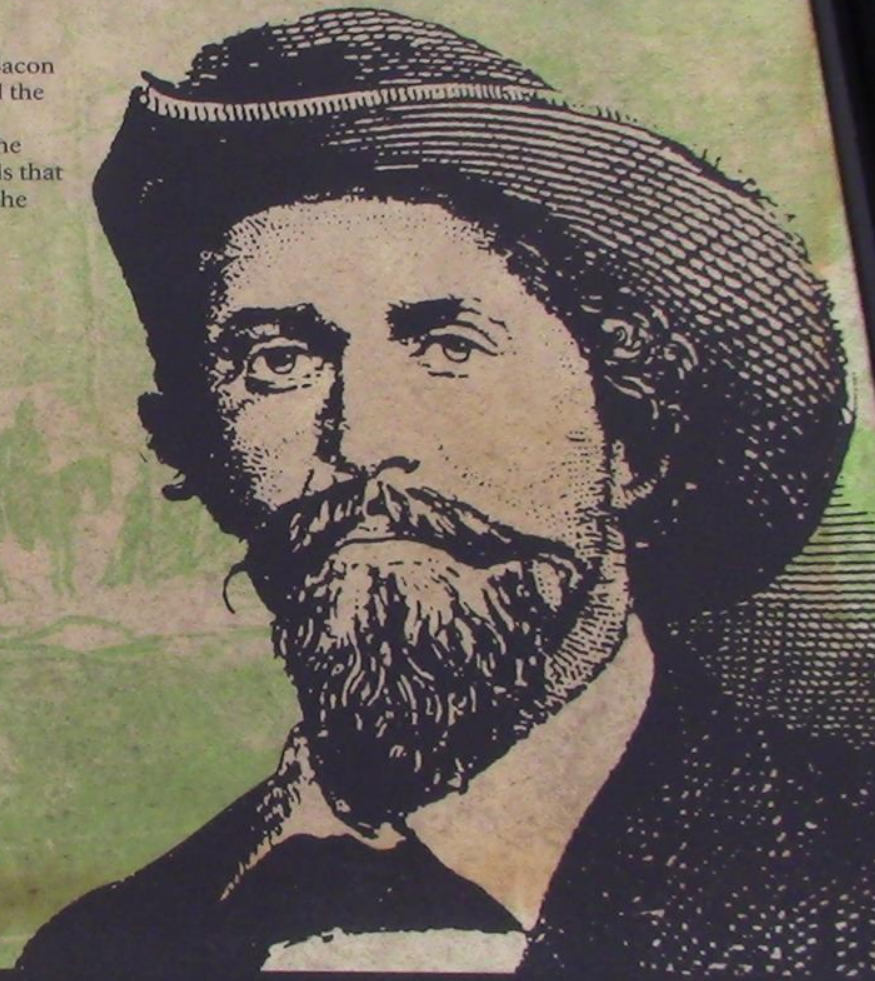






The arrival of Federal troops into Lexington, Kentucky in fall 1861 prompted Lexington native John Hunt Morgan to assemble a band of 17 armed men on horseback to support the Southern cause. The "Lexington Rifles" then rode into south central Kentucky to join Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner's command picking up 200 more recruits along the way. Morgan and his raw cavalry went into training camp here at Woodsonville, learning drill and tactics. He made headquarters on this site in the old Green River Baptist Church, and on the steps of the church was sworn into the Confederate army in October by Major William P. Johnston, son of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

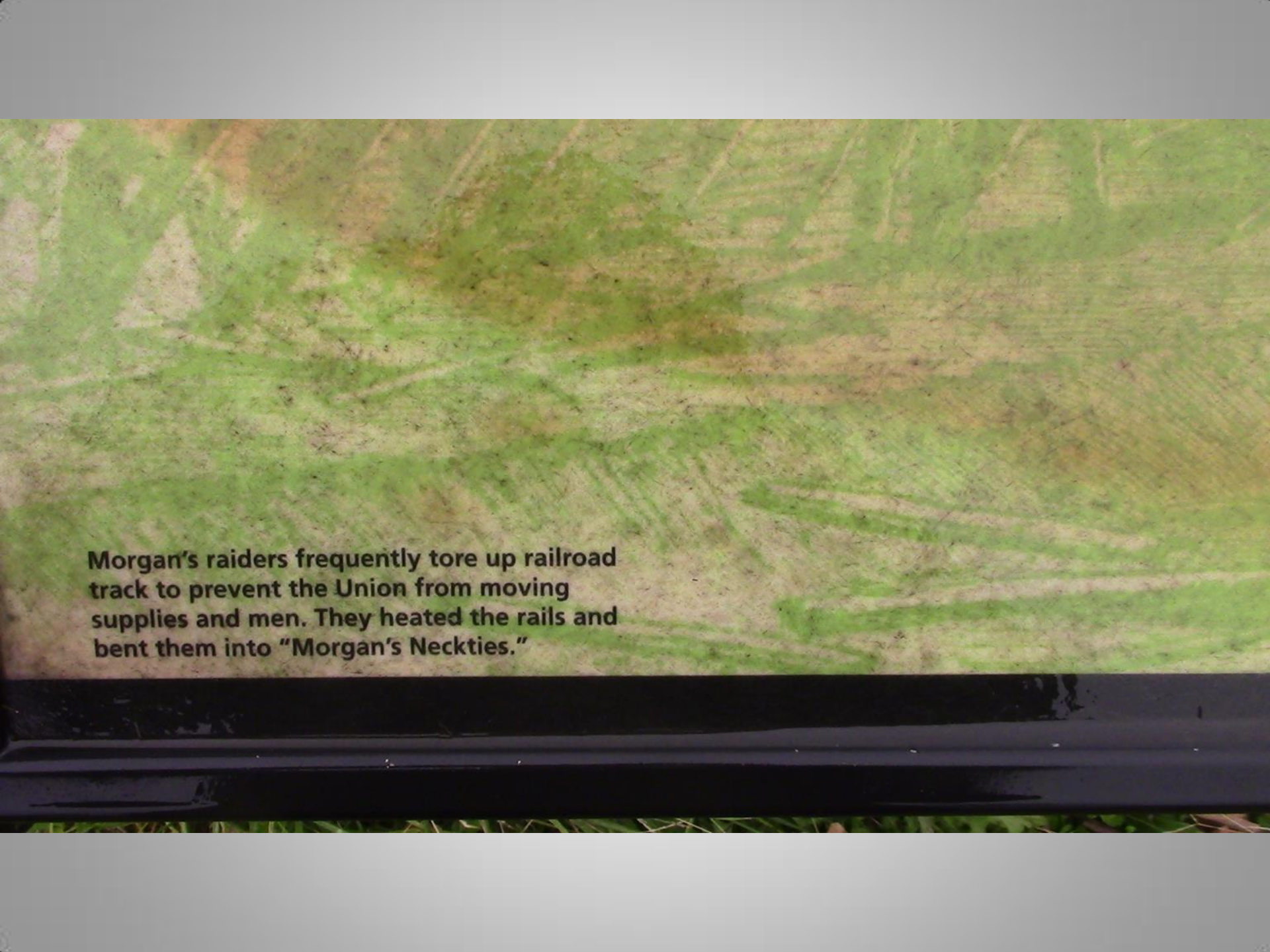
In December, Morgan and a picked company of 100 men rode north to Bacon Creek (now Bonnieville) and burned the L&N Railroad trestle. This first act against the railroad brought him to the attention of the press, and in the raids that followed his name began to take on the status of legend.



Morgan's raiders frequently tore up railroad track to prevent the Union from moving supplies and men. They heated the rails and bent them into "Morgan's Neckties."

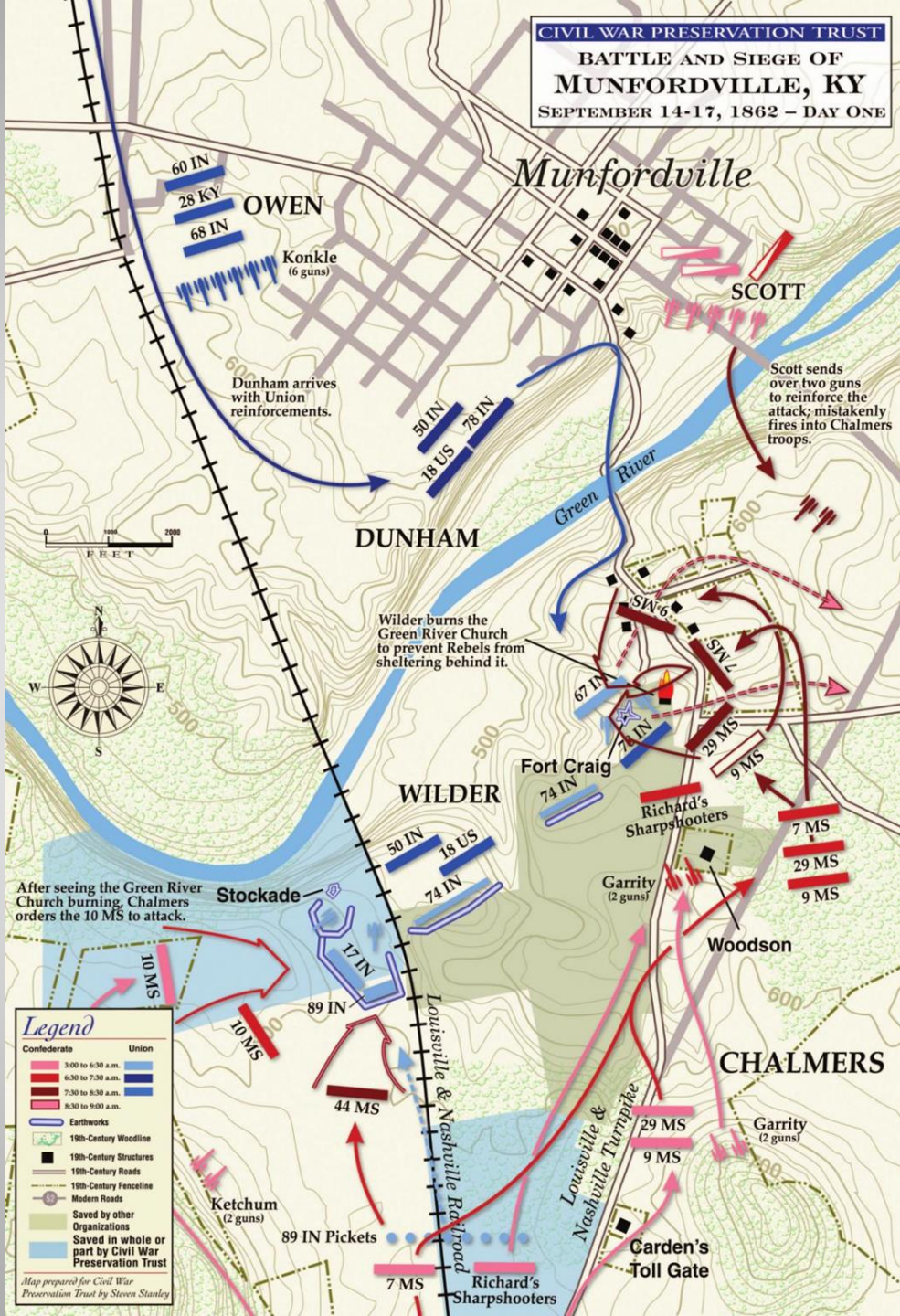
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**Morgan's raiders frequently tore up railroad track to prevent the Union from moving supplies and men. They heated the rails and bent them into "Morgan's Neckties."**

CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST  
 BATTLE AND SIEGE OF  
**MUNFORDVILLE, KY**  
 SEPTEMBER 14-17, 1862 – DAY ONE



Munfordville

OWEN

60 IN  
28 KY  
68 IN

Konkle  
(6 guns)

Dunham arrives  
with Union  
reinforcements.

DUNHAM

50 IN  
78 IN  
78 US

SCOTT

Scott sends  
over two guns  
to reinforce the  
attack; mistakenly  
fires into Chalmers  
troops.

Green River

Wilder burns the  
Green River Church  
to prevent Rebels from  
sheltering behind it.

Fort Craig

67 IN  
74 IN

WILDER

50 IN  
18 US  
74 IN

Richard's  
Sharpshooters

Garrity  
(2 guns)

7 MS  
29 MS  
9 MS

After seeing the Green River  
Church burning, Chalmers  
orders the 10 MS to attack.

Stockade

89 IN

10 MS

10 MS

44 MS

Woodson

CHALMERS

Garrity  
(2 guns)

Ketchum  
(2 guns)

89 IN Pickets

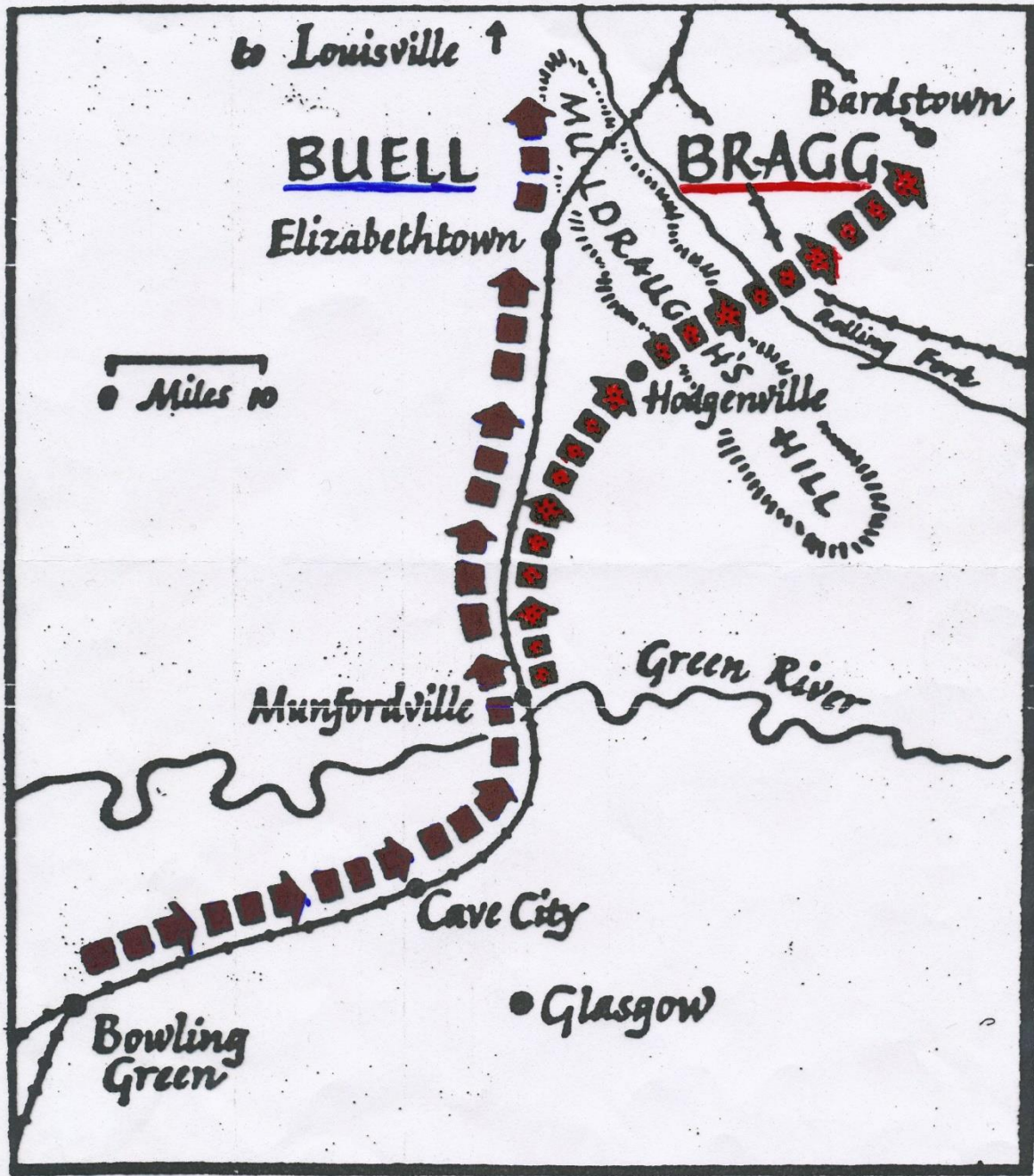
7 MS

Richard's  
Sharpshooters

29 MS  
9 MS

Garden's  
Toll Gate





New Department of the Ohio, composed of Kentucky and states north, under Maj. Gen. H.G. Wright created 19 Aug.

45,000 raw troops at Cincinnati

40,000 raw troops under Nelson

BRAGG (30,000)

Began moving out late 16 Sept

(46,000) 14-16 Sept

BUELL (56,000)

Buell 5 Sept  
Nelson (6,000)  
(Command in command)

Newly organized  
Negley (5,000)  
Paine (GRANT) (5,000)

(7,000) Wood  
Becher

Rousseau (8,000)  
Thomas (6,000)

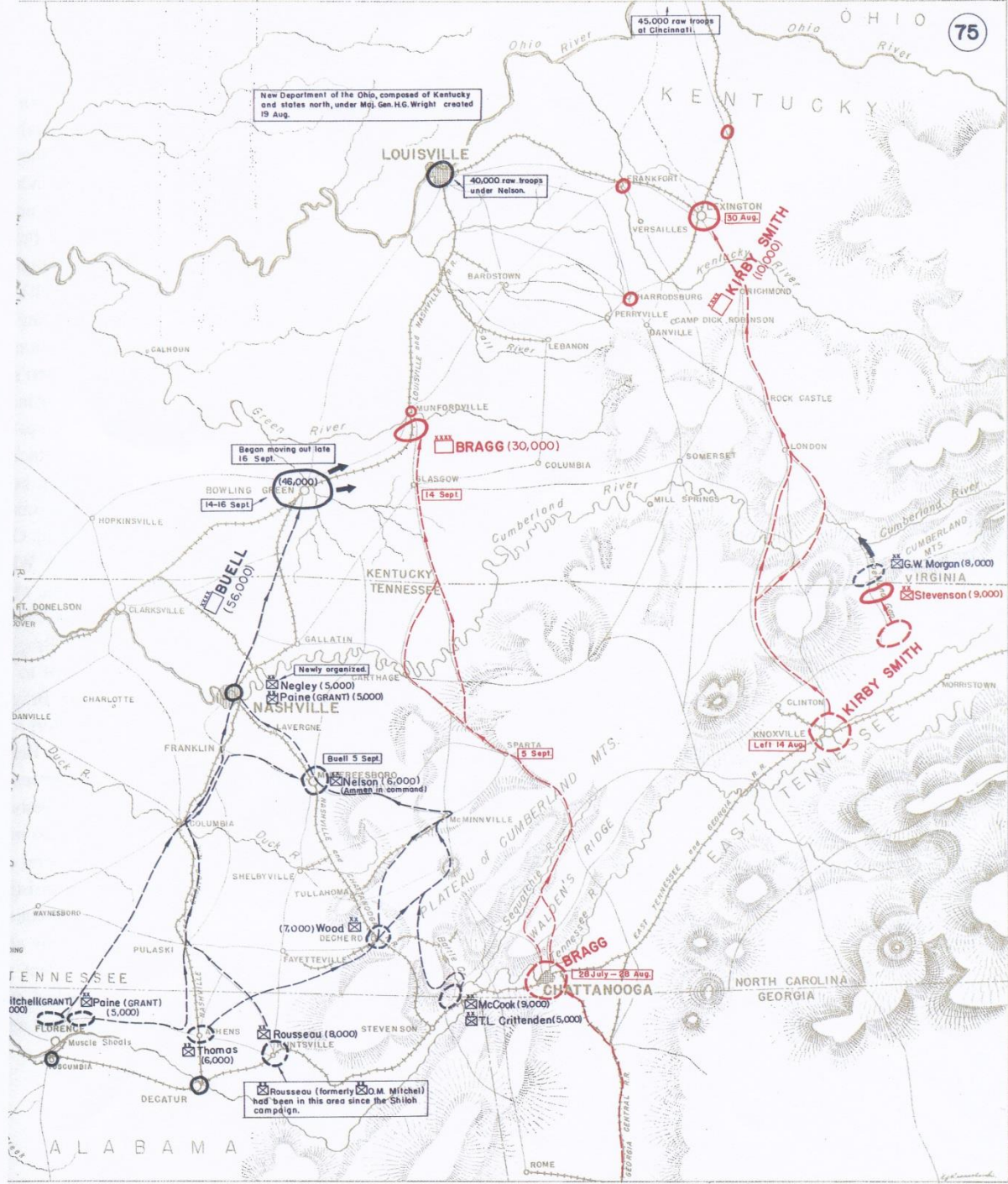
Rousseau (formerly M. Mitchell) had been in this area since the Shiloh campaign.

BRAGG  
28 July - 28 Aug  
McCook (9,000)  
T.L. Crittenden (5,000)

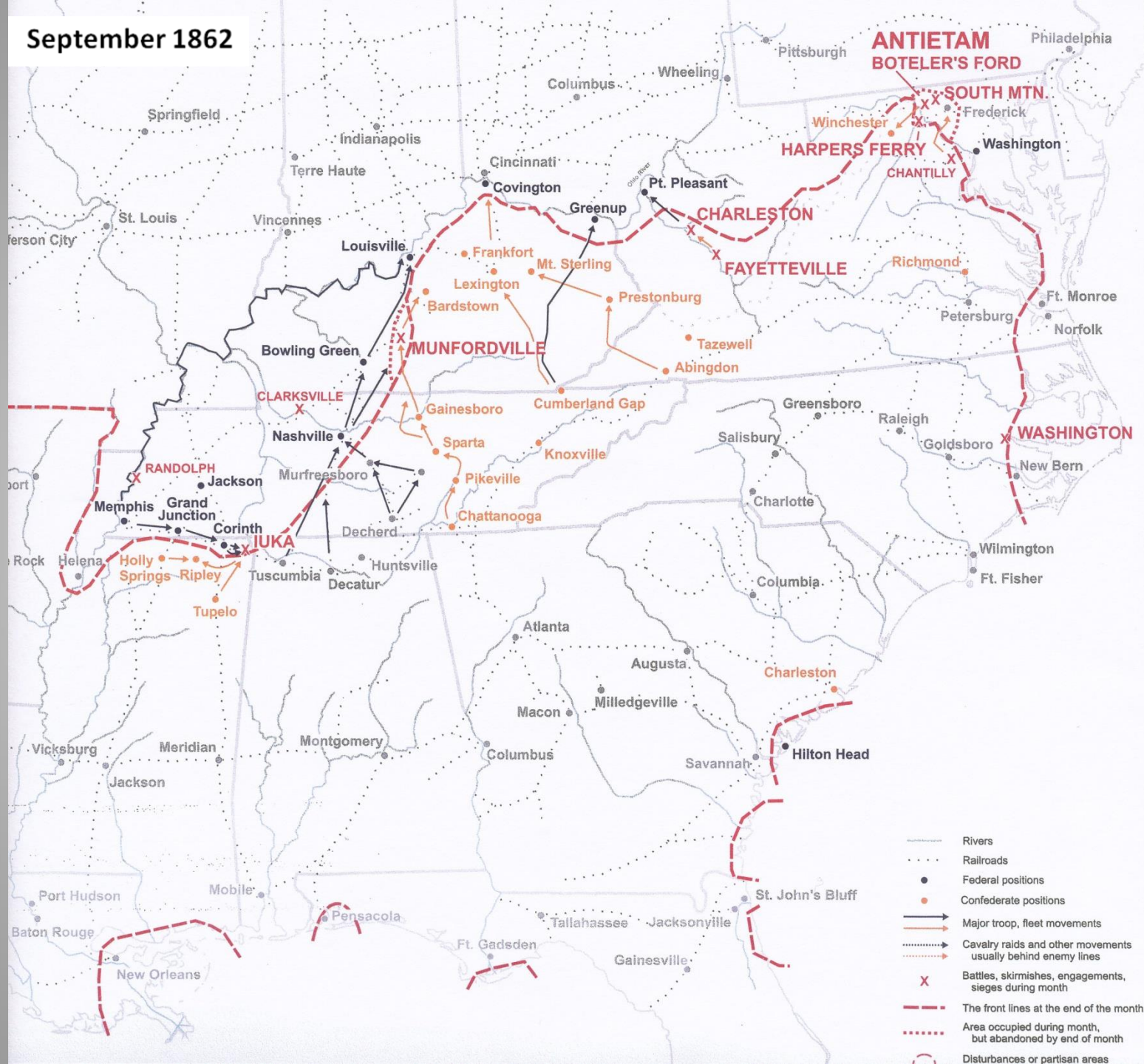
KIRBY SMITH (100,000)

KIRBY SMITH  
Left 14 Aug

G.W. Morgan (8,000)  
Stevenson (9,000)



# September 1862

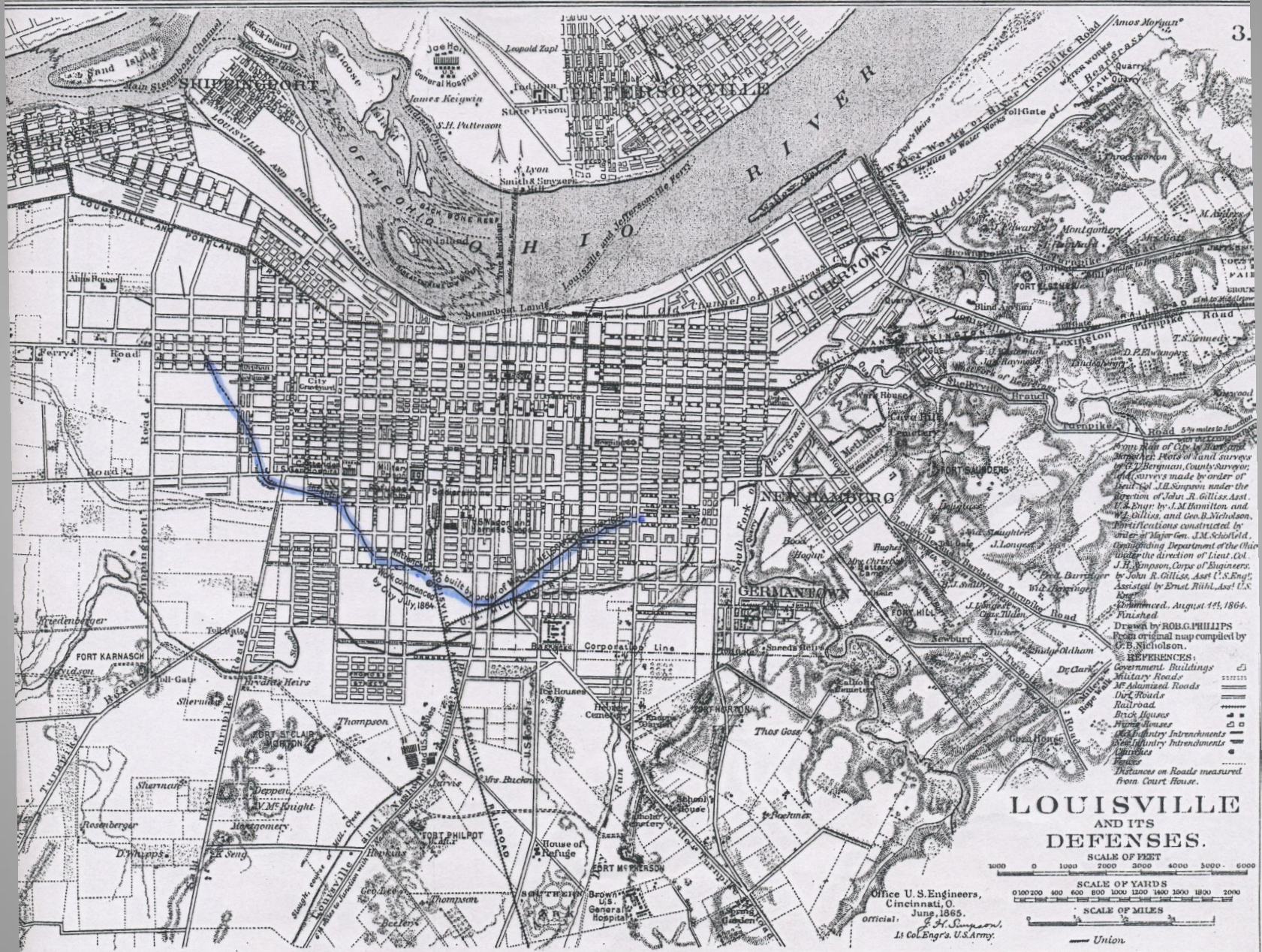


Official:

J. H. Simpson  
Lt Col. Engrs. U.S. Army

Scale  
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Feet

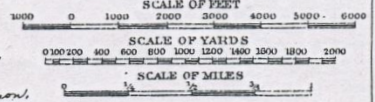
Contours 5 feet.



From plan of City of Louisville, Kentucky, Lots of Land Surveys by G. T. Benjamin, County Surveyor; and surveys made by order of Genl. J. H. Simpson, under the direction of John R. Gilliss, Asst. U.S. Engr. by J. M. Hamilton and W. L. Gilliss, and Geo. B. Nicholson. Fortifications constructed by order of Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Engineering Department of the Ohio, under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, by John R. Gilliss, Asst. U.S. Engr., Assisted by Ernst Rühl, Asst. U.S. Engr., Richmond, August 1st, 1864. Finished by ROB. G. PHILLIPS from original map compiled by G. B. Nicholson.

- REFERENCES:
- Government Buildings
  - Military Roads
  - M. A. Roads
  - D. Roads
  - Railroad
  - Brick Houses
  - W. Houses
  - U.S. Army Intrenchments
  - U.S. Army Intrenchments
  - Churches
  - Distances on Roads measured from Court House.

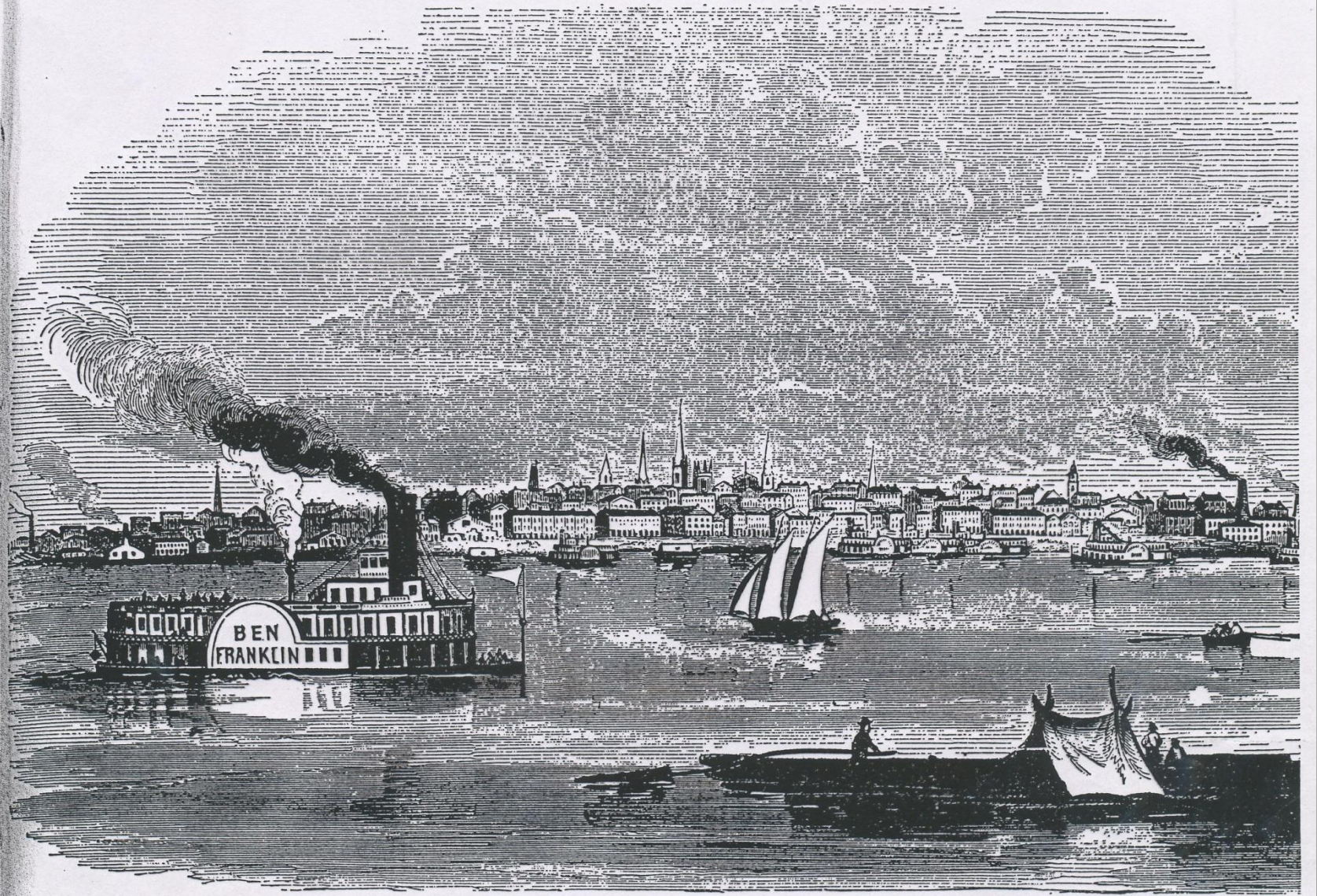
# LOUISVILLE AND ITS DEFENSES.



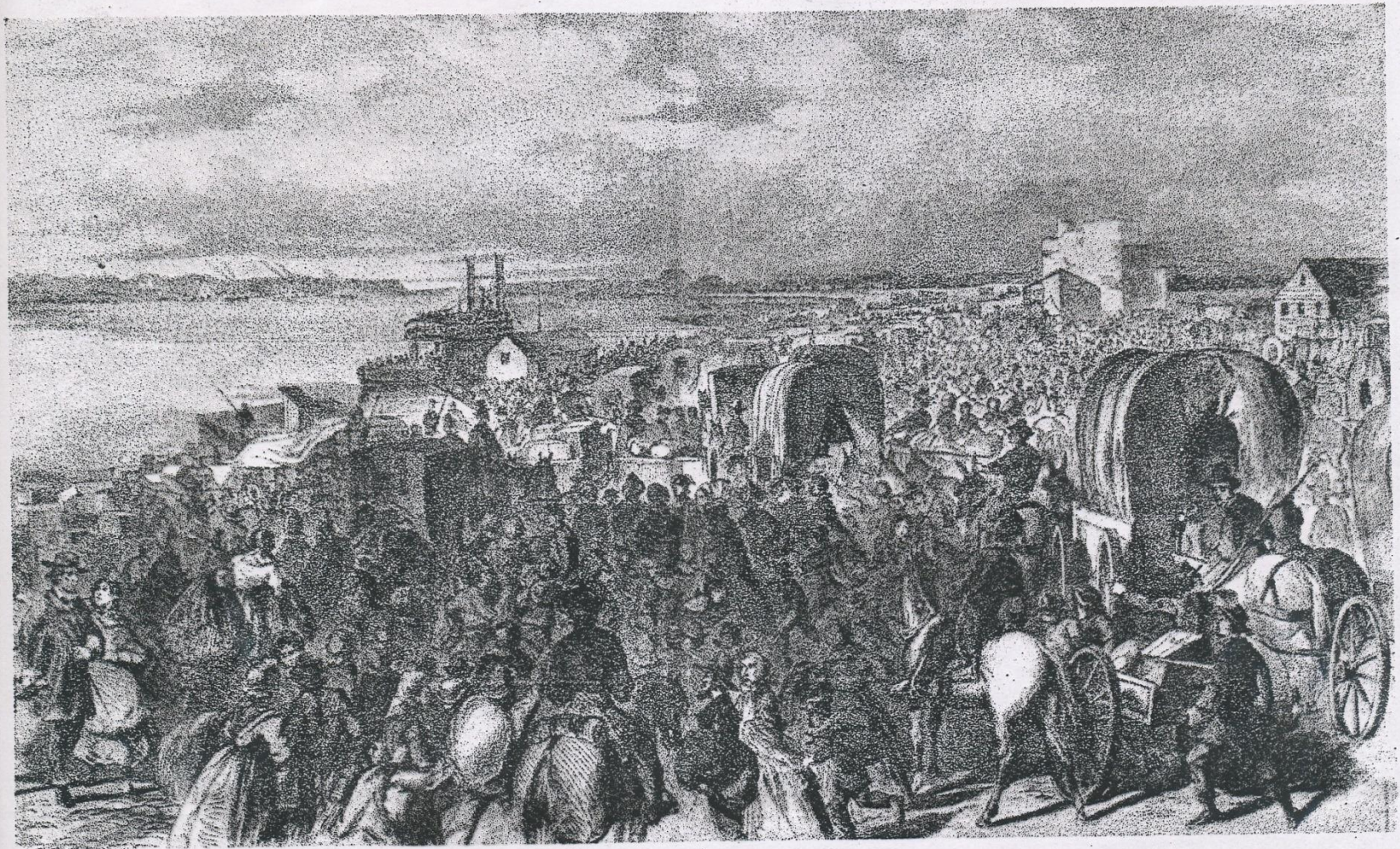
Office U.S. Engineers,  
Cincinnati, O.  
June, 1865.  
Official: J. H. Simpson,  
Lt Col. Engrs. U.S. Army.

Union





*Above: View of the City of Louisville from the river front just prior to the beginning of the war.*



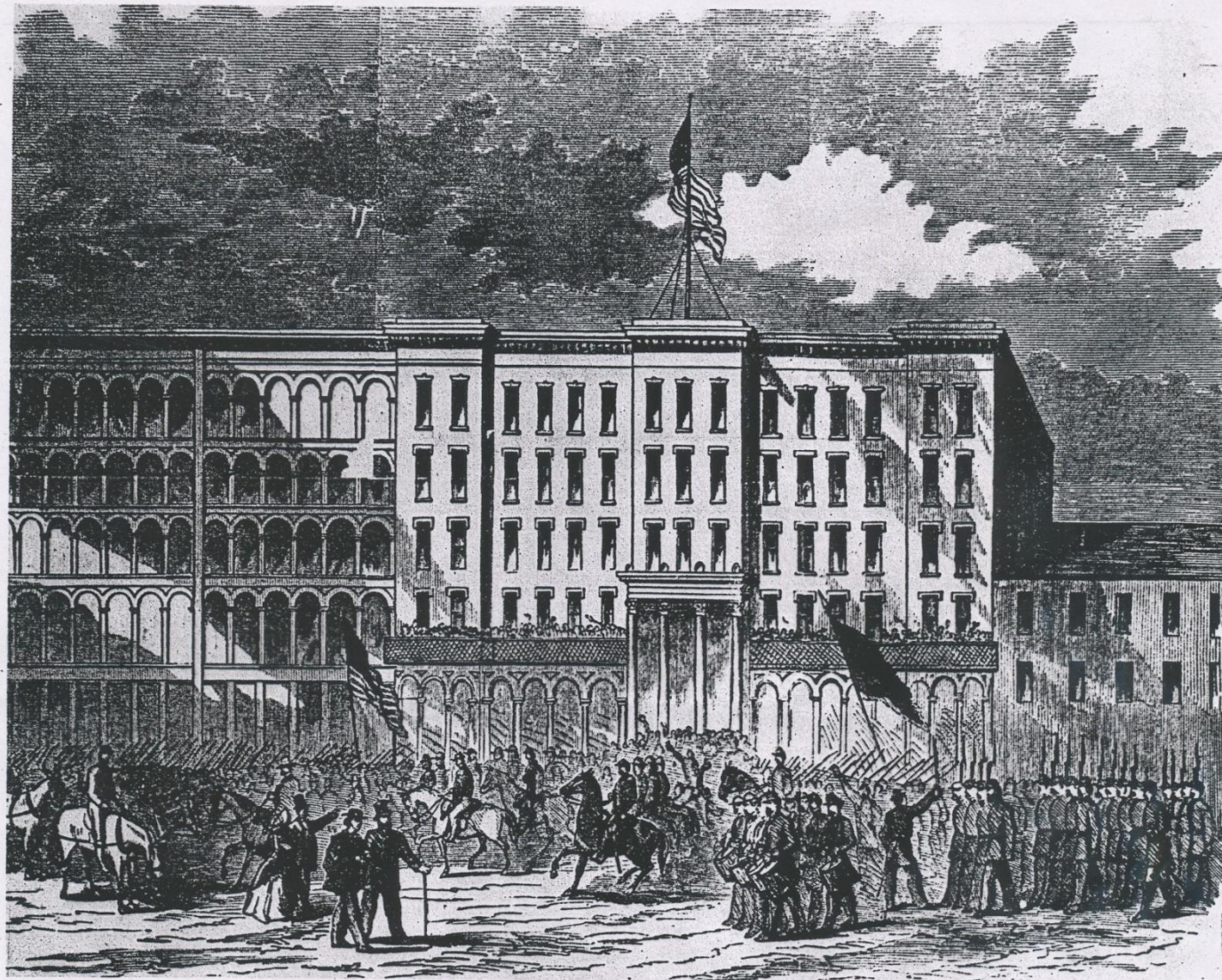
A sketch in Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper in October, 1862, was captioned:  
"Civilians fleeing the city preparatory to the expected rebel bombardment."



*Above: Buell's Army of the Ohio entering Louisville on the 25th of September 1862.*



General Don Carlos Buell, Commanding, Department of the Ohio. National Archives.



Federal troops marching up and down the streets were a familiar sight. The famed Galt House, shown here, was a favorite place for conferences between such Union bigwigs as Grant, Sherman and others.



Maj. Gen. William "Bull" Nelson, commander, Provisional Army of Kentucky, U.S.

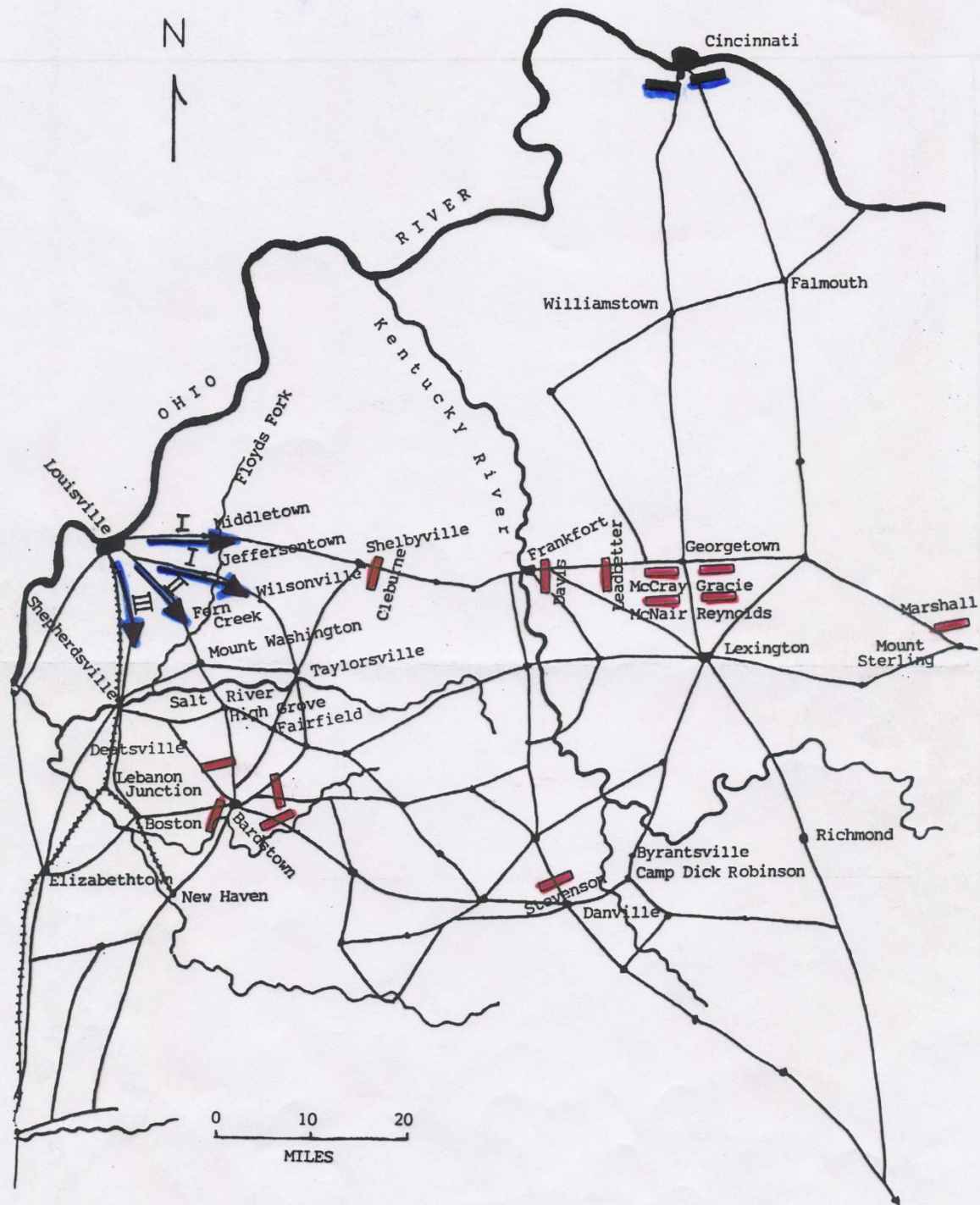


*Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, once an officer in Fort Sumter, in late September shot and killed his superior, William Nelson, after an altercation.*



*The end of "Bull" Nelson.*







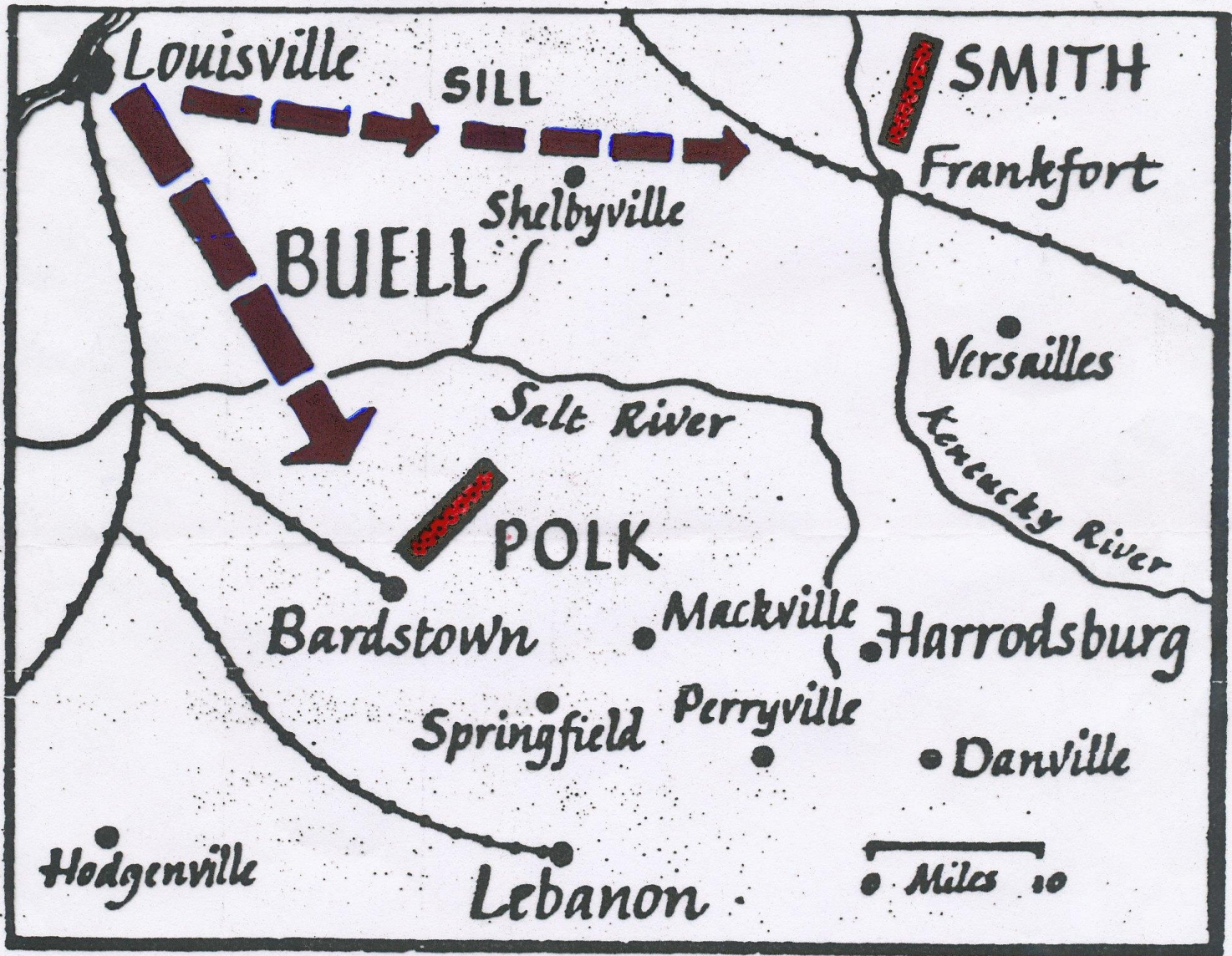
*Alexander McCook*

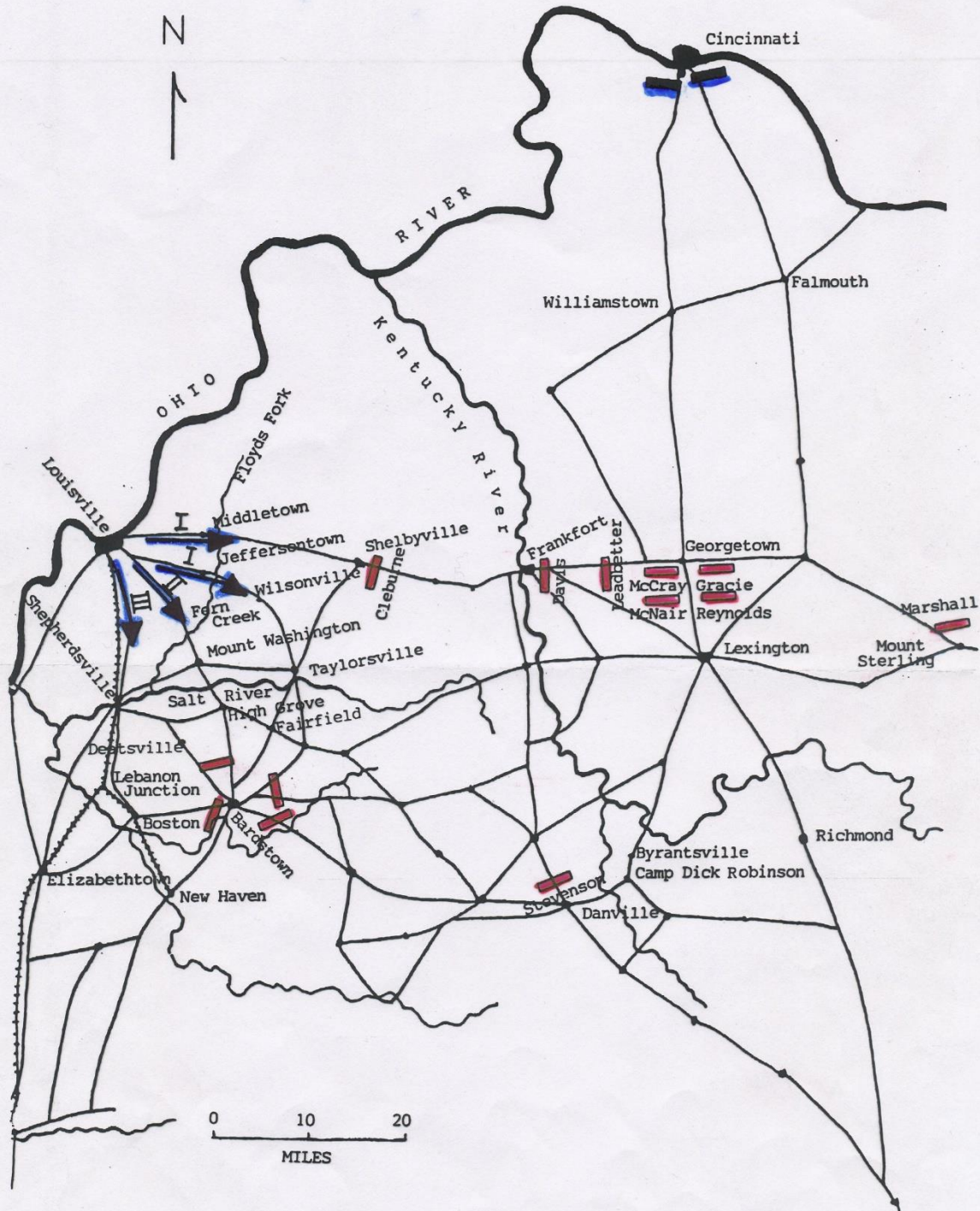


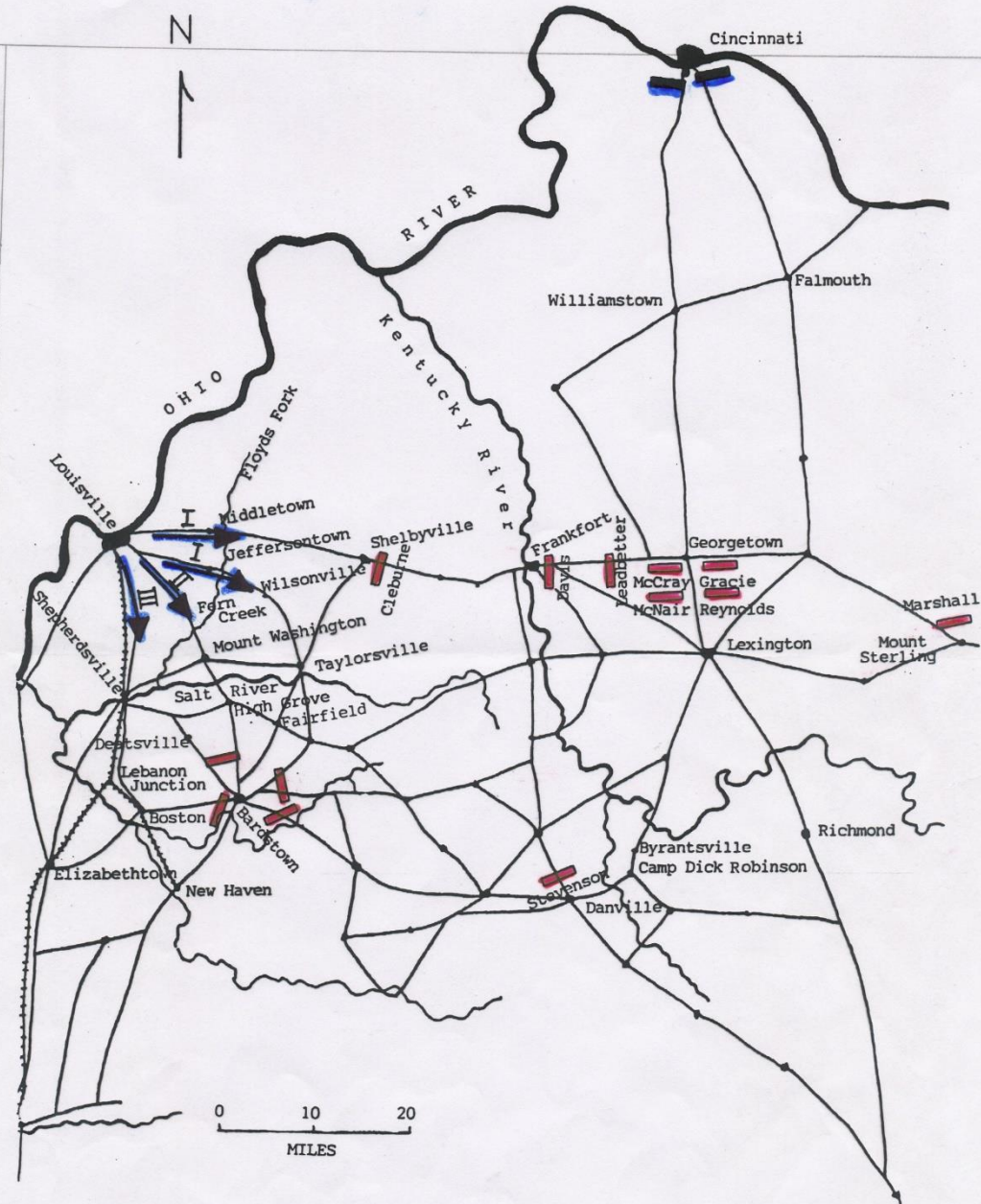
General Thomas L. Crittenden. A Kentuckian and a son of Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, General Crittenden commanded the Second Corps of Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Union Army of the Ohio during the Perryville Campaign. *Library of Congress*



*Charles C. Gilbert*







1 Oct 62

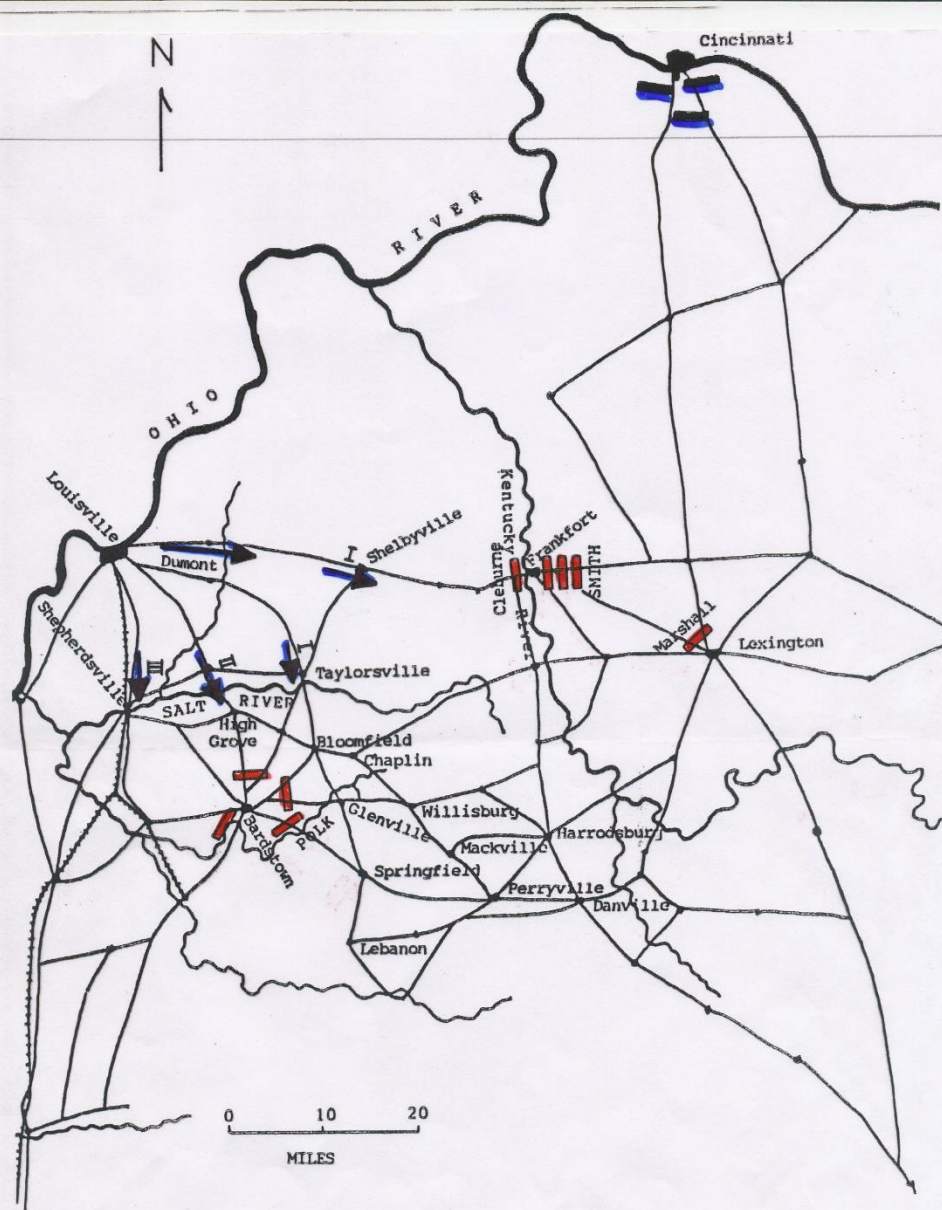
Bragg Goes on the Defense



2 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense





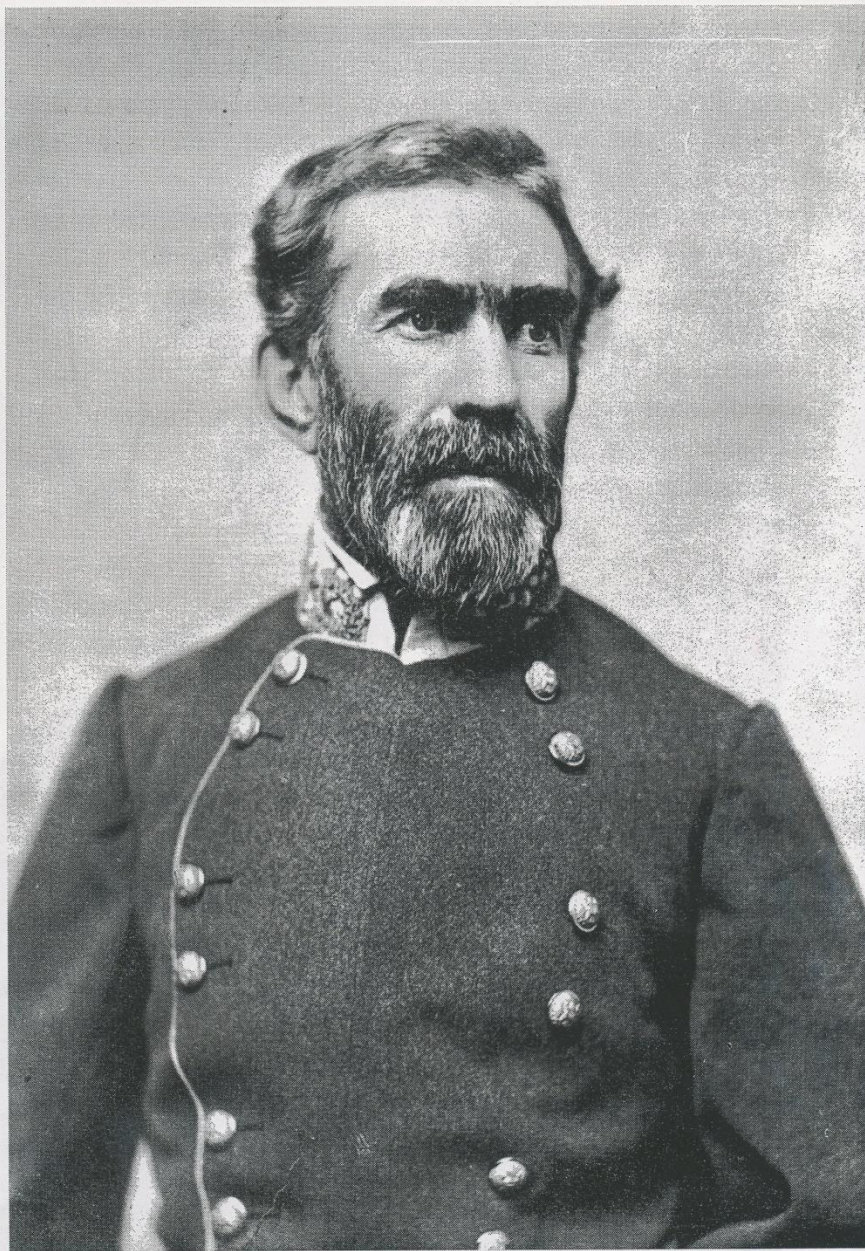
3 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense



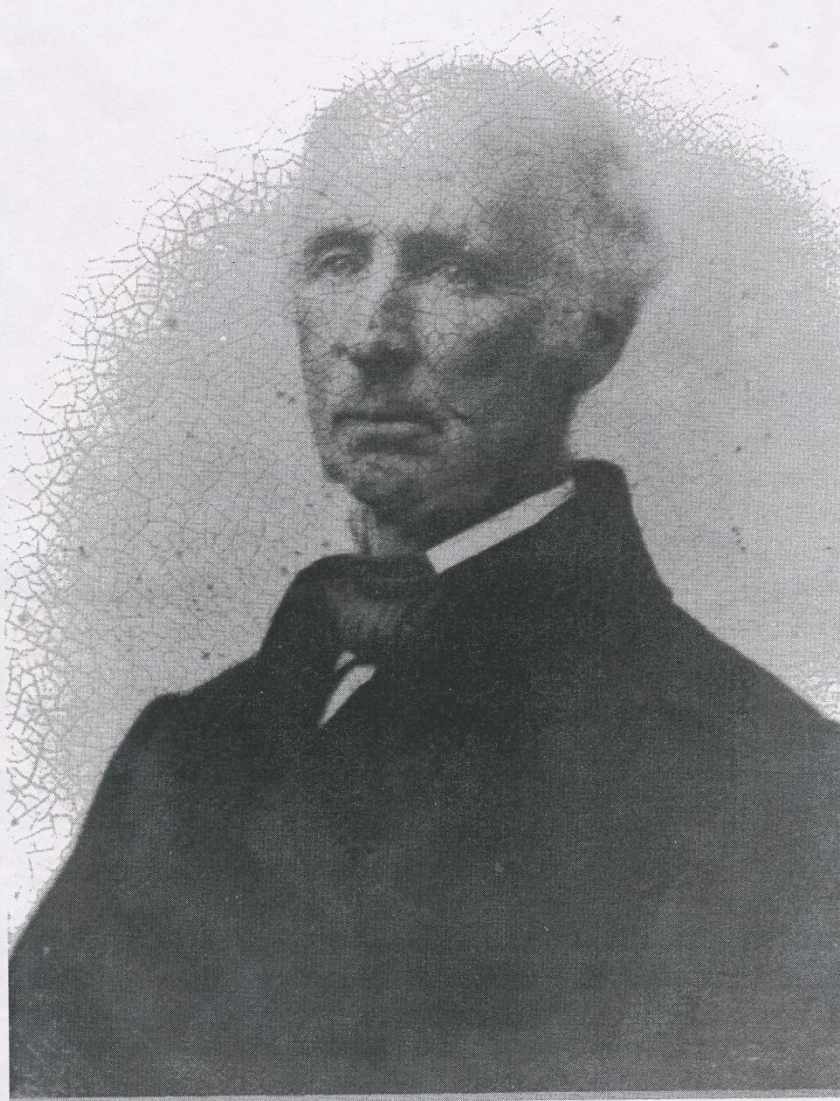
4 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense

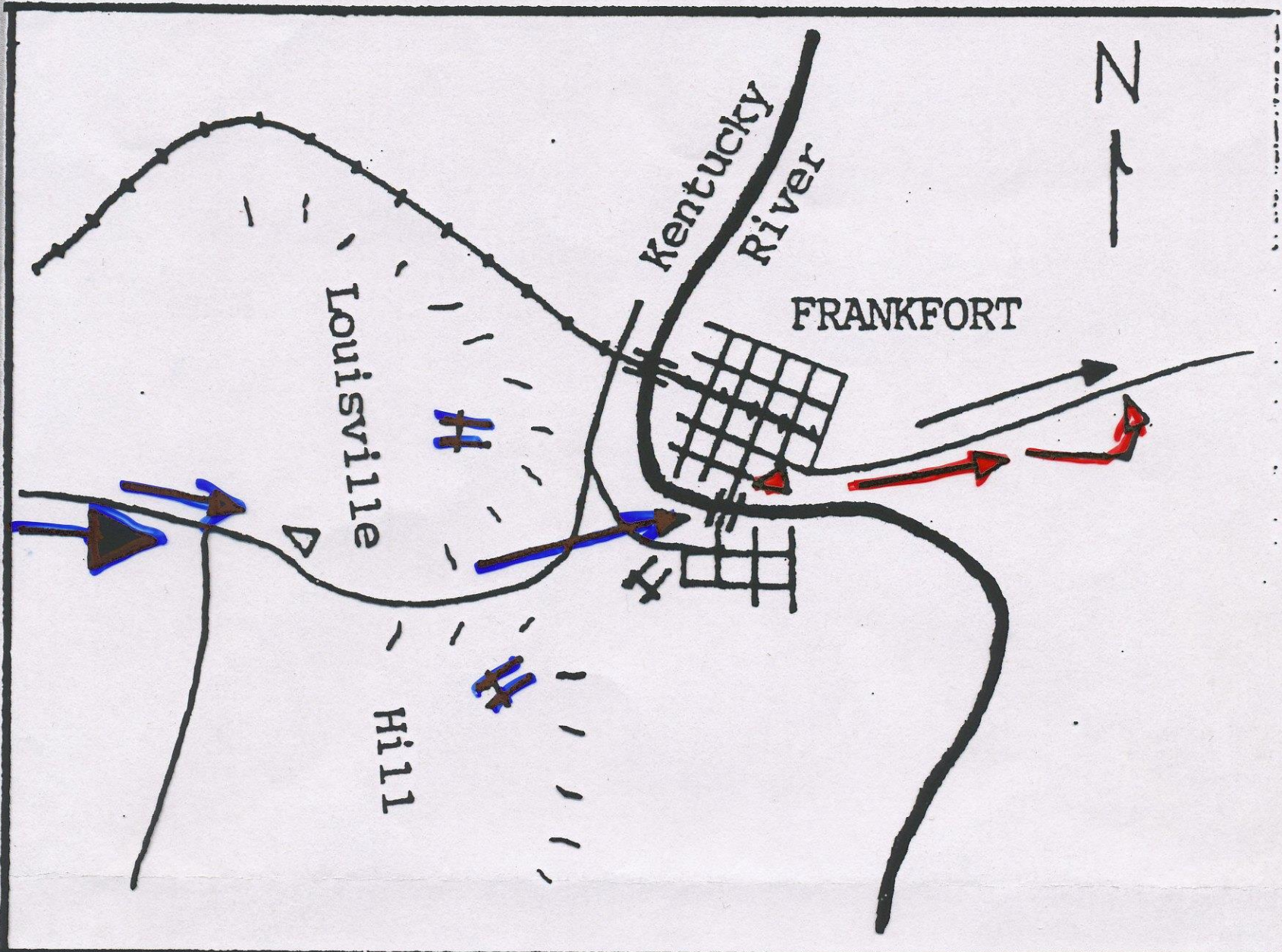


General Braxton Bragg. As commander of the Army of the Mississippi, the dyspeptic and contentious Bragg engineered one of the most remarkable movements of large bodies of troops in military history when he invaded Kentucky. His indecisiveness once in the Bluegrass State, however, proved disastrous to the campaign. *Library of Congress*

## THE CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY



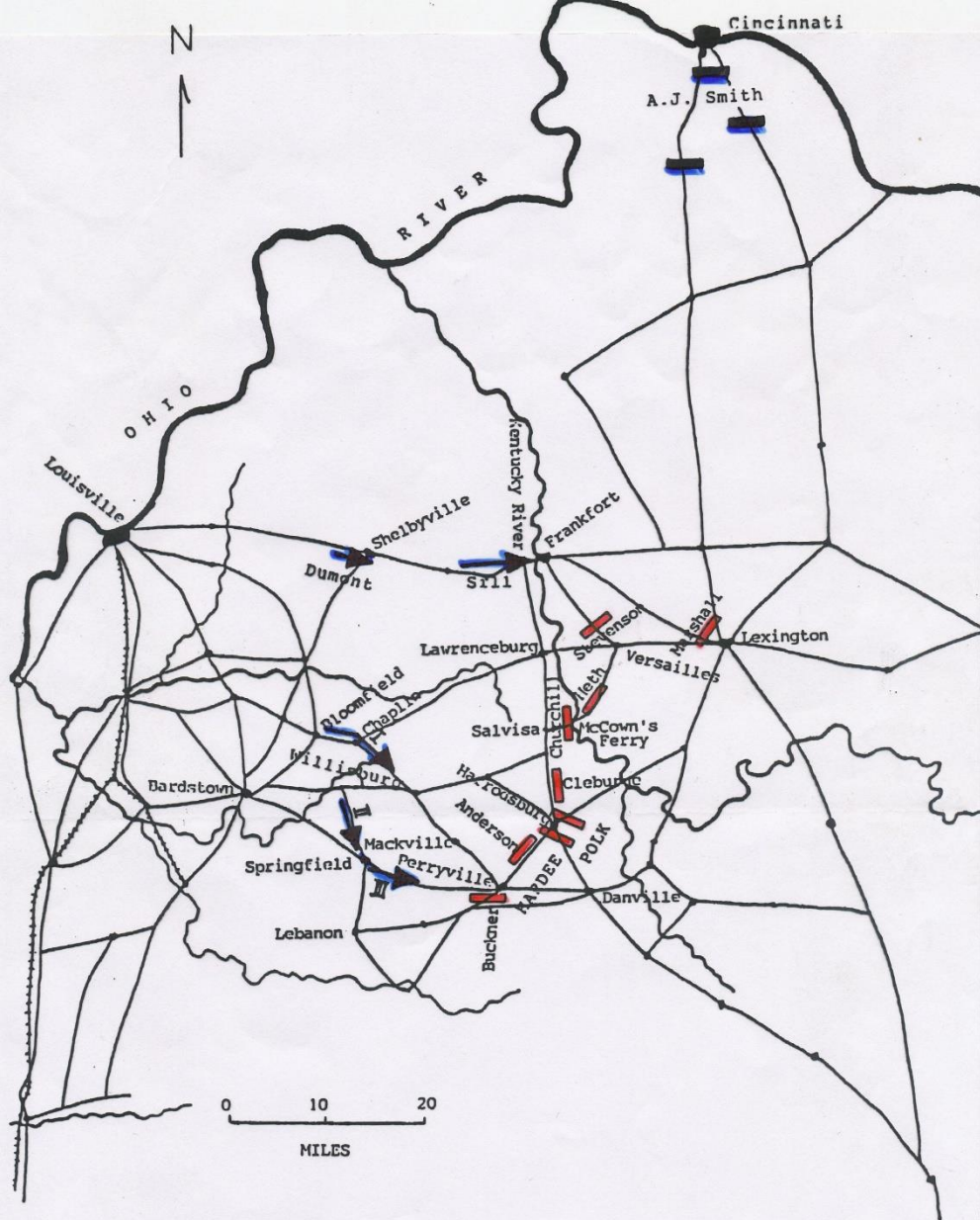
A rarely seen tintype of Governor Richard Hawes. A Bourbon County, Kentucky lawyer before the war, Hawes was named governor of Confederate Kentucky after the Battle of Shiloh. Sworn in on the State Capitol steps in front of a large crowd on October 4, 1862, during the invasion of Kentucky, Hawes fled a few hours later at the approach of Union troops. *Kentucky Historical Society*





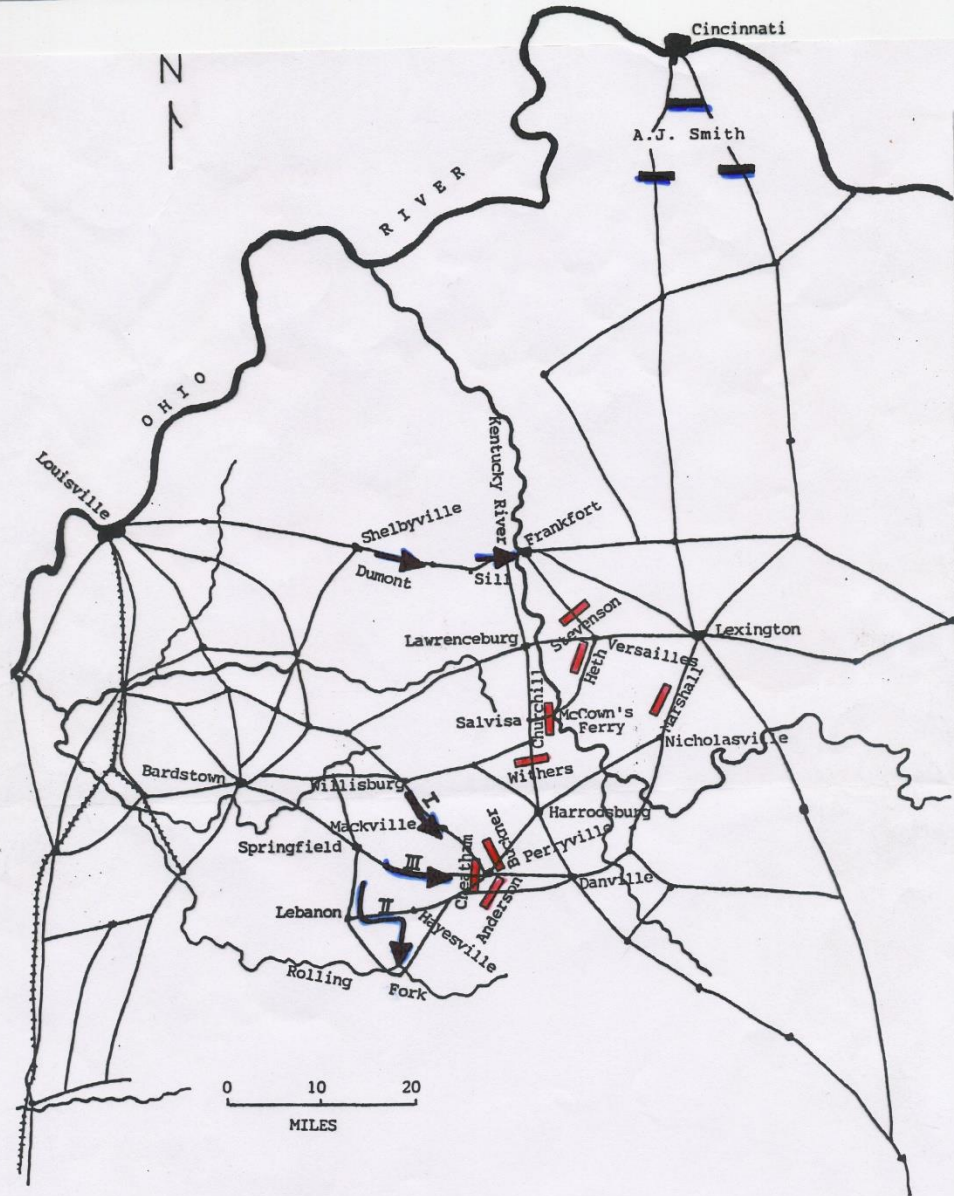
5 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense



6 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense



7 OCT 62

Force the Enemy to Reveal His Strength





8 OCT 62  
 THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE

Bragg is Gone

### **CONFEDERATE FORCES AT PERRYVILLE**

*ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Braxton Bragg,  
commanding*

*RIGHT WING—Leonidas Polk*

*Benjamin Cheatham's Division (The brigades of  
Donelson, Stewart, Maney and Smith)*

*Cavalry—John Wharton*

*LEFT WING—William J. Hardee*

*Patton Anderson's Division (The brigades of Brown,  
Adams, Powell and Jones)*

*Simon Buckner's Division (The brigades of Liddell,  
Cleburne, Johnson and Wood)*

*Cavalry—Joe Wheeler*

*TOTAL STRENGTH: 15,000 (approx.)*

### **UNION FORCES AT PERRYVILLE**

*ARMY OF THE OHIO—Don Carlos Buell, commanding;  
George H. Thomas, second in command*

*I Corps—Alexander McCook*

*Lovell Rousseau's Division (The brigades of Harris,  
Lytle and Starkweather)*

*James S. Jackson's Division (The brigades of Terrill  
and Webster)*

*II Corps—Thomas L. Crittenden*

*William Smith's Division (The brigades of Grosse,  
Hazen and Cruft)*

*Thomas Wood's Division (The brigades of Hascall,  
Harker and Wagner)*

*Horatio V. In Cleve's Division (The brigades of Beatty,  
Hawkins and Matthews)*

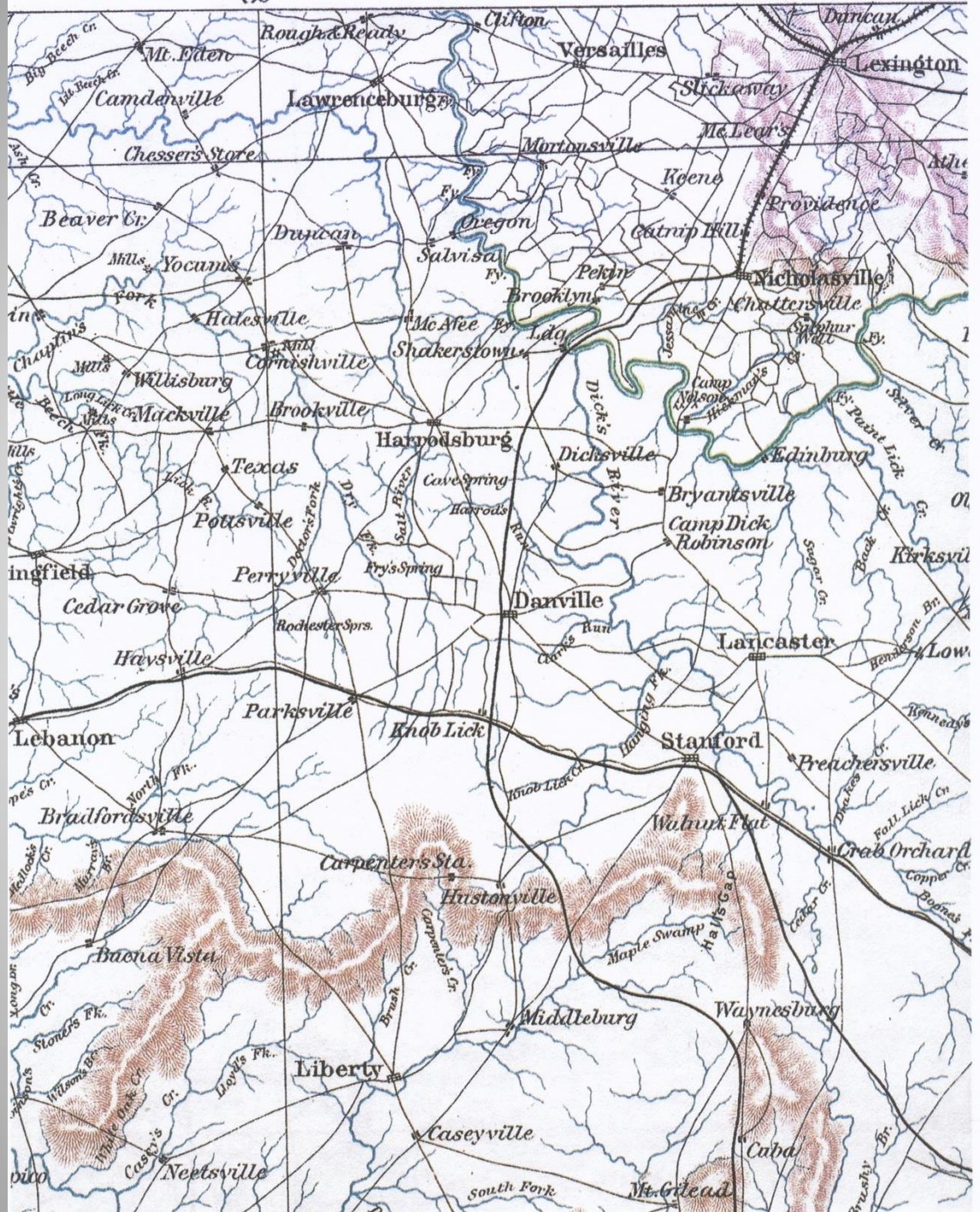
*III Corps—Charles C. Gilbert*

*Albin Schoepf's Division (The brigades of Walker, Fry  
and Steedman)*

*Robert Mitchell's Division (The brigades of Gooding,  
Carlin and Caldwell)*

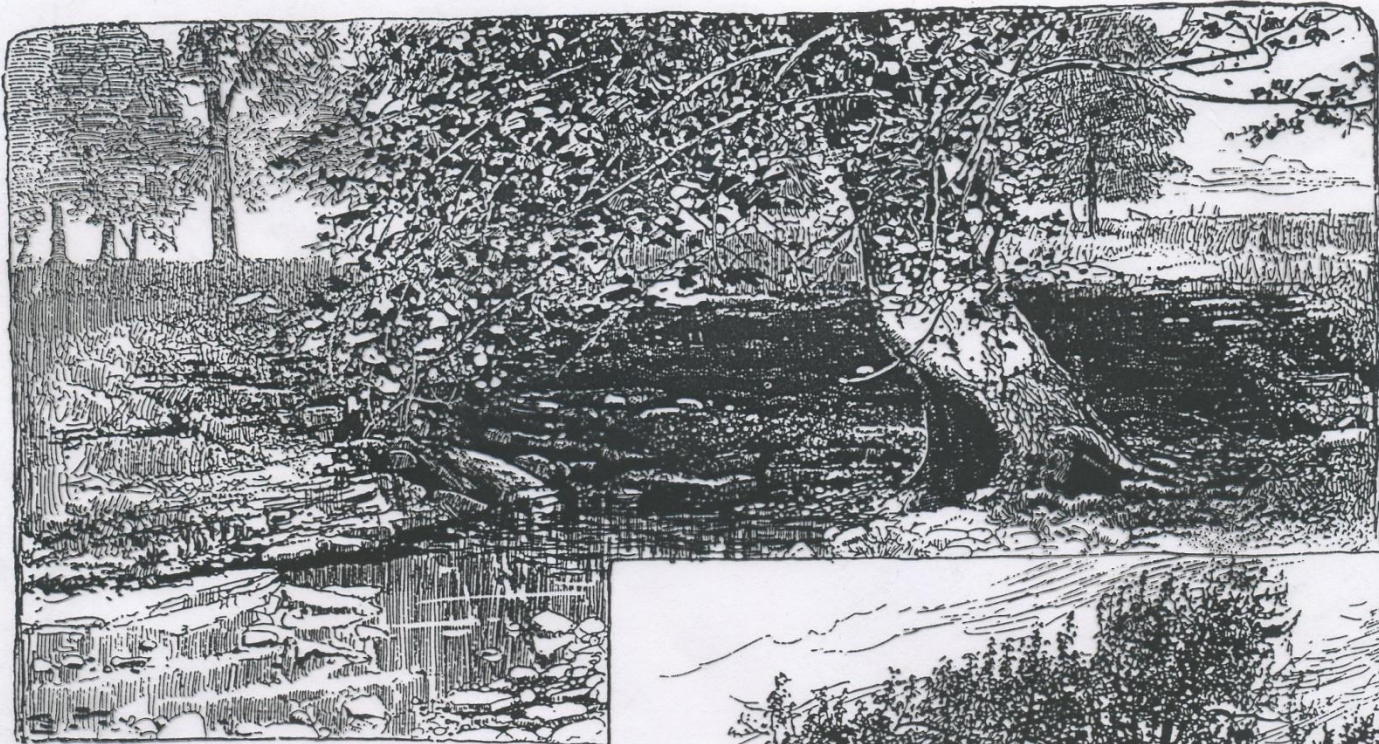
*Phil Sheridan's Division (The brigades of Laiboldt,  
McCook and Greusel)*

*TOTAL STRENGTH: 55,000 (approx.)*





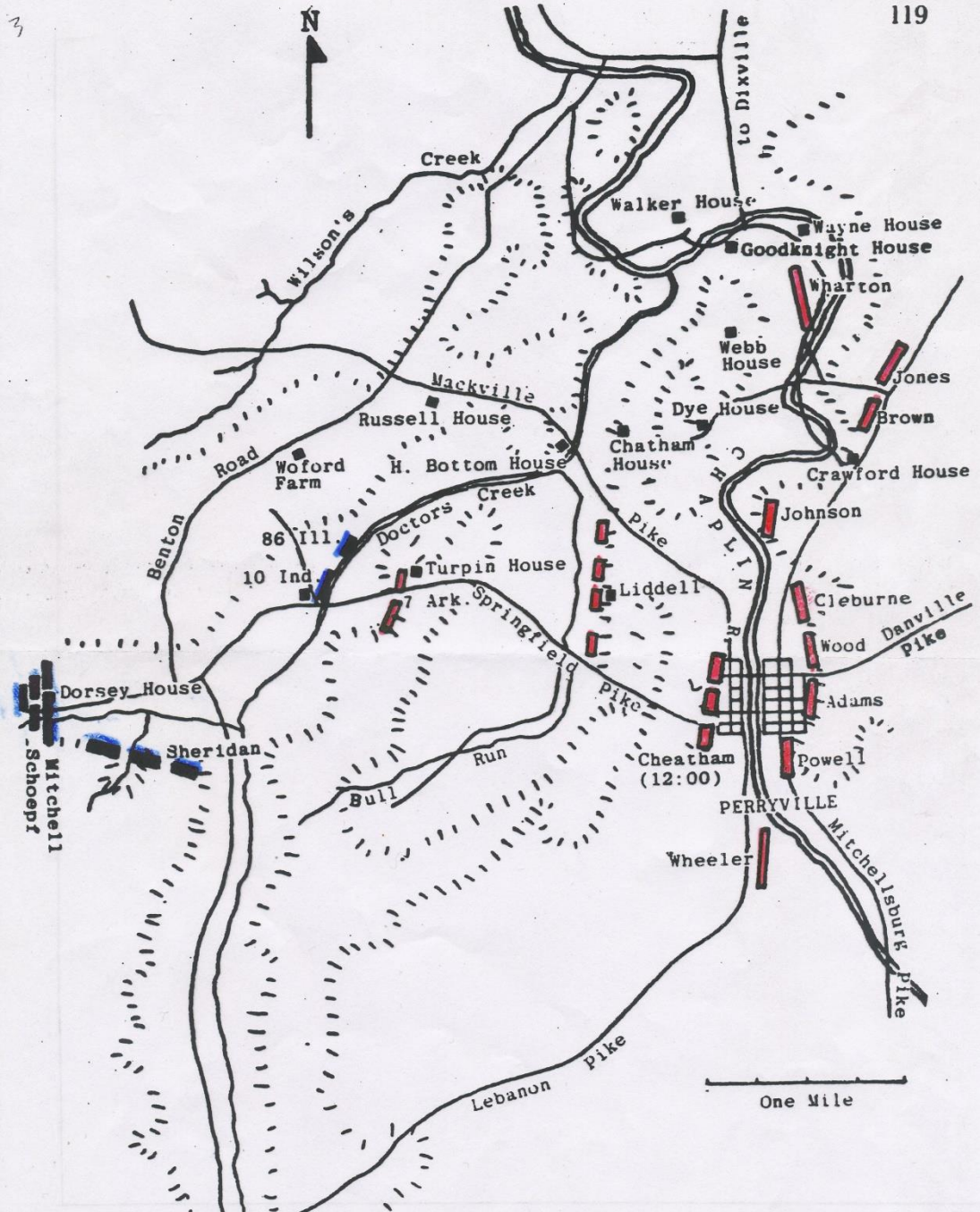
PERRYVILLE, KENTUCKY, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST FROM THE MACKVILLE PIKE. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1885.



SPRING NEAR PERRYVILLE, WHICH HELPED  
TO RELIEVE BRAGG'S PARCHED ARMY.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1885.



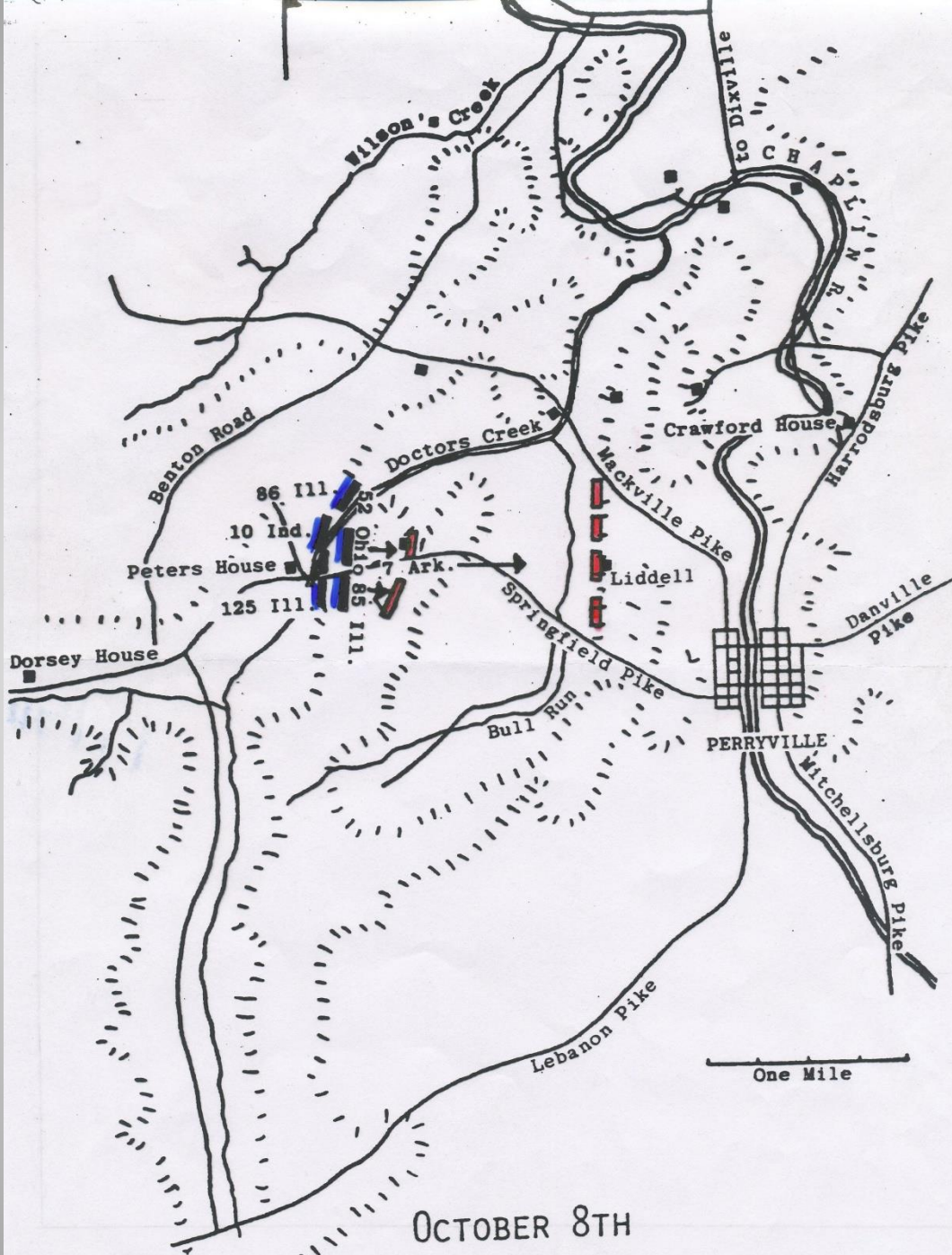
PEAR-TREE, ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD, AT THE LEFT OF  
ROUSSEAU'S POSITION, PERRYVILLE. FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1885.



OCTOBER 7TH



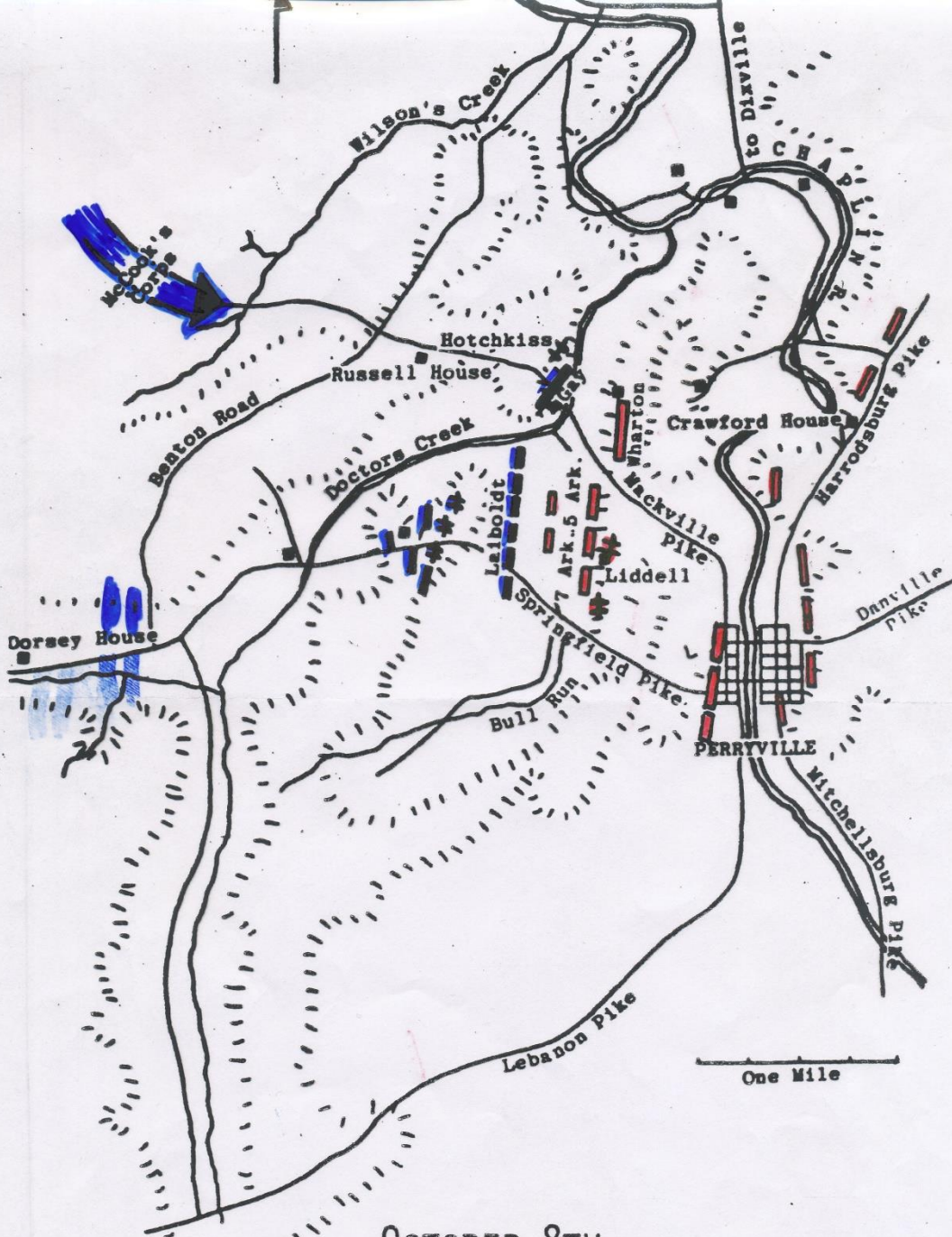
*Phil Sheridan*



OCTOBER 8TH

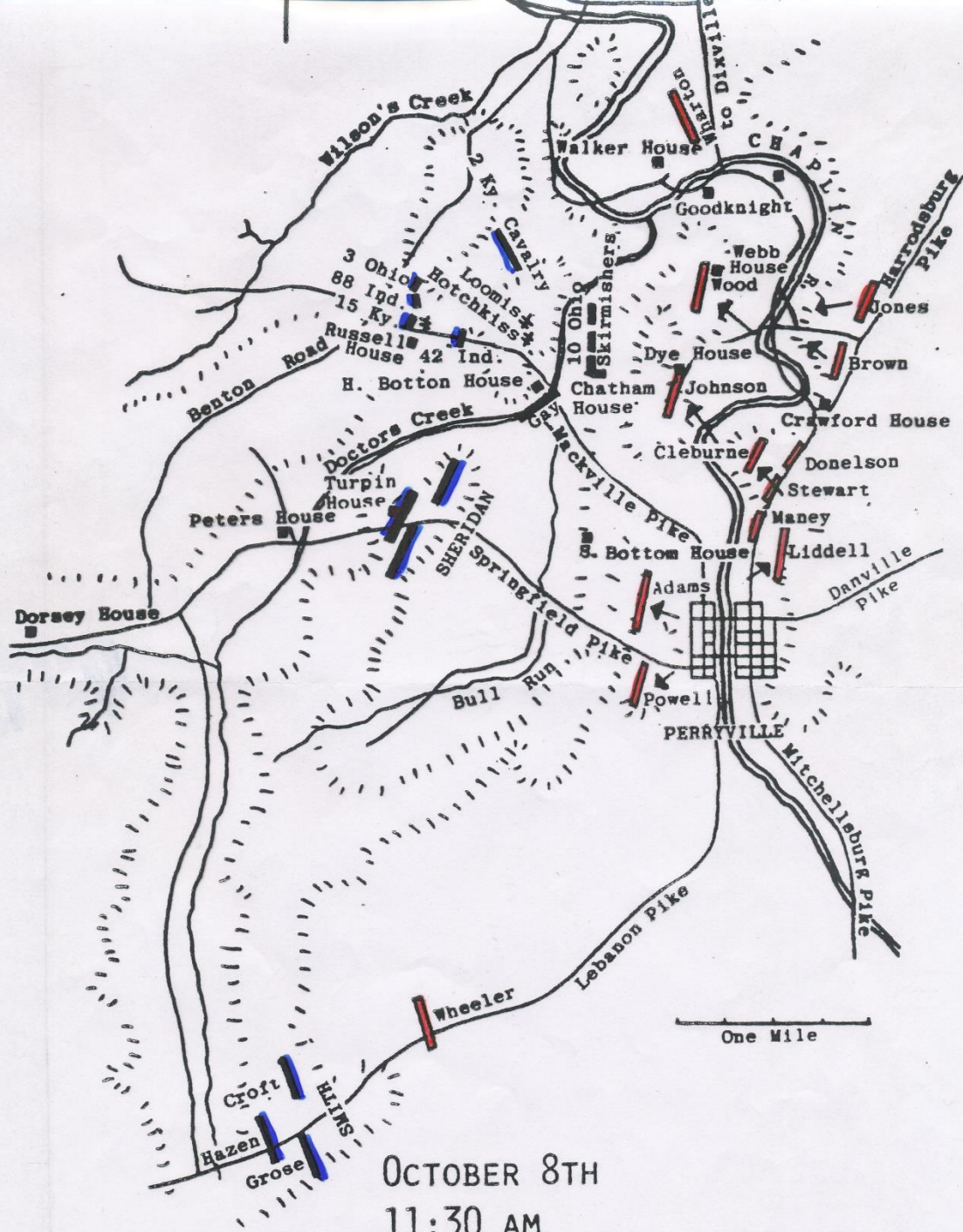
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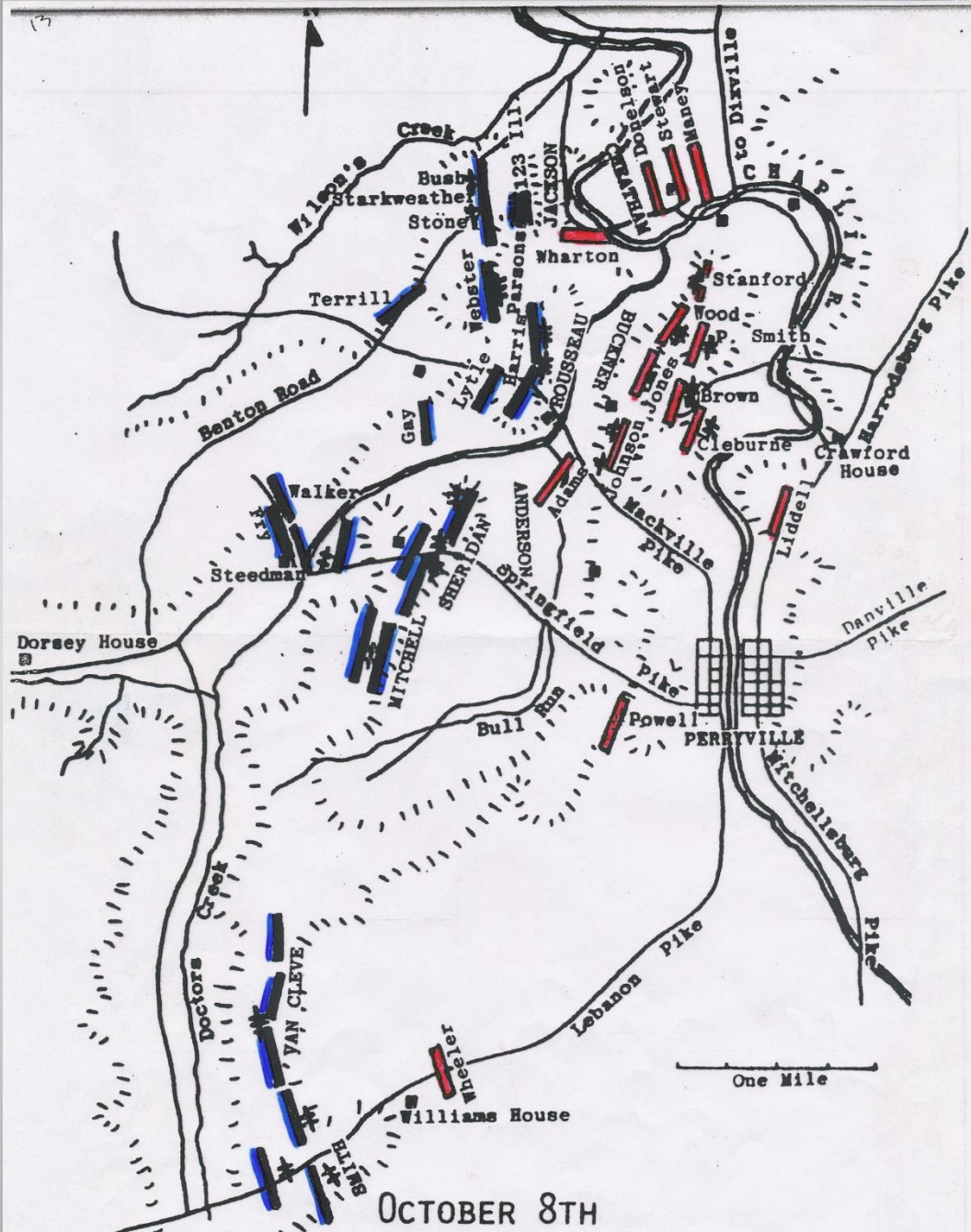
OCTOBER 8TH

9:00 AM

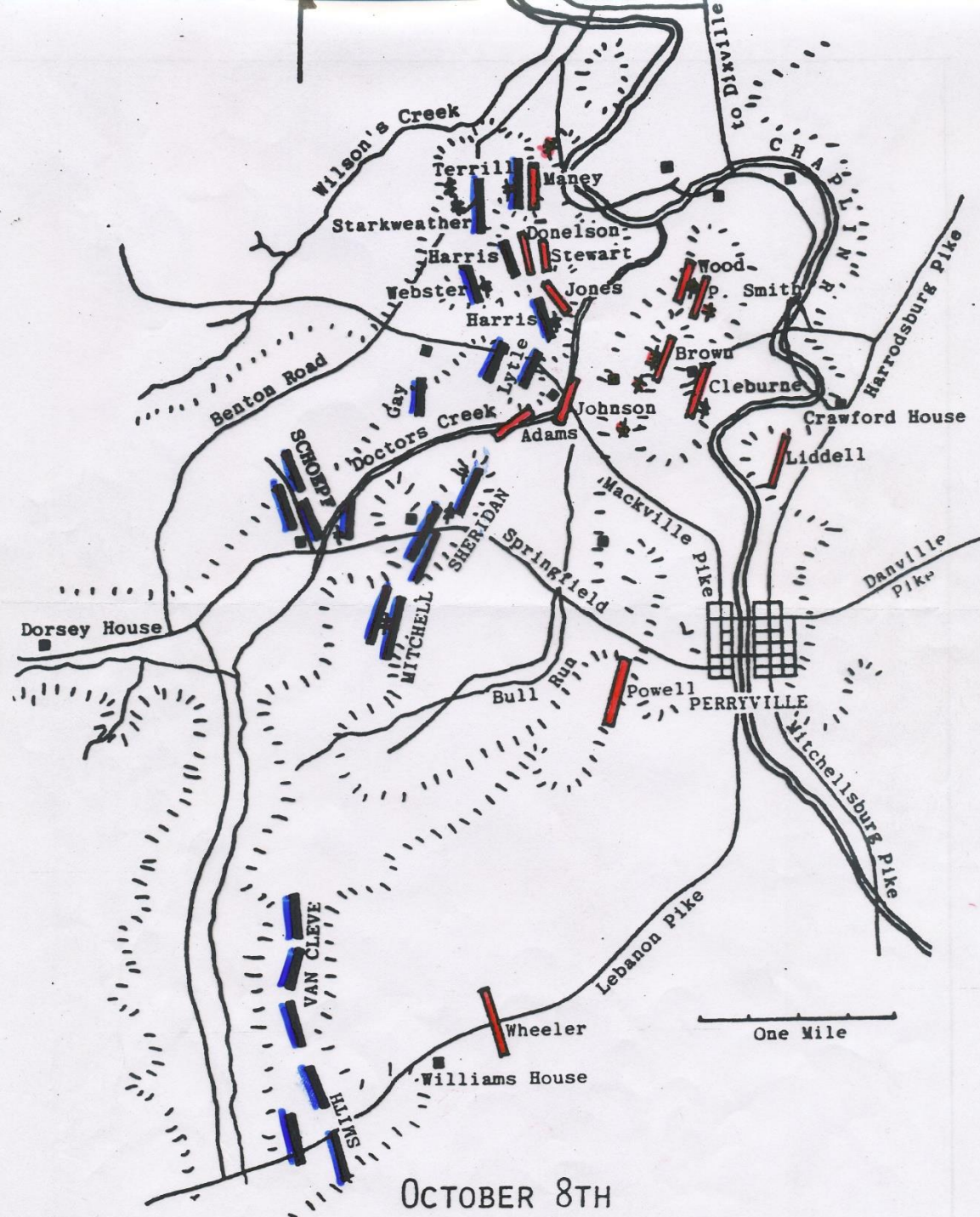


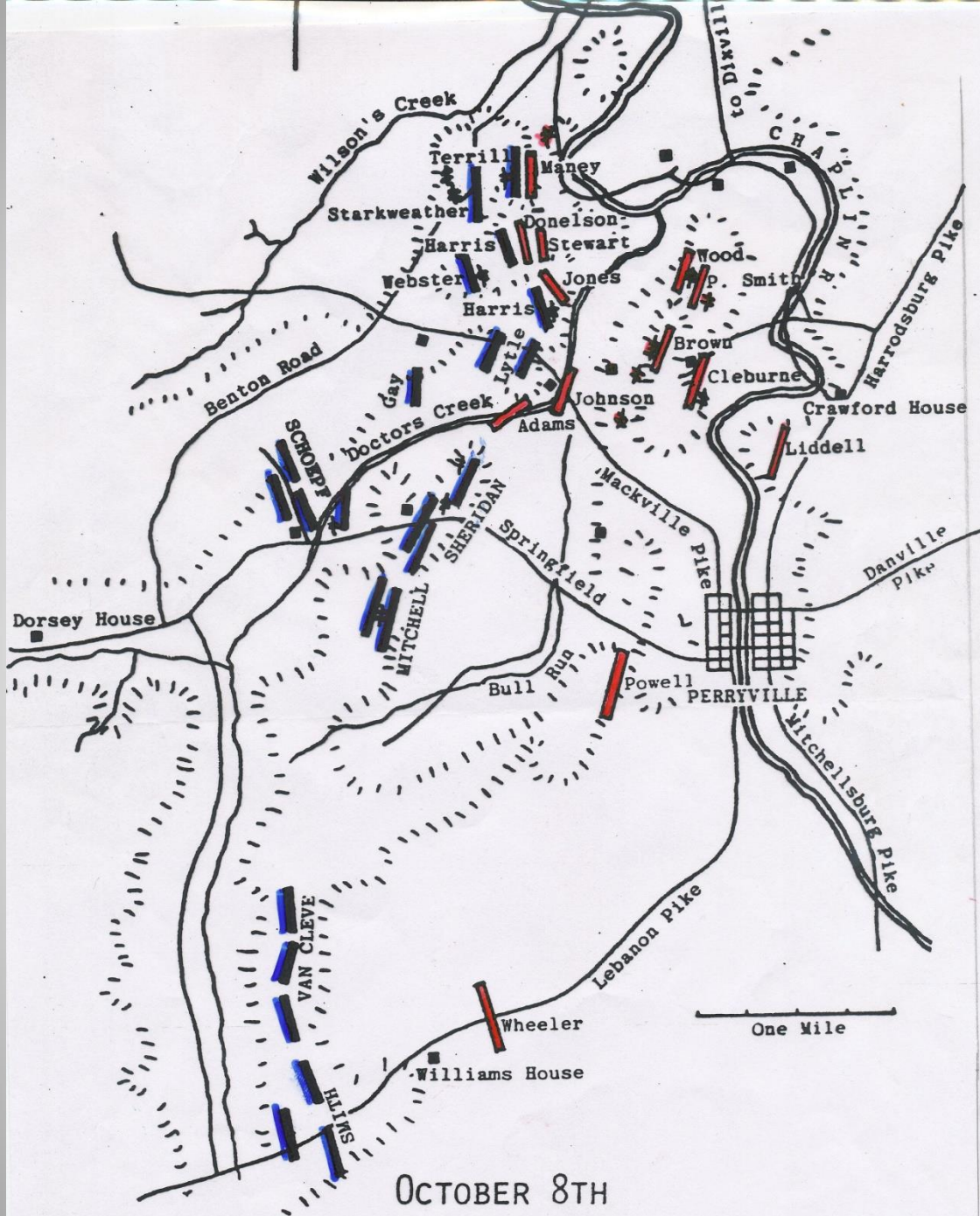


*Col. Benjamin F. Cheatham (Tennessee State Library and Archives)*



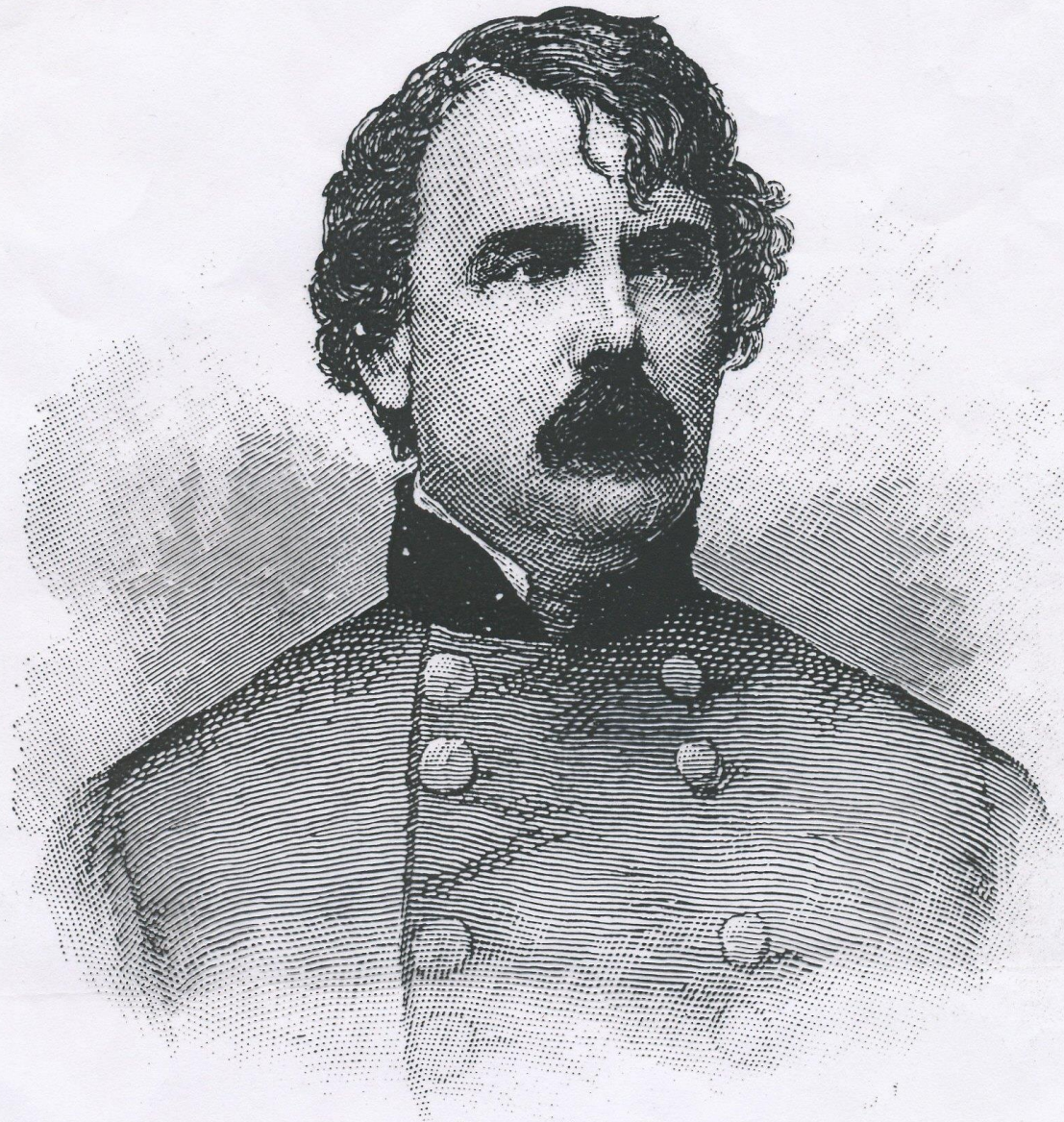
OCTOBER 8TH  
1:45 PM





OCTOBER 8TH  
2:50 PM





BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES S. JACKSON, KILLED AT  
PERRYVILLE. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.





*Charles Parsons*







*John Starkweather*





General Simon Bolivar Buckner. Born in Hart County, Kentucky, Buckner negotiated the surrender of Union forces holding his hometown of Munfordville, Kentucky. He was elected Governor of Kentucky after the war.

*Library of Congress*



FARM-HOUSE OF H. P. BOTTOM. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1885.

The farm-house stands near Doctor's Creek, under the ridge occupied by Rousseau; and the view is from the old Mackville pike. [See map, p. 24.]



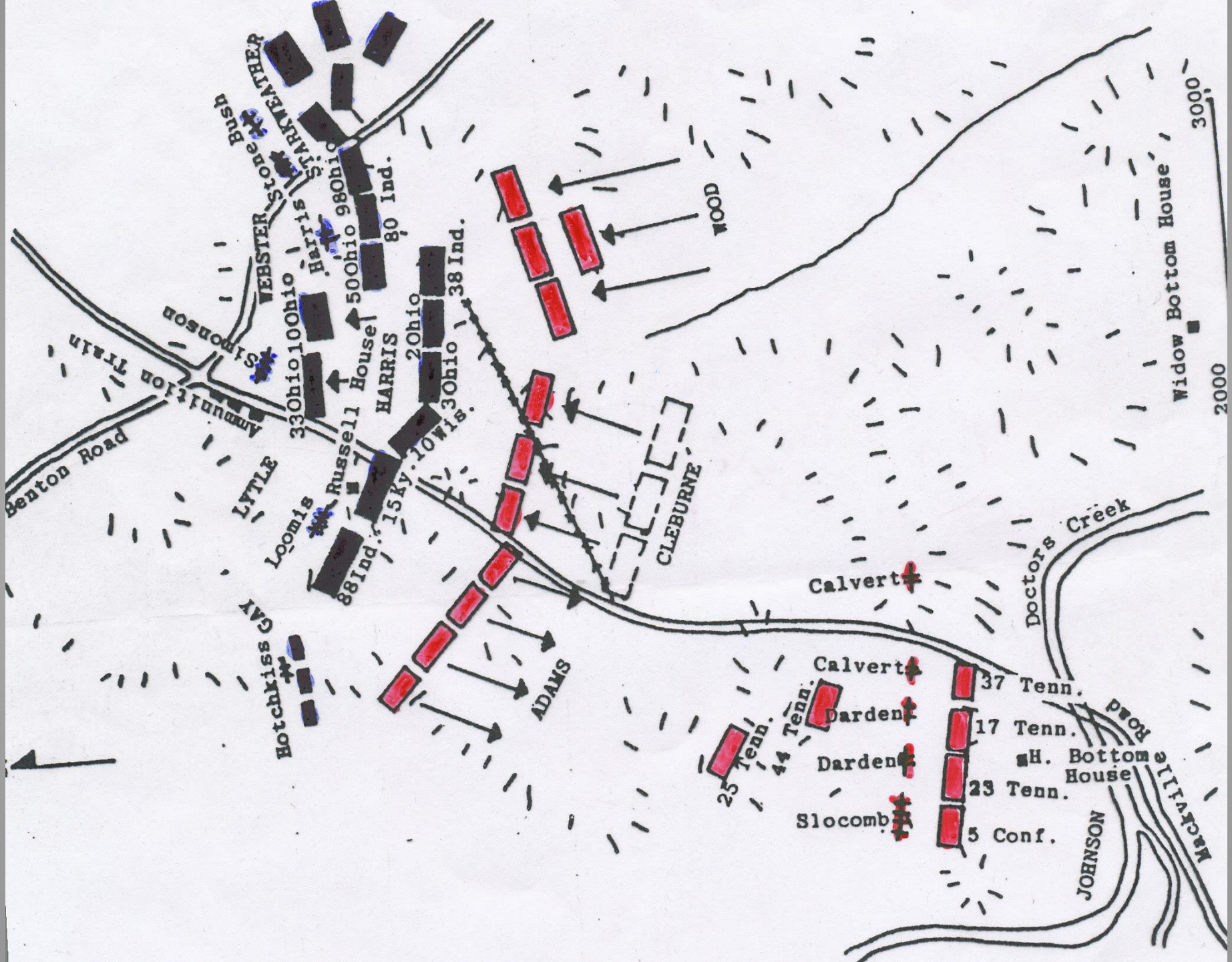
*Brigadier General Patrick Cleburne*





THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE, KENTUCKY, FOUGHT OCTOBER 8, 1862.—SKETCHED BY MR. H. MOSLER.—[SEE PAGE 655.]

The drawing of the Battle of Perryville from *Harper's Weekly* shows Col. Leonard A. Harris's brigade, with Capt. Pe Battery, preparing to receive a Confederate attack (probably from Gen. Daniel S. Donelson's or Col. Thomas M afternoon of October 8, 1862. *Kentucky Historical Society*



Benton Road

Amunition Train

LYTLE

Hotchkiss GAY

Loomis

Russell House

HARRIS

WEBSTER

Starkweather

Harris

20 Ohio

ADAMS

CLEBURNE

25 Tenn.

44 Tenn.

Slocomb

Calvert

Darden

Darden

37 Tenn.

17 Tenn.

23 Tenn.

5 Conf.

Doctors Creek

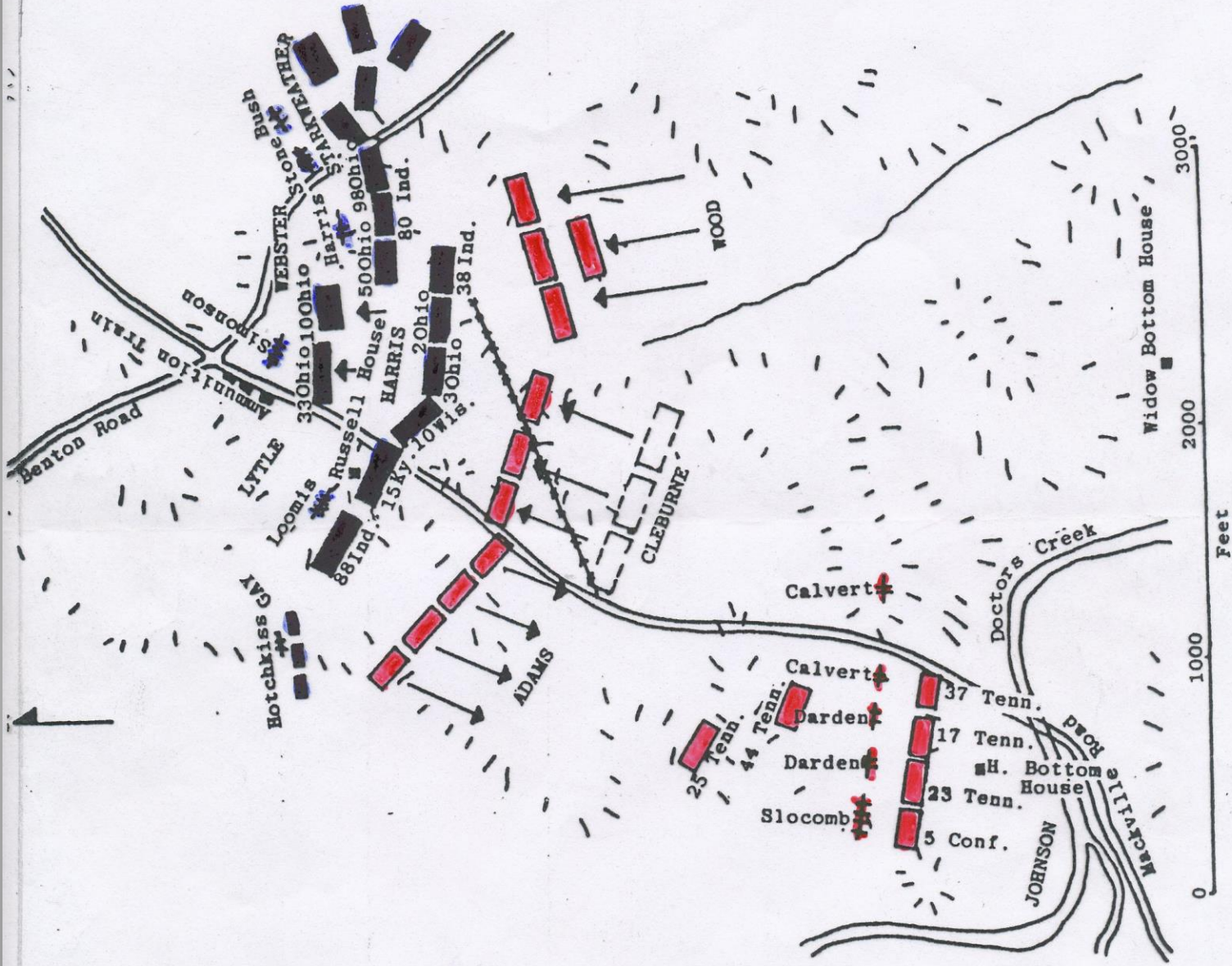
H. Bottoms House

JOHNSON

REDFIELD ROAD

Widow Bottom House

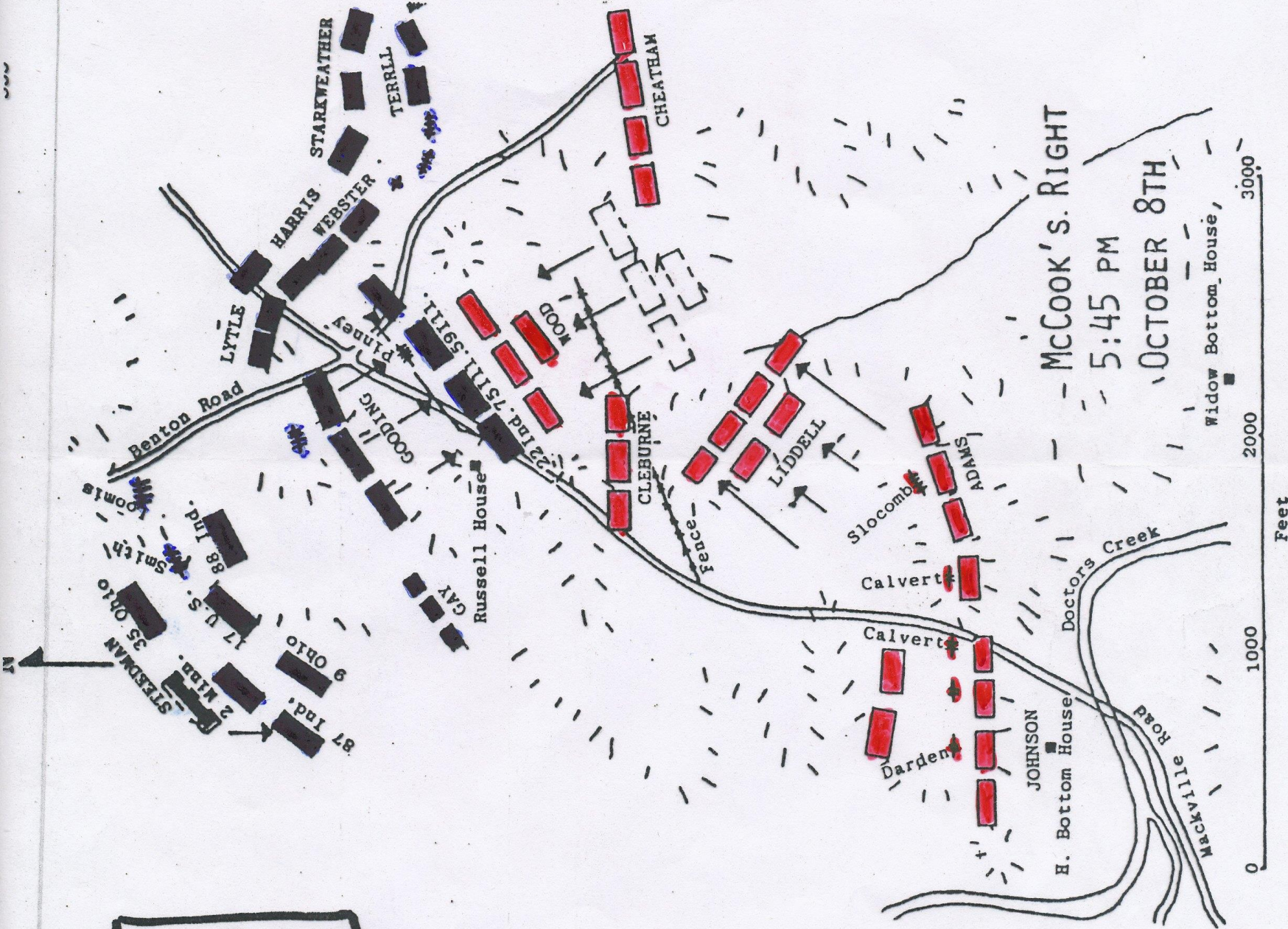
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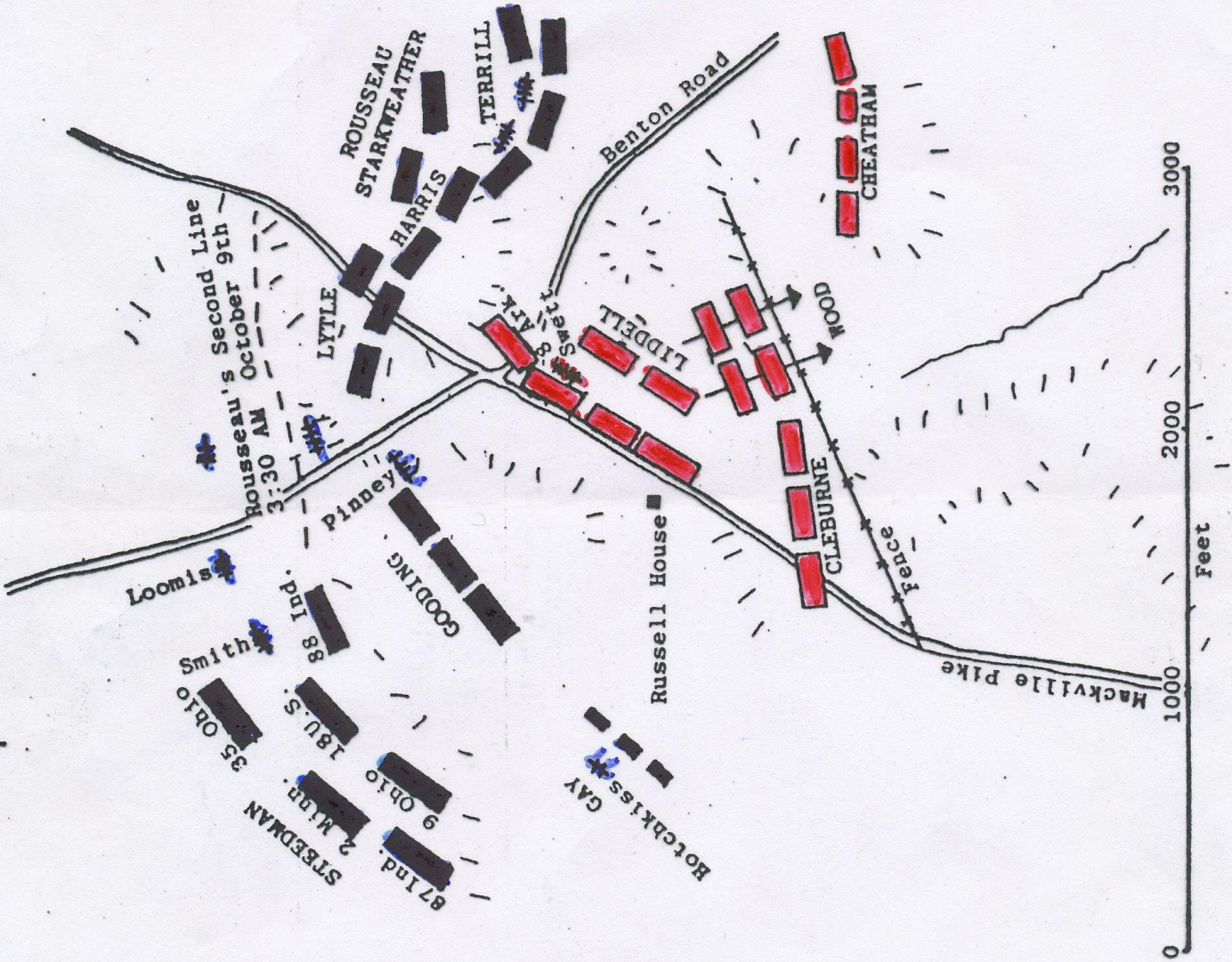
4:30 PM

McCook's RIGHT  
 4:30 PM  
 OCTOBER 8TH

5:45 PM

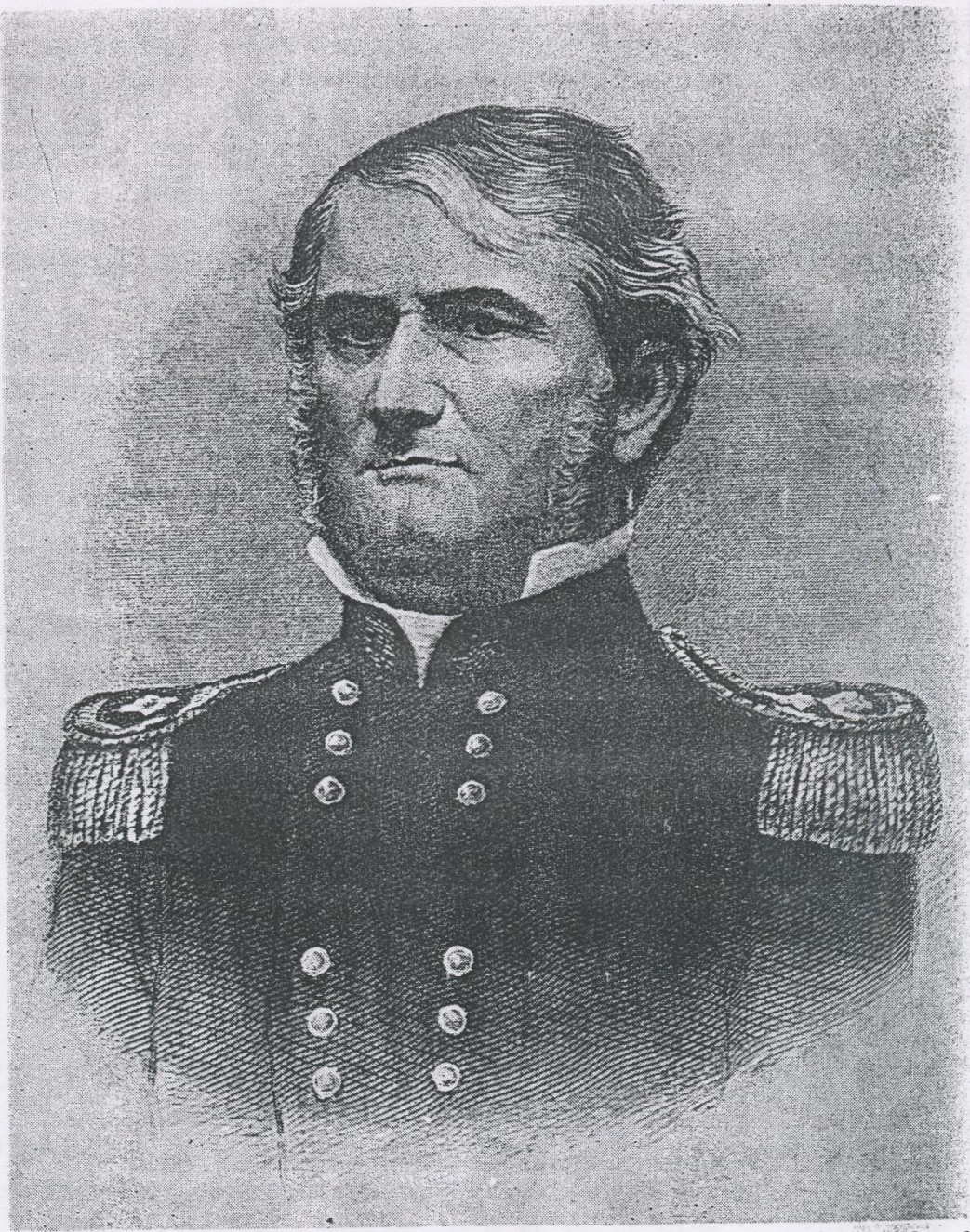


McCOOK'S RIGHT  
5:45 PM  
OCTOBER 8TH



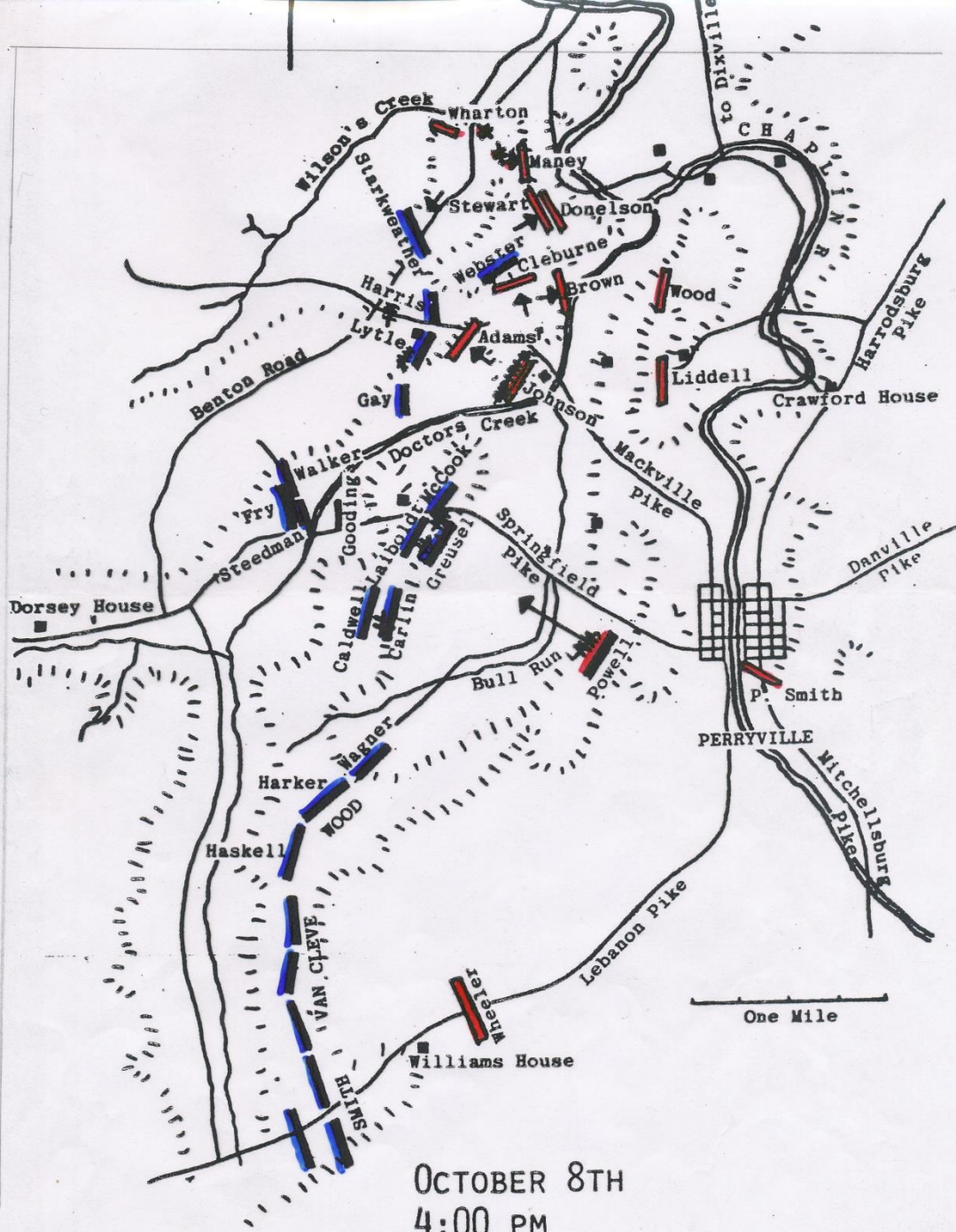
7:00 PM

McCook's RIGHT  
7:00 PM  
OCTOBER 8TH

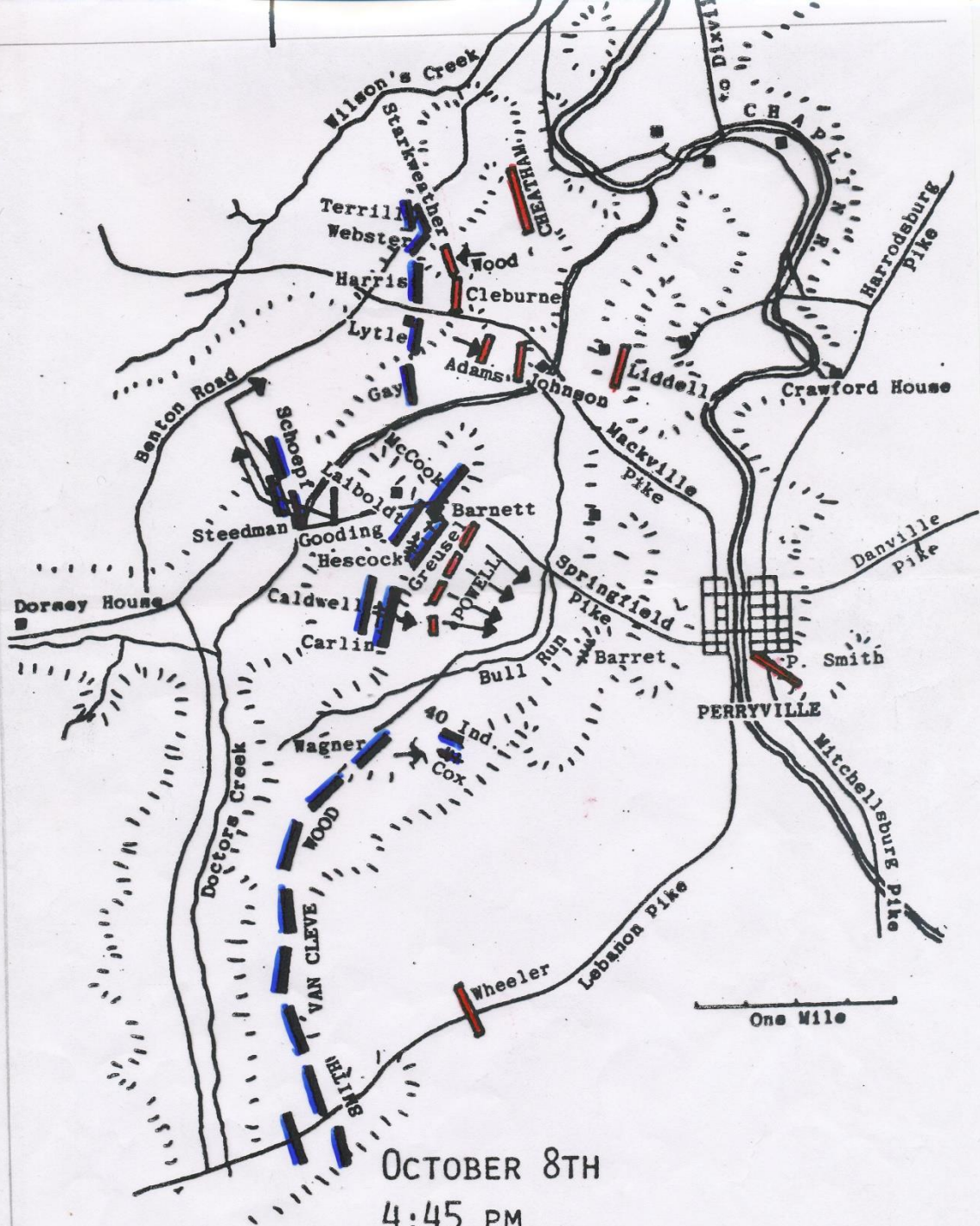


*University of the South*

GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK

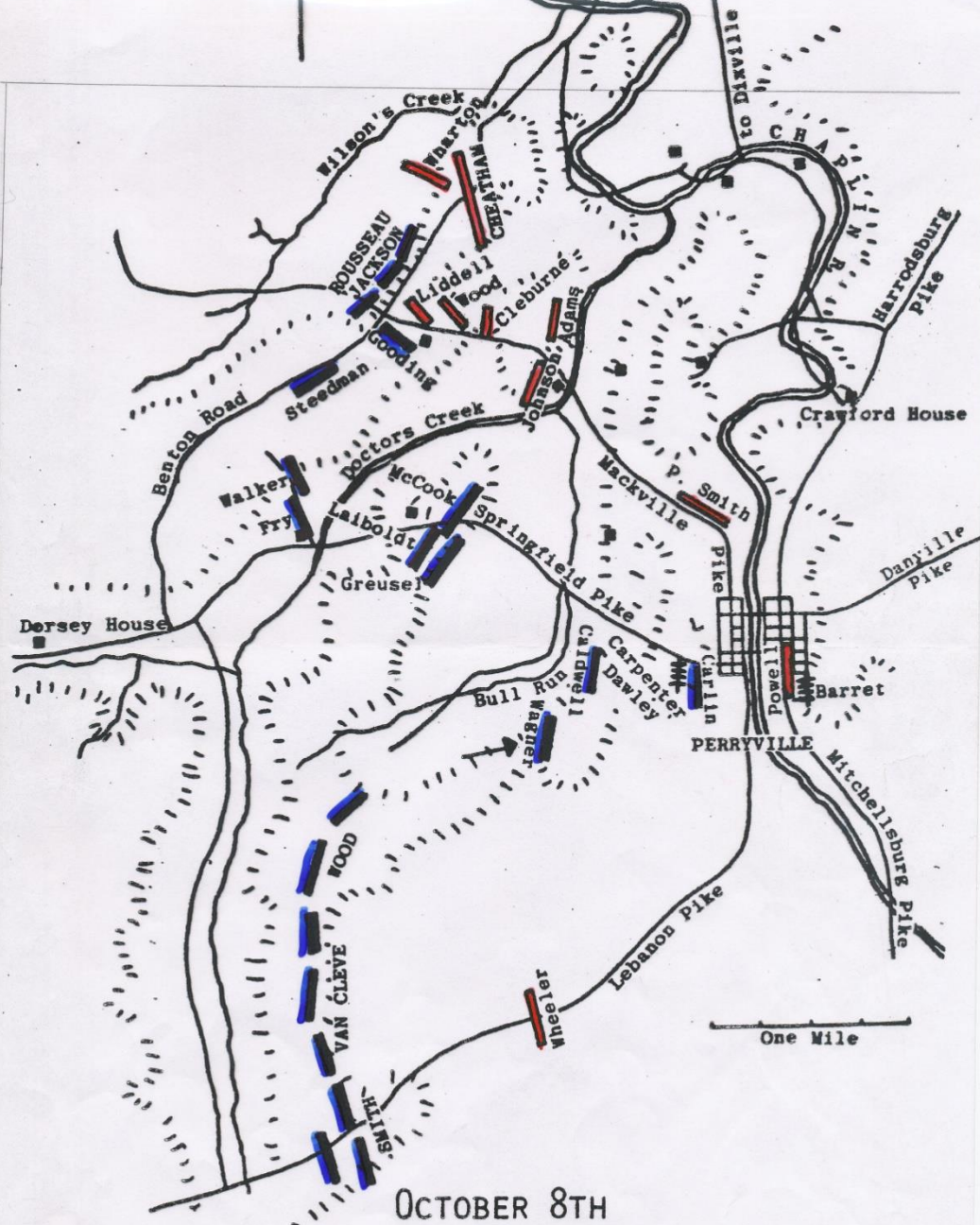


OCTOBER 8TH  
 4:00 PM



OCTOBER 8TH  
4:45 PM

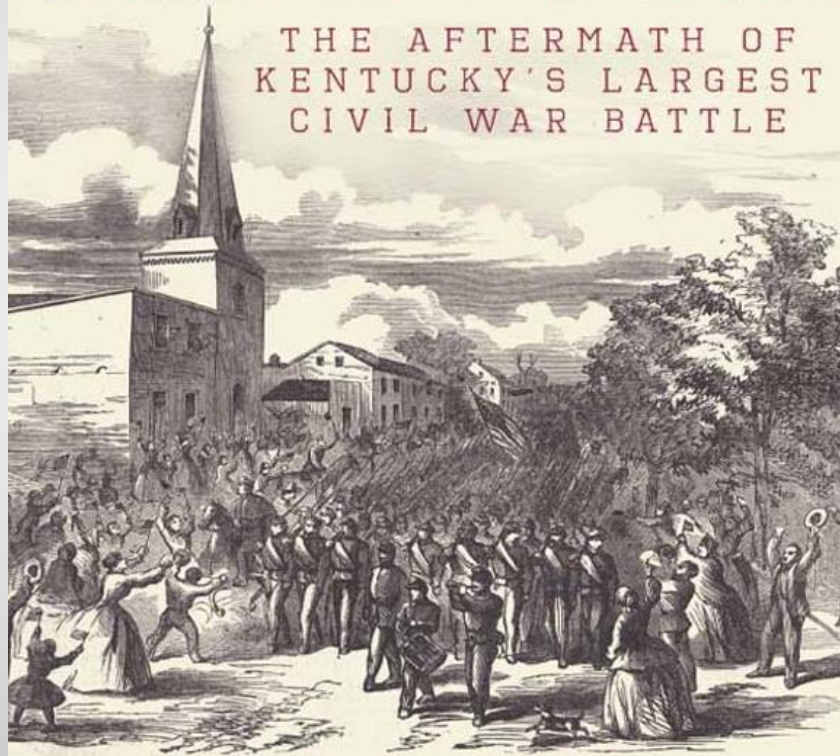




OCTOBER 8TH  
5:30

# PERRYVILLE UNDER ★ FIRE

THE AFTERMATH OF  
KENTUCKY'S LARGEST  
CIVIL WAR BATTLE



STUART W. SANDERS

## THE AFTERMATH

<u>Casualties:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>
Union:	894	2,911	471
Confederate:	532	2,641	228

...these numbers are 1/5 of the total forces engaged in the battle.