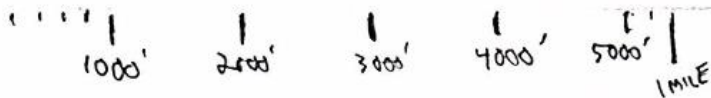


The Civil War in Kentucky 1861

3



REGIMENTAL FRONTAGE (2-RANK FORMATION)

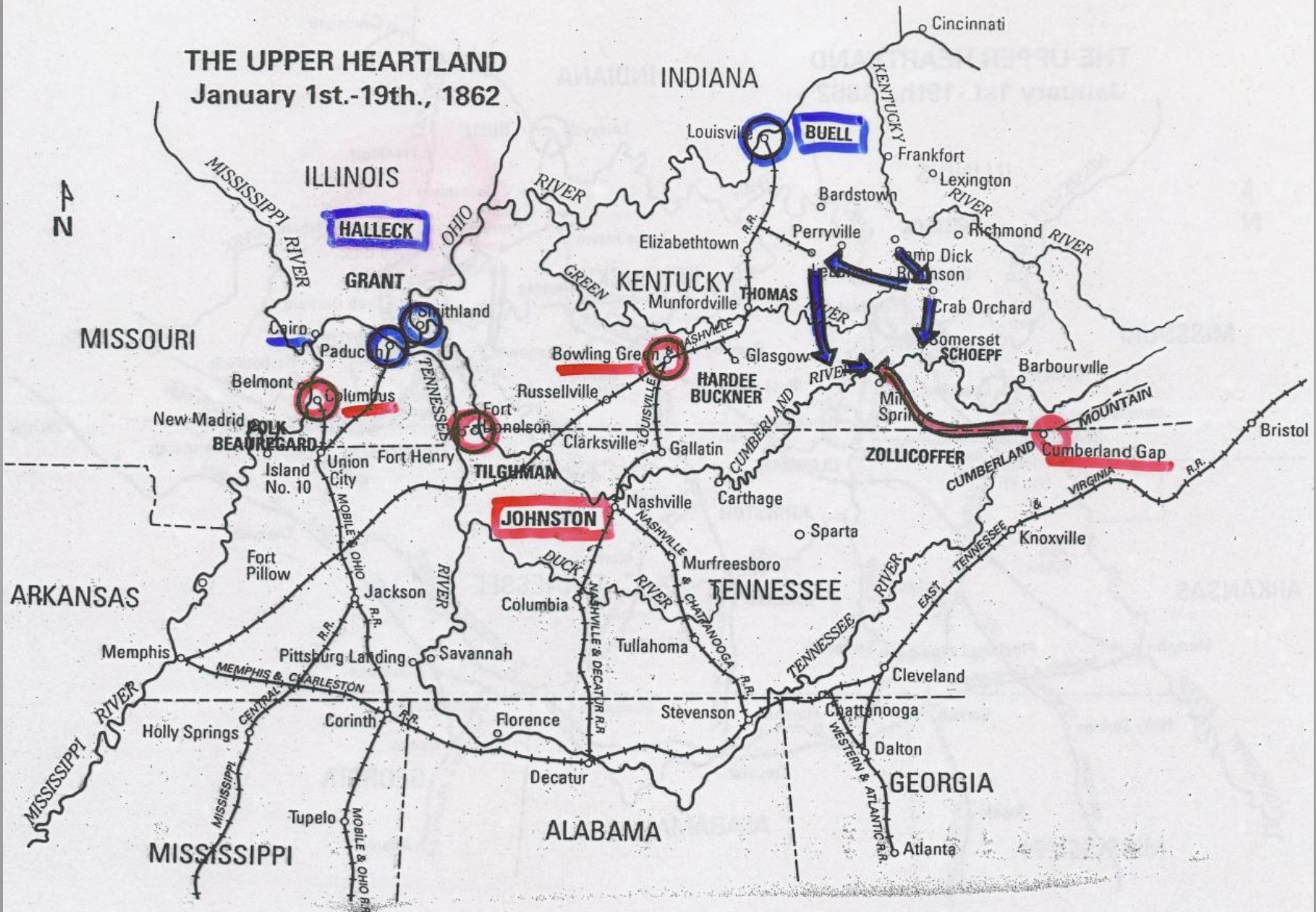
- APPROX. 3.4 MEN PER YARD

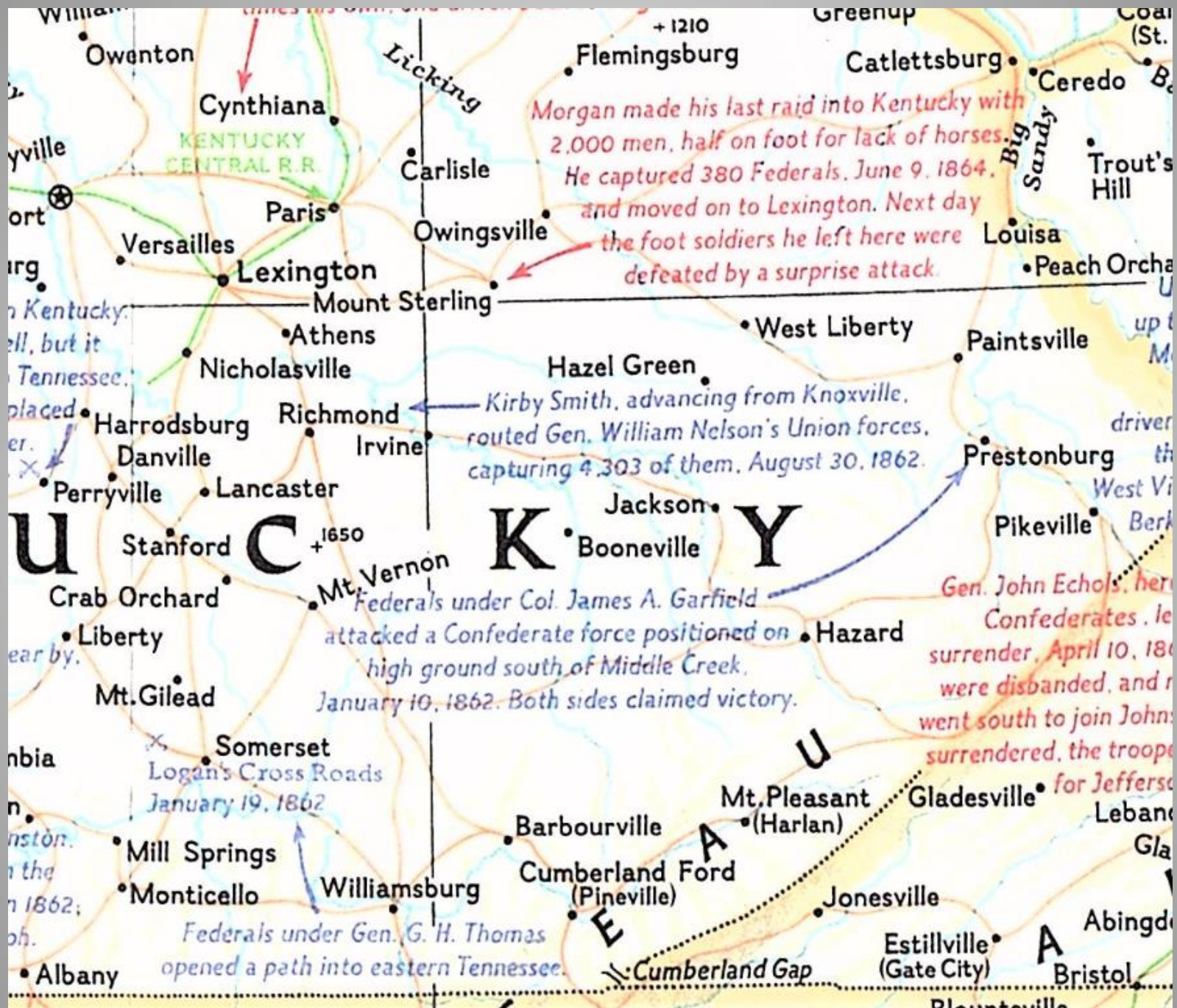
475 men, 420'
500 men, 450'
700 men, 600'

Grant's army (3,114) = 2,700'
- a 12,000 man army frontage would be c. 2 miles.

THE UPPER HEARTLAND

January 1st.-19th., 1862.





Morgan made his last raid into Kentucky with 2,000 men, half on foot for lack of horses. He captured 380 Federals, June 9, 1864, and moved on to Lexington. Next day the foot soldiers he left here were defeated by a surprise attack.

Kirby Smith, advancing from Knoxville, routed Gen. William Nelson's Union forces, capturing 4,303 of them, August 30, 1862.

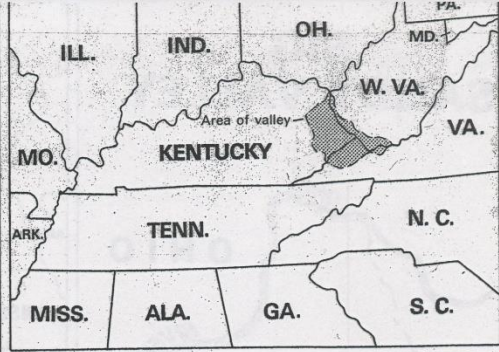
Federals under Col. James A. Garfield attacked a Confederate force positioned on high ground south of Middle Creek, January 10, 1862. Both sides claimed victory.

Gen. John Echols, here Confederate, led his troops to surrender, April 10, 1862. His troops were disbanded, and he went south to join John Braxton Bragg. Echols surrendered, the troops were sent to Jefferson.

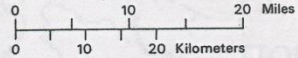
Federals under Gen. G. H. Thomas opened a path into eastern Tennessee.

**K
Y**

BIG SANDY VALLEY



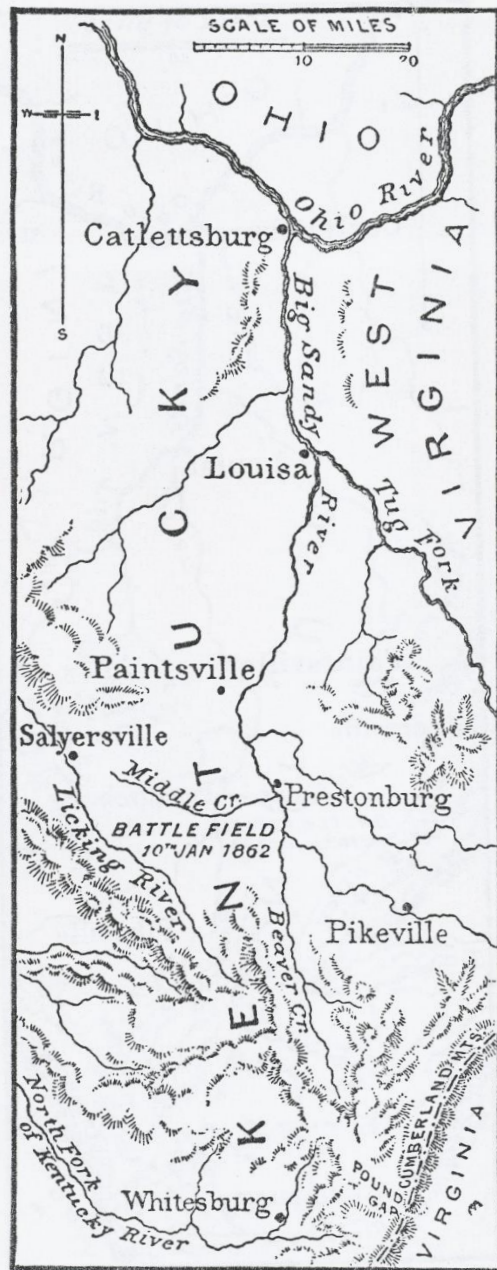
- State boundary
- - - County boundary
- Big Sandy Valley river basin



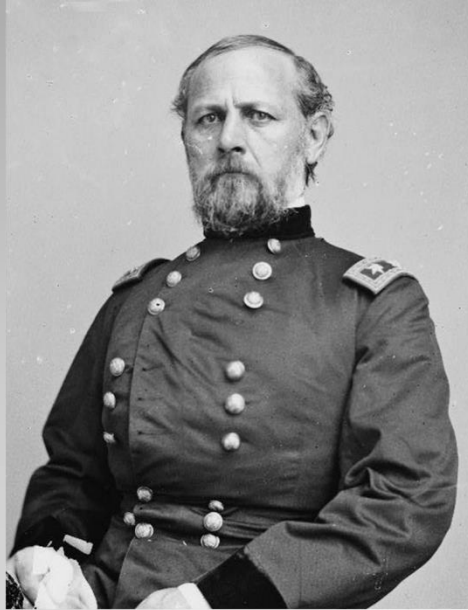
38°

WEST VIRGINIA

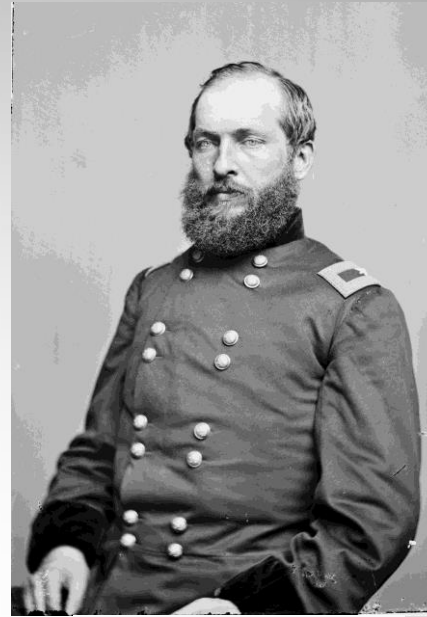
VIRGINIA



MAP OF BIG SANDY RIVER AND
MIDDLE-CREEK BATTLE-FIELD
(JANUARY 10, 1862).



Major General Don Carlos Buell

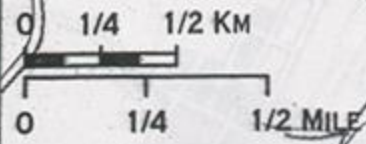


James A. Garfield

He has frequently spoken of his interview with the commanding general on the following morning as one of peculiar interest. Few officers in the service possess more reticence, terse logic, and severe habits of military discipline than General Buell, and the interview between him and the military tyro was a peculiarly interesting one. The one, submitting his plans and queries, and curiously and anxiously watching the face of the commander, but finding no look or expression to indicate his opinion, either of the good sense of the queries or the feasibility of the plan. The queries were answered in a quick, sententious manner, but no word was spoken by the general to indicate approval or disapproval of the plan. The conference was closed with the single remark, "Your orders will be sent to your hotel at six o'clock this evening."

MIDDLE CREEK

January 10, 1862



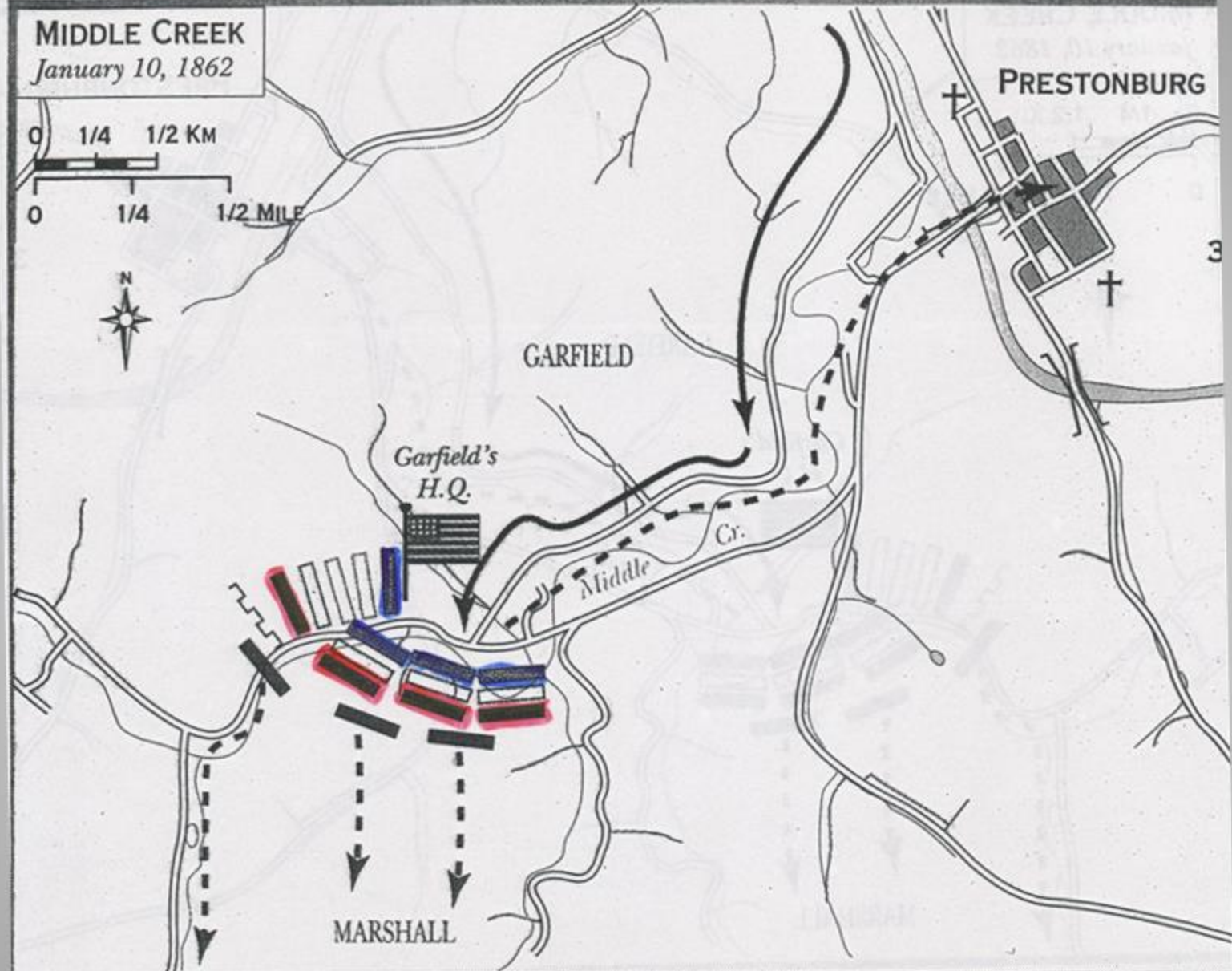
PRESTONBURG

GARFIELD

Garfield's
H.Q.

Middle
Cr.

MARSHALL



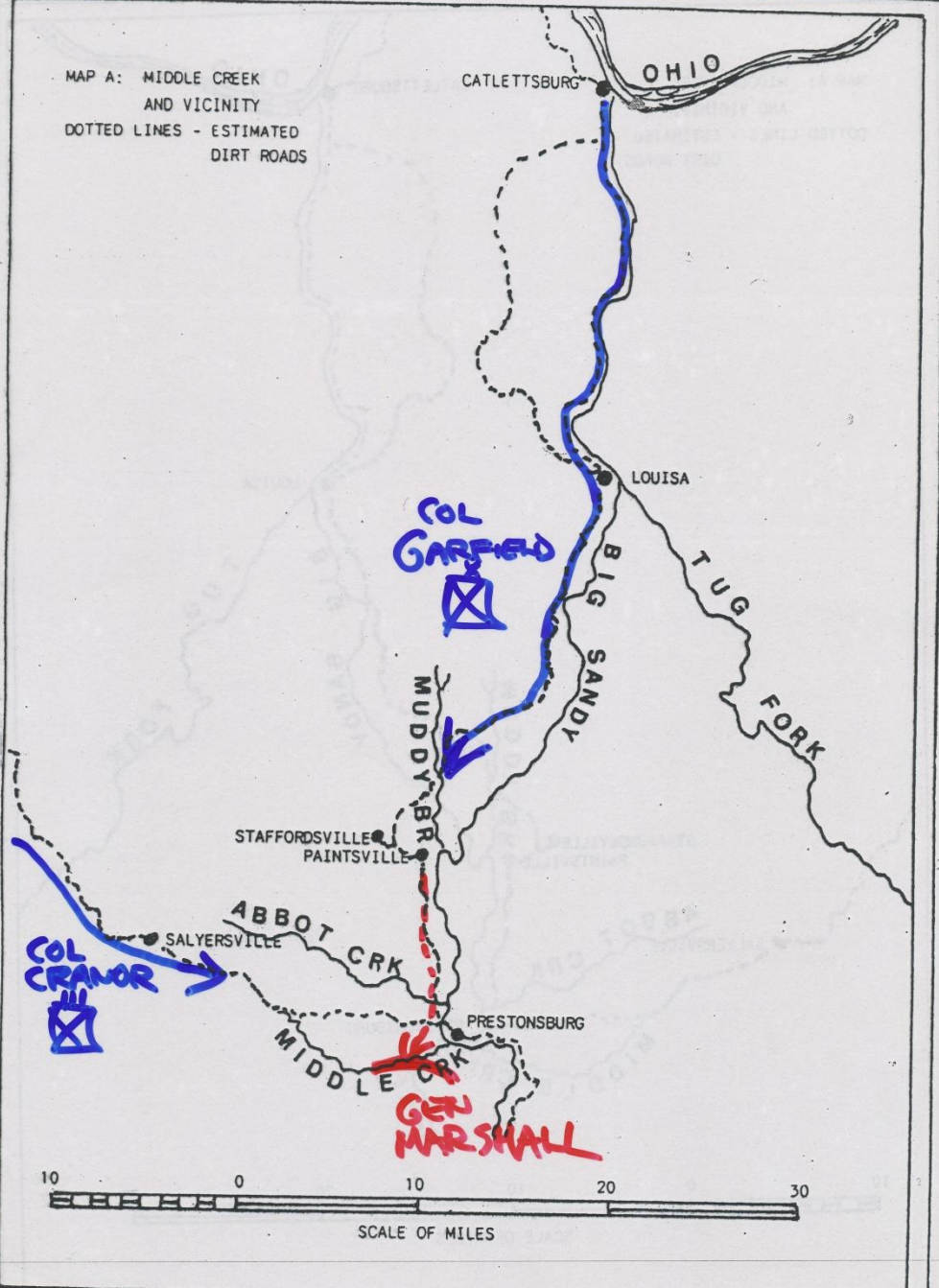


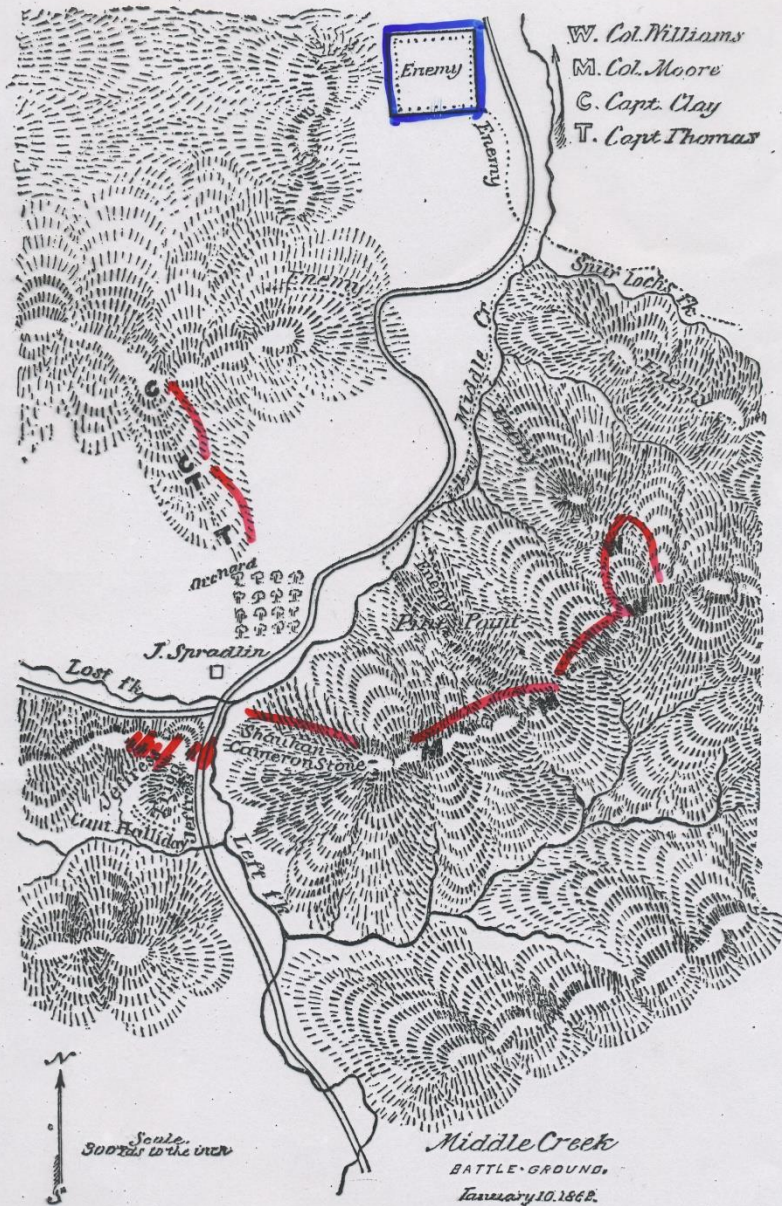
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD.
FROM A WAR-TIME PHOTOGRAPH.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

MAP A: MIDDLE CREEK
AND VICINITY
DOTTED LINES - ESTIMATED
DIRT ROADS

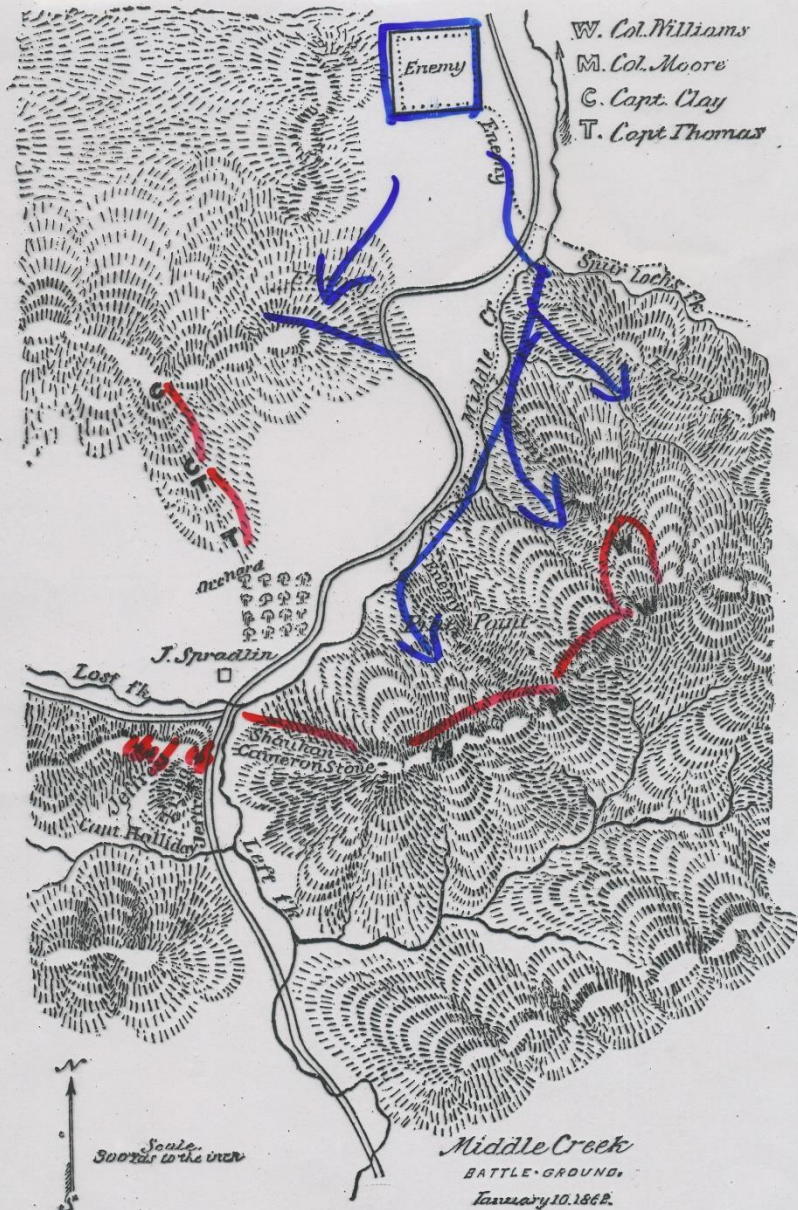




- W. Col. Williams
- M. Col. Moore
- C. Capt. Clay
- T. Capt. Thomas

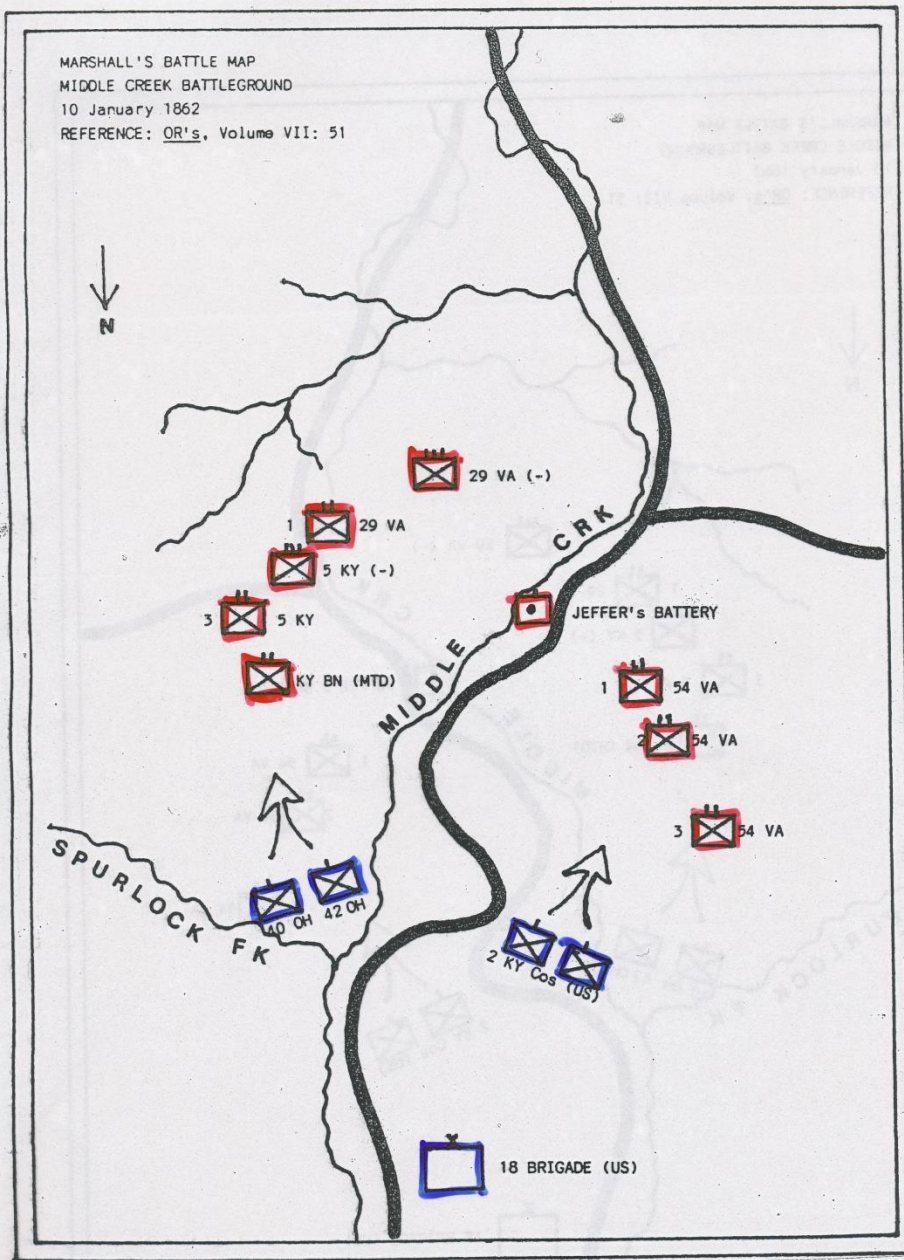
Scale
300 paces to the inch

Middle Creek
BATTLE-GROUND.
January 10. 1862.



Scale
300 yds to the inch

MARSHALL'S BATTLE MAP
MIDDLE CREEK BATTLEGROUND
10 January 1862
REFERENCE: OR's, Volume VII: 51

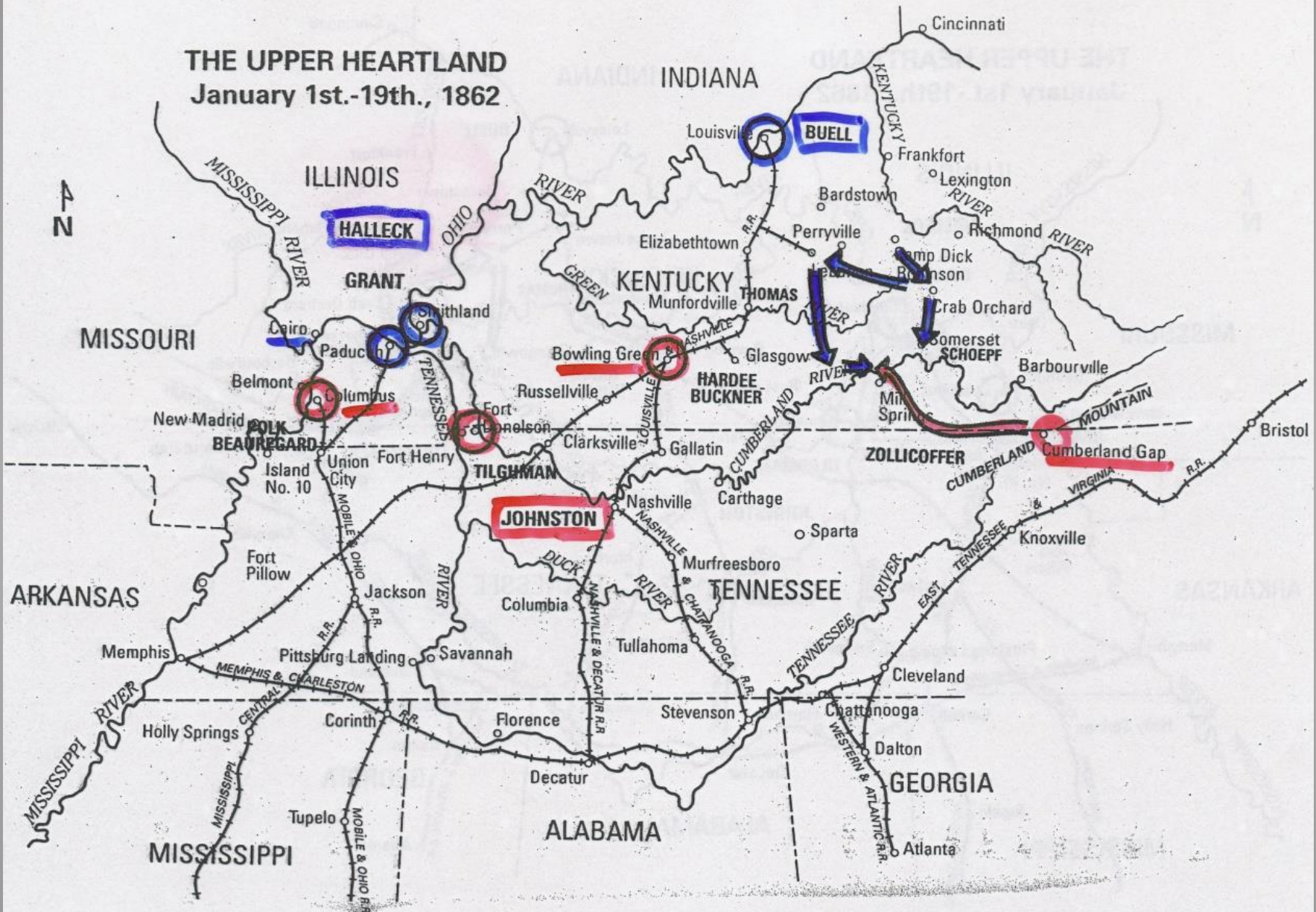


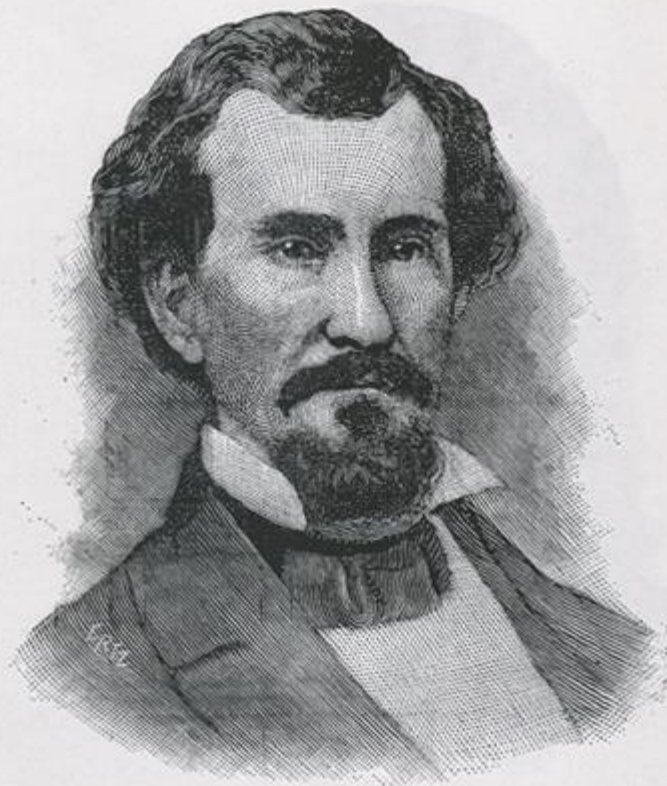


It was in Kentucky at the Battle of Middle Creek that Col. (later President) James A. Garfield had his baptism of fire. His Union force won the struggle

THE UPPER HEARTLAND

January 1st.-19th., 1862.





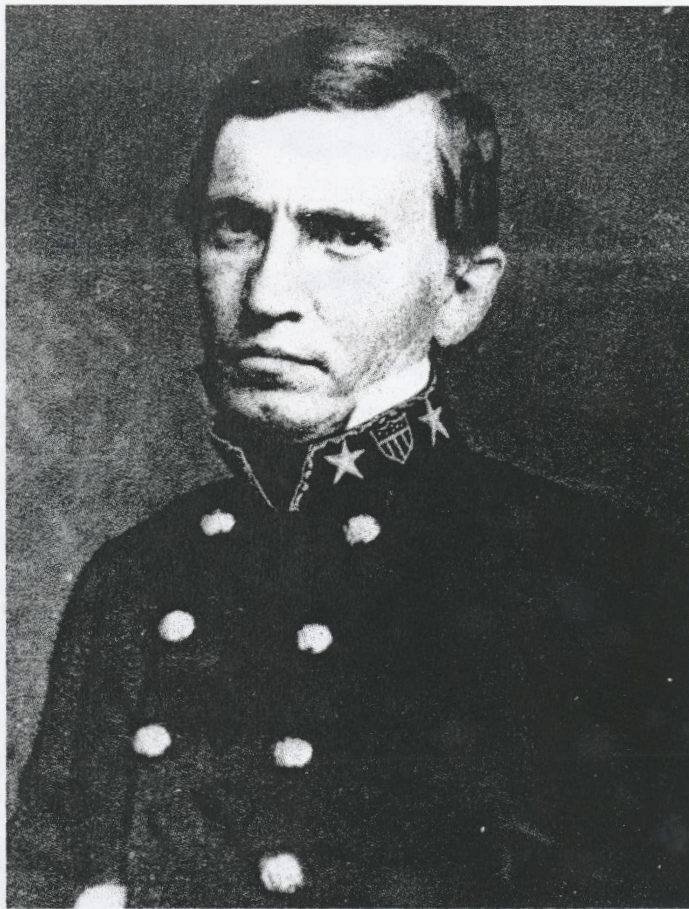
BRIG.-GEN. FELIX K. ZOLLIFFER, C. S. A.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



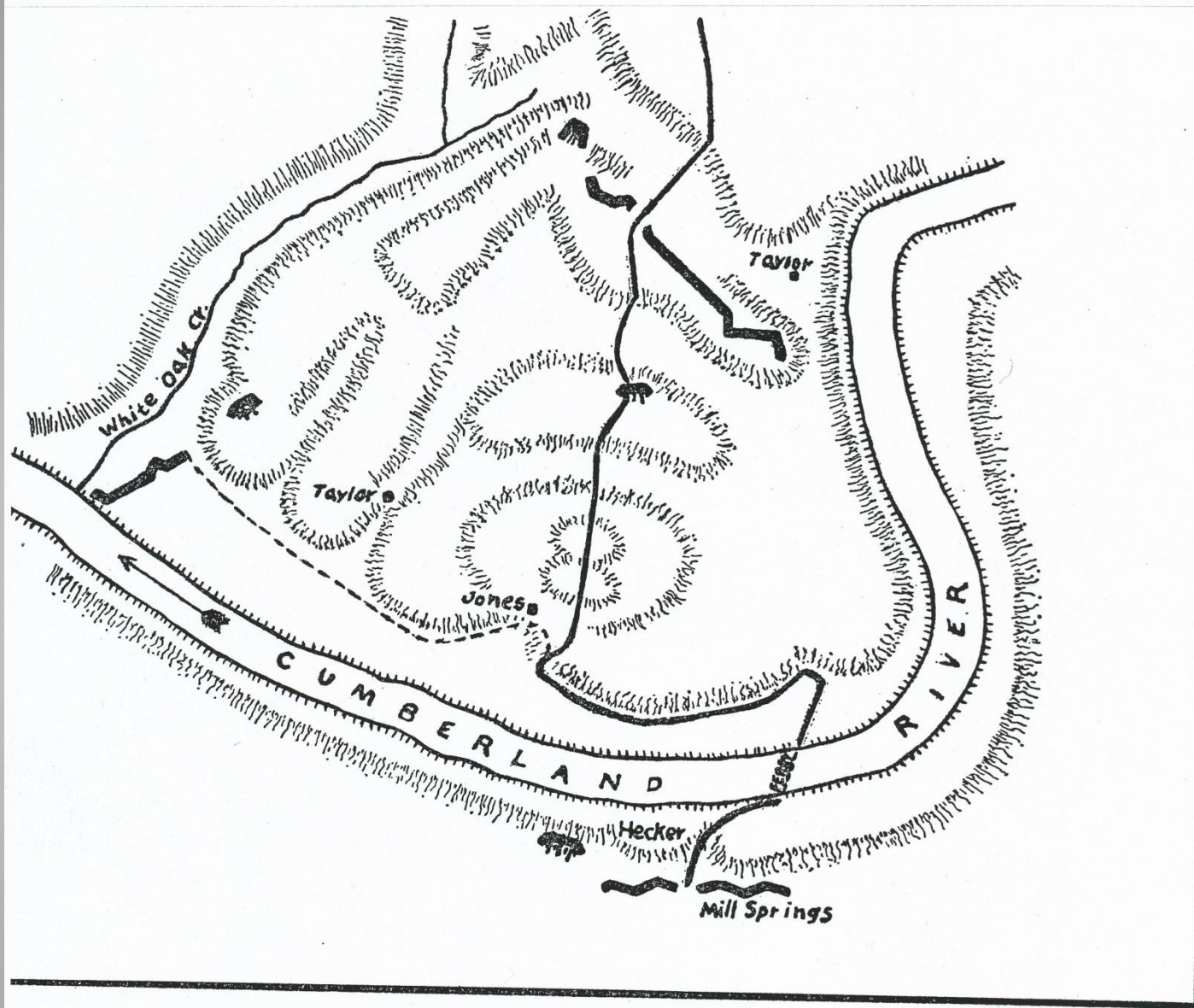
General Felix Kirk Zollicoffer. His troop dispositions north of the Cumberland River just before the Battle of Mill Springs were made in the face of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's strong suggestions to the contrary. *Library of Congress*



George H. Thomas, a Virginian who remained loyal to the Union, spent his initial tenure in the war in the East before being transferred to the West. He commanded the First Division of the Army of the Ohio and in January fought and won the battle of Mill Springs. He arrived too late to fight at Shiloh but accompanied Buell's army on the Chattanooga campaign during the summer of 1862 and the campaign into Kentucky in August and September. (Courtesy of the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, Pa.)



The Confederates Thomas faced were led by Major General George B. Crittenden. His father was Senator John J. Crittenden, who unsuccessfully attempted a last-minute compromise between North and South in 1861. His brother was a major general in the Union Army; so were Kentucky families divided. This previously unpublished photograph shows him probably in 1862.



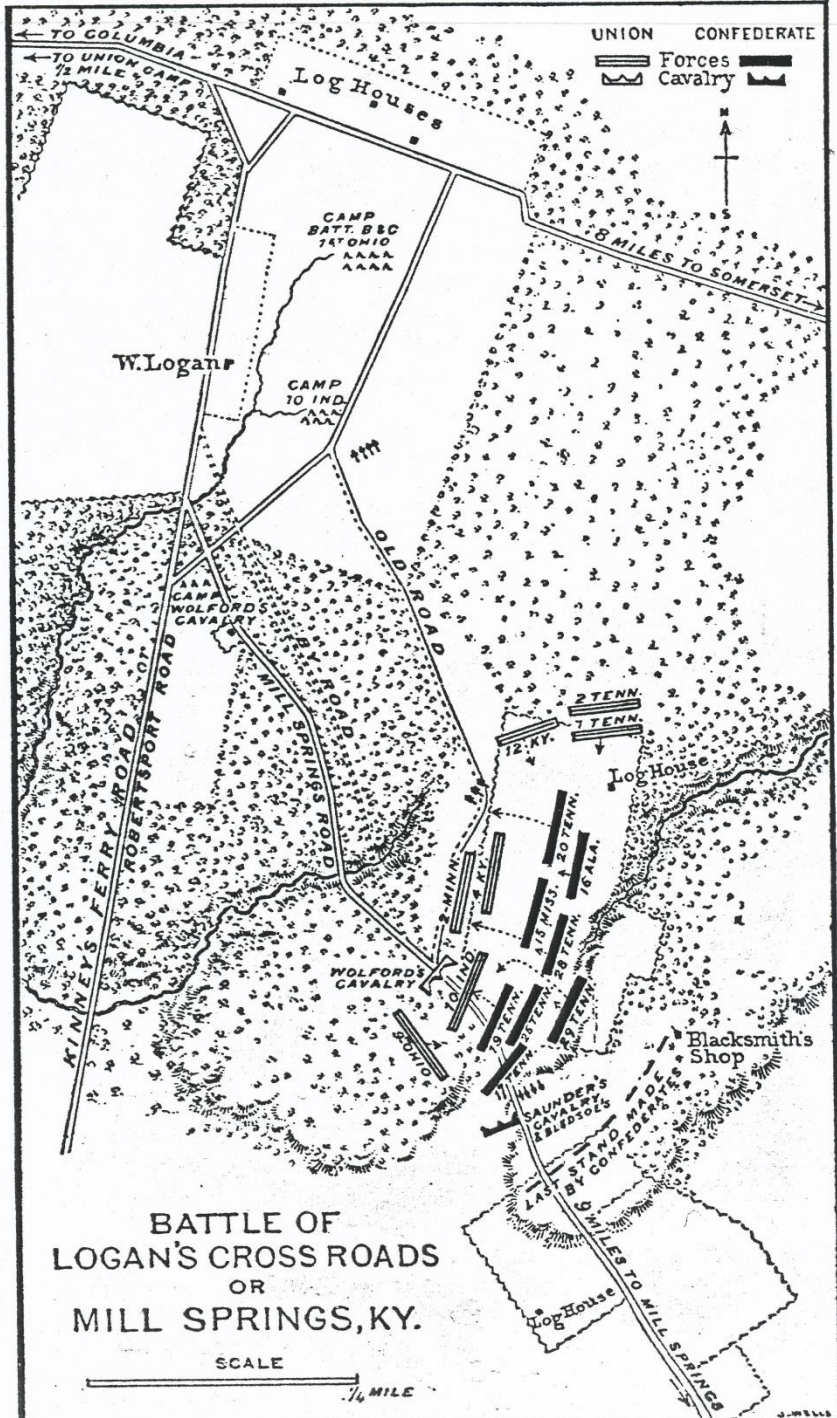
3. SKETCH OF CONFEDERATE'S FORTIFIED POSITION AT AND OPPOSITE MILL SPRINGS, KY. (by the author). From Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Part II, Plate VI, No. 3 (Series I, Vol. 7.) 1891.



COLONEL SCHOEPF'S TROOPS CROSSING FISHING CREEK ON THE WAY TO JOIN GENERAL THOMAS
AT LOGAN'S CROSS ROADS, OR MILL SPRINGS. FROM A LITHOGRAPH.



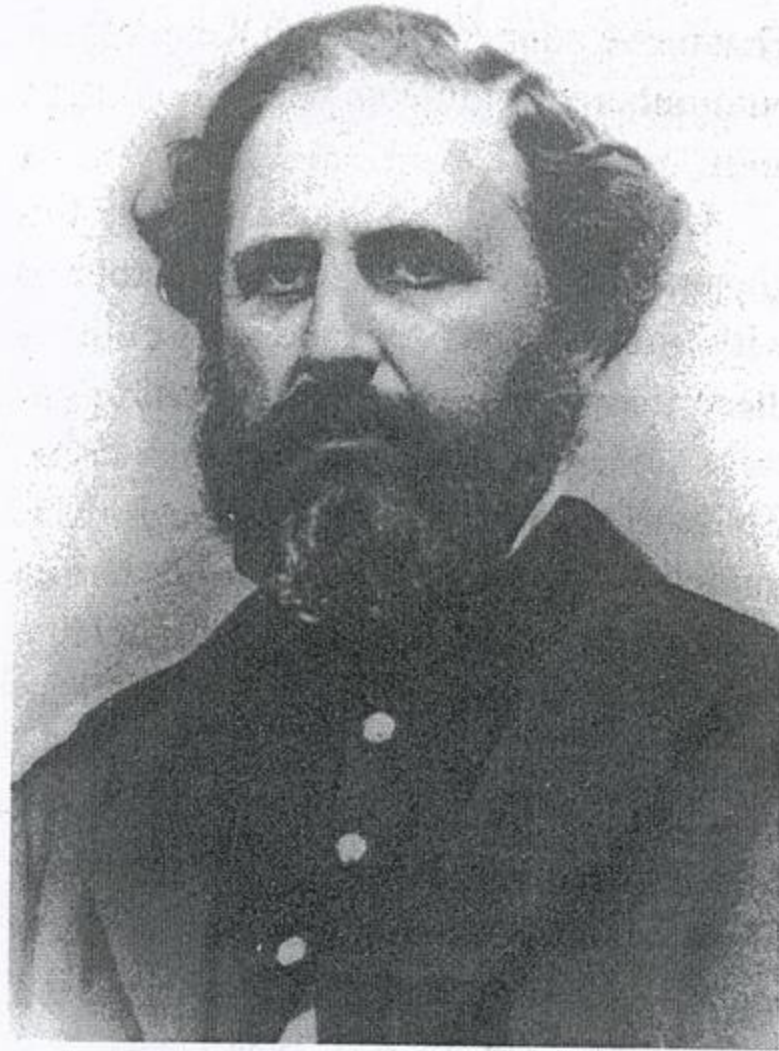
The picket of the 10th Indiana Regiment discovering the approach of the Rebels at Mill Spring, Kentucky.







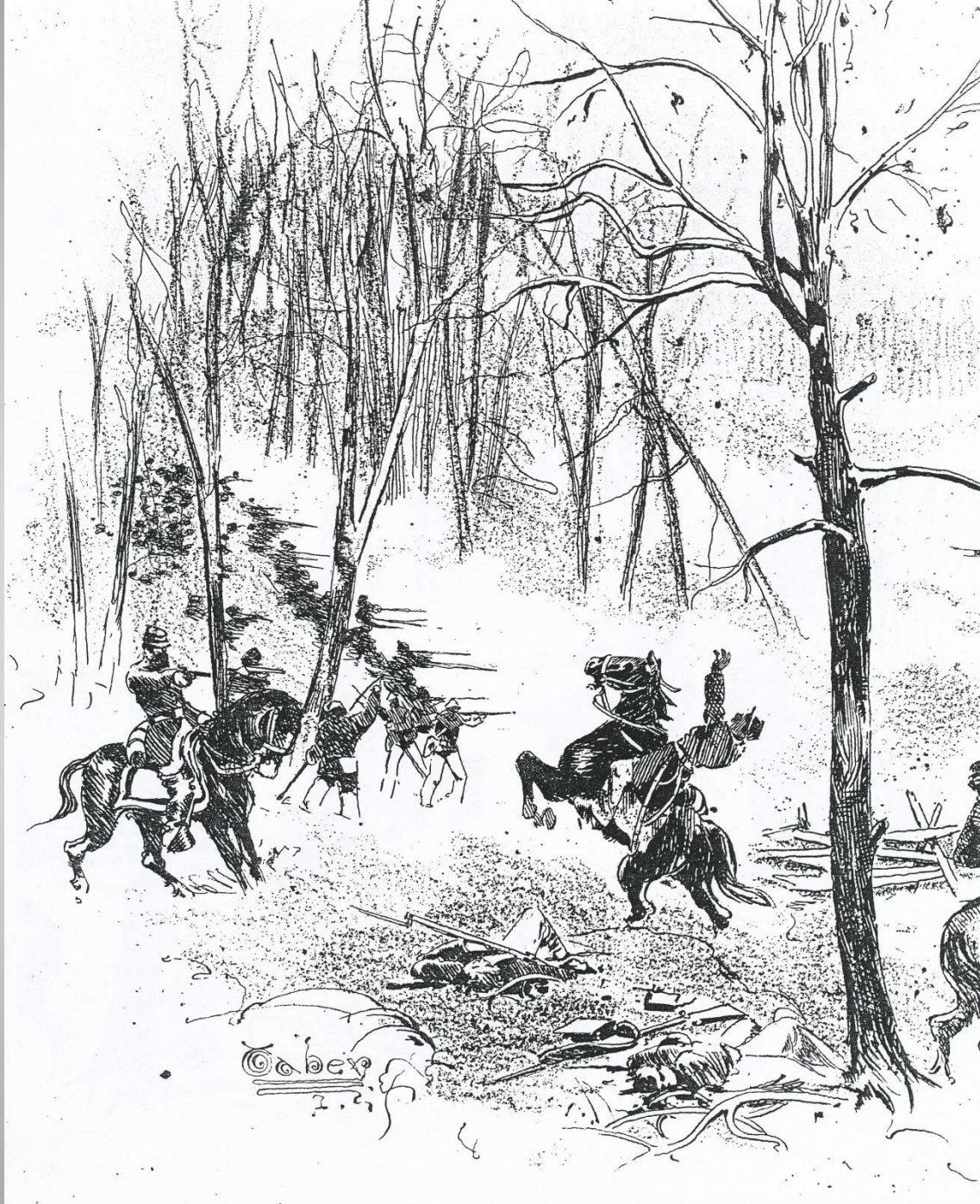
“Only a fence between us.” The 2nd Minnesota Infantry attacks the 15th Mississippi Infantry through the rain and fog at the Battle of Mill Springs, January 19, 1862.
Courtesy of the artist, Robert J. Cull



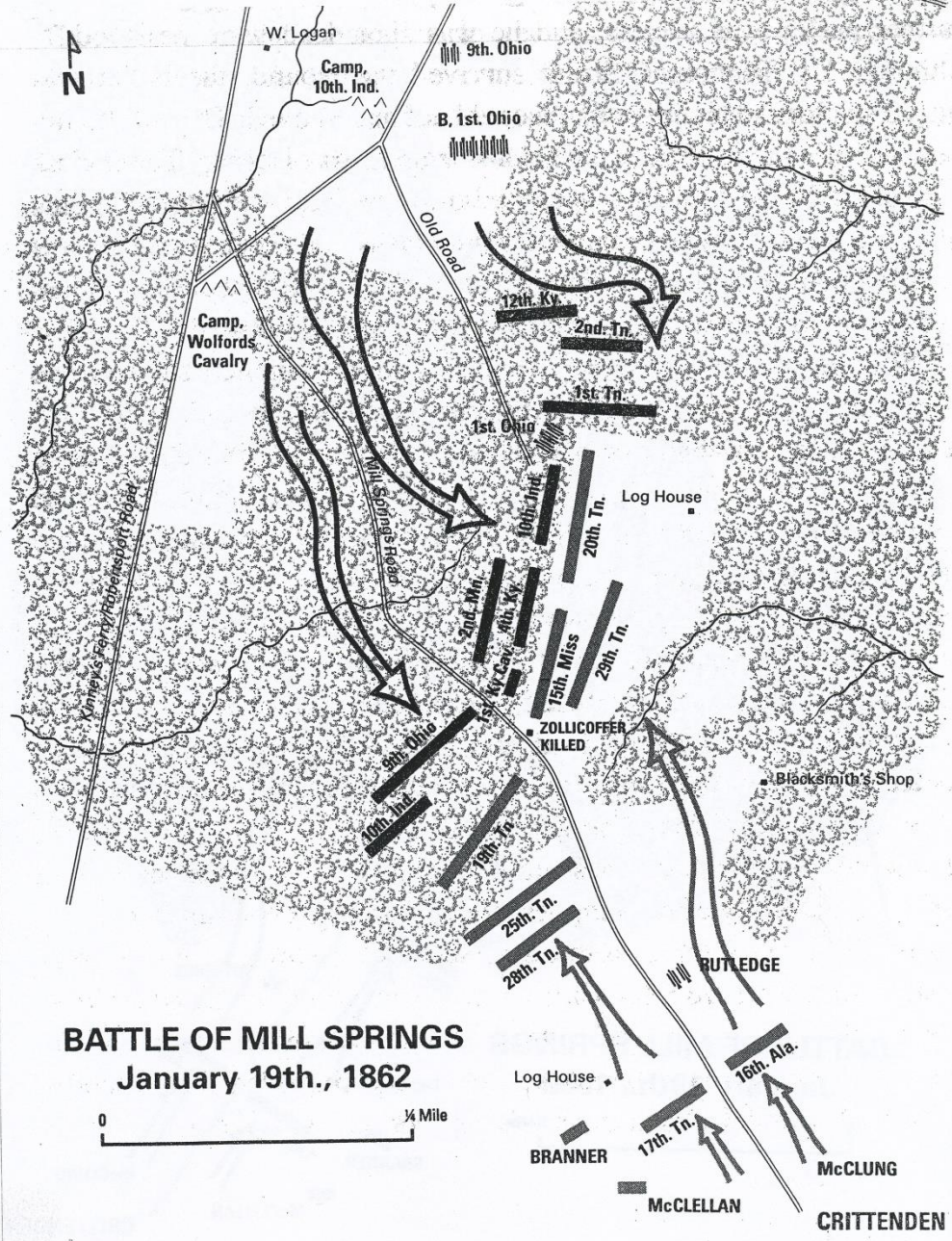
Colonel Speed Smith Fry



© 1865
H. I.



© abey
1882





Samuel P. Carter

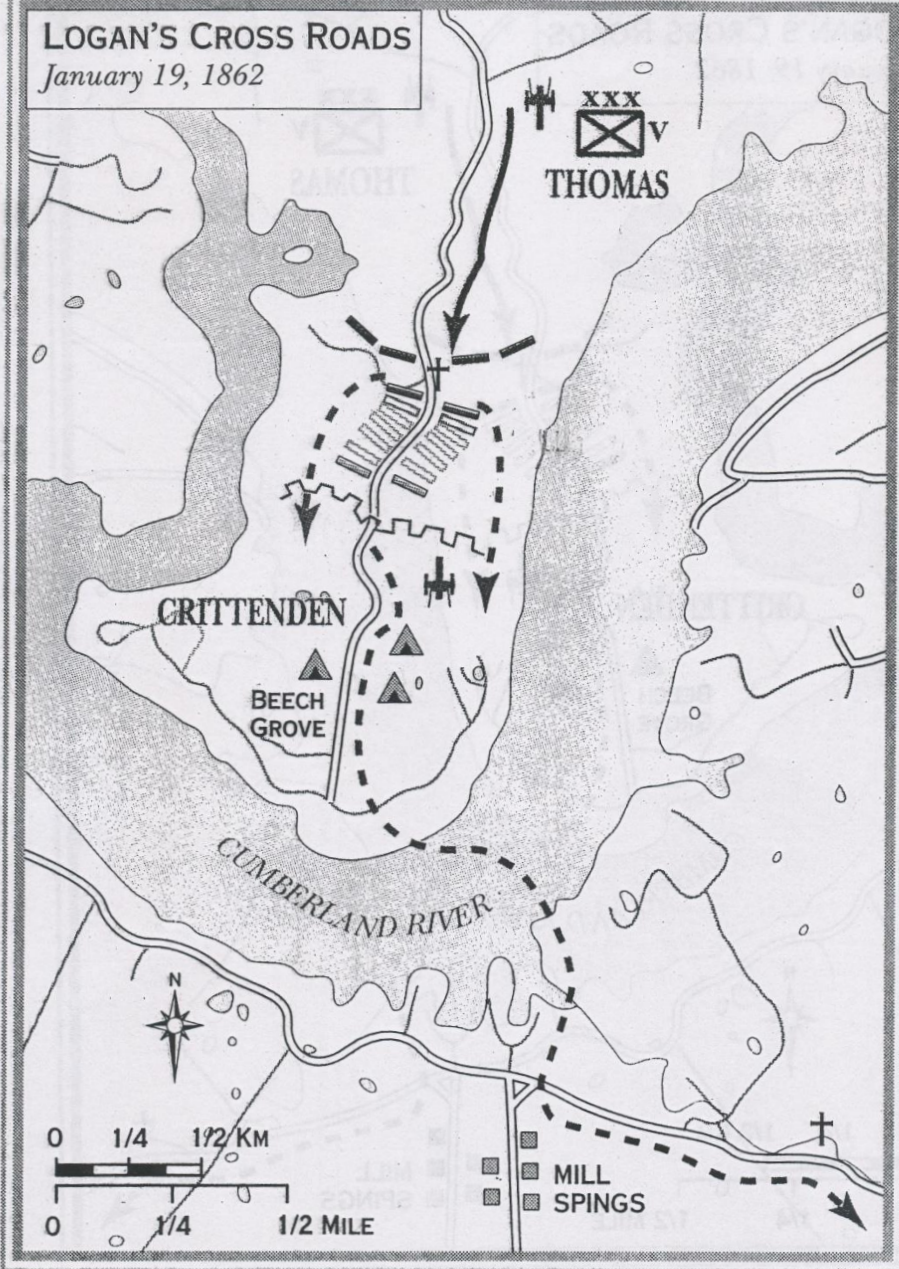
Tennessee in 1862 and 1863 and looking loyal
responsible in giving Union sentiment in
commander's commission in the West. He was
1862, simultaneously holding that rank and a
commissioned a brigadier general in the Army in
United States Naval Academy, he was
Tennessee until then all a product of the
obtained high rank. Samuel P. Carter of East
enjoyed wide popularity in the North and later
Southerners who remained loyal to the Union.





LOGAN'S CROSS ROADS

January 19, 1862





General George Henry Thomas. A Virginian who remained loyal to the Union, Thomas commanded the Union forces that marched from Camp Dick Robinson to the Cumberland River, where they defeated Gen. George B. Crittenden's Confederate command at the Battle of Mill Springs. *Library of Congress*

DEFINITIONS

STRATEGY - "the overall planning of military operations."

TACTICS - "the technique or science of securing those objectives designated by strategy: specifically, the art of deploying and directing troops against the enemy."

PRINCIPLES OF WAR

OBJECTIVE - "every military operation should be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective."

OFFENSIVE - "seize, retain and exploit the initiative."

MASS - "concentrate combat power at the decisive place and time."

ECONOMY OF FORCE - "allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts."

MANEUVER - "place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power."

UNITY OF COMMAND - "for every objective, there should be unity of effort."

SECURITY - "never permit the enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage."

SURPRISE - "strike the enemy at a time or place and in a manner for which he is unprepared."

SIMPLICITY - "prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear concise orders to ensure thorough understanding."

SOME CLASSIC BATTLES: Marathon, Issus, Cannae, Zama, Hastings, Agincourt, Blenheim, Leuthen, Austerlitz, Waterloo, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Metz, Tannenberg, France 1940, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Inchon, Suez 1973, Falklands 1982.

THE "BATTLE OF COLUMBUS," February 1862

ORDER OF BATTLE – UNION ARMY AT COLUMBUS KY

BG Ulysses Grant, commanding.

23,315 men (37 inf rgts, 8 6-gun arty batteries, 4 cavalry troops)

First Division (BG J. McClelland) – 7,345 men

1st Bde (COL R. Oglesby) – 5 inf rgts, 2 arty batts, 3 cav troops

2nd Bde (COL W.H.L. Wallace) – 4 inf rgts 2 arty batts, 1 cav troop

3rd Bde (COL W. Morrison) – 2 inf rgts

Second Division (BG C. F. Smith) – 8,830 men

1st Bde (COL J. MacArthur) – 3 inf rgts

3rd Bde (COL J. Cook) – 5 inf rgts, 3 arty batts

4th Bde (COL J. Lauman) – 4 inf rgts, 1 company of sharpshooters

5th Bde (COL M. Smith) – 2 inf rgts

Third Division (BG L. Wallace) – 7,140 men

1st Bde (COL C. Cruft) – 4 inf rgts, 1 arty batt

2nd Bde (COL J.M. Thayer) – 4 inf rgts

3rd Bde (“ “ “ “ – attached) – 4 inf rgts

US Navy (Flag-Officer A. Foote, USN) –

Ironclads: USS Essex, St. Louis, Carondelet, Cincinnati

Gunboats: USS Louisville, Pittsburgh, Tyler, Conestoga, Lexington

Total: 54 guns (heavy artillery)

ORDER OF BATTLE- CONFEDERATE ARMY AT COLUMBUS KY

MG Leonidas Polk commanding.

16,921 men (22 inf rgts, 10 4-gun arty batteries, 4 cavalry troops)

First Division (COL J. K. Walker) – 4,267 men

6 inf rgts, 1 arty battery

Second Division (BG B. F. Cheatham) – 6,167 men

8 inf rgts, 5 arty batts, 1 cav troop

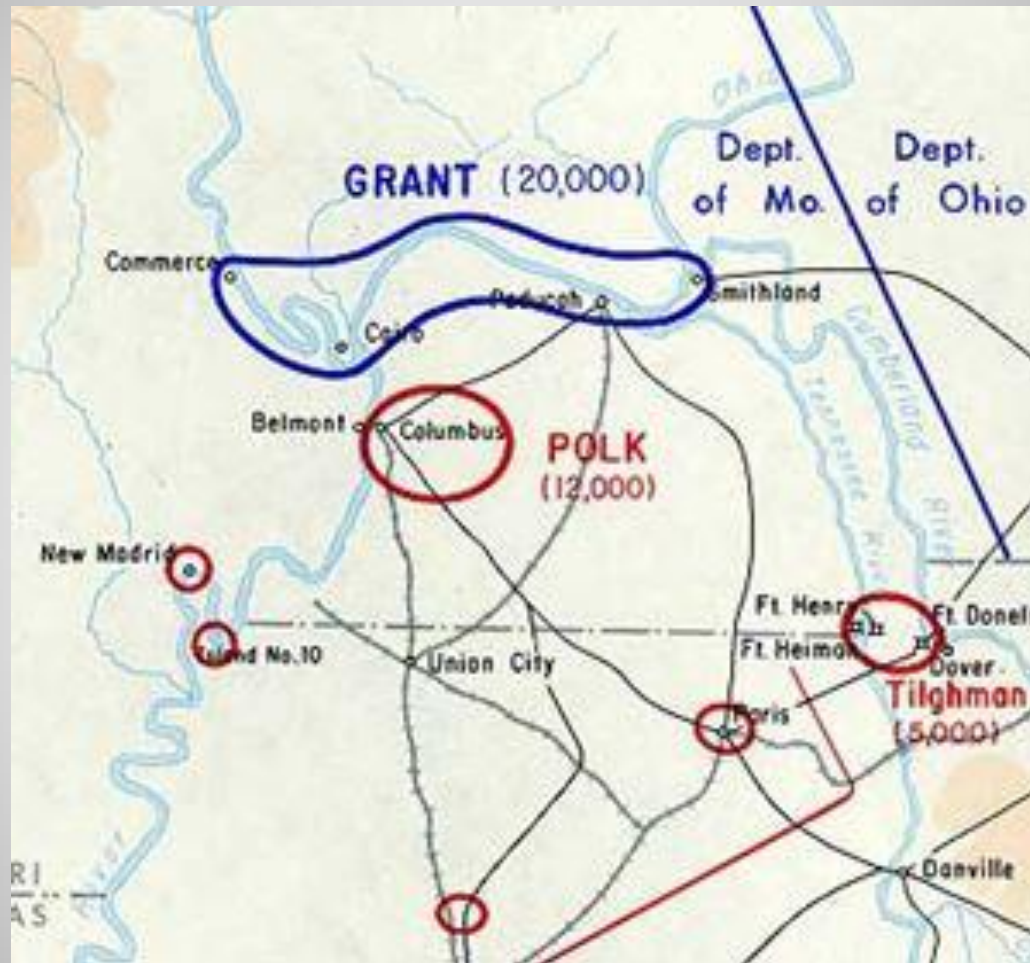
Third Division (BG J. McCown) – 4,262 men

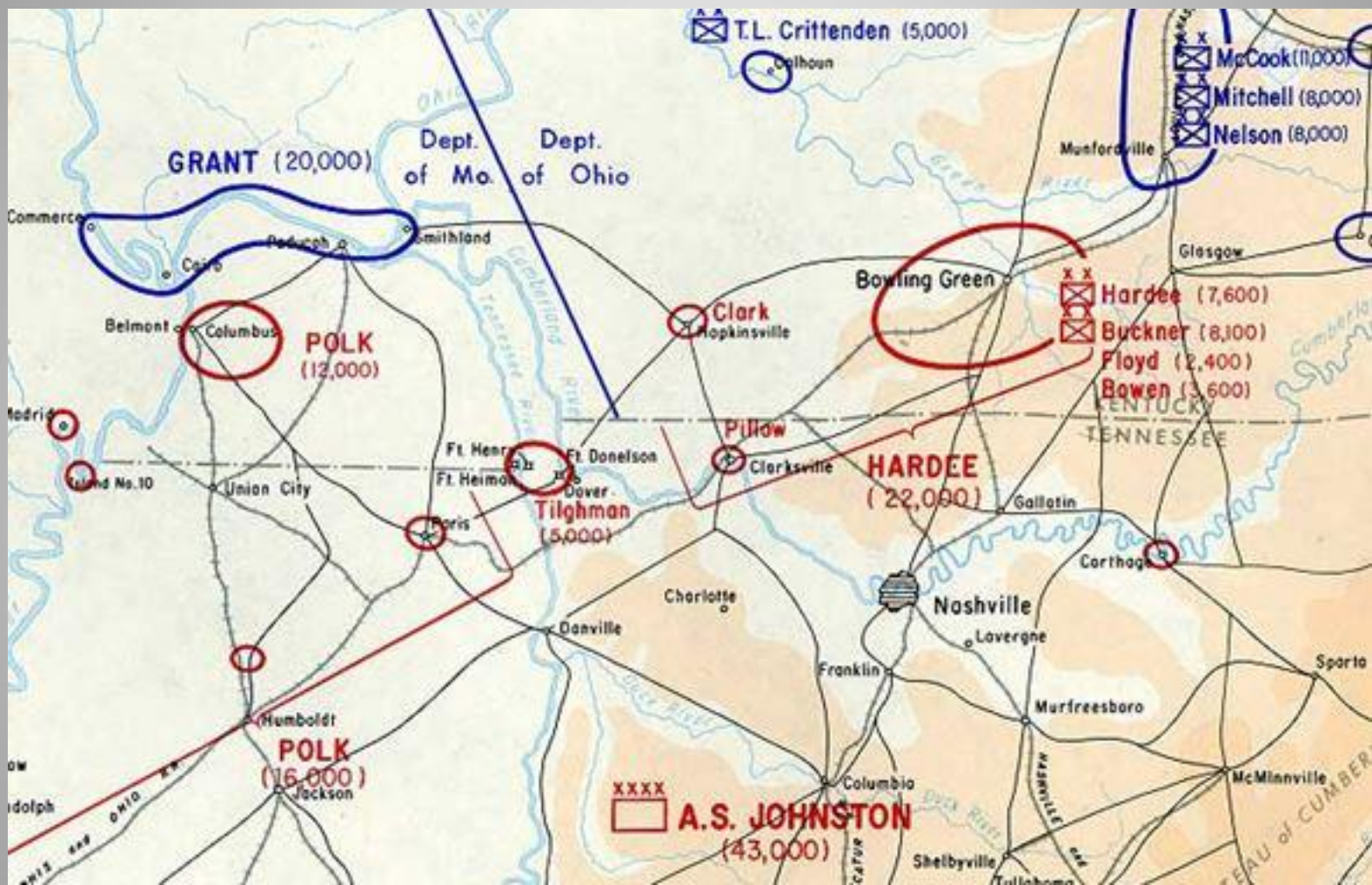
5 inf rgts, 3 arty batts, 3 cav troops

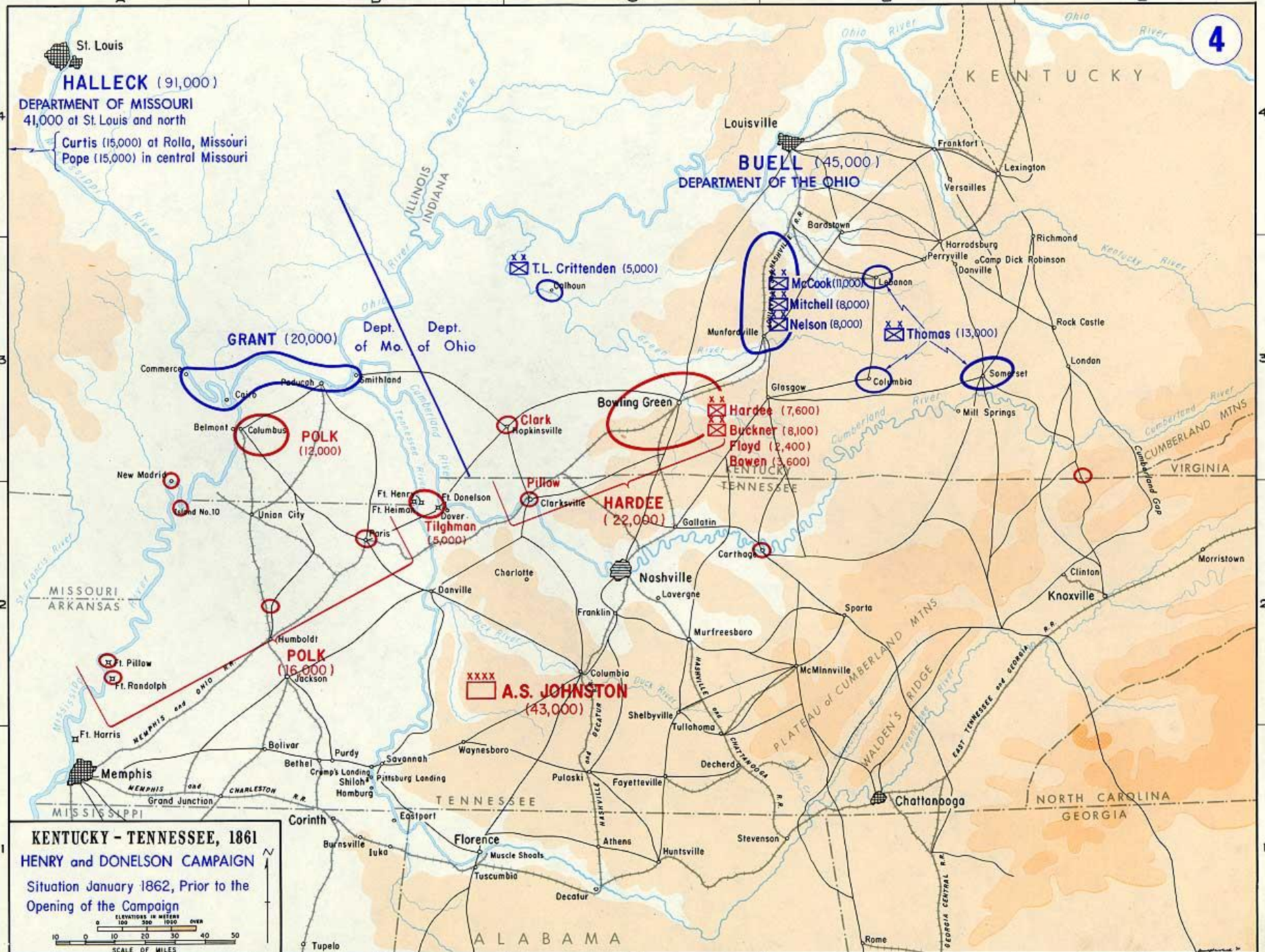
Columbus Garrison: Stewart's Brigade (BG A. P. Stewart) – 2,225 men

3 inf rgts, 1 arty battery, plus heavy arty in fort

THE "BATTLE OF COLUMBUS," February 1862







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

T.L. Crittenden (5,000)

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

Thomas (13,000)

Columbus **POLK** (12,000)

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

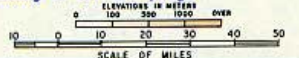
HARDEE (22,000)

Tilghman (5,000)

XXXX
A.S. JOHNSTON (43,000)

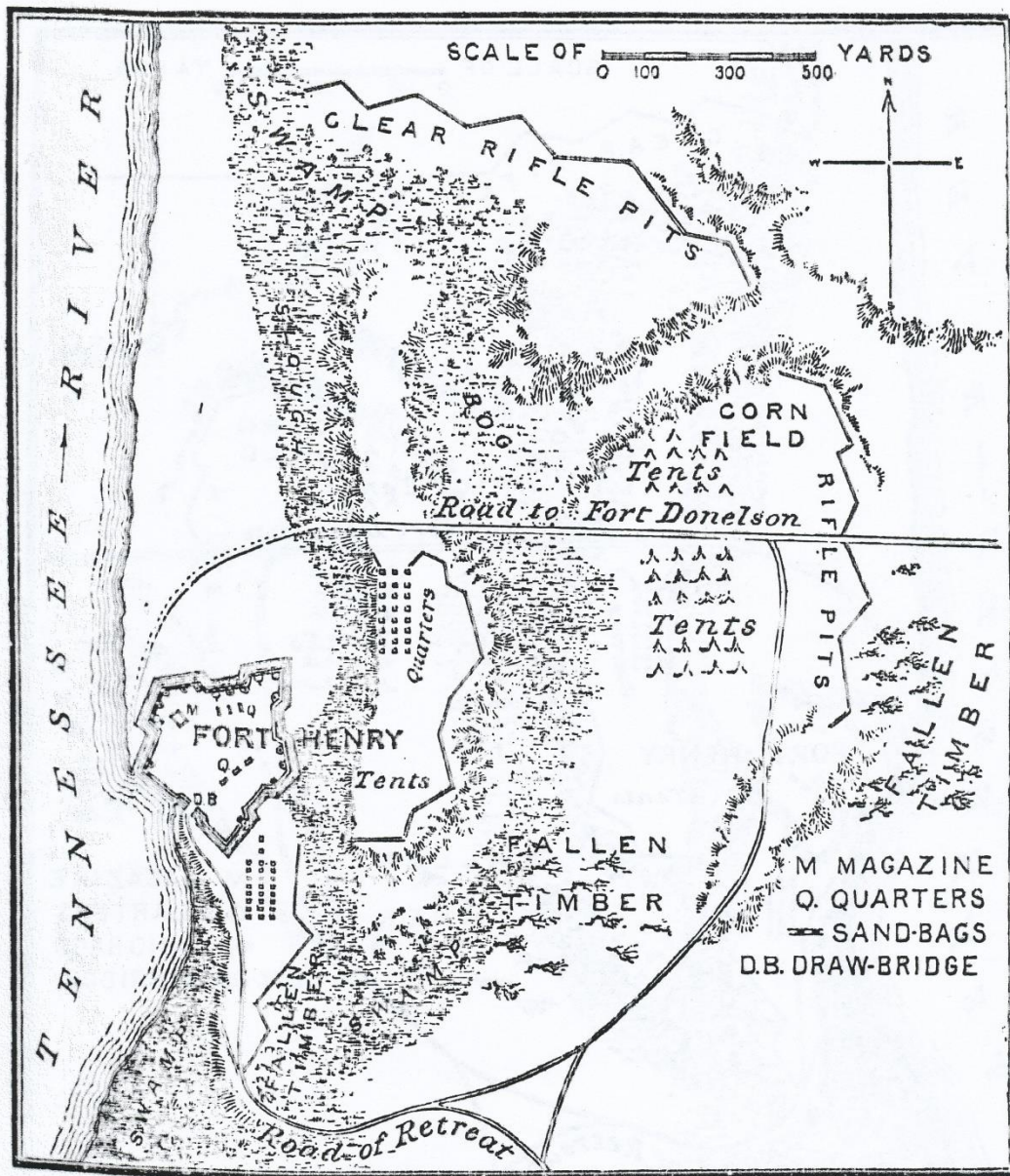
Humboldt **POLK** (16,000)

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



Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote, US Navy



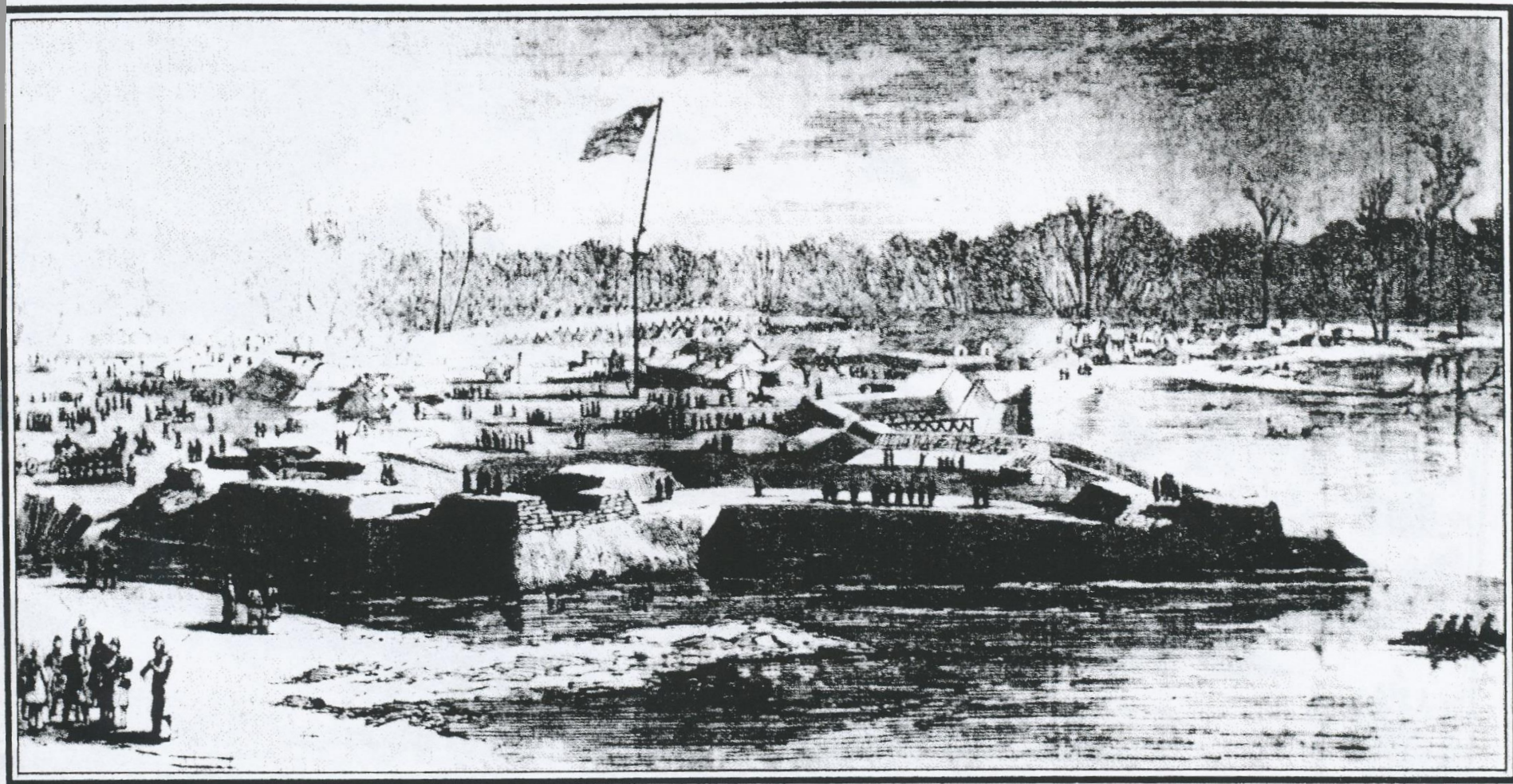


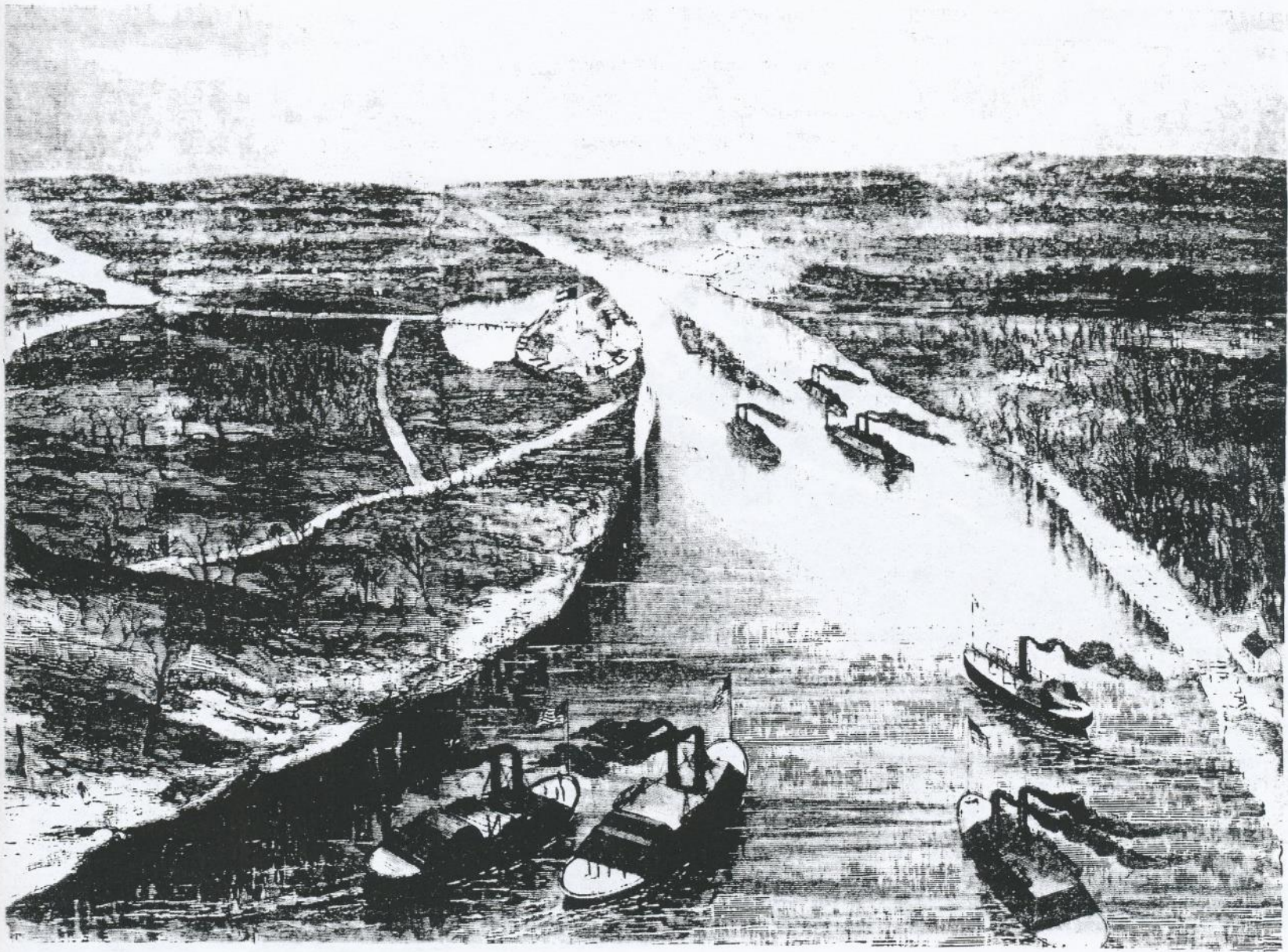
MAP OF FORT HENRY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.



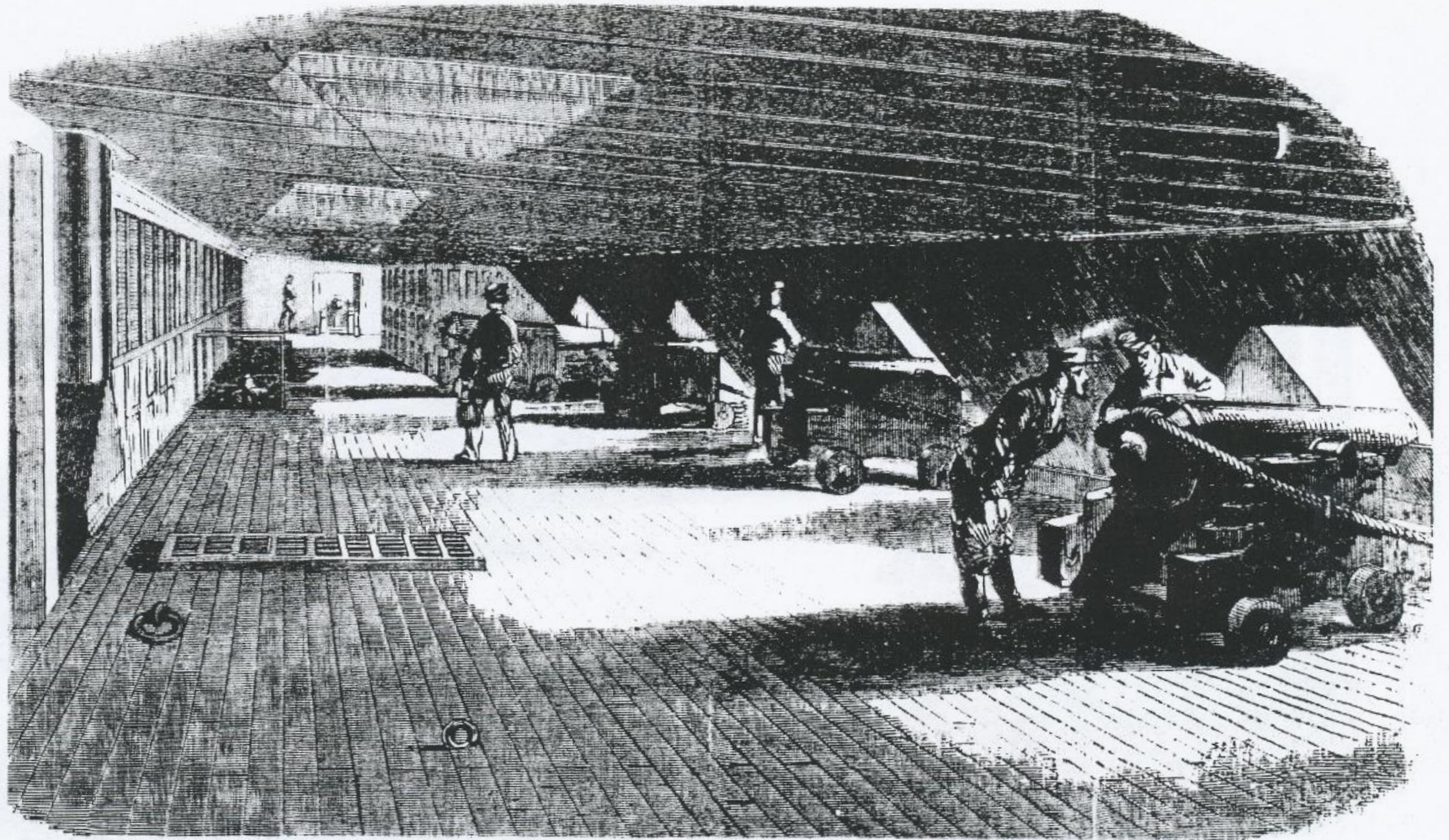
Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman

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

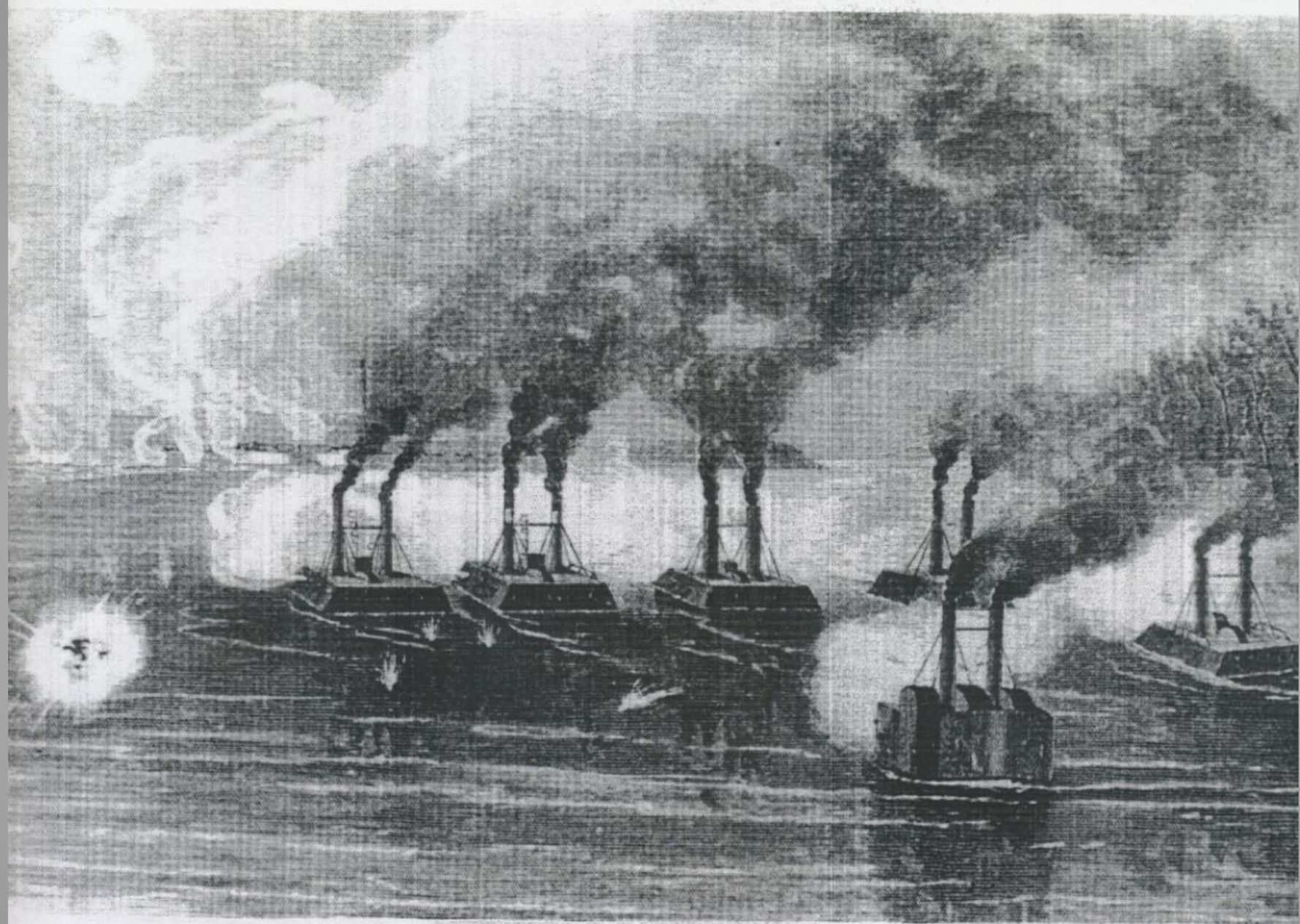




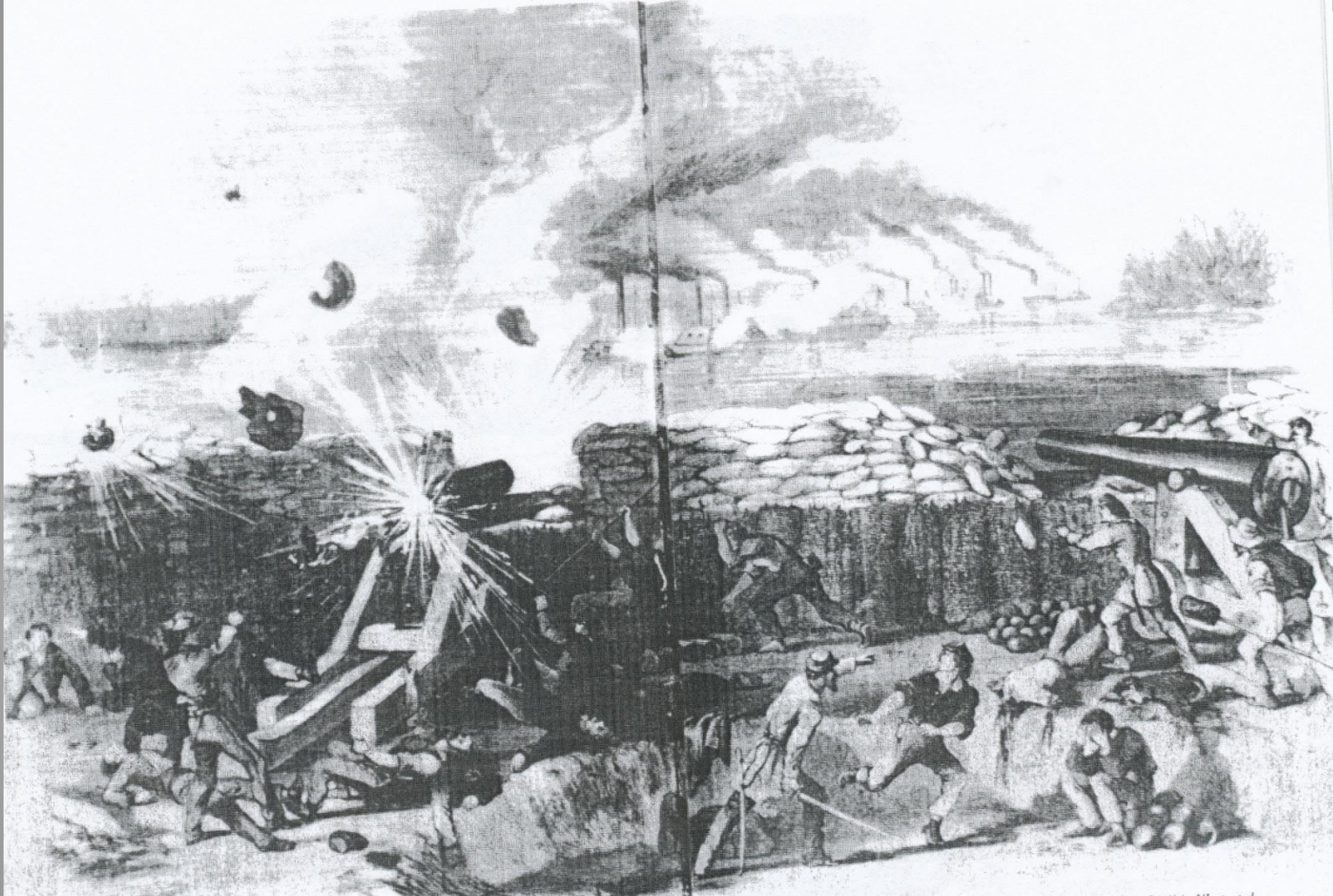
Union gunboats steam up the Tennessee River toward Fort Henry. [HARPER'S WEEKLY]



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



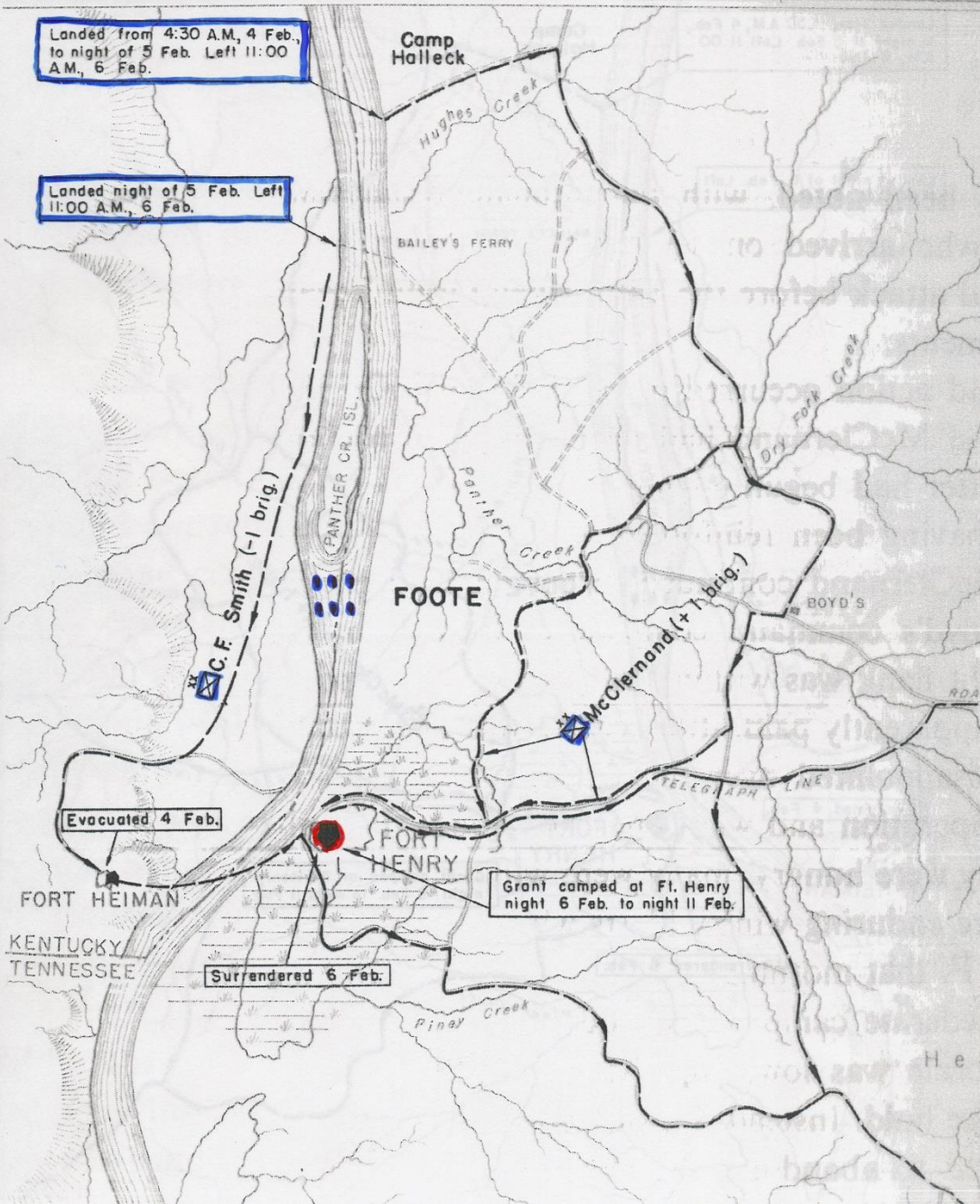
's Flotilla Attack on Fort Henry, February 6, 1862. Sketch by S.O. Hawley, Massachusetts Order of Loyal Legion, U.S. Army Military History Institute.



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.



Evacuated 4 Feb.

FORT HEIMAN

KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE

Surrendered 6 Feb.

FOOTE

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

McClelland (+ 1 brig.)

BOYD'S

Camp
Halleck

Hughes Creek

BAILEY'S FERRY

PANTHER CR. ISL.

Panther
Creek

Dry Fork
Creek

C.F. Smith (-1 brig.)

TELEGRAPH
LINE

ROAD

Pinay
Creek

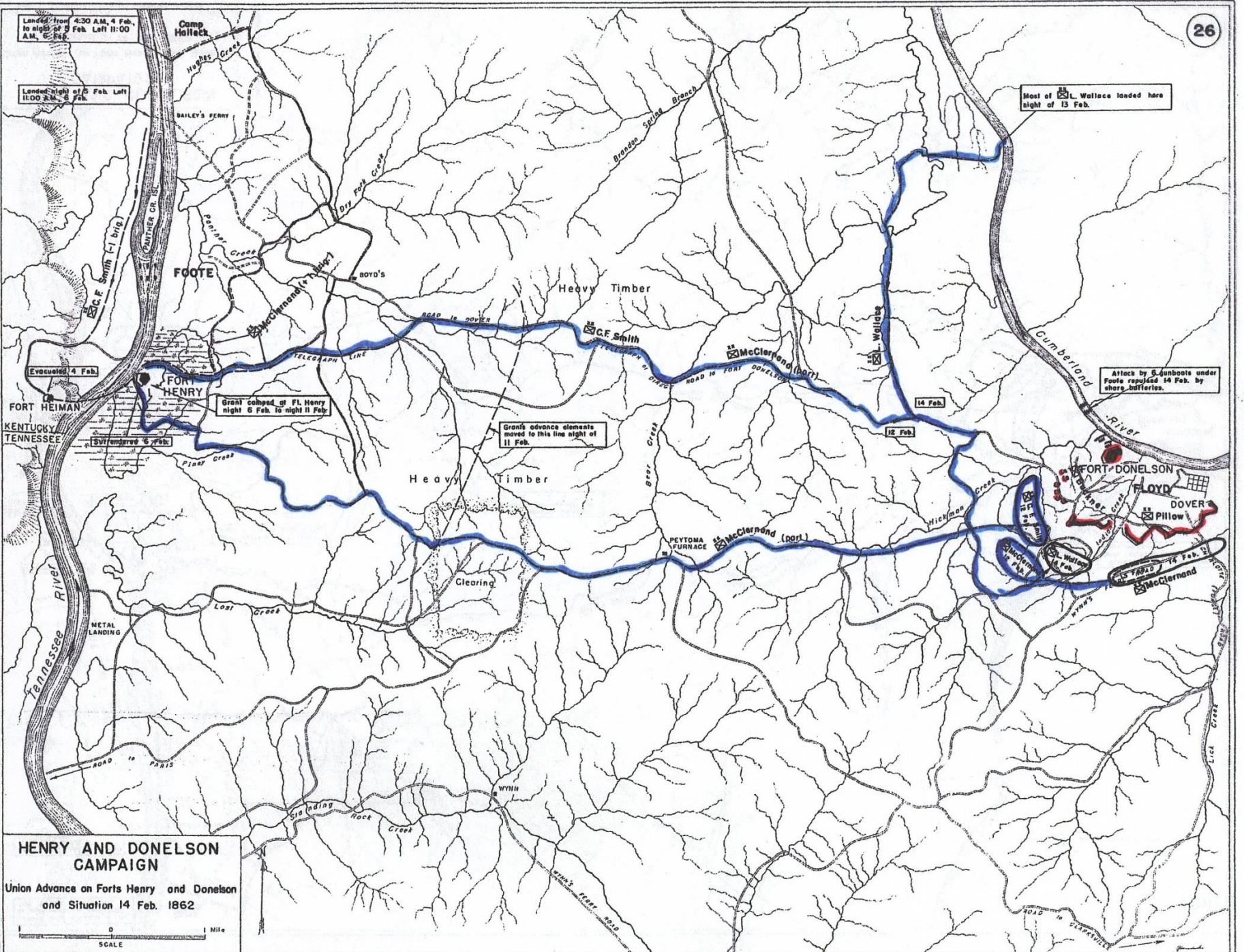
H e

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

Landed night of 8 Feb. Left 11:00 AM, 9 Feb.

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

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



HENRY AND DONELSON CAMPAIGN

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

