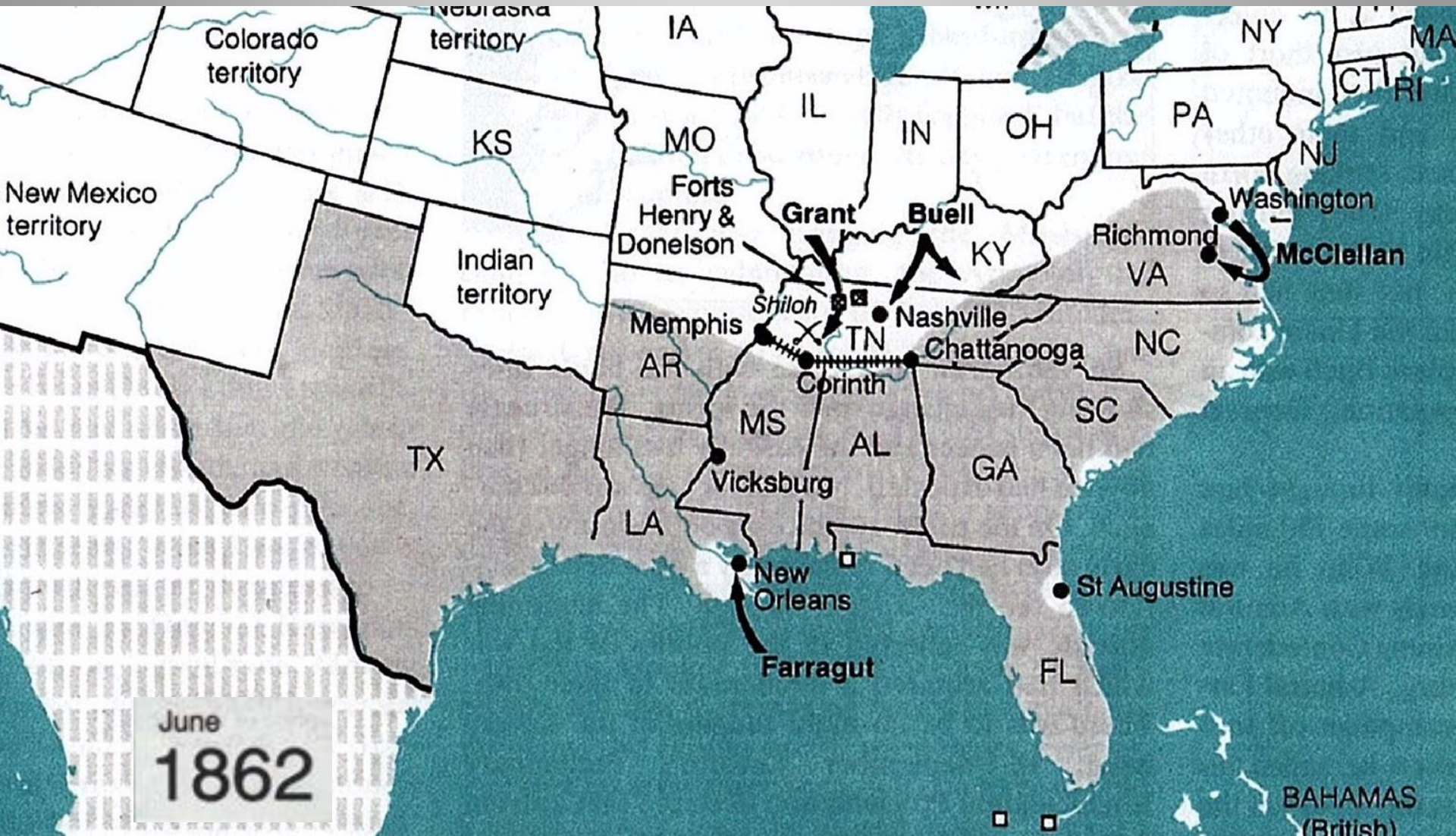
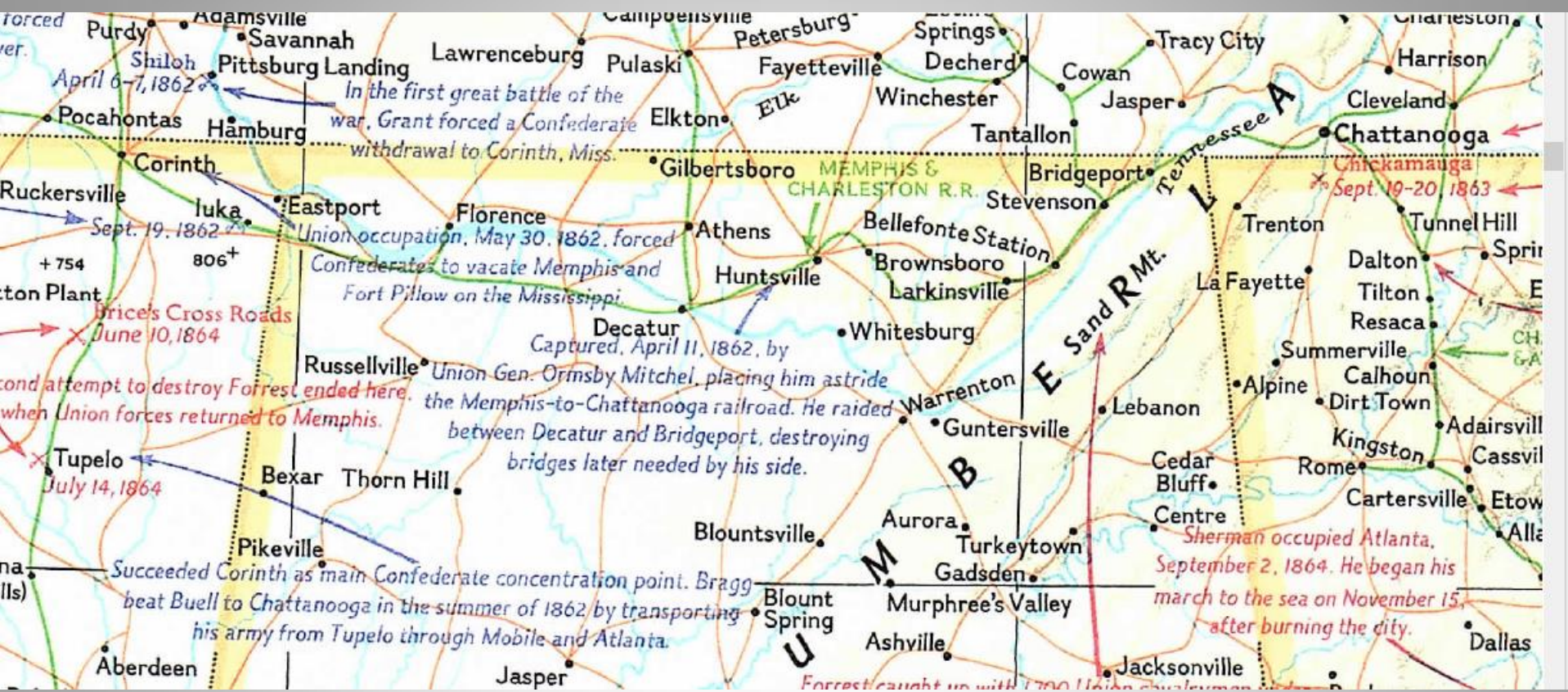


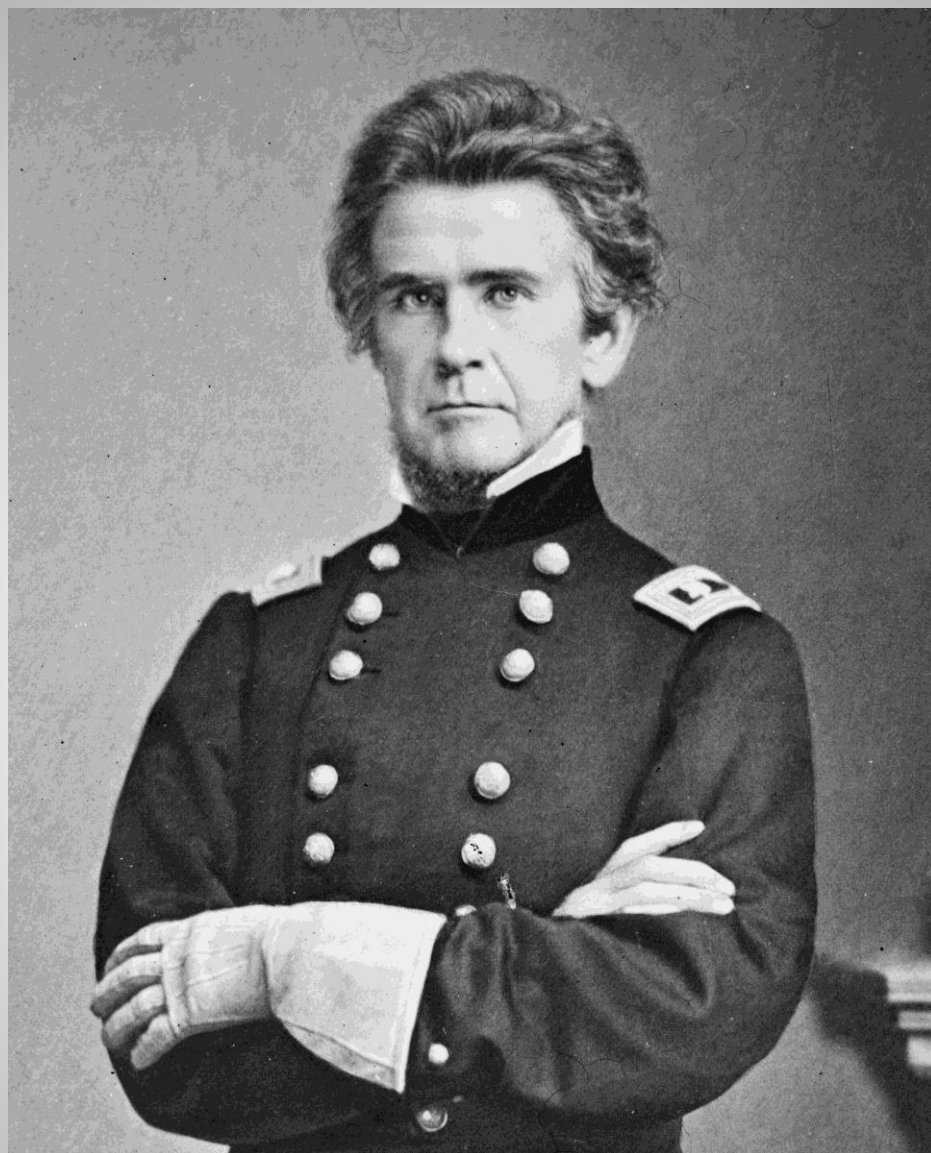
# The Civil War in Kentucky 1862

5

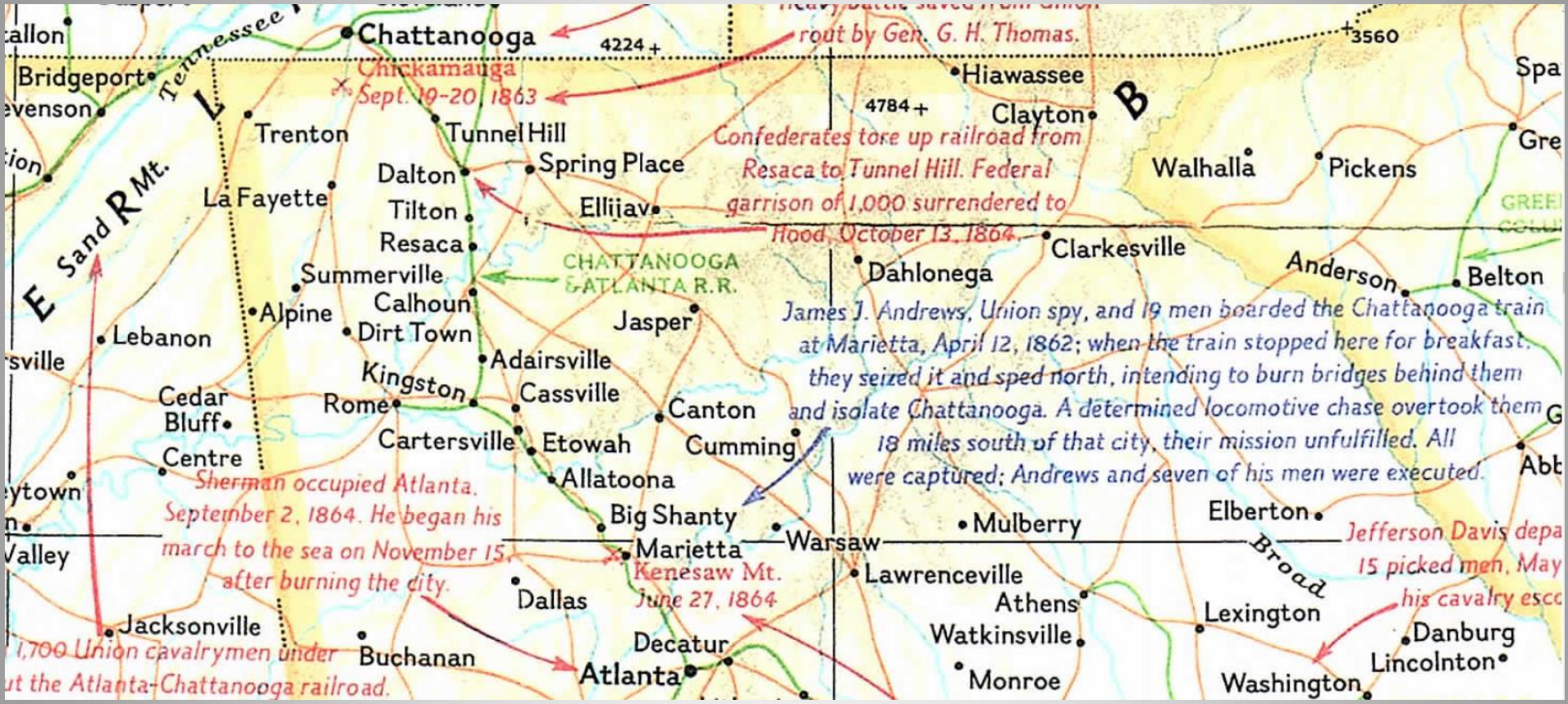


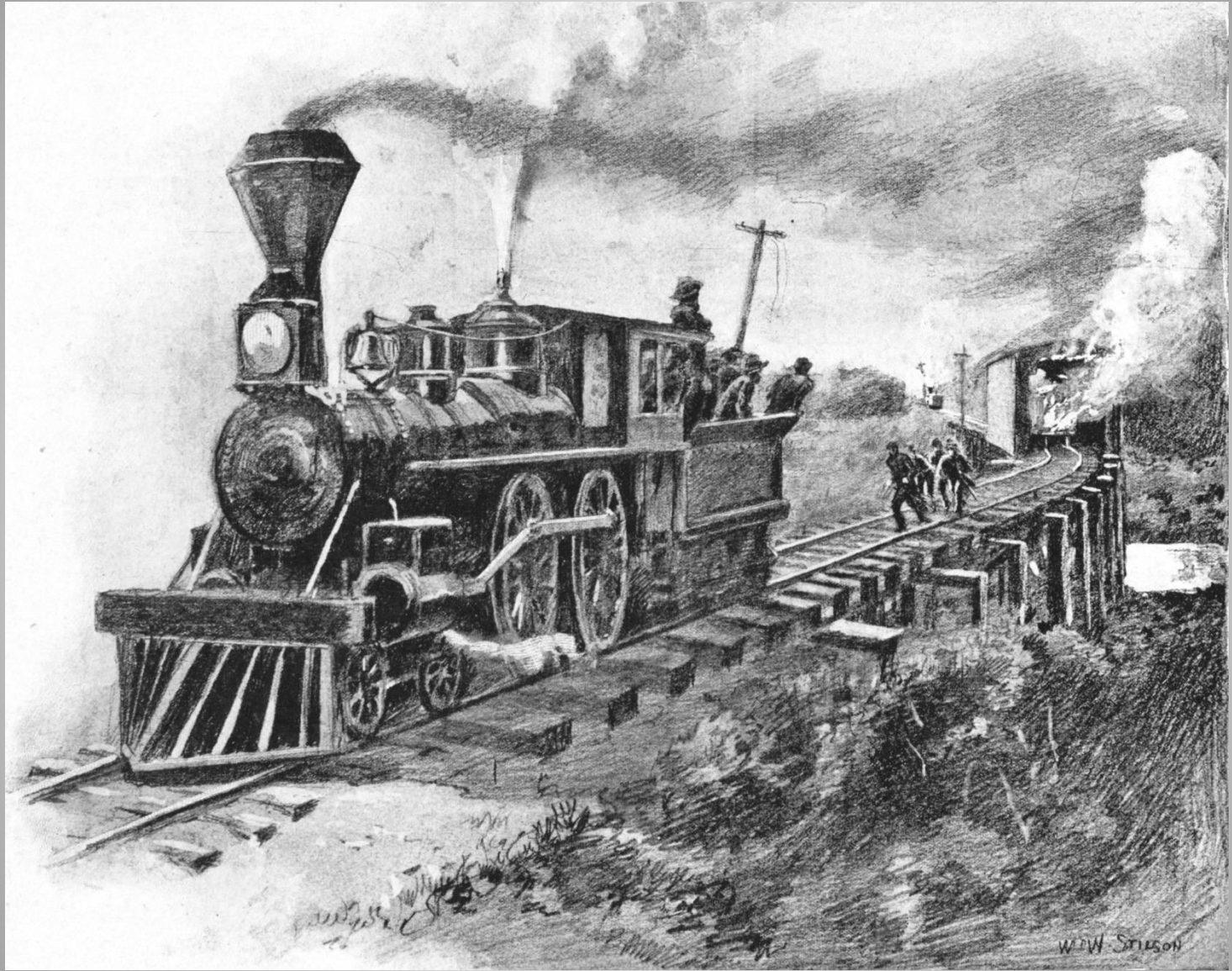


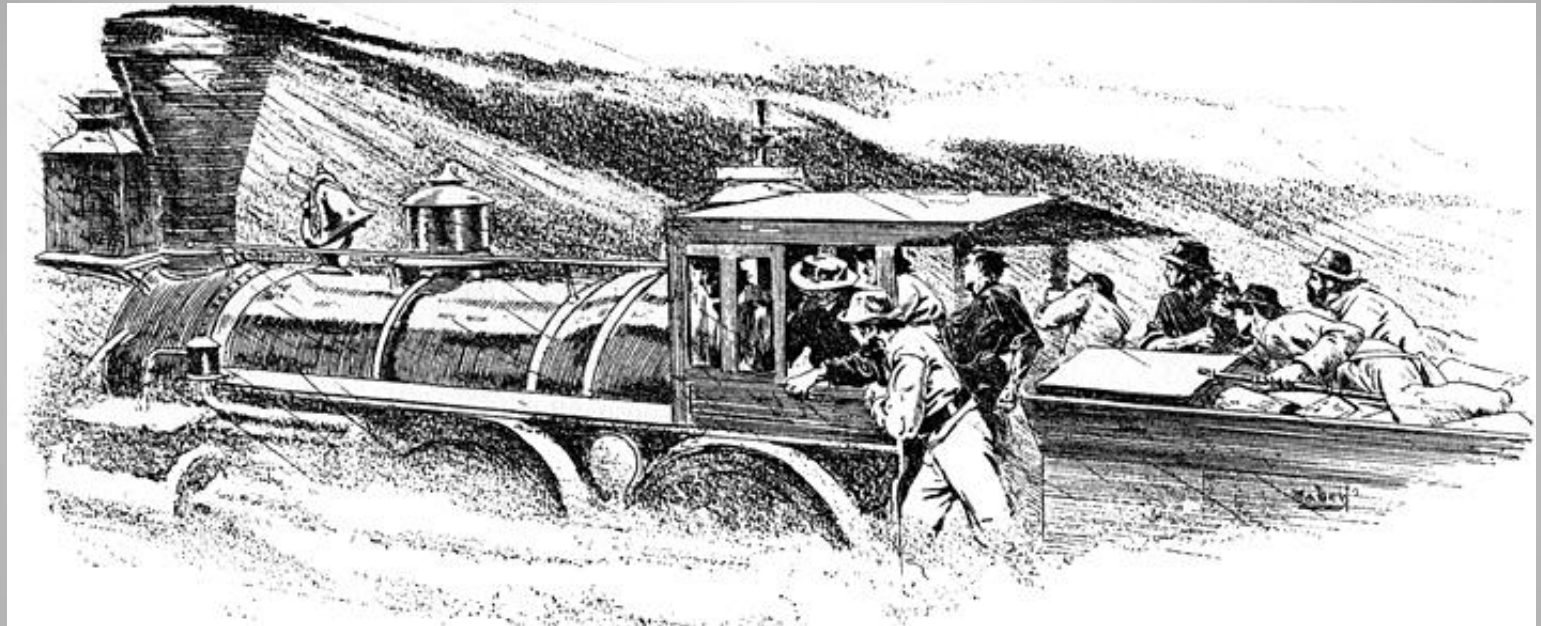
The Civil War was the first major conflict in which railroads played an important role, and a principal objective of Union campaigns was the line from Memphis to Chattanooga. But, after wresting control of it from the enemy, the Federals found maintenance impossible because of Confederate cavalry raids.



Ormsby M. Mitchel







The **Great Locomotive Chase** or **Andrews' Raid** was a military raid that occurred April 12, 1862, in northern [Georgia](#) during the [American Civil War](#).

Volunteers from the [Union Army](#), led by civilian scout [James J. Andrews](#), commandeered a train, *The General*, and took it northward toward [Chattanooga, Tennessee](#), doing as much damage as possible to the vital [Western and Atlantic Railroad](#) (W&A) line from [Atlanta](#) to Chattanooga as they went. They were pursued by [Confederate](#) civilians and forces at first on foot, and later on a succession of [locomotives](#), including *The Texas*, for 87 miles (140 km).

Because the Union men had cut the telegraph wires, the Confederates could not send warnings ahead to forces along the railway.

Confederates eventually captured the raiders and quickly executed some as [spies](#), including Andrews; some others were able to flee. Some of the raiders were the first to be awarded the [Medal of Honor](#) by the US Congress for their actions. As a civilian, Andrews was not eligible.

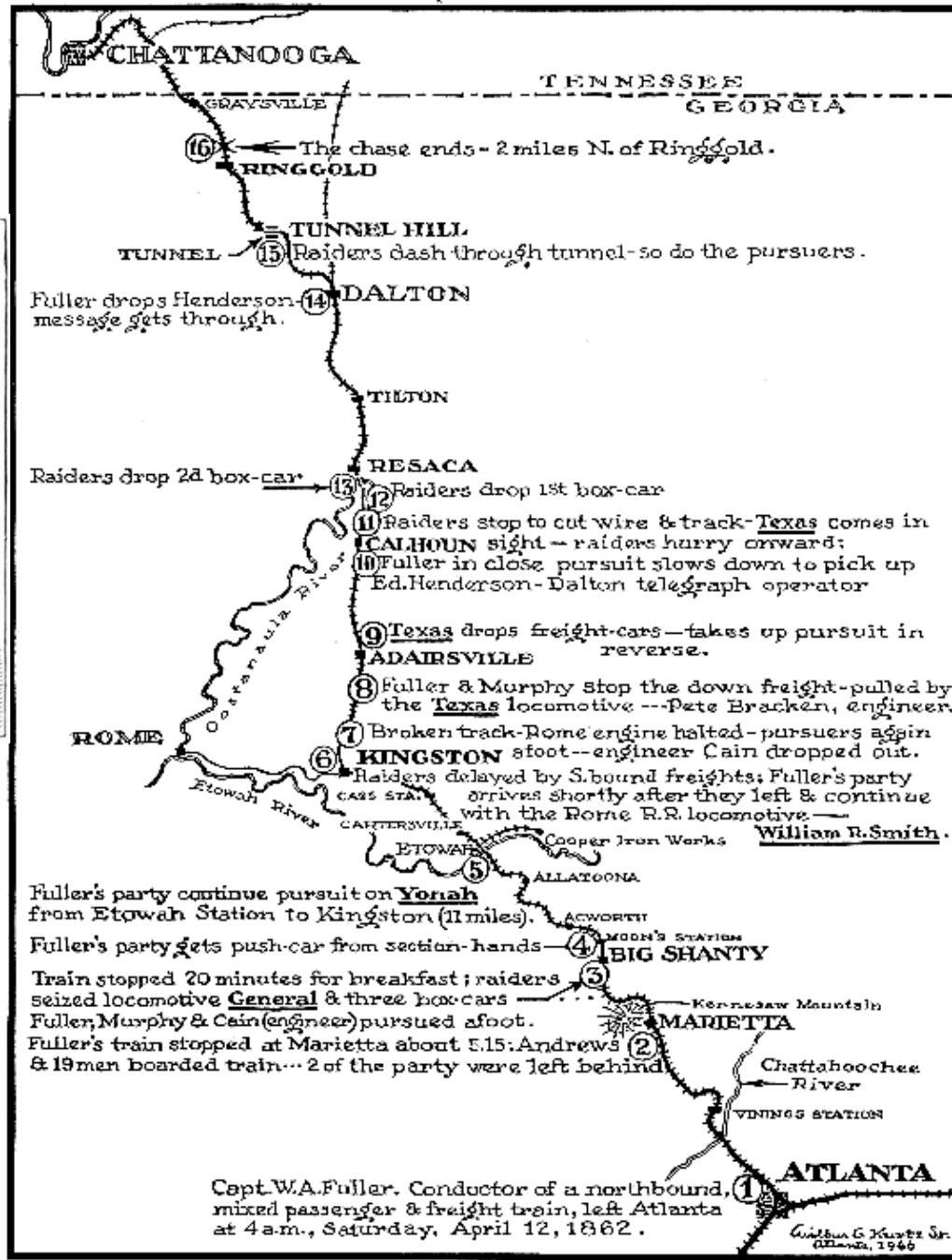


# Route Map of the Great Locomotive Chase

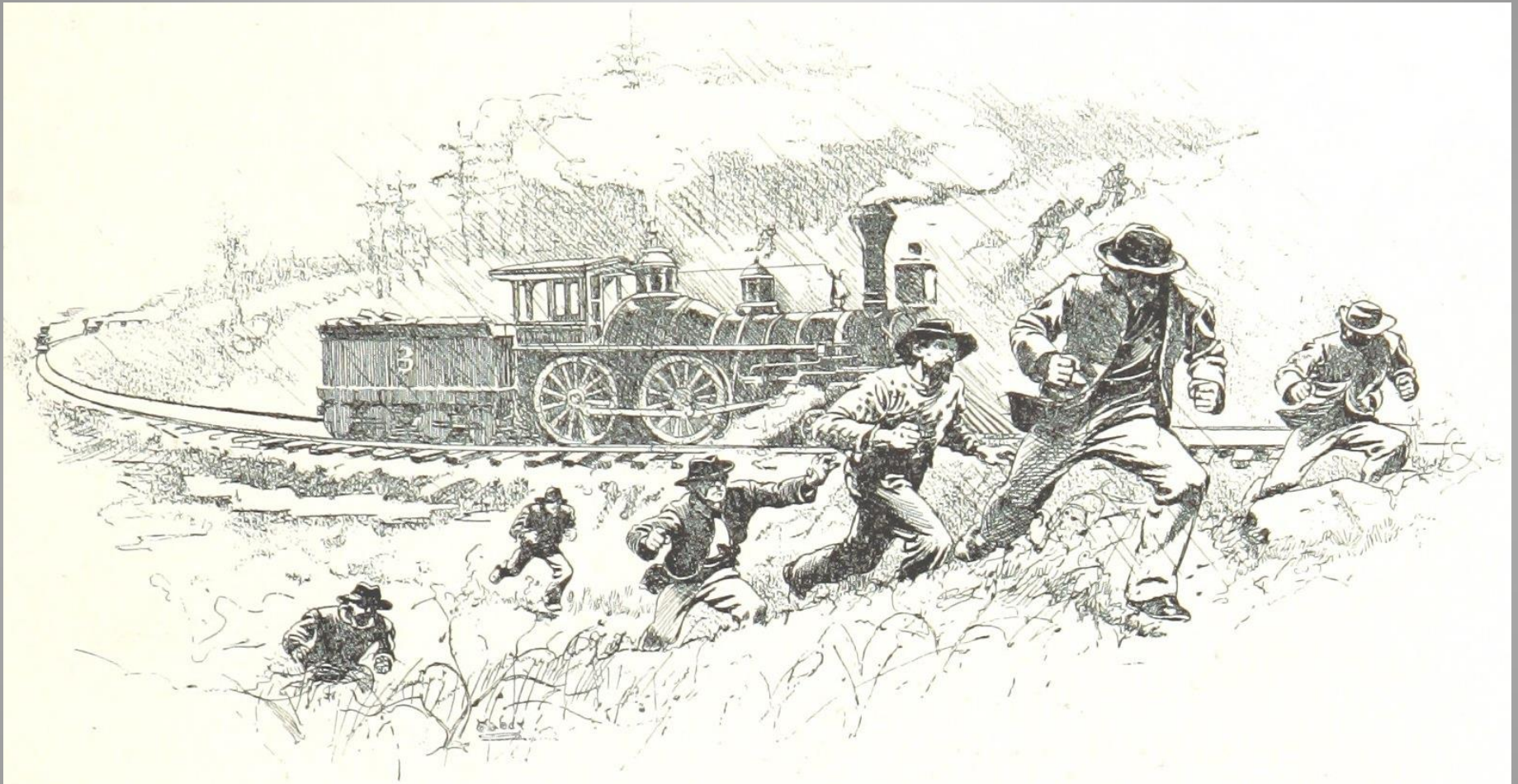
April 12, 1862



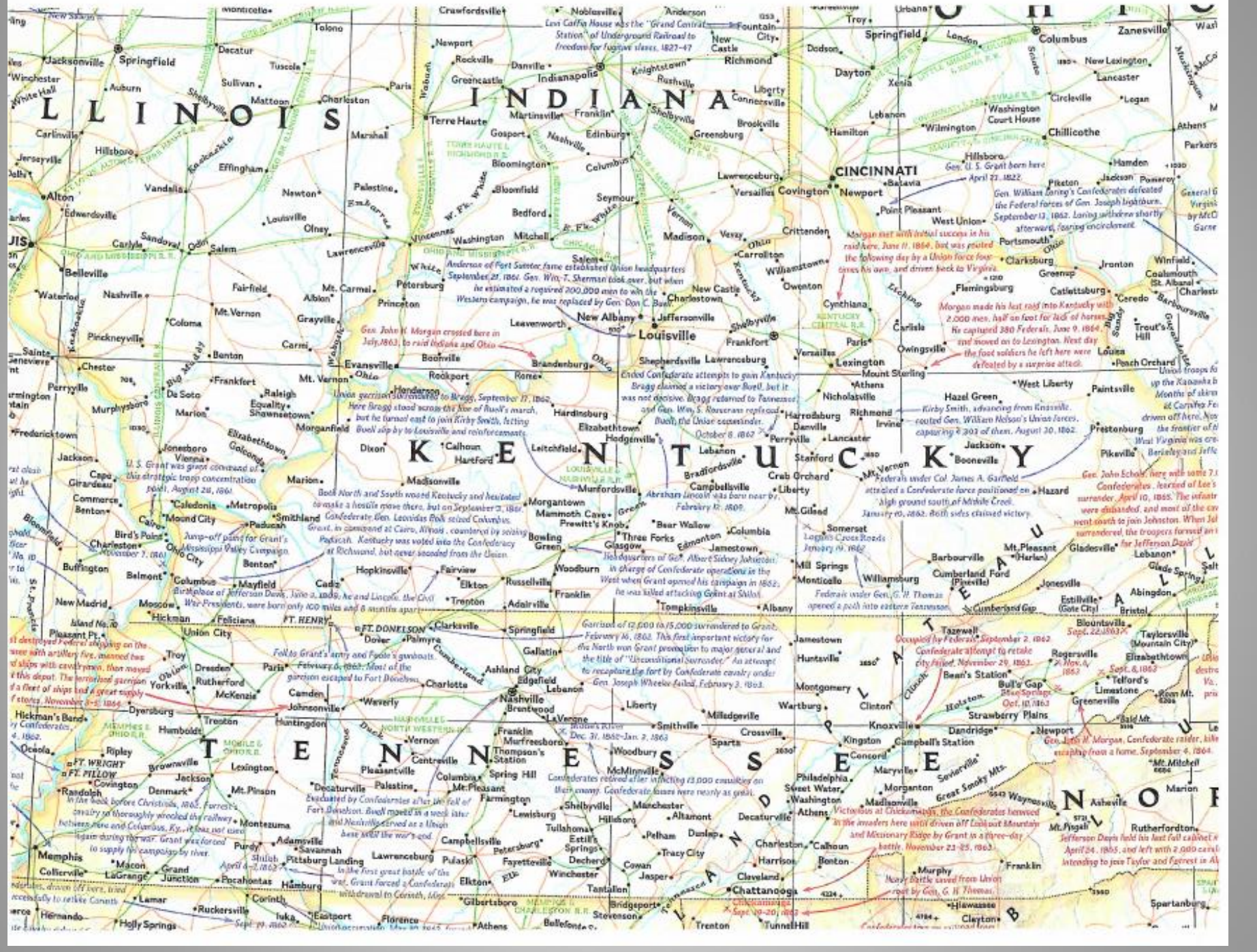
James J. Andrews



Conductor William A. Fuller



END OF THE RUN—THE STOLEN ENGINE, THE "GENERAL," ABANDONED.



Levi Coffin House was the "Grand Central Station" of Underground Railroad to freedom for fugitive slaves, 1827-47

# INDIANA

# CINCINNATI

# KENTUCKY

# TENNESSEE

# ILLINOIS

# MISSOURI

It destroyed Federal shipping on the river with artillery fire, smashed the three ships with cannon, then moved it this depot. The remaining garrison of a fleet of ships had a great supply of stores, November 6-8, 1864

Hickman's Band of Confederates, 4, 1862

At the head before Christmas, 1862, Forrest's cavalry so thoroughly wrecked the railway between here and Columbus, Ky., it was not used again during the war. Grant was forced to supply his campaign by river.

Memphis, Tenn. was the only city in the South that was not captured by the Confederates.

General Sherman's march to the sea, 1864

Anderson of Fort Satterton fame established Union headquarters September 27, 1861. Gen. Win. T. Sherman took over, but when he estimated a required 200,000 men to win the Western campaign, he was replaced by Gen. Don C. Buell.

Gen. John H. Morgan crossed here in July 1863, to raid Indiana and Ohio. Union garrison destroyed on bridge, September 11, 1862. Here Bragg's raid across the line of Buell's march, but he turned east to join Kirby Smith, taking Buell's job by Lt. Leavelle and reinforcements.

Both North and South wanted Kentucky and hesitated to make a hostile move there, but on September 2, 1861, Confederate Gen. Lewis Wallace seized Columbus, Ky., in command at Cairo, Ohio, combined by seeking Paducah. Kentucky was voted into the Confederacy at Richmond, but never seceded from the Union.

Garrison of 12,000 to 15,000 surrendered to Grant, February 16, 1862. This first important victory for the North won Grant promotion to major general and the title of "Unconditional Surrender." An attempt to recapture the fort by Confederate cavalry under Gen. Joseph Wheeler failed, February 2, 1863.

Confederates refused after inflicting 13,000 casualties on their enemy. Confederate ranks were nearly as great.

Confederates here until driven off Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge by Grant in a three-day battle, November 23-25, 1863.

Victorious at Chickamauga, the Confederates hemmed in the invaders here until driven off Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge by Grant in a three-day battle, November 23-25, 1863.

Major battle saved from Union capture by Gen. G. H. Thomas.

Confederates here until driven off Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge by Grant in a three-day battle, November 23-25, 1863.

Confederates here until driven off Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge by Grant in a three-day battle, November 23-25, 1863.

Morgan met with initial success in his raid here, June 11, 1864, but was routed the following day by a Union force four times his own, and driven back to Virginia.

Morgan made his last raid into Kentucky with 2,000 men, half an foot for lack of horses. He captured 280 Federal horses, June 9, 1864, and moved on to Lexington. Next day the foot soldiers he left here were defeated by a surprise attack.

Confederate attempts to gain Kentucky Bragg claimed a victory over Buell, but it was not decisive. Bragg returned to Fastness and Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans replaced Buell, the latter expelling Bragg, October 8, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln was born near here, February 12, 1809.

Hodgson of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, in charge of Confederate operations in the West when Grant opened his campaign in 1862, he was killed attacking Gettysburg at Shiloh.

Confederate attempt to retake city failed, November 29, 1863.

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General G. Virginia by McClellan

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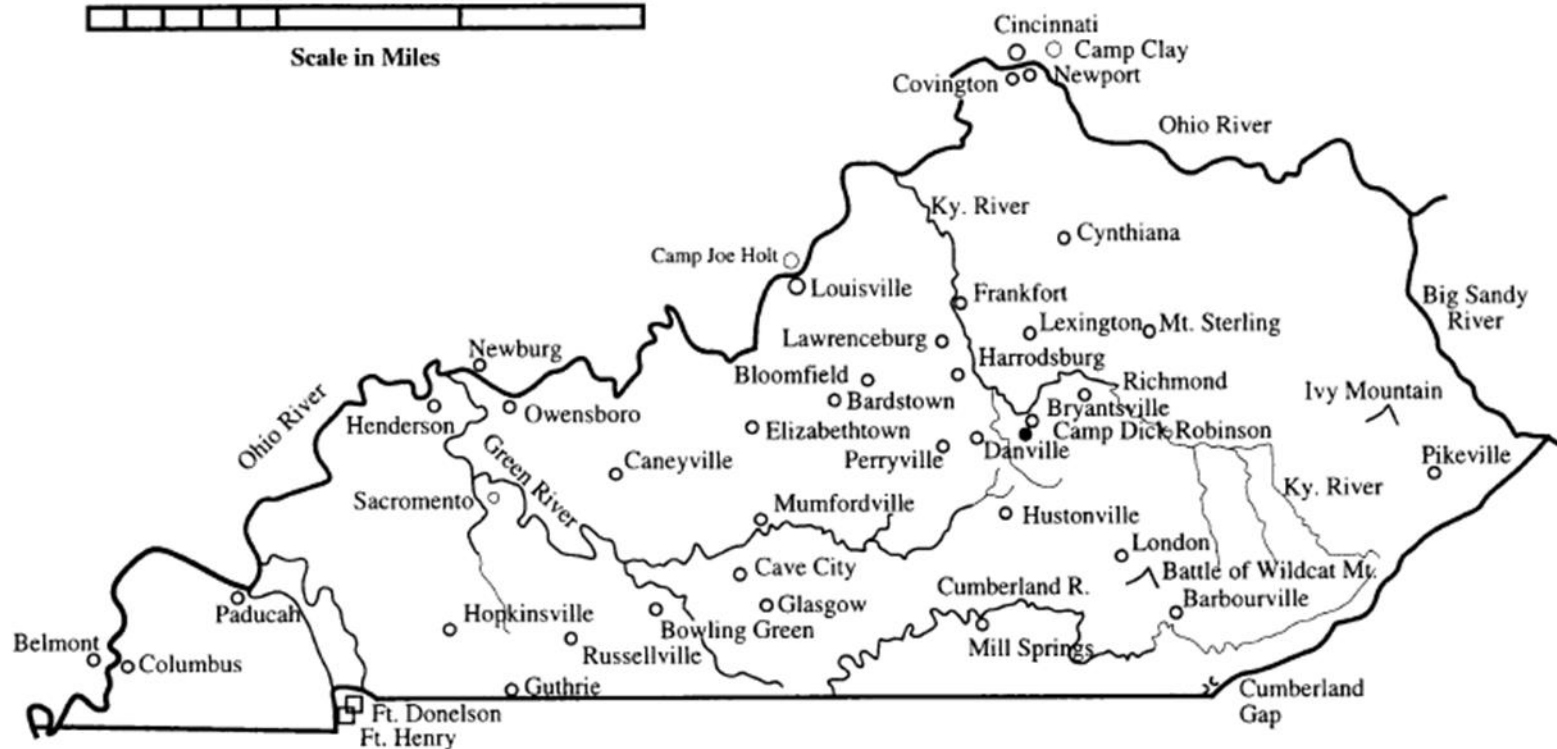
General G. Virginia by McClellan

General G. Virginia by McClellan

## 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

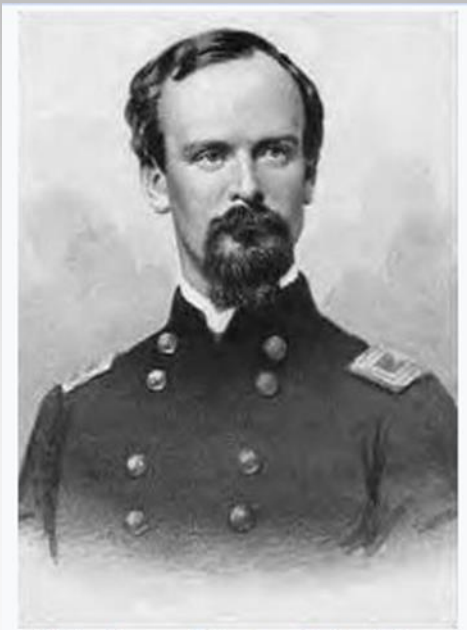


Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle

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.

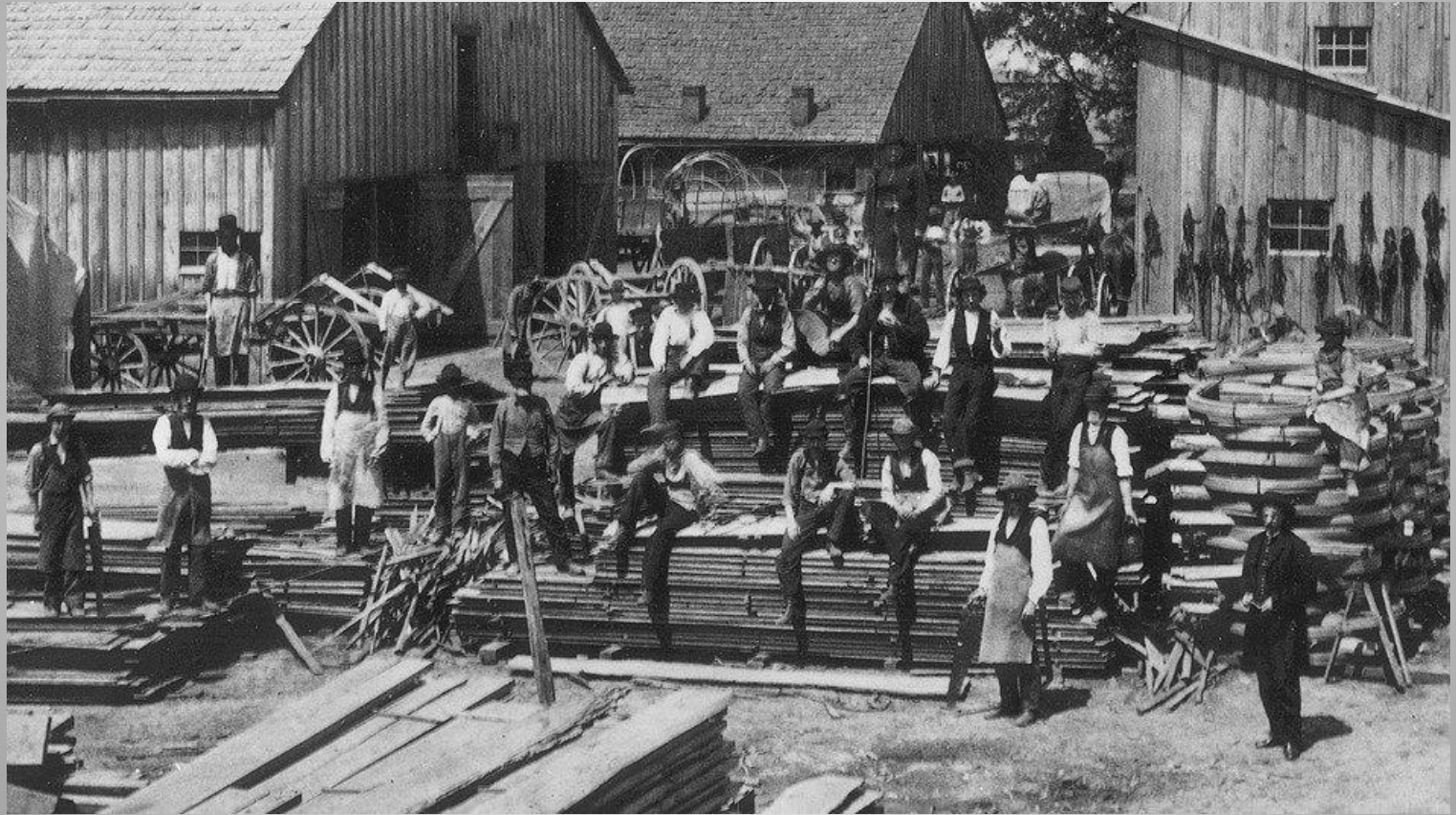
Both Boyle and Burbridge used martial law to overrule the civilian government of Kentucky under Governor Thomas Bramlette.

## 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 *123rd* *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**

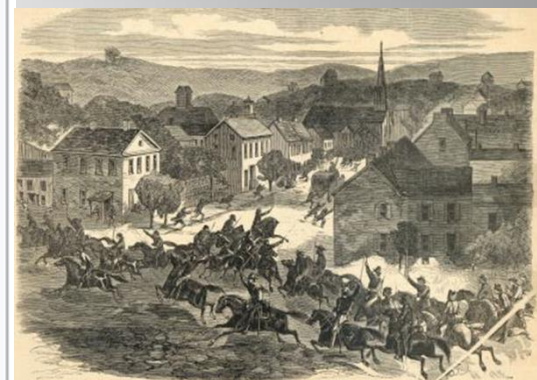
JAMES A. RAMAGE



John H. Morgan

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

<b>Nickname(s)</b>	Thunderbolt
<b>Born</b>	June 1, 1825 <a href="#">Huntsville, Alabama, U.S.</a>
<b>Died</b>	September 4, 1864 (aged 39) <a href="#">Greenville, Tennessee, U.S.</a>
<b>Place of burial</b>	<a href="#">Lexington Cemetery</a>



# Morgan's First Kentucky Raid, July 1862

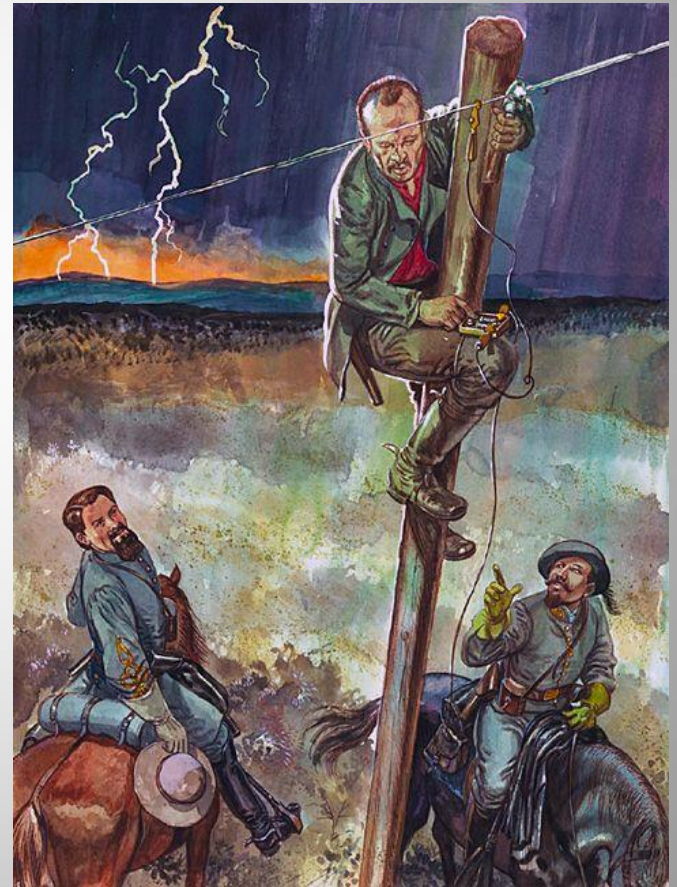




Confederate BrigGen John Hunt Morgan's most valuable raider was probably a Canadian named George "Lightning" Ellsworth, who expertly tapped into Union telegraph lines



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

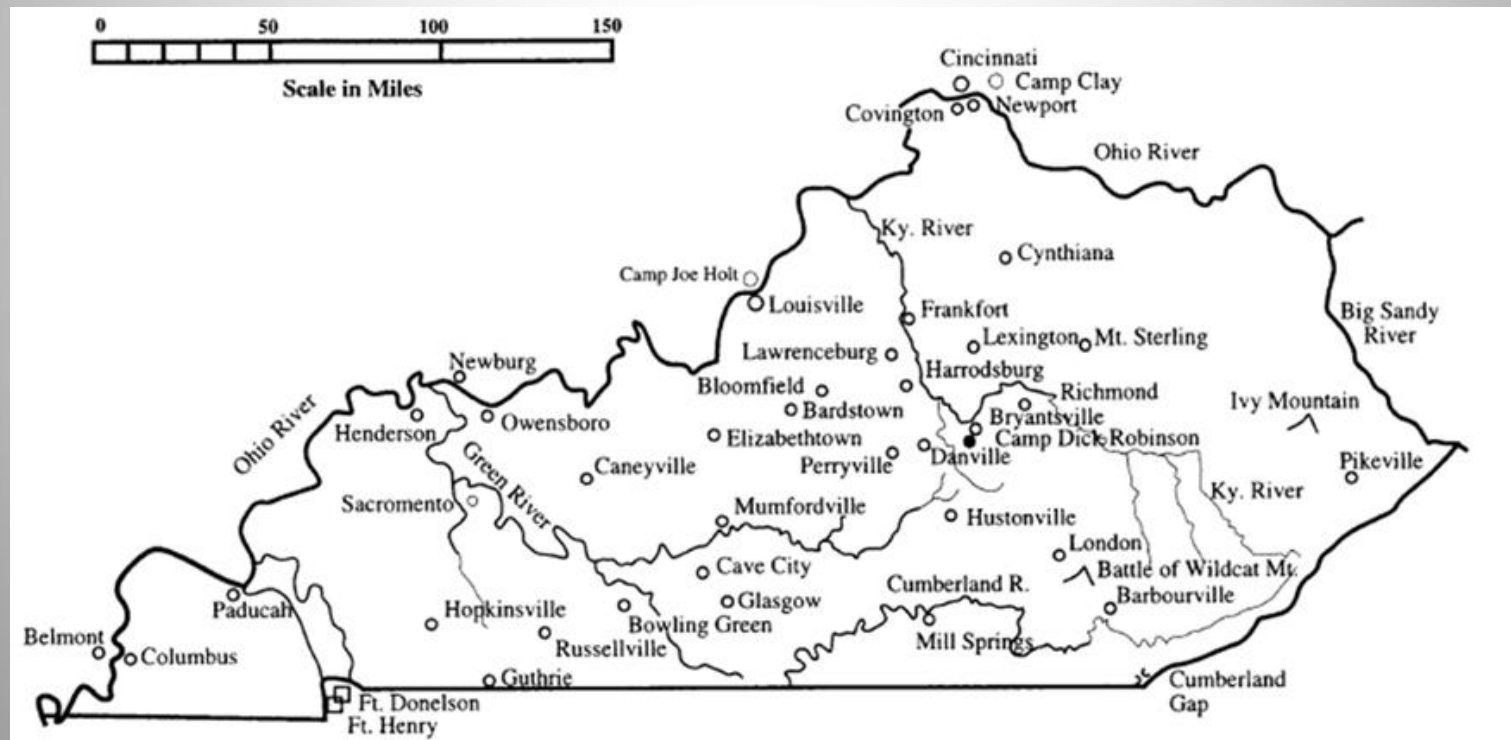


In twenty-four days, Morgan and his 800 raiders traveled over one thousand miles, occupied seventeen towns, destroyed all the government supplies and arms in them, and captured and paroled nearly twelve hundred Union troops.

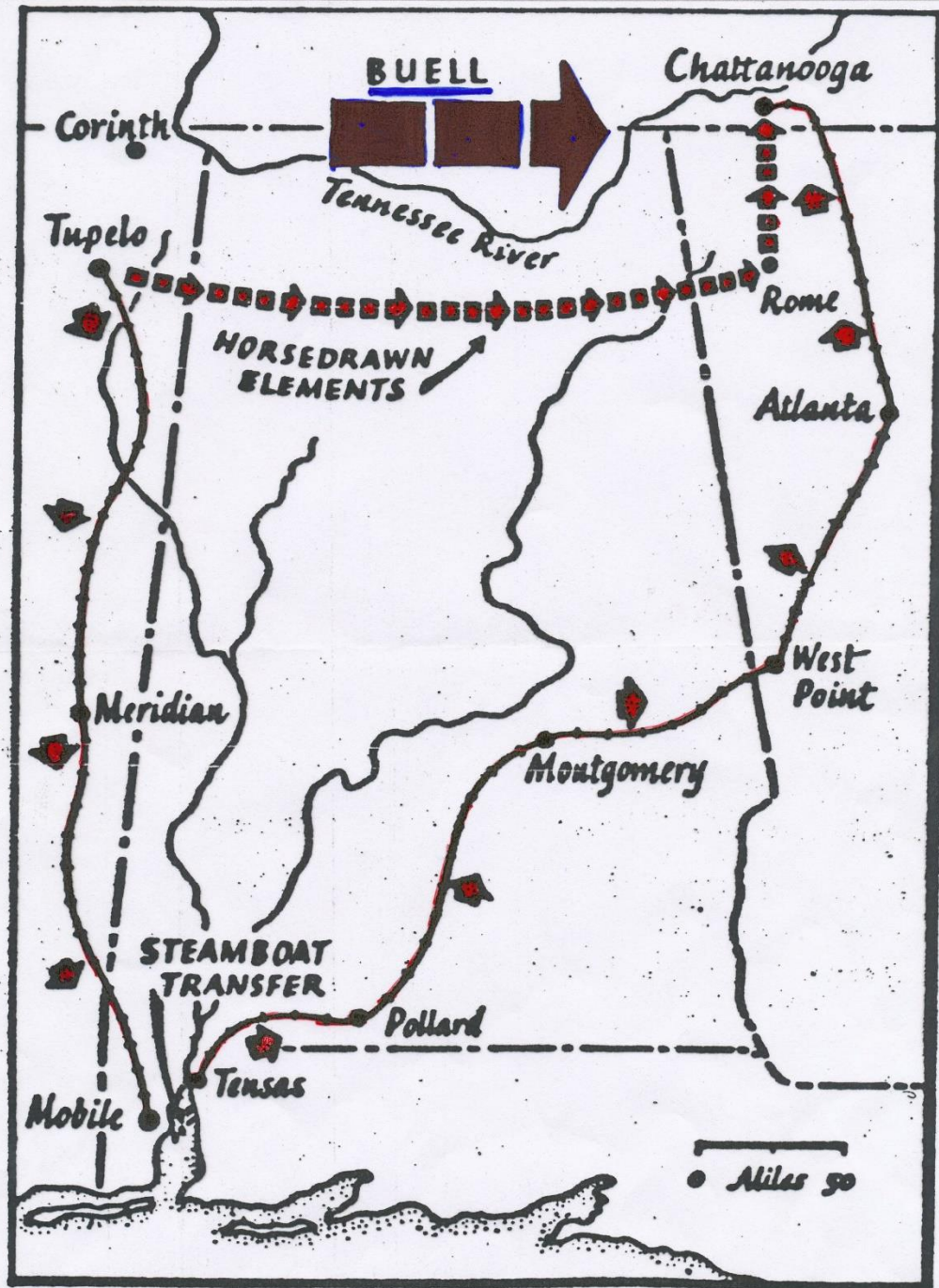


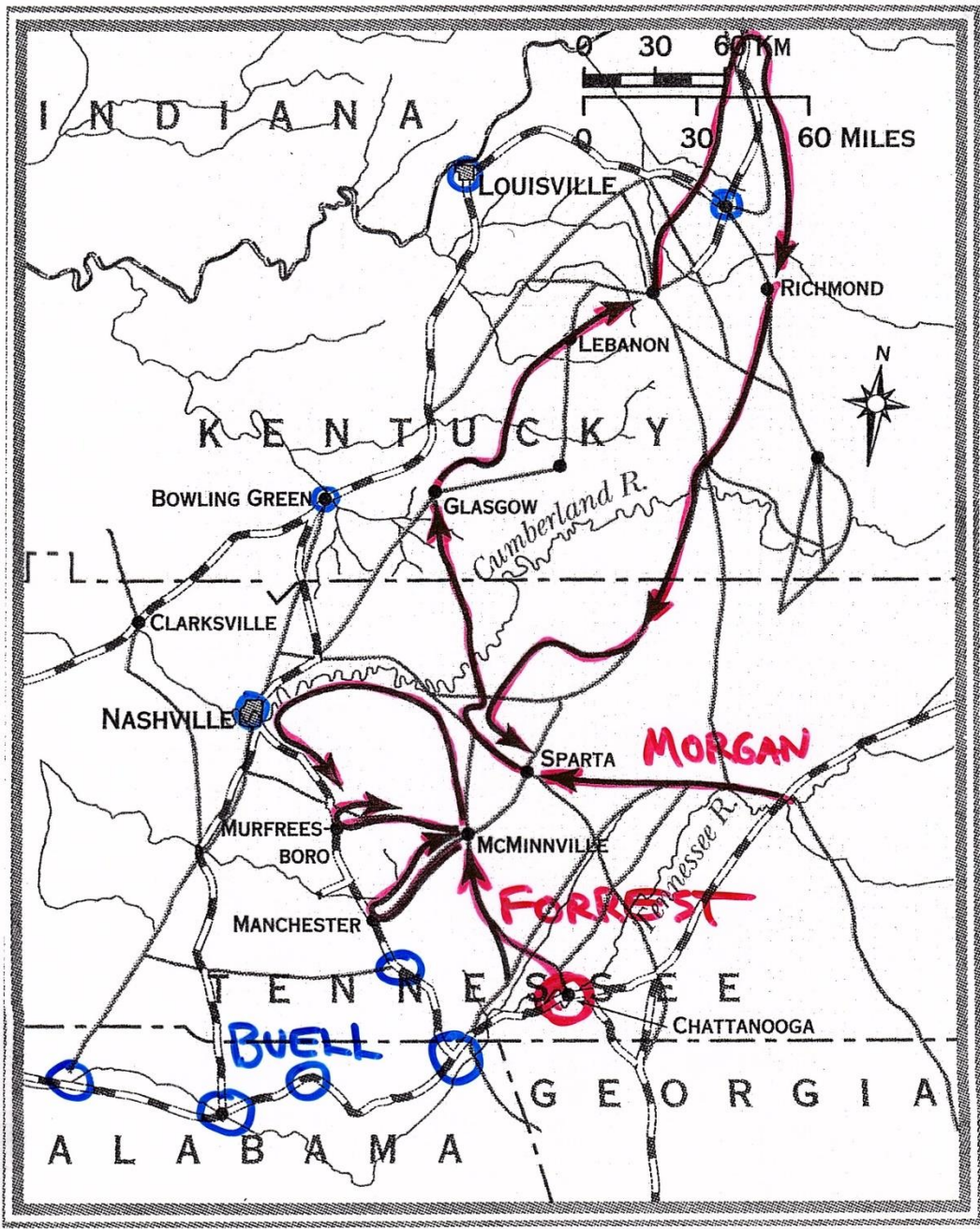
Morgan's report to Kirby Smith from Georgetown on July 16, 1862, that 25,000 to 30,000 Kentuckians were anxious to join the Confederate army, was rushed to Richmond the same day. It seemed to confirm the belief of the Kentucky bloc and Southerners in general that most Kentuckians were Southern sympathizers, 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







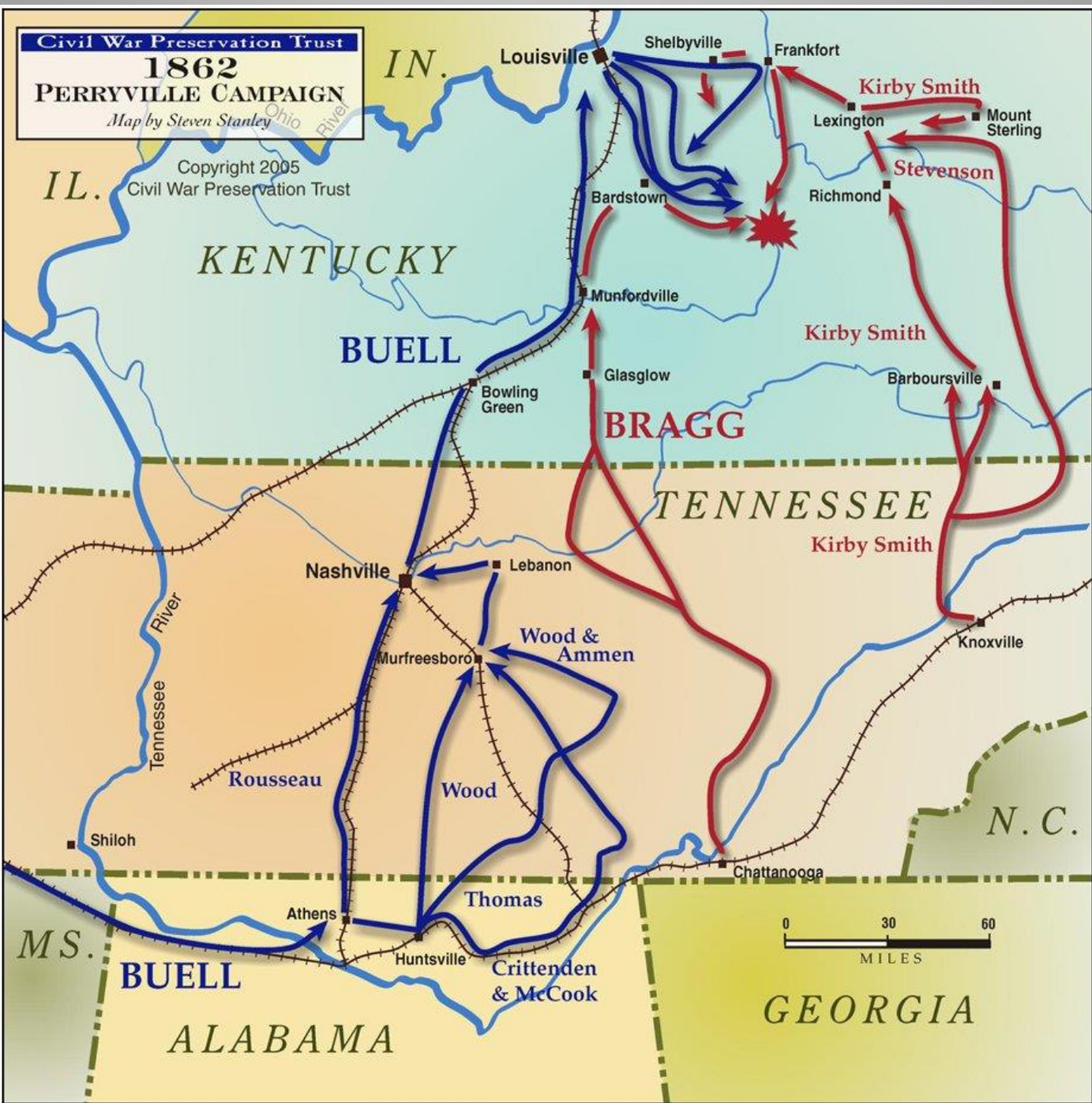


On August 12, Morgan and his Kentuckians struck again, this time at Gallatin above Nashville, where they completely destroyed an 800-foot tunnel on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This action successfully severed Buell's invading army from its main supply base at Louisville, Kentucky.



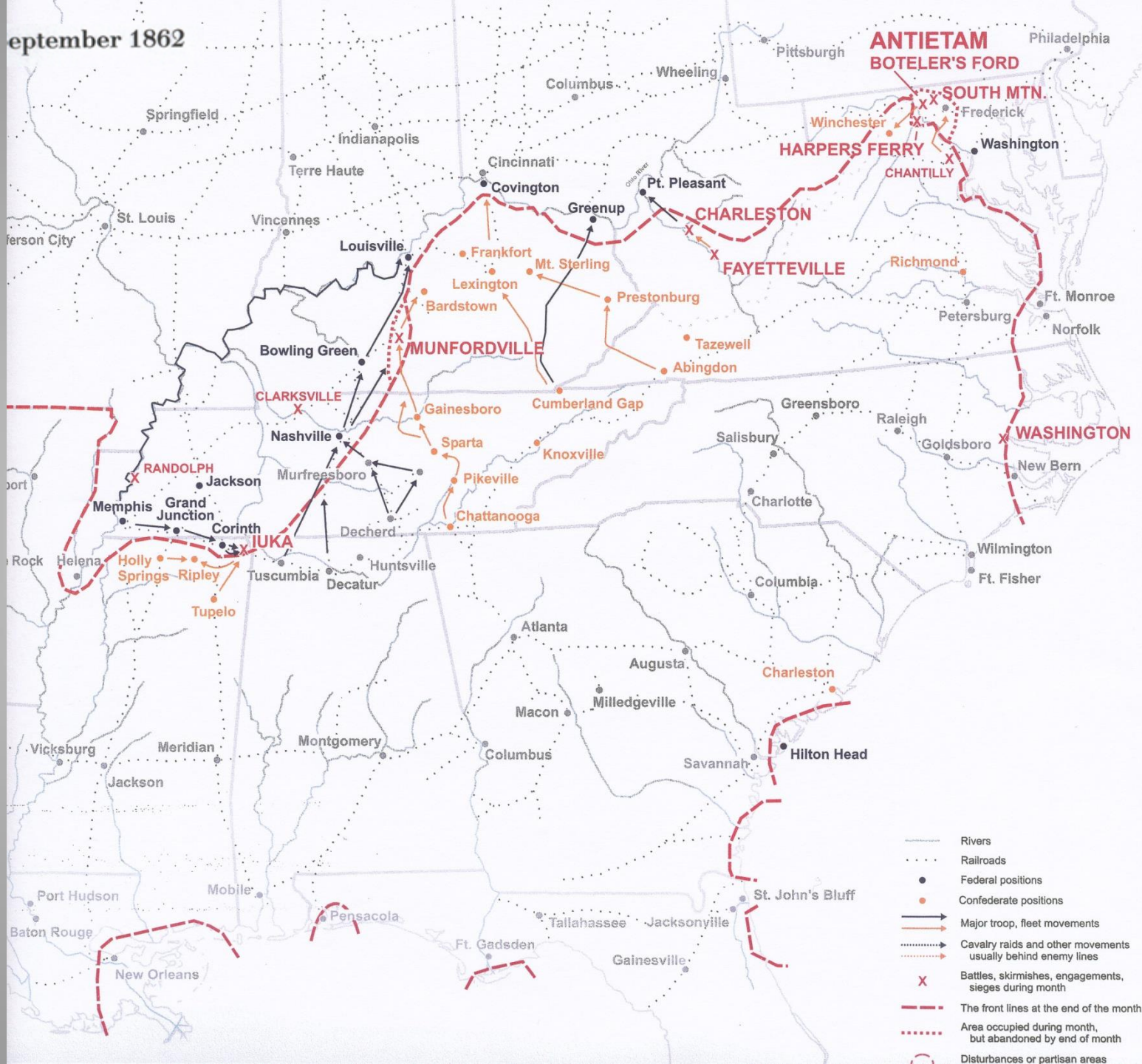
Civil War Preservation Trust  
**1862**  
**PERRYVILLE CAMPAIGN**  
*Map by Steven Stanley*

Copyright 2005  
Civil War Preservation Trust





September 1862



- Rivers
- Railroads
- Federal positions
- Confederate positions
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- X 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

**"Failures are often more interesting to study than successes. They can show how even the best minds can get things terribly wrong; they can force us to refine our own thinking; and they can help us to get over the weaknesses of past approaches."**

-Adam Roberts, "Land Warfare: From Hague to Nuremberg", in M. Roberts, ed., *The Laws of War* (1994)



General Don Carlos Buell, commander of the Union Army of the Ohio during the Perryville Campaign. *Library of Congress*

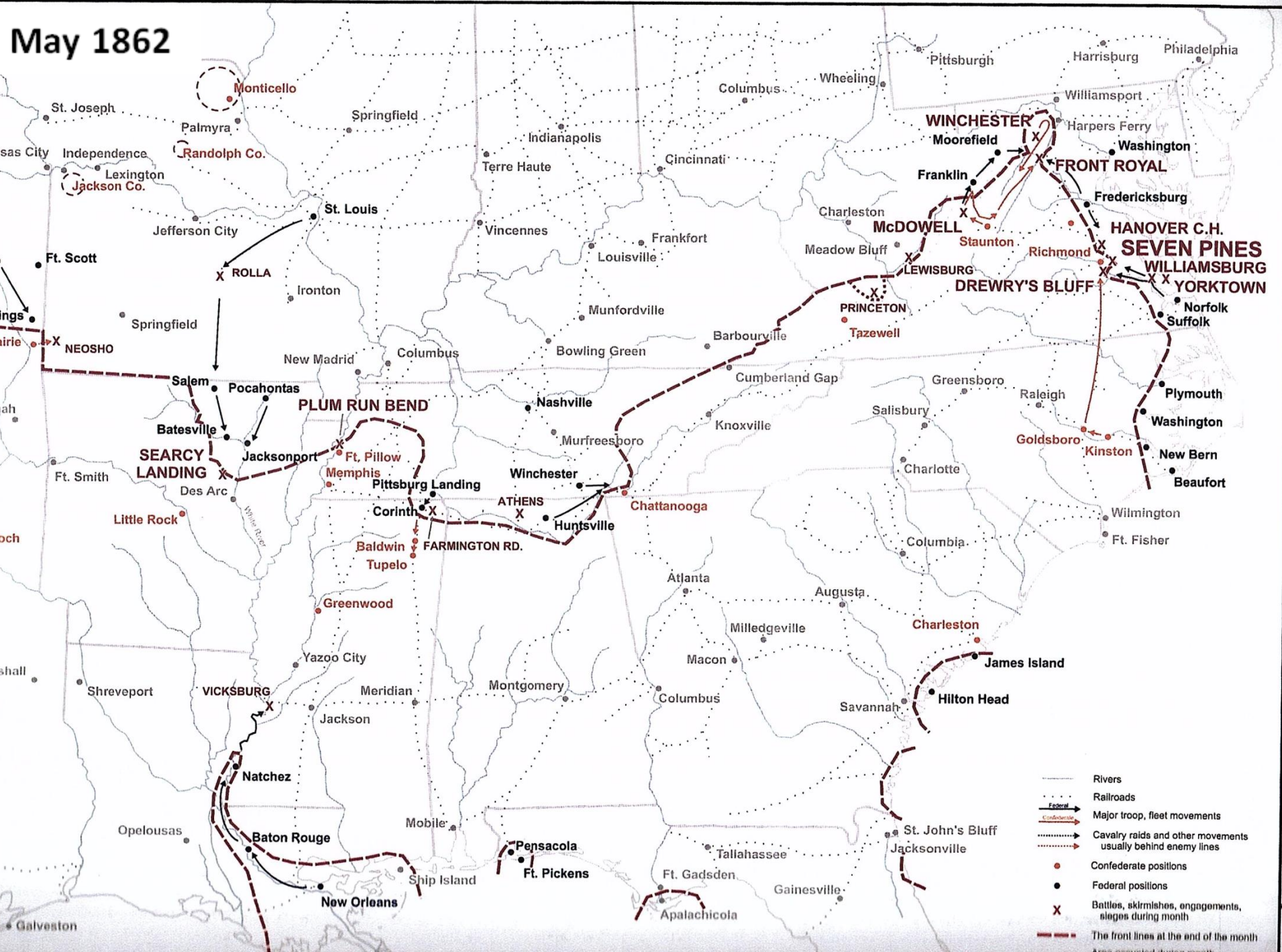


General Braxton Bragg. As commander of the Army of the Mississippi, the dyspeptic and contentious Bragg engineered one of the most remarkable movements of large bodies of troops in military history when he invaded Kentucky. His indecisiveness once in the Bluegrass State, however, proved disastrous to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



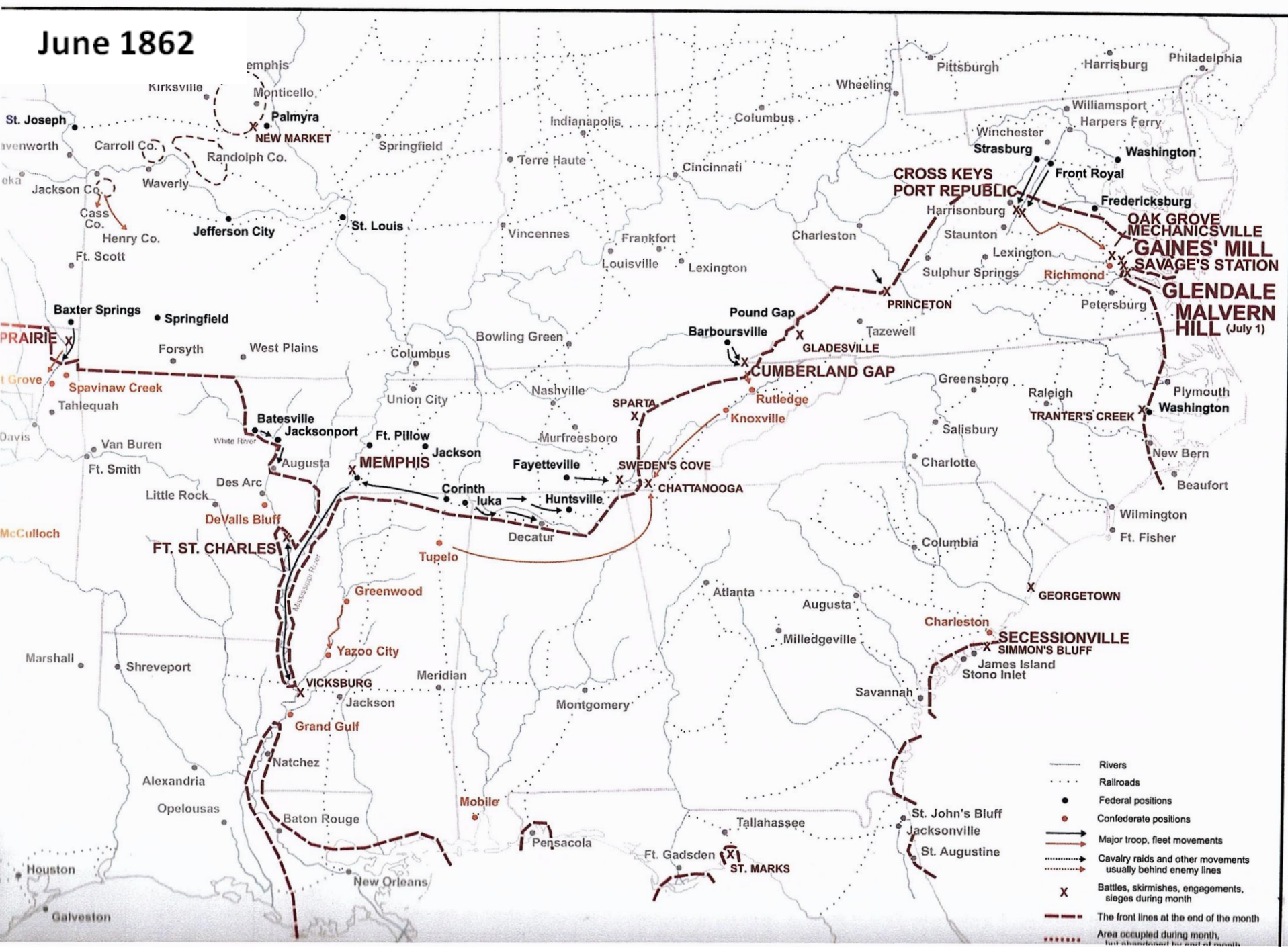
*Major General Edmund Kirby Smith*

# May 1862

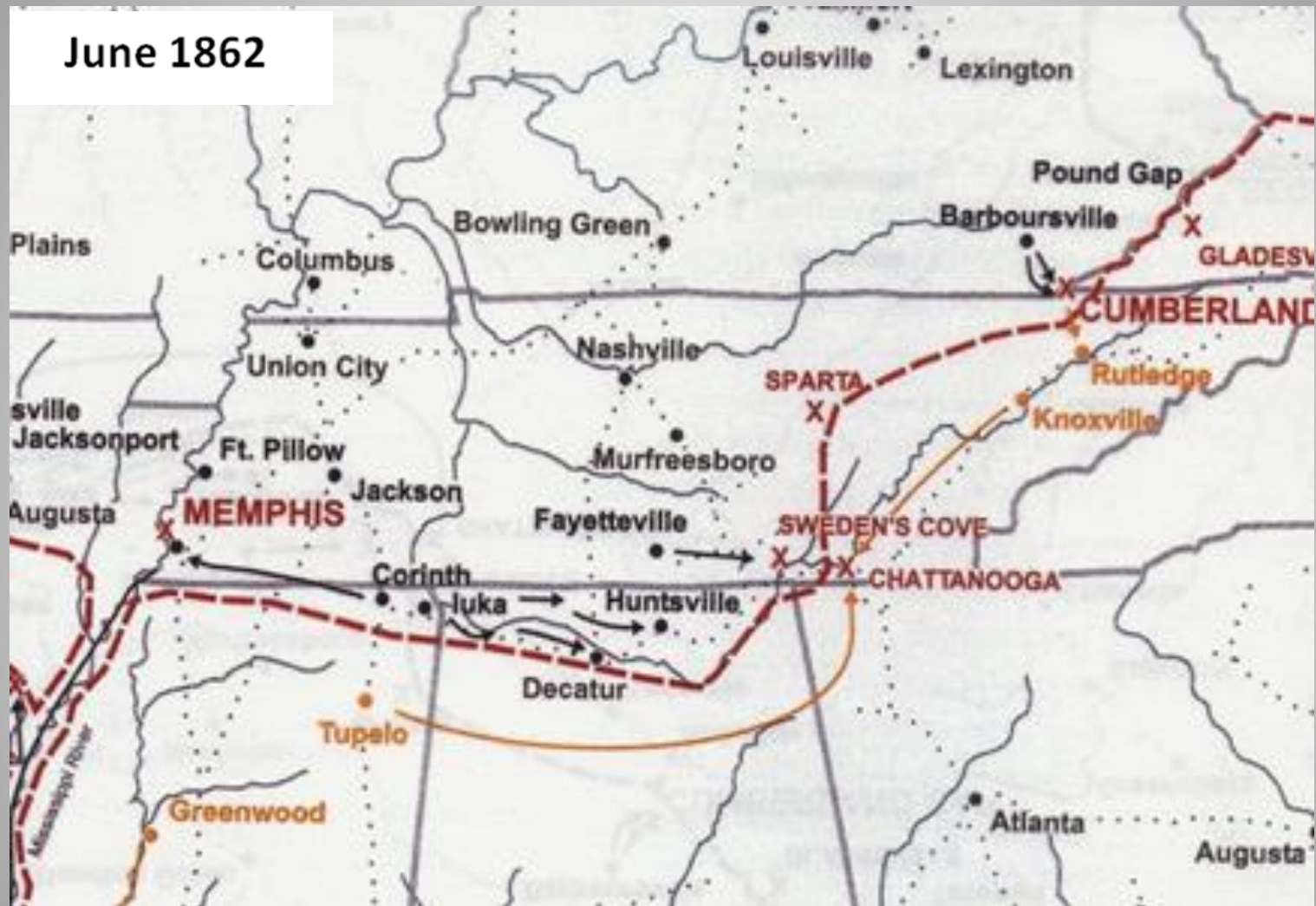


- Rivers
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- The front lines at the end of the month

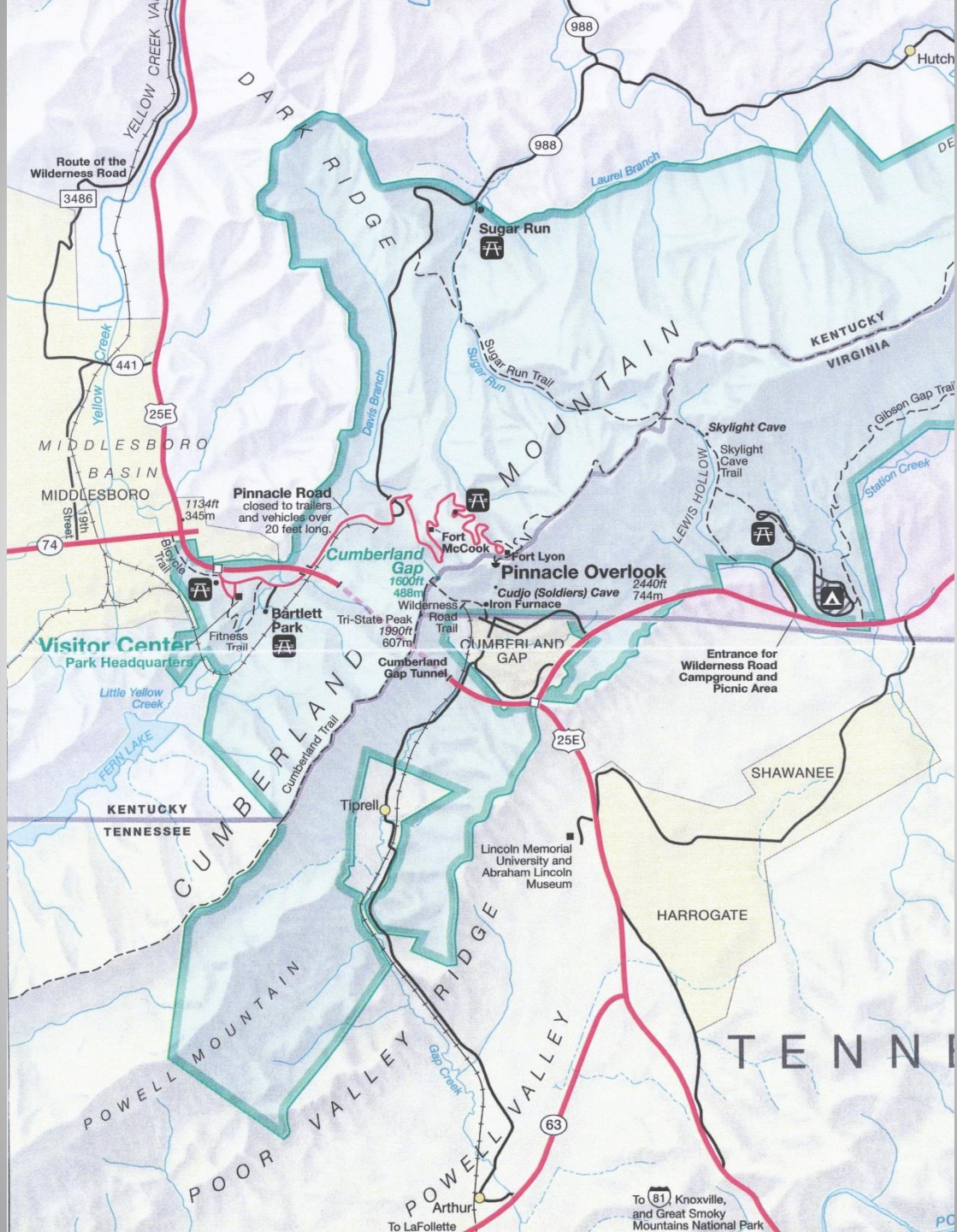
# June 1862



June 1862



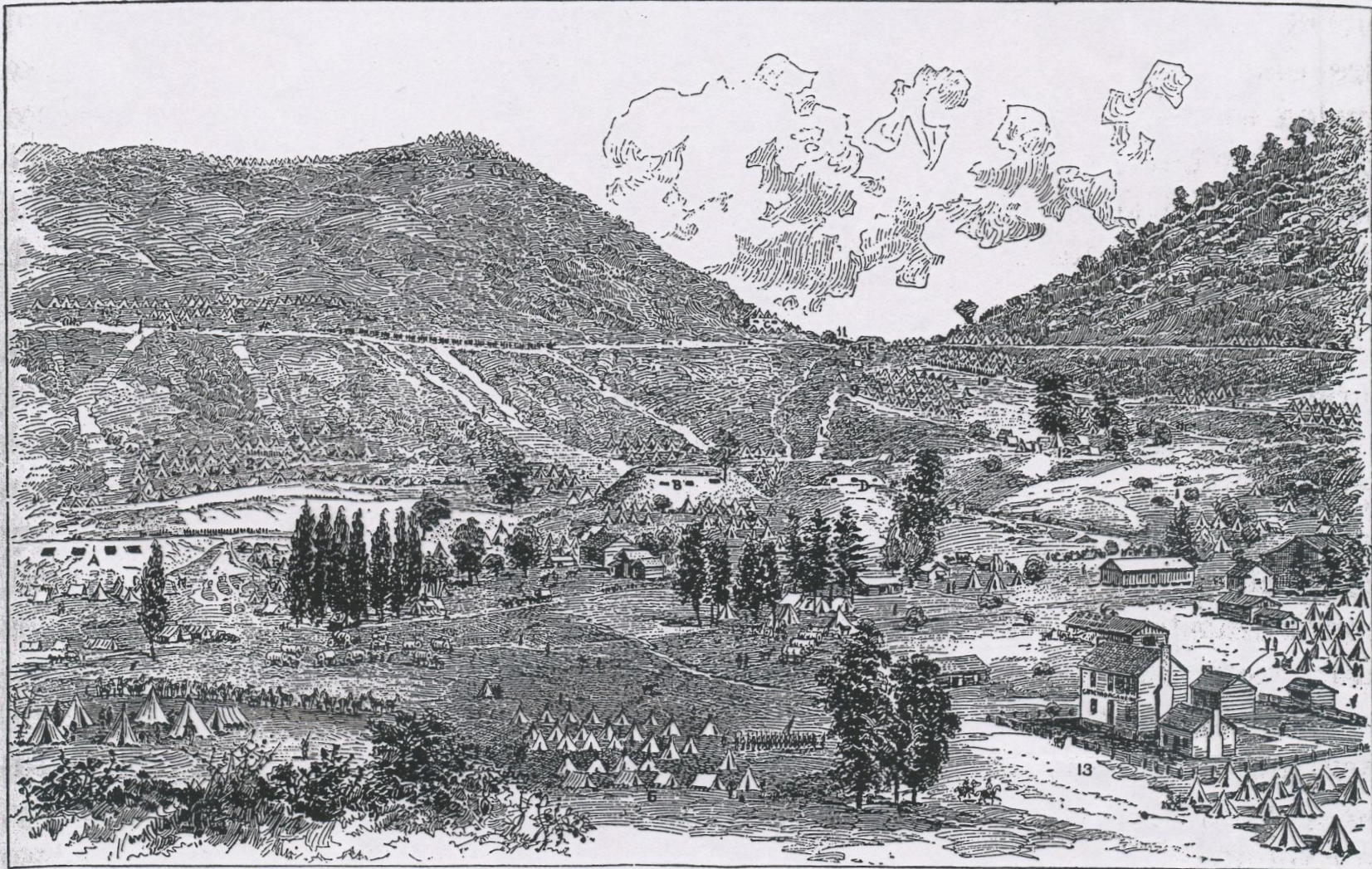






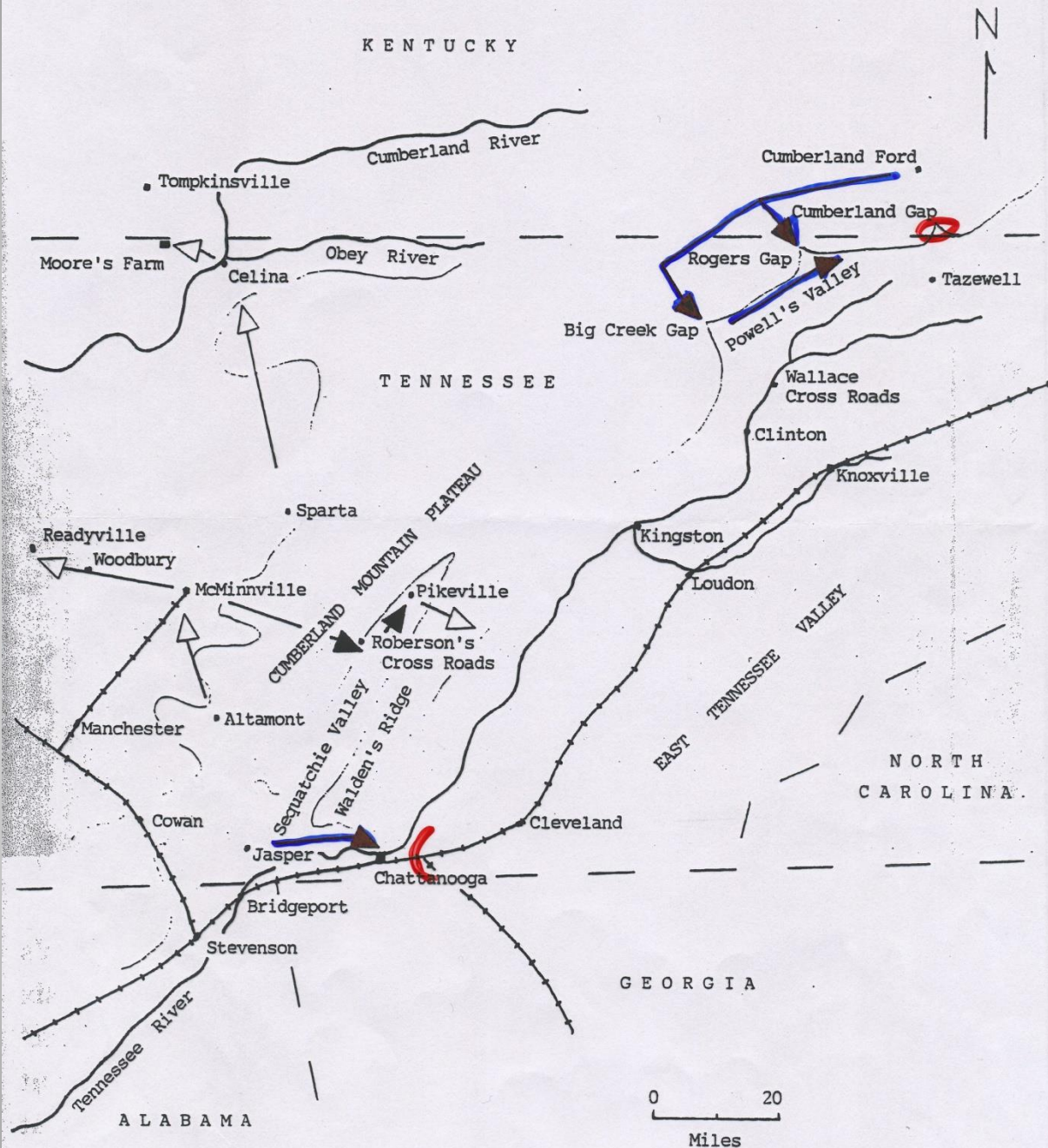
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

# CUMBERLAND GAP.

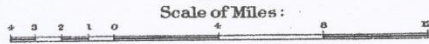


VIEW OF CUMBERLAND GAP FROM THE SOUTH, SEPT. 14, 1862. FROM A LITHOGRAPH.

A, Battery No. 1; B, Battery No. 2; C, Fort McClellan; D, Battery No. 3; E, Fort Halleck; 1, 1st Tennessee Regt.;  
2, 2d Tennessee; 5, 49th Indiana; 6, 14th Kentucky; 8, Headquarters Provost Guard; 9, 3d Kentucky;  
10, 33d Indiana; 11, General Baird's Headquarters; 12, General Carter's Headquarters;  
13, House used as General Morgan's Headquarters.

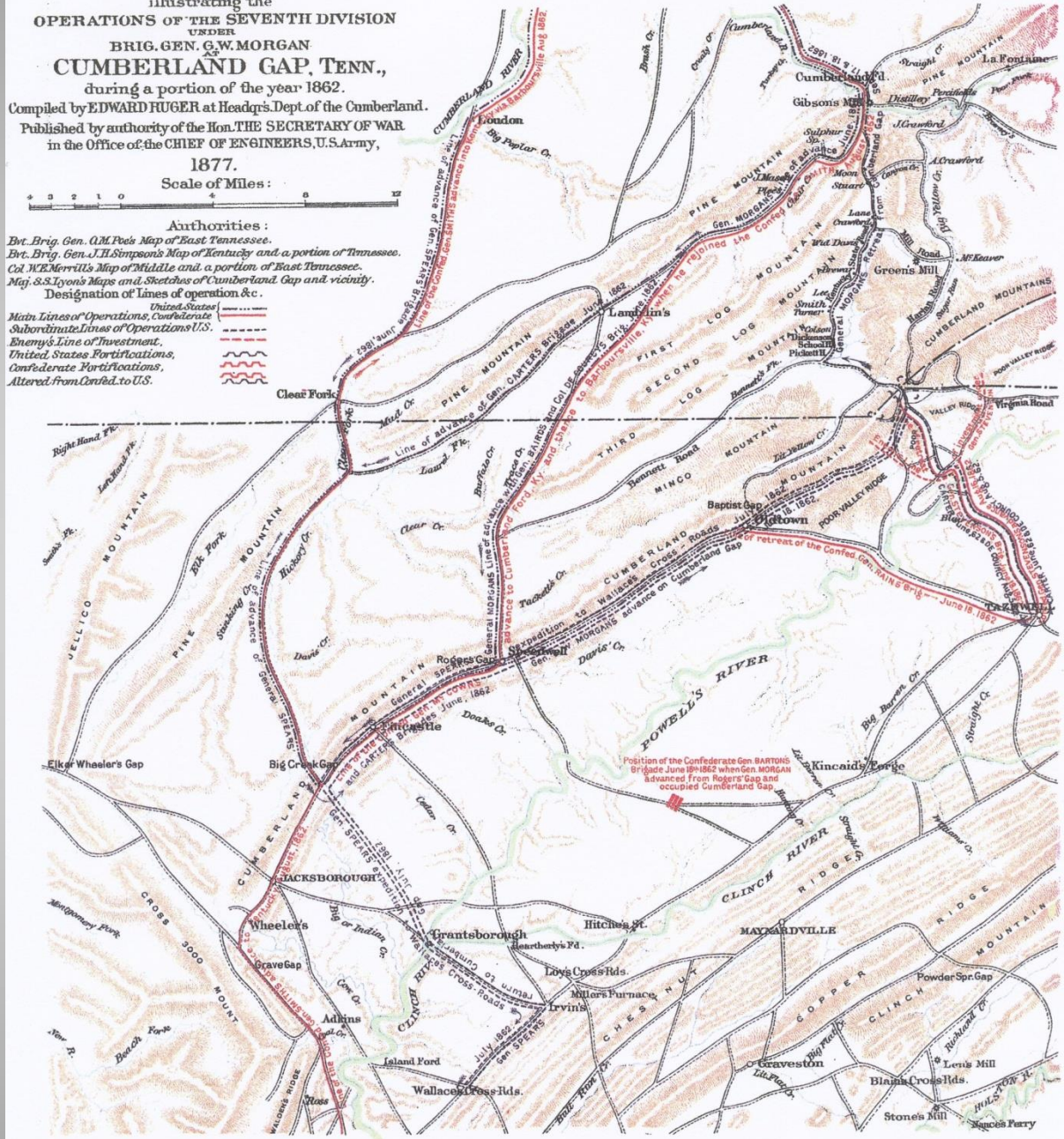


**MAP**  
 illustrating the  
**OPERATIONS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION**  
 UNDER  
**BRIG. GEN. G.W. MORGAN**  
**CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN.,**  
 during a portion of the year 1862.  
 Compiled by EDWARD HUGER at Headqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland.  
 Published by authority of the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF WAR  
 in the Office of the CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. Army,  
 1877.

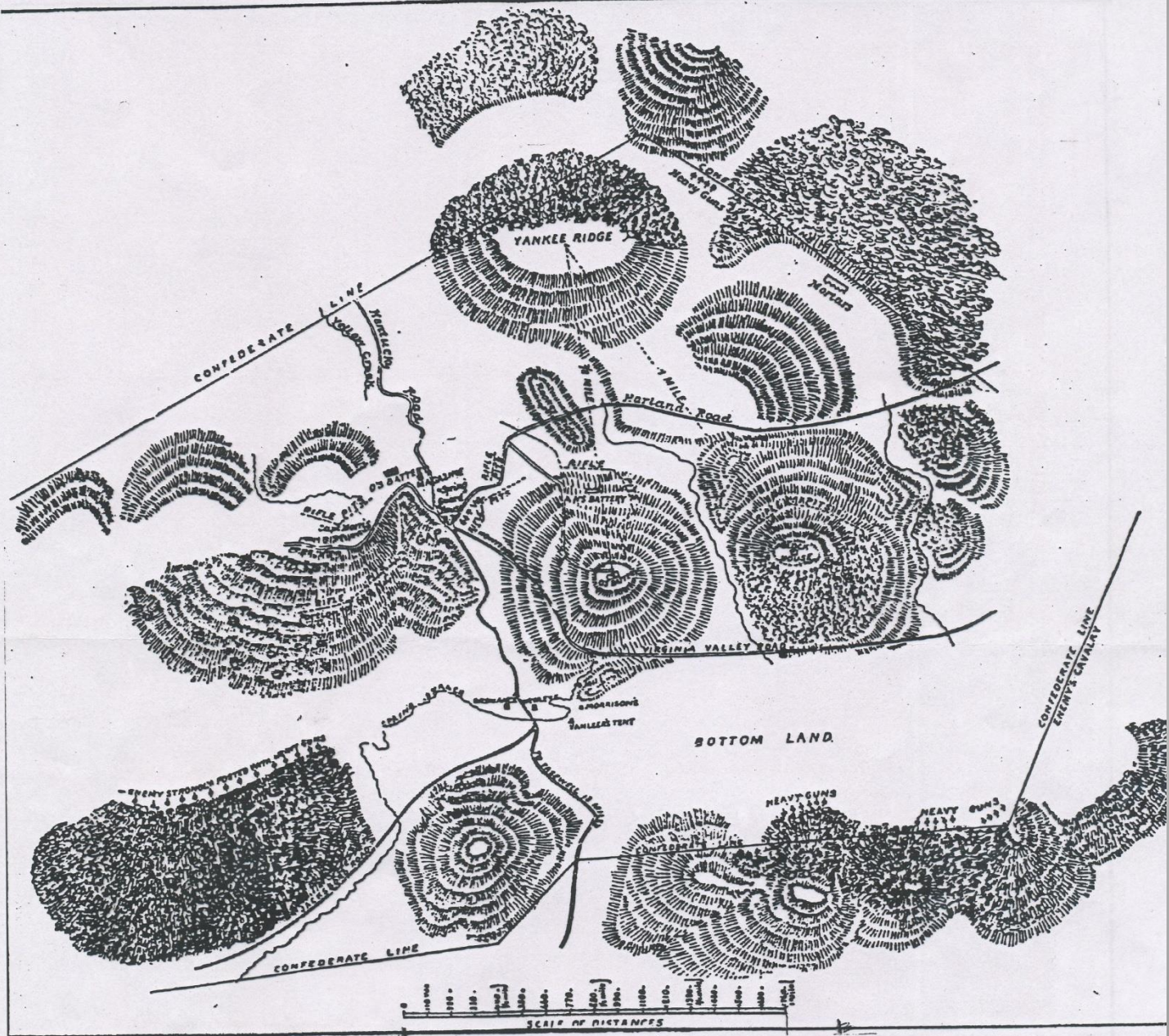


**Authorities:**  
 Evt. Brig. Gen. C.M. Poes Map of East Tennessee.  
 Evt. Brig. Gen. J.H. Simpson's Map of Kentucky and a portion of Tennessee.  
 Col. W.E. Merrill's Map of Middle and a portion of East Tennessee.  
 Maj. S.S. Lyon's Maps and Sketches of Cumberland Gap and vicinity.  
 Designation of Lines of operation &c.

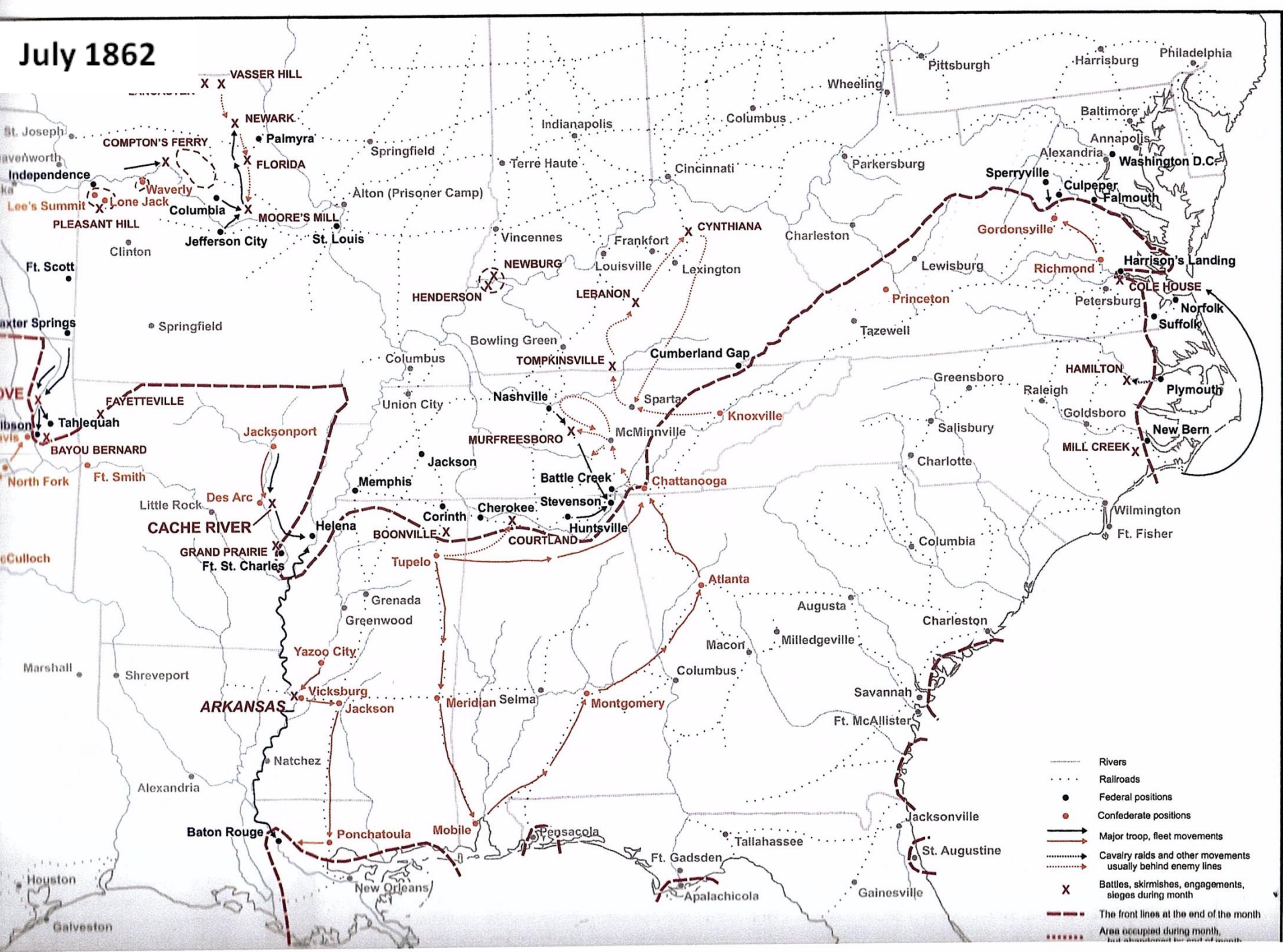
Main Lines of Operations, Confederate  
 Subordinate Lines of Operations U.S.  
 Enemy's Line of Investment,  
 United States Fortifications,  
 Confederate Fortifications,  
 Altered from Confeder. to U.S.



# CUMBERLAND GAP.



# July 1862



- Rivers
- ..... Railroads
- Federal positions
- Confederate positions
- Major troop, fleet movements
- ..... Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
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- The front lines at the end of the month
- ..... Area occupied during month, but abandoned by end of month



3A 86

## FORREST'S MURFREESBORO RAID

July 13, 1862

Surrender of the Union garrison took place about 4:00 P.M. Units surrendering were Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden and staff, detachment of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, detachment of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, "B" Battery, Kentucky Light Artillery, the 9th Michigan Infantry and the 3rd Minnesota Infantry. Stores valued at \$500,000, four fieldpieces, 60 wagons, 300 mules and 175 horses were taken. The entire Union force of about 1,200 lost 19 killed and 120 wounded. Confederate losses were 30 killed and 60 wounded. The Confederates withdrew to Readyville, thence to McMinnville, after tearing up the railroad and destroying bridges.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION





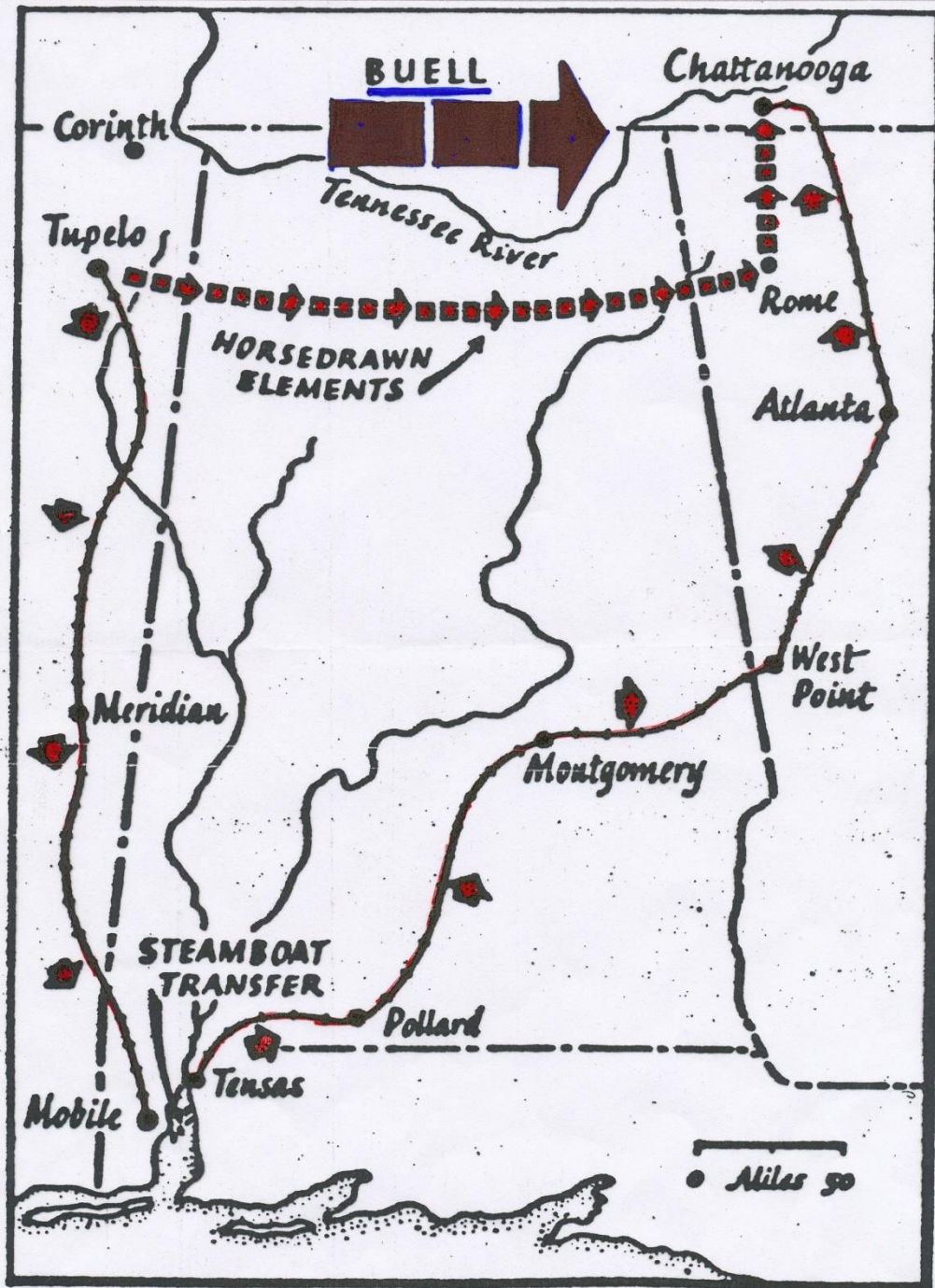
3B

50

## BIG SOUTH TUNNEL

On August 12, 1862, 2.7 miles north of here, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan and his raiders, aided by citizens of Gallatin, demolished the Big South Tunnel on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad by crashing a locomotive into a barrier of timbers. The resulting explosion, fires and collapse of the tunnel cut off United States Army supply lines to Nashville for 98 days.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION



## BRAXTON BRAGG'S ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

### RIGHT WING — Leonidas Polk

#### 1st Division - Benjamin Cheatham

1st Brigade -	Daniel Donelson
2nd Brigade -	A.P. Stewart
3rd Brigade -	George Maney
4th Brigade -	Preston Smith

#### 4th Division - Jones Withers

1st Brigade -	Franklin Gardner
2nd Brigade -	James Chalmers
3rd Brigade -	J.K. Duncan
4th Brigade -	John K. Jackson

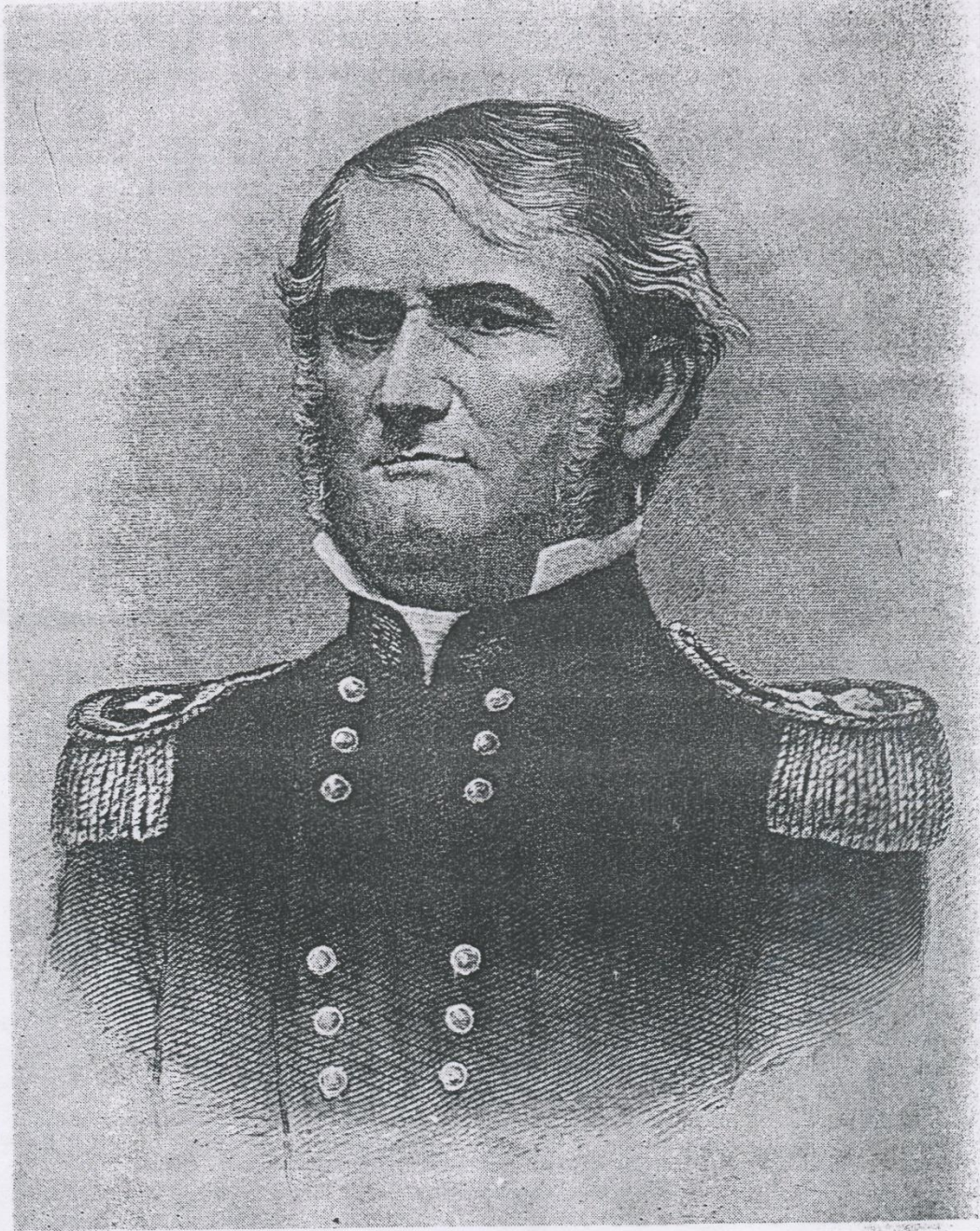
### LEFT WING — William Hardee

#### 2nd Division - James Patton Anderson

1st Brigade -	John Calvin Brown
2nd Brigade -	Daniel Adams
3rd Brigade -	Sam Powell
4th Brigade -	Thomas Jones

#### 3rd Division - Simon B. Buckner

1st Brigade -	Saint John Liddell
2nd Brigade -	Pat Cleburne
3rd Brigade -	Bushrod Johnson
4th Brigade -	S.A.M. Wood



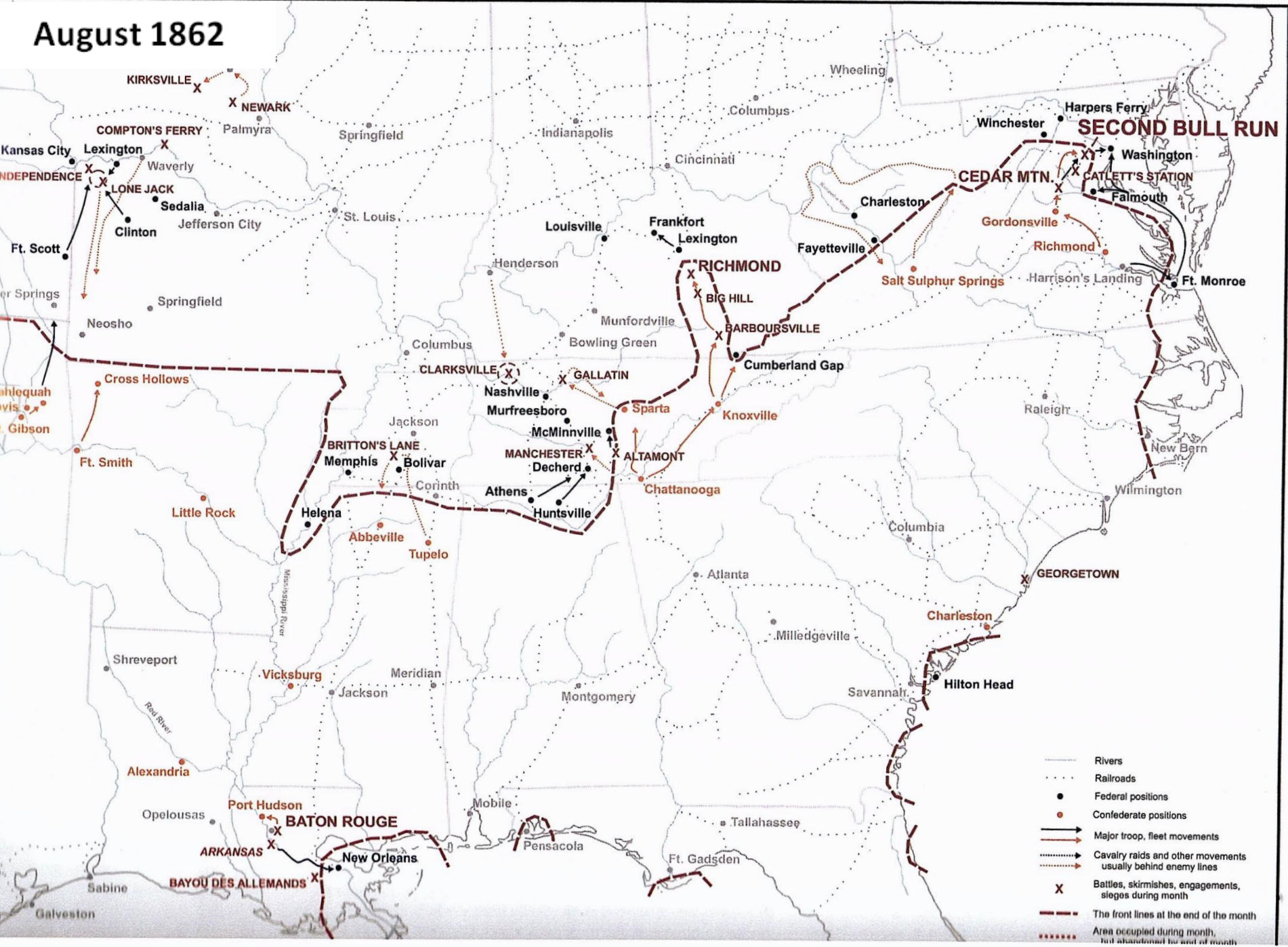
*University of the South*

GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK



WILLIAM J. HARDEE

# August 1862



## SECOND BULL RUN

### CEDAR MTN.

### RICHMOND

### BRITTON'S LANE

### BATON ROUGE

### ARKANSAS

### BAYOU DES ALLEMANDS

### Washington

### CATLETT'S STATION

### Falmouth

### Richmond

### Harrison's Landing

### Ft. Monroe

### Wilmington

### New Bern

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

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### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

### Wilmington

## EDMUND KIRBY SMITH'S ARMY OF KENTUCKY

1st Division -	Carter Stevenson
1st Brigade -	Seth M. Barton
2nd Brigade -	James E. Rains
3rd Brigade -	Thomas H. Taylor
4th Brigade -	Alexander W. Reynolds
2nd Division -	Henry Heth
1st Brigade -	Daniel Leadbetter
2nd Brigade -	William G.M. Davis
3rd Brigade -	Archibald Gracie
4th Brigade -	Hilliard's Legion
3rd Division -	Thomas Churchill
1st Brigade -	Thomas H. McCray
2nd Brigade -	Evander McNair
4th Division -	Patrick Cleburne
1st Brigade -	Preston Smith
2nd Brigade -	Ben J. Hill

Upon leaving East Tennessee, Stevenson's and Heth's columns consisted of their respective divisions while Kirby Smith's column consisted of Churchill's and Cleburne's divisions.

