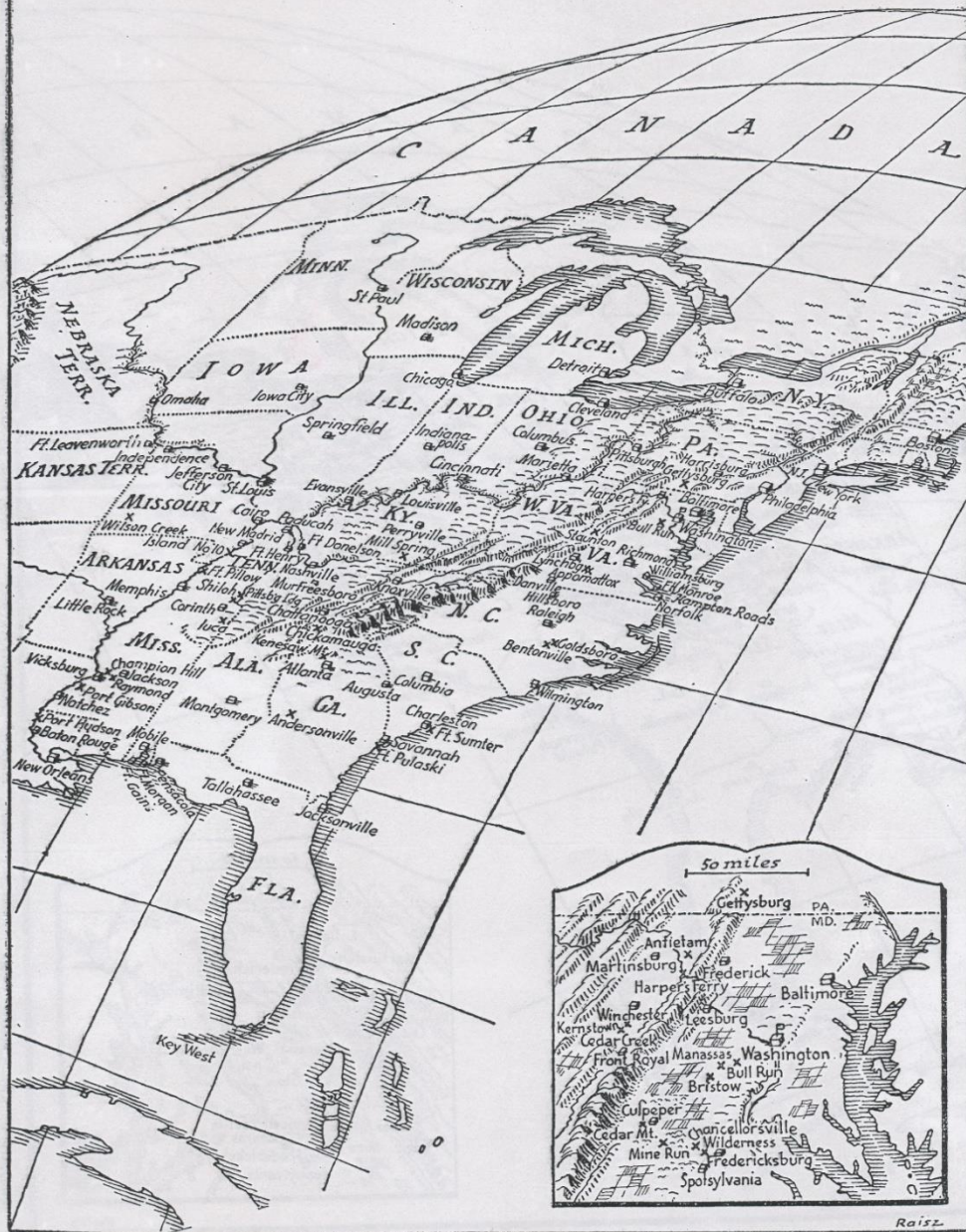
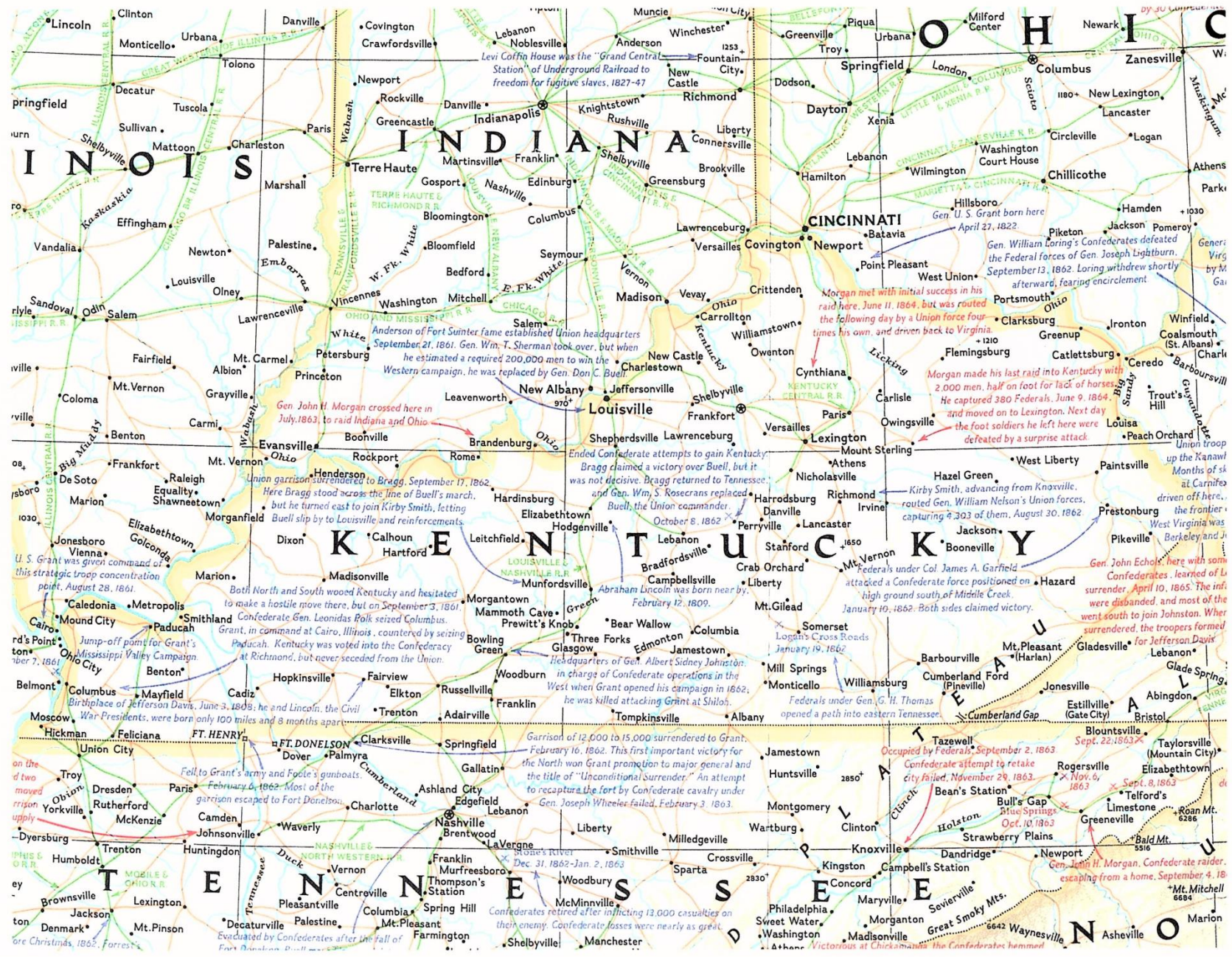


The Civil War in Kentucky 1861

THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865





INDIANA

CINCINNATI

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

Lincoln
Monticello
Urbana
Decatur
Springfield
Tuscola
Sullivan
Mattoon
Charleston
Paris
Marshall
Terre Haute
Greencastle
Newport
Covington
Crawfordsville
Lebanon
Noblesville
Anderson
Winchester
Greenville
Piqua
Urbana
Milford Center
Newark
Zanesville

Shelbyville
Vandalia
Sandoval
Odin
Salem
Fairfield
Albion
Carmel
Grayville
Mt. Vernon
Henderson
Morganfield
Dixon
Madisonville
Caledonia
Metropolis
Mound City
Paducah
Smithland
Benton
Hopkinsville
Fairview
Elkton
Russellville
Franklin
Adairville
Trenton

Frankfort
De Soto
Marion
Jonesboro
Vienna
Cairo
Columbus
Mayfield
Cadiz
Moscow
Hickman
Union City
Troy
Dresden
Rutherford
McKenzie
Dyersburg
Trenton
Huntingdon
Humboldt
Brownsville
Jackson
Denmark
Mt. Pinson

Danville
Covington
Newport
Rockville
Danville
Indianapolis
Martinsville
Franklin
Gosport
Nashville
Edinburg
Columbus
Bloomington
Bloomfield
Bedford
Seymour
Vernon
Salem
New Albany
Jeffersonville
Louisville
Frankfort
Shepherdsville
Lawrenceburg
Leavenworth
Brandenburg
Hardinsburg
Elizabethtown
Hodgenville
Leitchfield
Munfordsville
Mammoth Cave
Prewitt's Knob
Bowling Green
Woodburn
Franklin
Adairville
Trenton

Evansville
Boonville
Rockport
Henderson
Morganfield
Dixon
Madisonville
Caledonia
Metropolis
Mound City
Paducah
Smithland
Benton
Hopkinsville
Fairview
Elkton
Russellville
Franklin
Adairville
Trenton

Franklin
Murfreesboro
Thompson's Station
Spring Hill
Pleasantville
Columbia
Mt. Pleasant
Farmington
Shelbyville
Manchester

Levi Coffin House was the "Grand Central Station" of Underground Railroad to freedom for fugitive slaves, 1827-47
Anderson
Winchester
Greenville
Piqua
Urbana
Milford Center
Newark
Zanesville
Springfield
London
Columbus
New Lexington
Lancaster
Dayton
Xenia
Lebanon
Washington Court House
Chillicothe
Athens
Hamilton
Wilmington
Hillsboro
Batavia
Piketon
Jackson Pomeroy
Hamden
Logan
Circleville
Newport
Versailles
Covington
Newport
Point Pleasant
West Union
Portsmouth
Clarksburg
Ironton
Winfield
Coalsmouth
Trout's Hill
Barboursville
Cynthiana
Paris
Lexington
Nicholasville
Athens
Hazel Green
West Liberty
Paintsville
Prestonburg
Pikeville

Lawrenceburg
Versailles
Covington
Newport
Point Pleasant
West Union
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Pikeville
Harrodsburg
Danville
Perryville
Lancaster
Mt. Vernon
Mt. Pleasant
Jonesville
Estillville
Blountsville
Tazewell
Rogersville
Bull's Gap
Greeneville
Limestone
Telford's
Roan Mt.
Bald Mt.

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Roan Mt.
Bald Mt.

Franklin
Murfreesboro
Thompson's Station
Spring Hill
Pleasantville
Columbia
Mt. Pleasant
Farmington
Shelbyville
Manchester

U.S. Grant was given command of this strategic troop concentration point, August 28, 1861.
Caledonia
Metropolis
Mound City
Paducah
Smithland
Benton
Hopkinsville
Fairview
Elkton
Russellville
Franklin
Adairville
Trenton

Both North and South eyed Kentucky and hesitated to make a hostile move there, but on September 3, 1861, Confederate Gen. Leonidas Polk seized Columbus. Grant, in command at Cairo, Illinois, countered by seizing Paducah. Kentucky was voted into the Confederacy at Richmond, but never succeeded from the Union.
Hopkinsville
Fairview
Elkton
Russellville
Franklin
Adairville
Trenton

Abraham Lincoln was born near here, February 12, 1809.
Three Forks
Edmonton
Jameson
Glasgow
Headquarters of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, in charge of Confederate operations in the West when Grant opened his campaign in 1862; he was killed attacking Grant at Shiloh.
Tompkinsville
Albany

Gen. John H. Morgan crossed here in July, 1863, to raid Indiana and Ohio.
Gen. John H. 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.
Gen. John Echols, here with some Confederates, learned of Union surrender, April 10, 1865. The men were disbanded, and most of the men went south to join Johnston. When surrendered, the troopers formed for Jefferson Davis.
Gen. John H. Morgan, Confederate raider, escaping from a home, September 4, 1863.
Gen. Mitchell

Gen. John Echols, here with some Confederates, learned of Union surrender, April 10, 1865. The men were disbanded, and most of the men went south to join Johnston. When surrendered, the troopers formed for Jefferson Davis.
Gen. John H. Morgan, Confederate raider, escaping from a home, September 4, 1863.
Gen. Mitchell

“CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY, 1861-62”

CLASS SESSIONS

1. Jan 29: Introduction / Kentucky's society, economy and politics.
2. Feb. 5: War comes to Kentucky: Grant at Cairo, Johnston at Bowling Green.
3. Feb. 12: Early battles at Prestonsburg, Mill Springs, etc.
4. Feb. 19: Fort Henry and Donelson, and Confederate withdrawal.
5. Feb. 26: Summer 1862: Bragg's campaign begins
6. Mar. 4: Cumberland Gap, Richmond, and the Confederate occupation of the Bluegrass.
7. Mar. 11: The campaign and battle of Perryville.
8. Mar. 18: Southern withdrawal and Kentucky's later role in the Civil War.

AN INTIMIDATING READING LIST....

“THE CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY” READINGS

Spring 2020

GENERAL HISTORIES OF 19TH-CENTURY WARFARE

- Michael Howard, *War in European History* (1976)
 John Keegan, *The Face of Battle* (1976) [See [Keegan's role of combat](#), a classic]
 William McGonaghy, *The Art of War: Warfare in Mass* (1974) [see [Warfare](#), [Europe and America](#)]
 Greg Fremont and Greg Nager, eds., *On the Road to Total War: the American Civil War and the
 Second World War* (California, 1861-1871) (1997) [see [evolution: evidence of events on the wars of the
 1860's](#)]

ATLAS/ES

- Vincent Esposito, *The West Point Atlas of American Wars*, vol. 1, 1689-1900 (1959; repr. 1995)
excellent on campaigns and major battles
 Mark Swanson, *Atlas of the Civil War Month by Month: Major Battles and Troop Movements* (2004)
*...see one have map to depict major and minor events; a very good way to present the strategic
 overview of the war*
 Steven E. Woodworth, and Kenneth J. Winkle, eds., *Atlas of the Civil War* (2004)
covers major battles and strategic movements and events in the 1994 edition
 Time-Life Books, *Illustrated Atlas of the Civil War* (1996)
 U.S. Govt. Printing Office, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate
 Armies* (1891-93), reprinted as the *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (1978, 1983)

BATTLEFIELD TOUR GUIDES

- France Kennedy, ed., *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* (1990, expanded second edition, 1998)
 Sarah Roberts, ed., *Civil War Sites* (Civil War Preservation Trust) (2003)
 Robert Cameron, *Staff Ride Handbook for the Battle of Perryville* (2005)
 Lawrence Patton, *Division of the 1862 Kentucky Campaign: The Twenty-Seven Critical Decisions
 That Defined the Operation* (2019), includes a *staff ride*
 Blue & Gray magazine (online) [see [Blue & Gray](#)], *General's Tour of a Civil War Battlefield* (see [Civil War](#)),
 also see [Blue and Gray](#) [www.bluegraymagazine.com](#), focus on the battle of Richmond KY
 OXV, 6, 2008, Perryville (G. 2, 1943 and XXII, 5, 2005), and on the Confederate threat to
 Cincinnati (II, 1, 1986)

MAGAZINES

- MIHQ, *Military History Quarterly*
Blue and Gray (see above)
Civil War Times Illustrated
 North and South

CIVIL WAR RETROSPECTS, THE CLASSICS

- Bruce Catton, *The Railroad General: the Story of the Union Side of the Civil War* (1955)
 Bruce Catton, *Command History of the Civil War: The Coming Fury* (1961), *Terrible South* (1962)
 (1981), *Never Call Retreat* (1965)
 Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, 3 vols (1951, 1961, 1974)
 James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: the Civil War Era* (1965)

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

- Kent M. Brown, ed., *The Civil War in Kentucky: Battle for the Bluegrass State* (2000)
includes the following essays:
 John Y. Simon, "Lincoln, Grant and Kentucky in 1861"
 Charles F. Roland, "The Confederate Defense of Kentucky"
 Ron Nichols, "The Springs and Fort Battles for Kentucky"
 Lowell H. Harrison, "The Government of Confederate Kentucky"
 D. Warren Lambert, "The Decisive Battle of Richmond, Kentucky"
 Kent M. Brown, "Manufacture: The Campaign and Battle Along Kentucky's
 'Seepage Axis'"

Kenneth W. Noe, "Grand Haven": The Climactic Battle of Perryville

- Way Sward, "General Patrick B. Cleburne: Facing His Spurs in a
 Field Commander in Kentucky, 1862"
 E. Merton Coulter, *The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky* (1926; repr. 1966), *pro-Southern*
 Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky* (1973), *a brief account*
 James McDonough, *War in Kentucky: From Slavery to Perryville* (1994)
 Brent D. Mackinnon, *Confederate Reinforcements for the Civil War in Appalachia: Kentucky and Virginia* (2006)
 James Ross, ed., *Kentucky's Civil War 1861-1865* (2005), *numerous brief essays; to appear*

EARLY BATTLES IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

- Bruce Catton, *Great Moves South* (1960)
 T. K. Kincaid, *Key Command: Union's 8th Corp's Descent of Cairo* (2006)
 Nathaniel C. Hughes, *The Battle of Belmont: Great Strikes South* (1991)
 Benjamin Franklin Cooling, *Fort Henry and Donelson: the Key to the Confederacy: Heartland* (1987)

EARLY BATTLES IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

- Carl Crow-Carrico, *The Big Sandy* (1979), chapter 3, "Content for a Valley" (*Civil War in E. Ky.*)
 Robert E. Anderson, *The Wilderness Road* (1947; rev. ed. 1973), *good on Cumberland Gap*
 Richard J. Ross, *The Fight for Middle Creek* (1992)
 Raymond Myers, *The Zolite Tree: General John Zolothoff and the Battle of Mill Springs* (1964; repr.
 1995)

Stuart W. Sander, The Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky (2013)

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION, 1862

- D. Warren Lambert, *When the Blue Power Fell: the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky* (1995)
 Kenneth A. Hallock, *They Died By Tens and Tens: The Confederate Cavalry in the Kentucky
 Campaign of 1862* (1993)
 Kenneth A. Hallock, *Perryville: Battle for Kentucky* (1991)
 Kenneth W. Noe, *Perryville: The Grand Heave of Battle* (2001), *best general account of the campaign
 and battle*
 Lawrence Patton, *Division of the 1862 Kentucky Campaign: The Twenty-Seven Critical Decisions
 That Defined the Operation* (2019)

THE ARMIES

- Thomas Connelly, *Army of the Heartland: the Army of Tennessee, 1861-62* (1967)
 Larry Daniel, *Conquered: Why the Army of Tennessee Failed* (2019)
 Gerald F. Prokopowicz, *All in the Regiment: the Army of the Ohio, 1861-62* (2001)
 Larry J. Daniel, *Days of Glory: the Army of the Cumberland, 1861-1862* (2004)

THE COMMANDERS

- Charles F. Roland, *Albert Sidney Johnston: Soldier of Three Republics* (1964)
 Donald A. Clark, *The Nineteen: "Buff" Nelson: Unfinished Civil War General* (2011)
 Stephen D. Eagle, *Don Carlos Bush: Most Promising of All* (1999)
 Goshel McHenry, *Brevasse Bragg and Confederate Defeat*, vol. 1, *Fall Command* (1949)
 Earl W. Hess, *Brevasse Bragg: the Most Hated Man of the Confederacy* (2016)

THE PRESIDENT

- William H. Tennant, *Lincoln and the Bluegrass: Slavery and Civil War in Kentucky* (1955)
 Lowell H. Harrison, *Lincoln of Kentucky* (2000)

THE CAMPAIGNS

- "Great Campaigns of the Civil War" series
 Stephen D. Eagle, *Struggle for the Heartland: The Campaign from Fort Henry to Corinth* (2001)
 Earl J. Hess, *Reverses to the Reverse: The Kentucky Campaign, Corinth, and Stones River* (2000)

R. Johnson and C. Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.... "being for the most part contributions by Union and Confederate officers... based upon "The Century War Series," 4 vols. (1887-88, several reprint editions)*

- R. M. Kelly, "Holding Kentucky for the Union"
 Edward O. Greenham, "Harshill and Corfield in Eastern Kentucky"
 William Polk, "General Polk and the Battle of Belmont"
 Henry Wake, "The One-battle at Belmont and Fort Henry"
 James B. Esak, "The Outcome of Fort and the Gun Boat"
 John A. Fook, "Notes on the Life of Admiral Foote"
 Jesse Taylor, "The Defense of Fort Henry"
 Henry Wake, "The Western Fleet at Fort Donelson, Island Number Ten, Fort Pillow, and
 Memphis"

R&L, Volume 1, contains the following essays:

- Don Cady Bost, "Operations in North Alabama"
 William Penning, "The Locomotive Chase in Georgia"
 Thomas Sowell, "With Price East of the Mississippi"
 Charles S. Hamilton, "The Battle of Iuka"
 William S. Rosecrans, "The Battle of Corinth"

R&L, Volume 3, contains the following essays:

- Joseph Wheeler, "Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky"
 Basil W. Duke, "Morgan's Cavalry During the Bragg Invasion"
 Don Cady Bost, "East Tennessee and the Campaign of Perryville"
 Charles C. Gilbert, "On the Field of Perryville"
 George W. Morgan, "Cumberland Gap"

ARTICLES

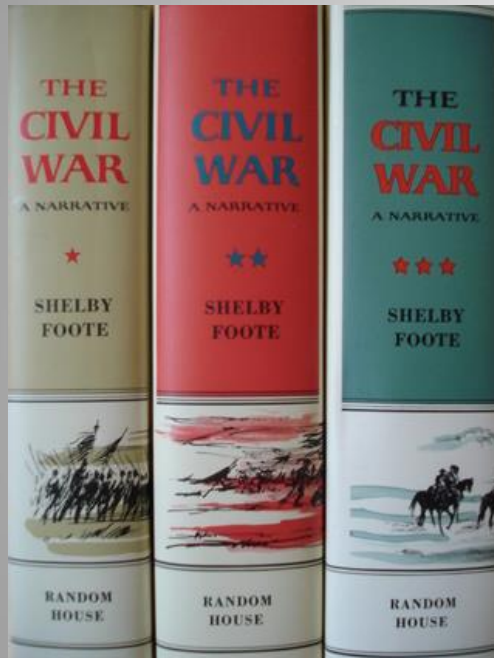
- Jasper W. Cross, "The Civil War Comes To Egypt" (i.e. southern Illinois), *Journal of the Illinois Historical
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 Gray*, April-May 1997
 Steven E. Woodworth, "The Indefatigable Quantico" Jefferson Davis, Leonidas Polk, and the End of
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 E.B. Ling, "The Paducah After Bloodless Action That Altered the Civil War in the Mississippi Valley,"
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 1917
 Lowell H. Harrison, "A Confederate View of Southern Kentucky, 1861," *Register of the Kentucky
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 John Y. Simon, "Grant at Belmont," *Military Affairs*, 45(4), December 1981
 R. Gerald McHenry, "Zolothoff and the Battle of Mill Springs," *Filson Club Historical Quarterly*,
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 C. David Dabbs, "Zolothoff, Crittenden, and the Mill Springs Campaign: Some Preliminary Questions,"
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 Robert Eagle, "Deliver Through Details: Confederate Naval Strategy for the Upper Mississippi River and
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 Robert D. Williams, "Military and Naval Antagonism Between Cairo and Columbus," *Register of the
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 David E. Park, "The Civil War at the Confines: Columbia KY—Cairo IL—Belmont MO," *Blue and*

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- B.F. Cooling, "Fort Henry and Donelson," *Blue and Gray*, 9(3), February 1992.
 July Elkin and Robert J. Abraham, "Form and its Effect on the Use of Artillery in the American Civil
 War: The Battle of Perryville, 8 October 1862," in D.R. Caldwell et al., eds., *Studies in Military
 Geography and Geology* (2004)

Maicon B. Lucas, "Freedom Is Better Than Slavery: Black Families and Soldiers in Civil War Kentucky,"
 in K. Diller, L. Whitlock and W. Dickinson, eds., *Slaves, Sinner, Soldier, Slave* (2009)

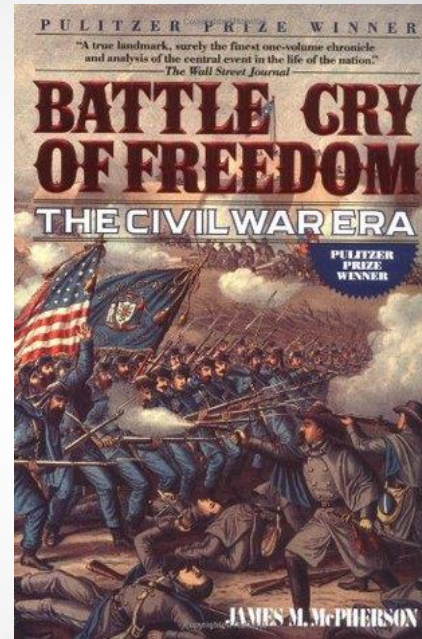
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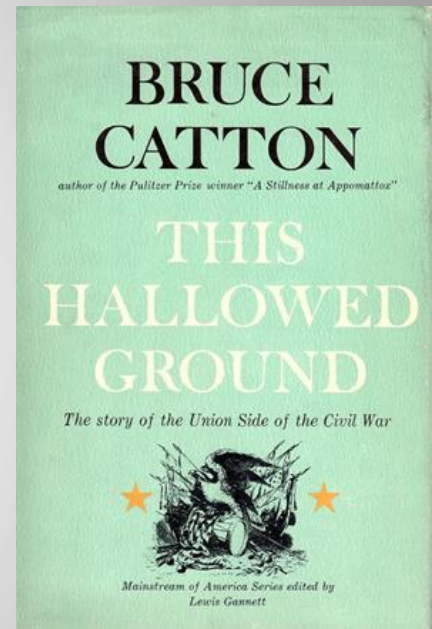
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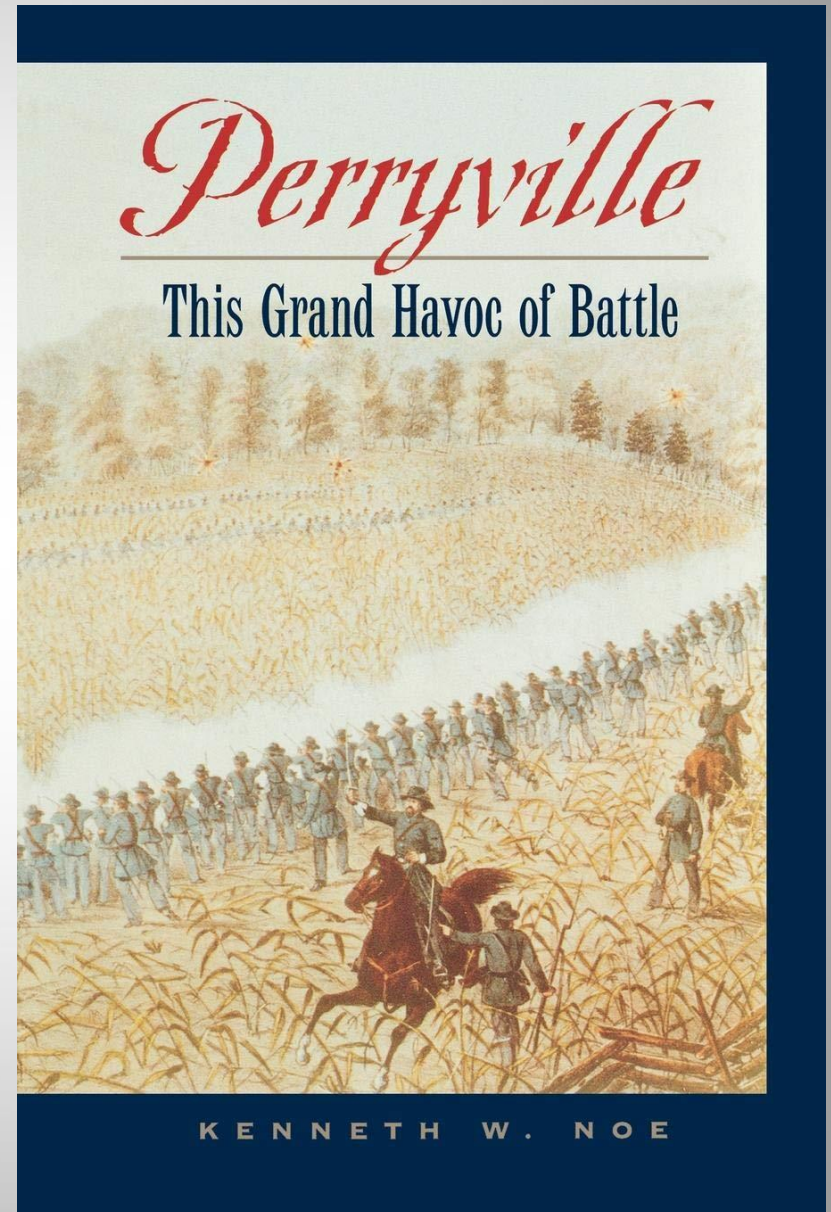
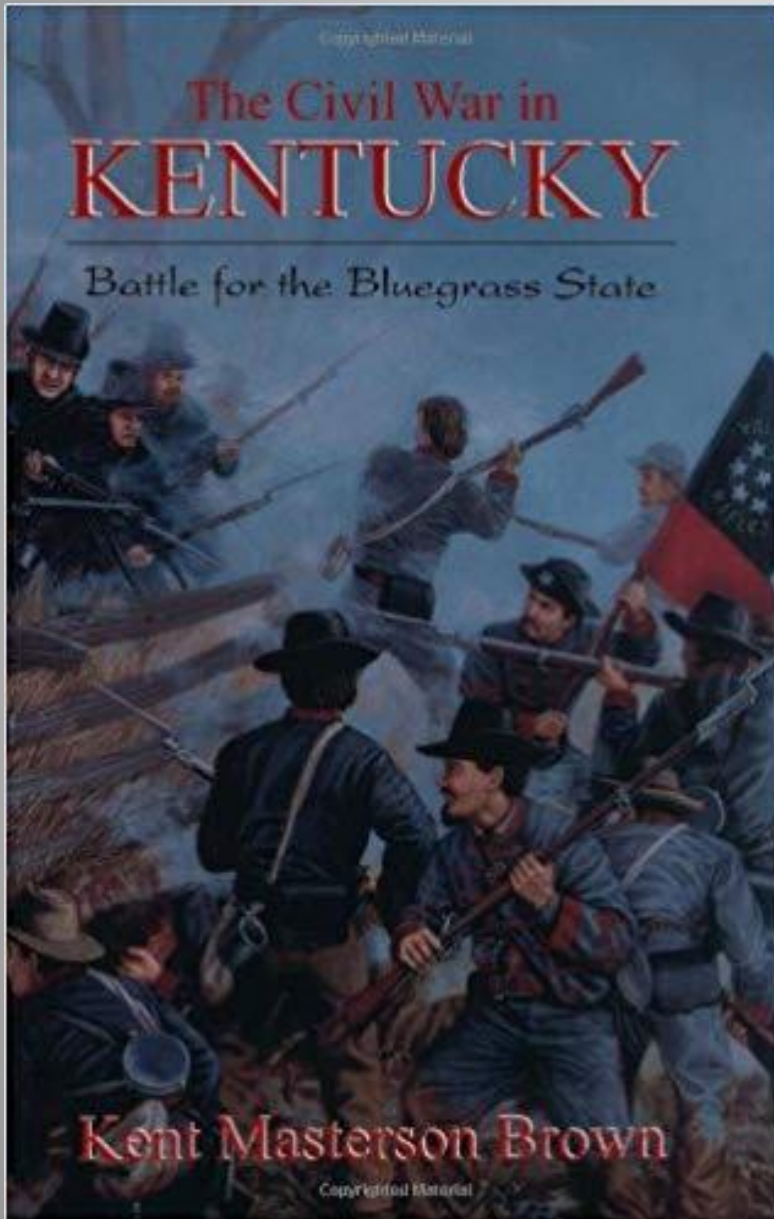
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THE CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY

CENTENNIAL 1861-1961



The Courier-Journal

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

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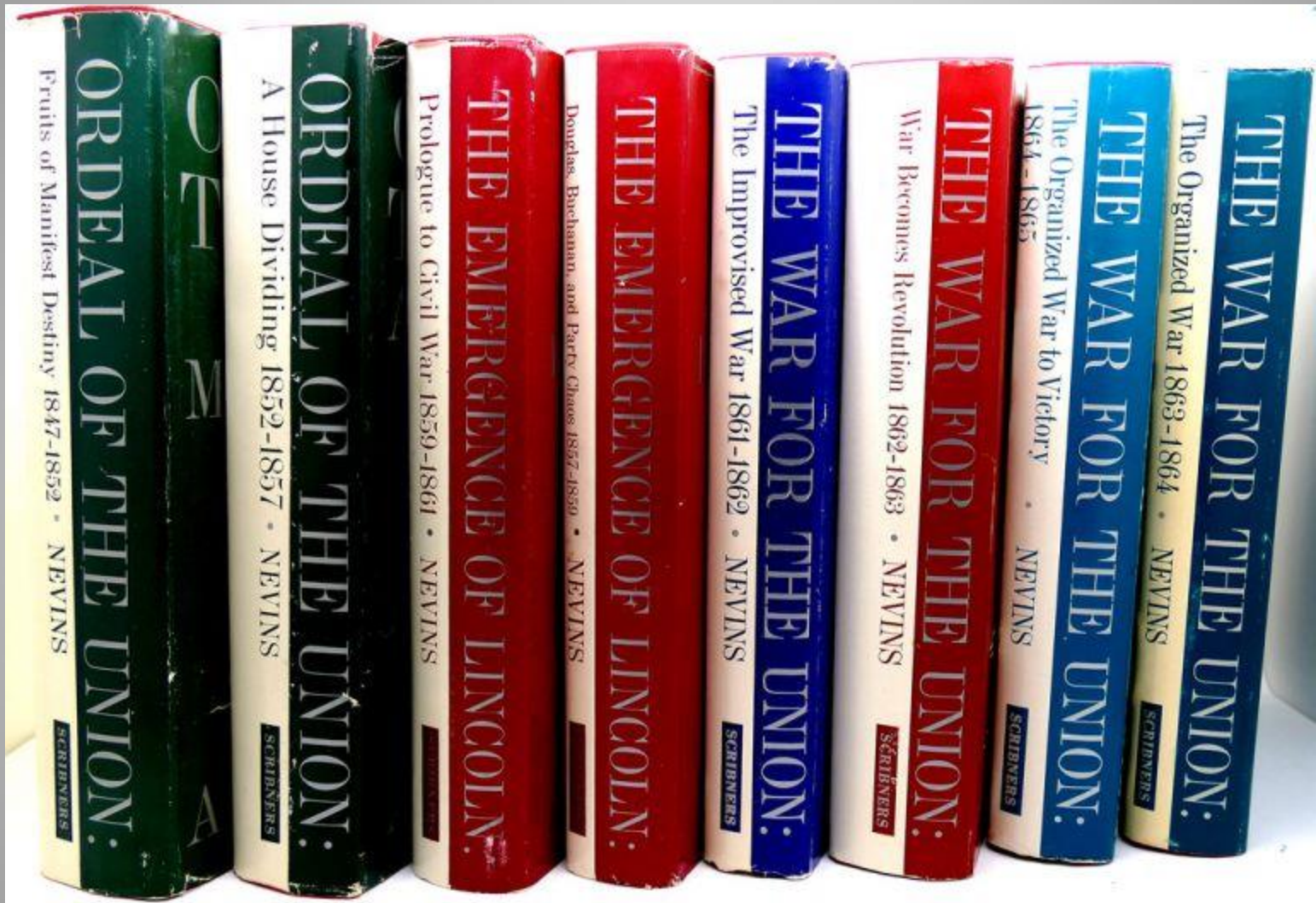
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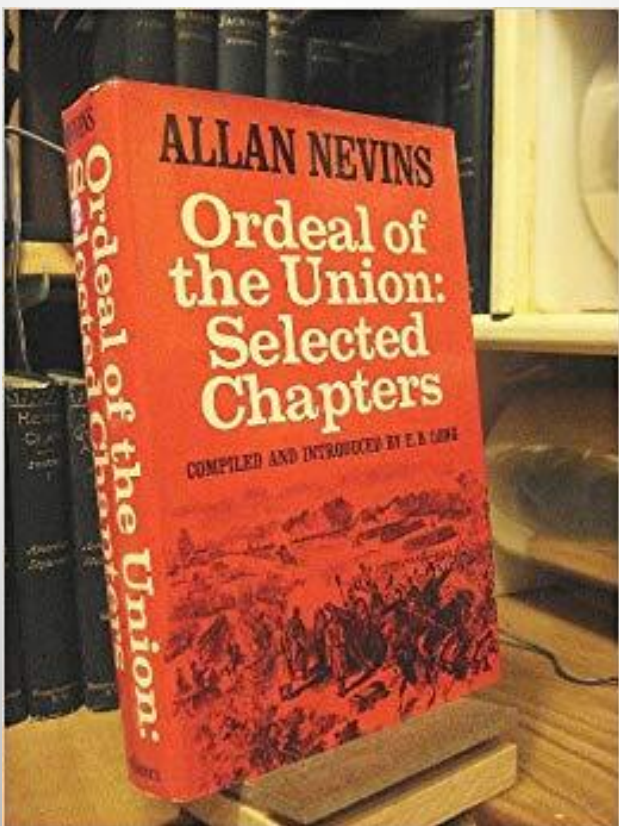


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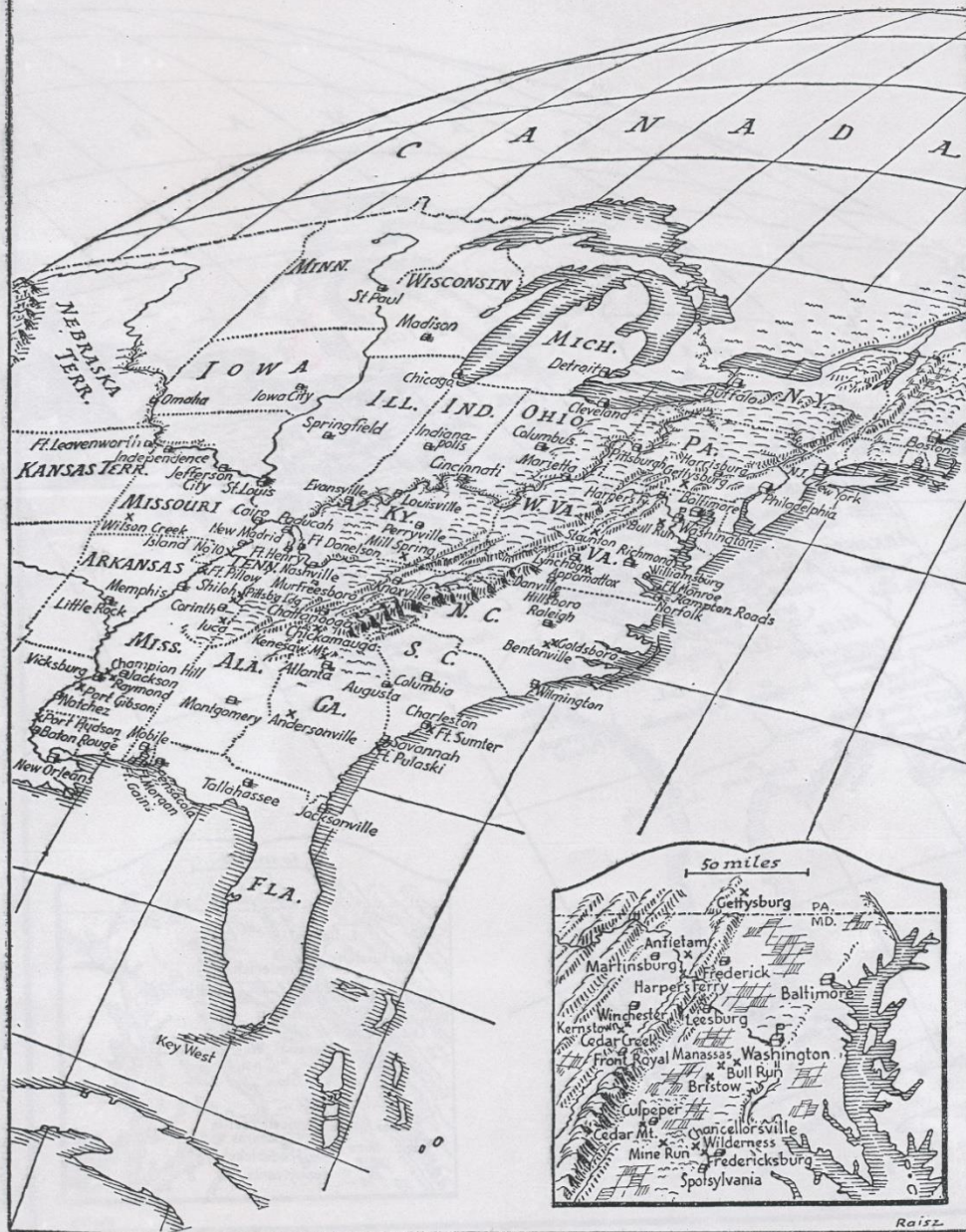
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THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865



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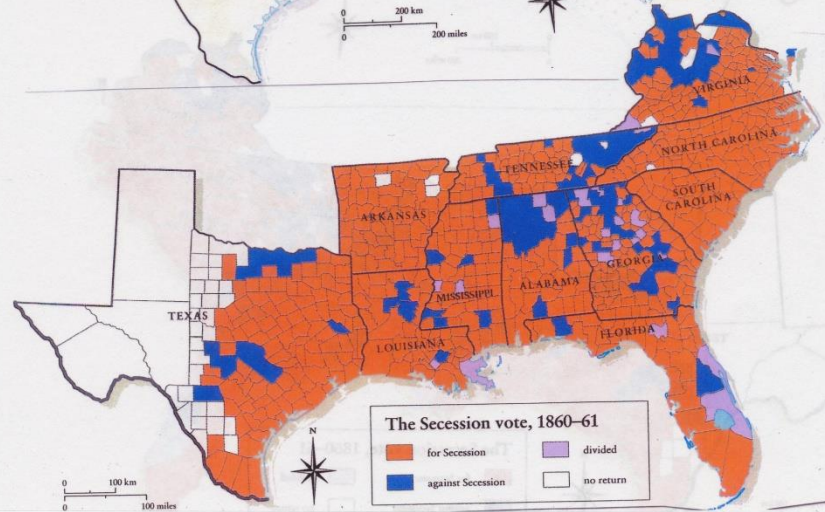
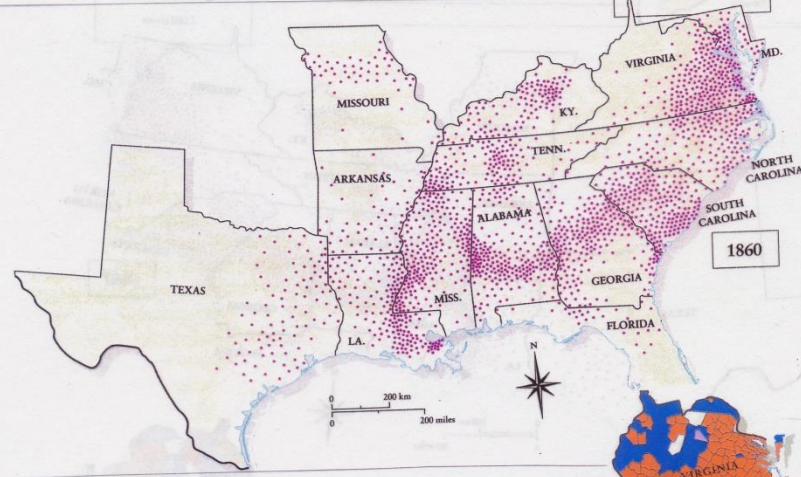
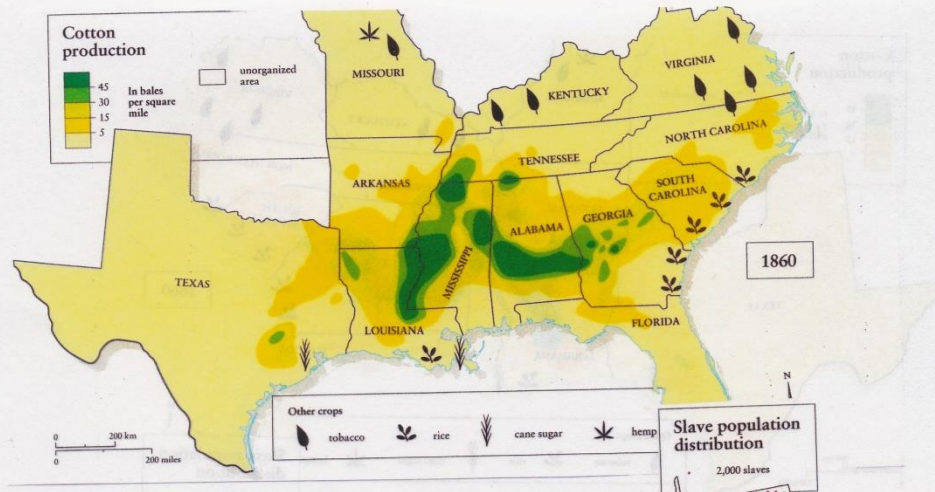
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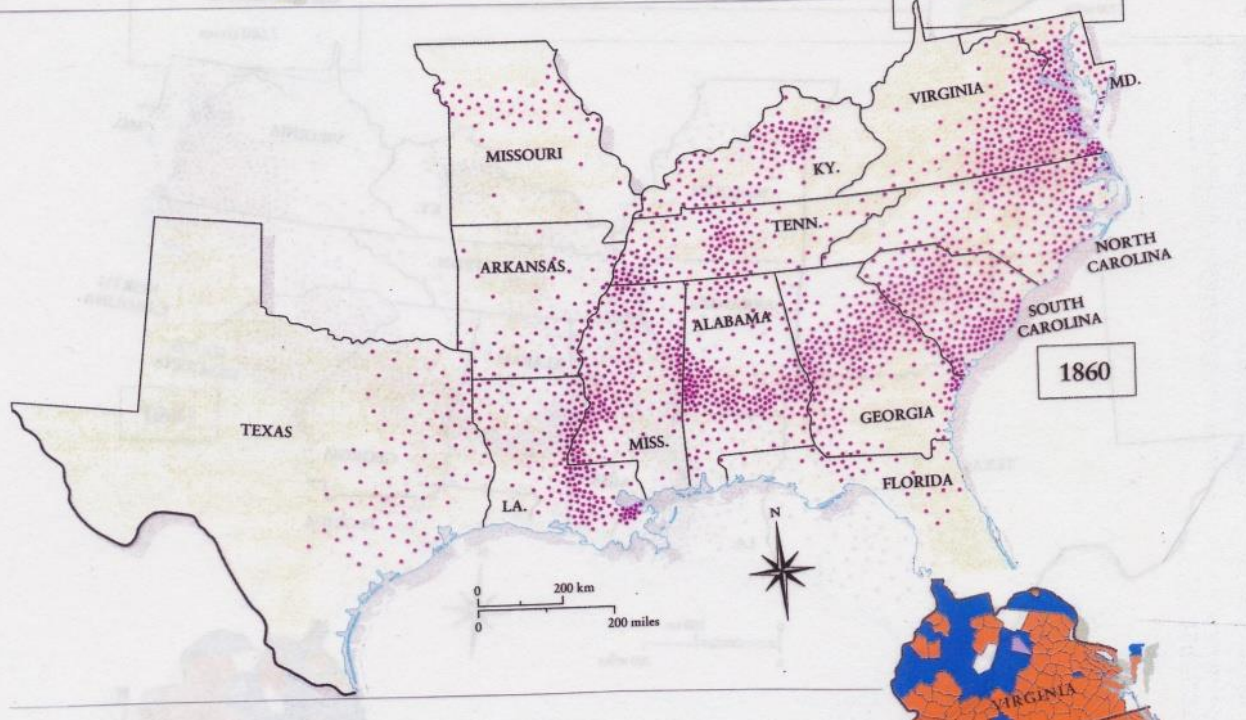
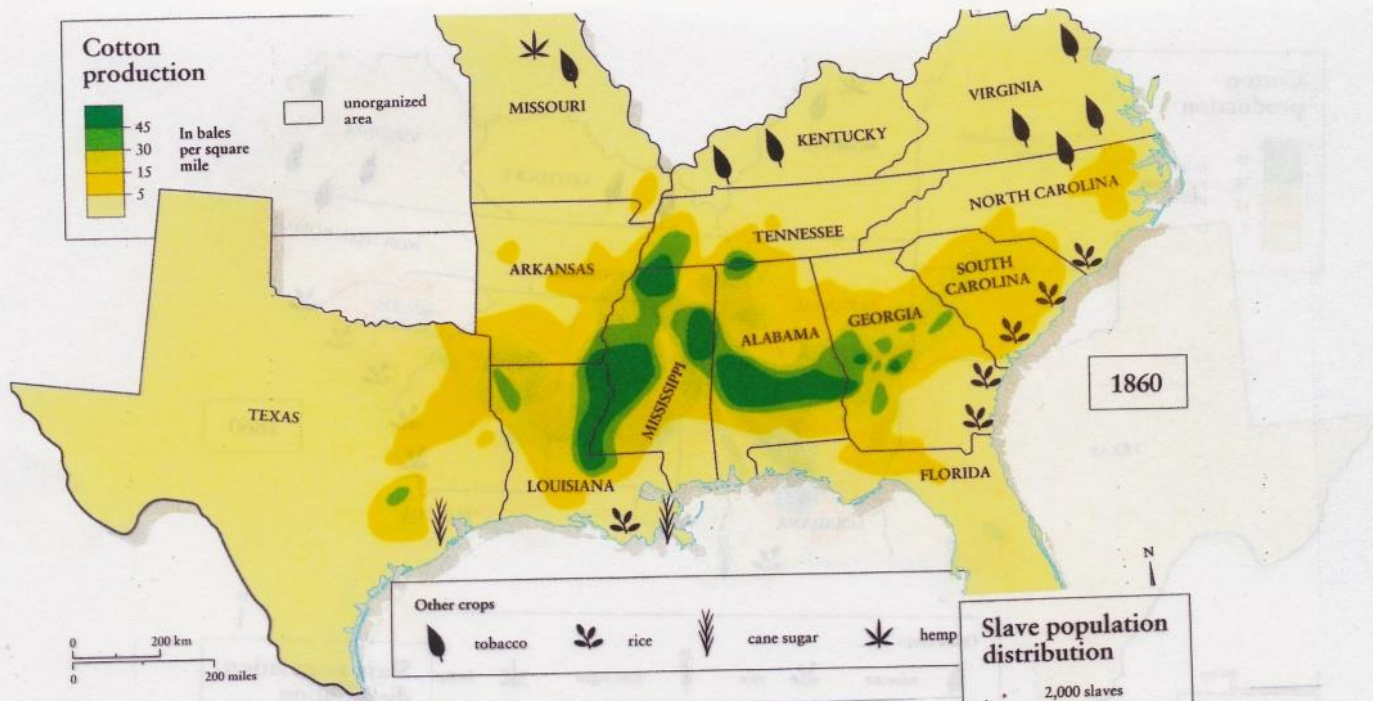
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REPUBLIC**
General Miramon
in Mexico City

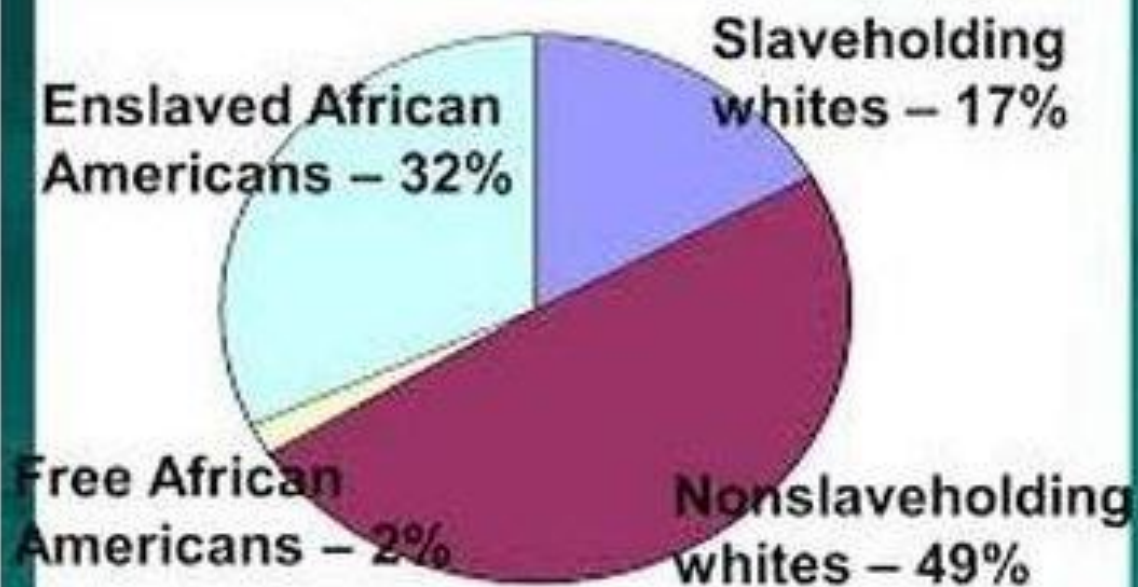
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in Vera Cruz

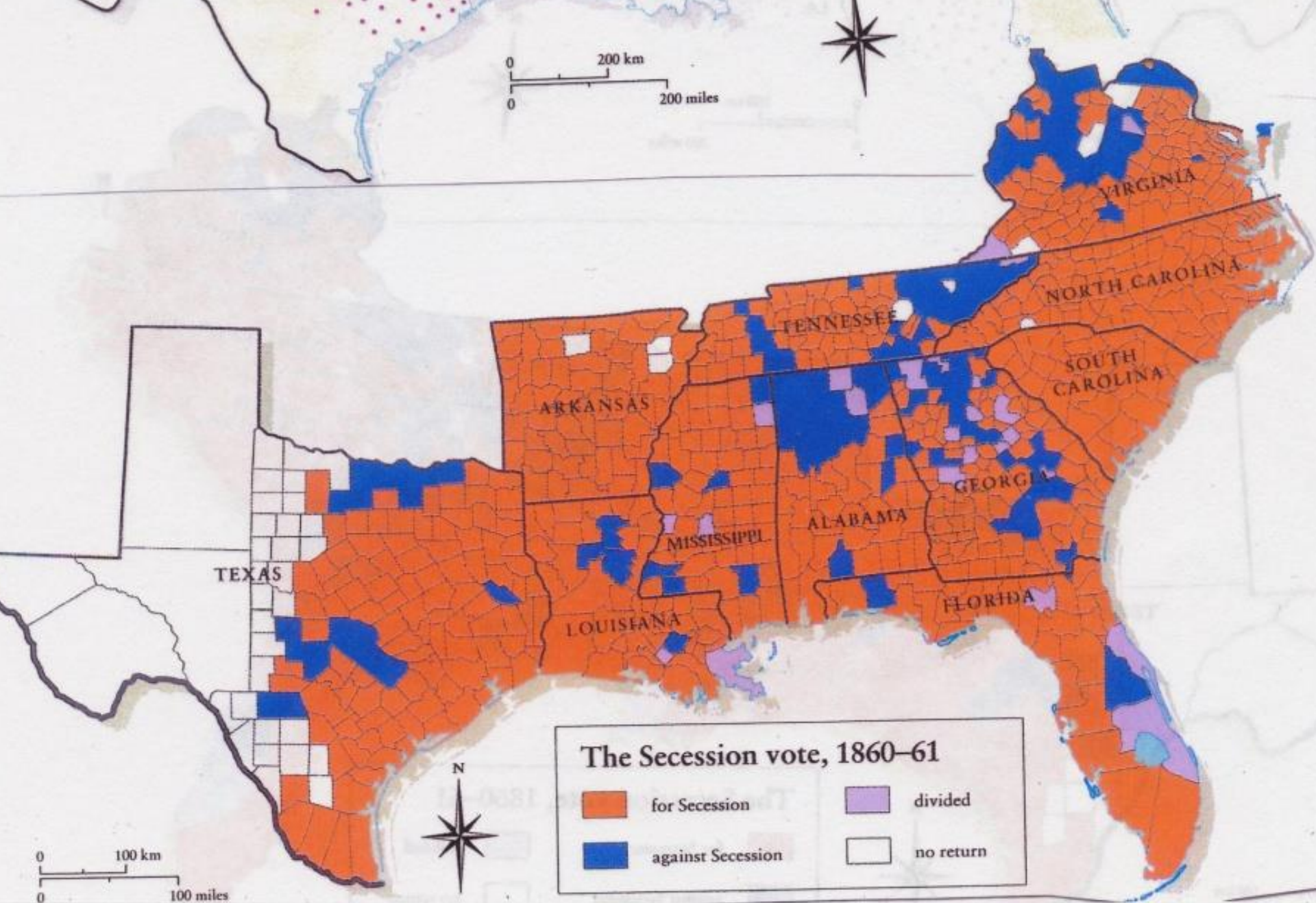
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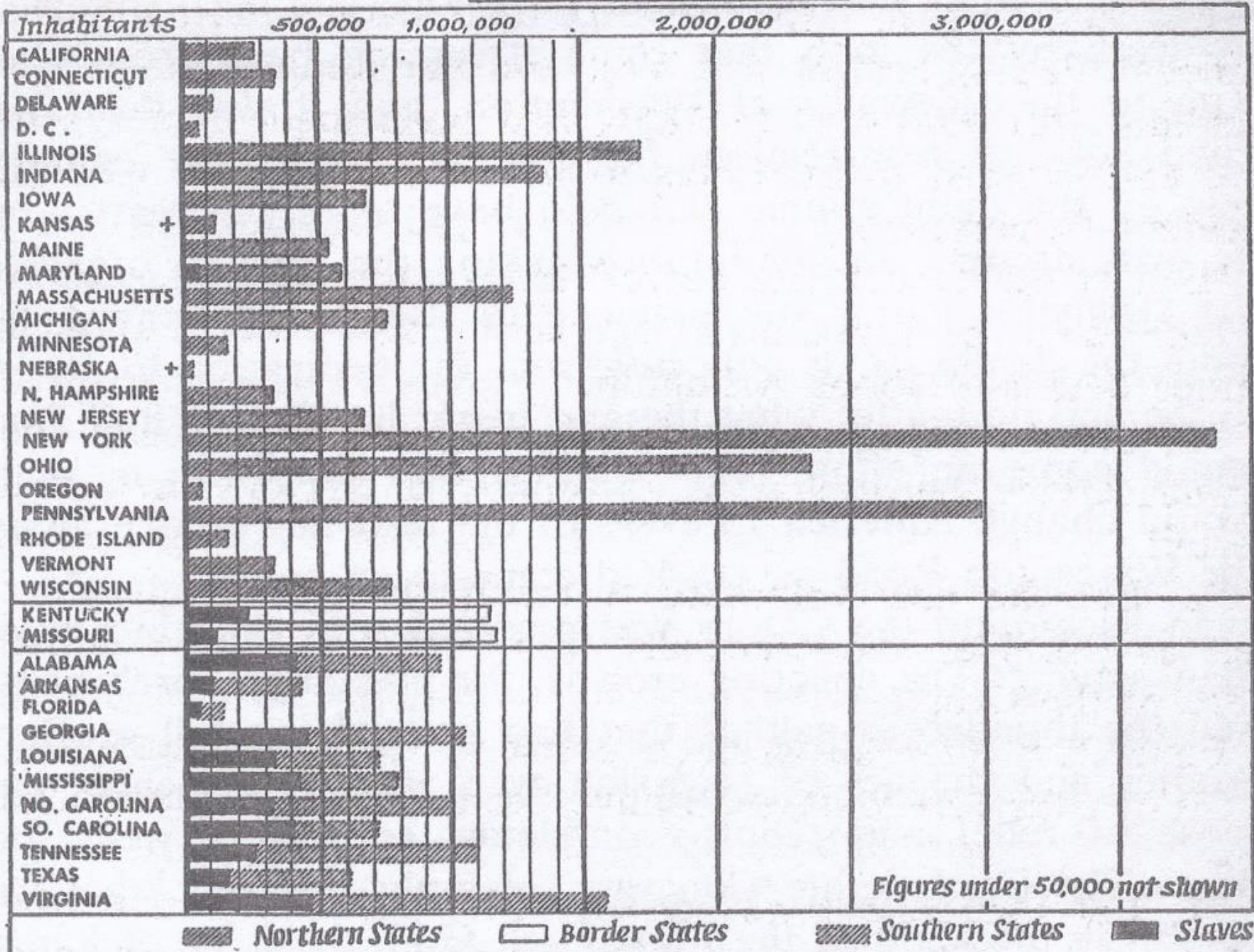


Southern Population, 1860

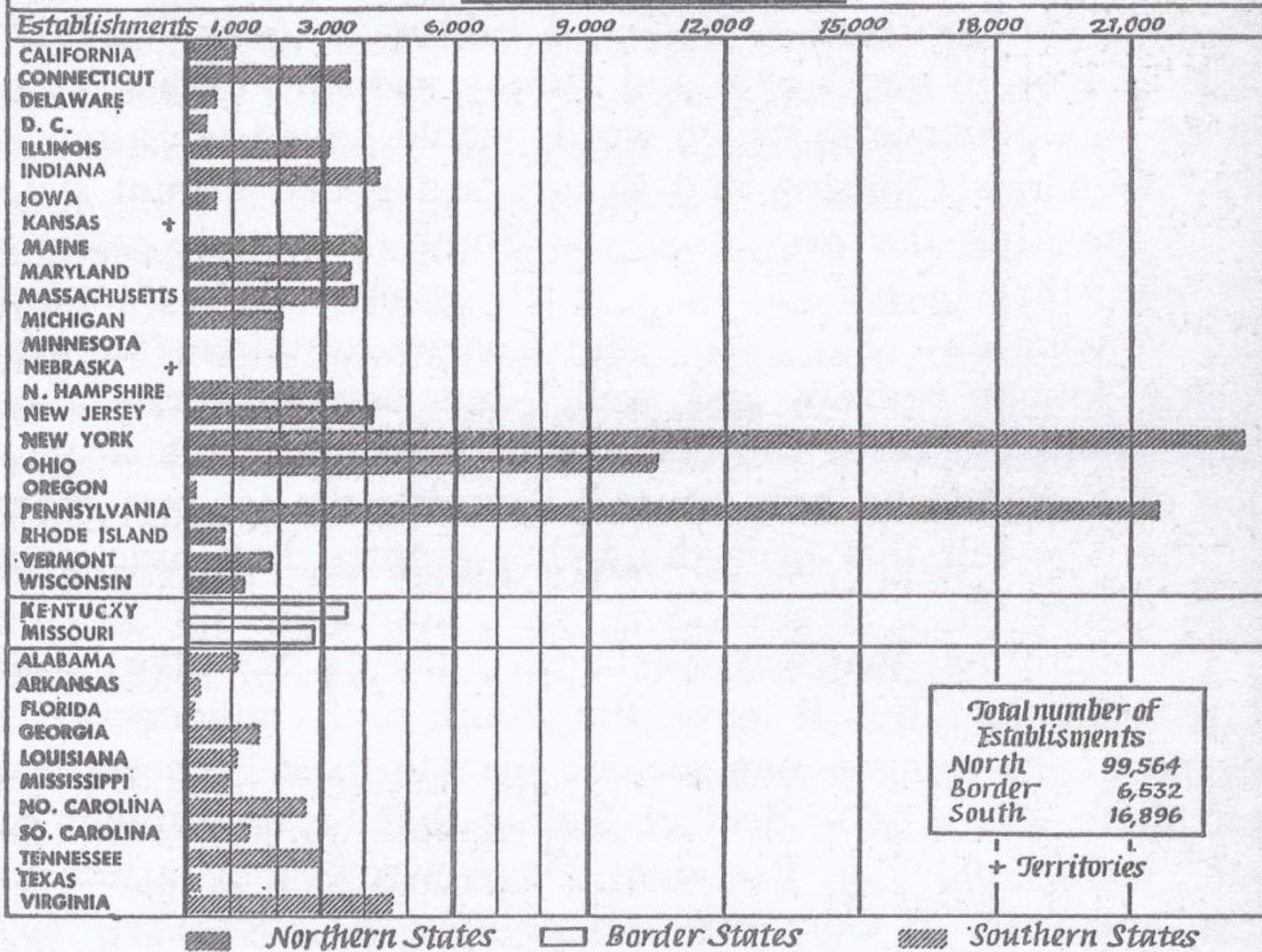




POPULATION 1860

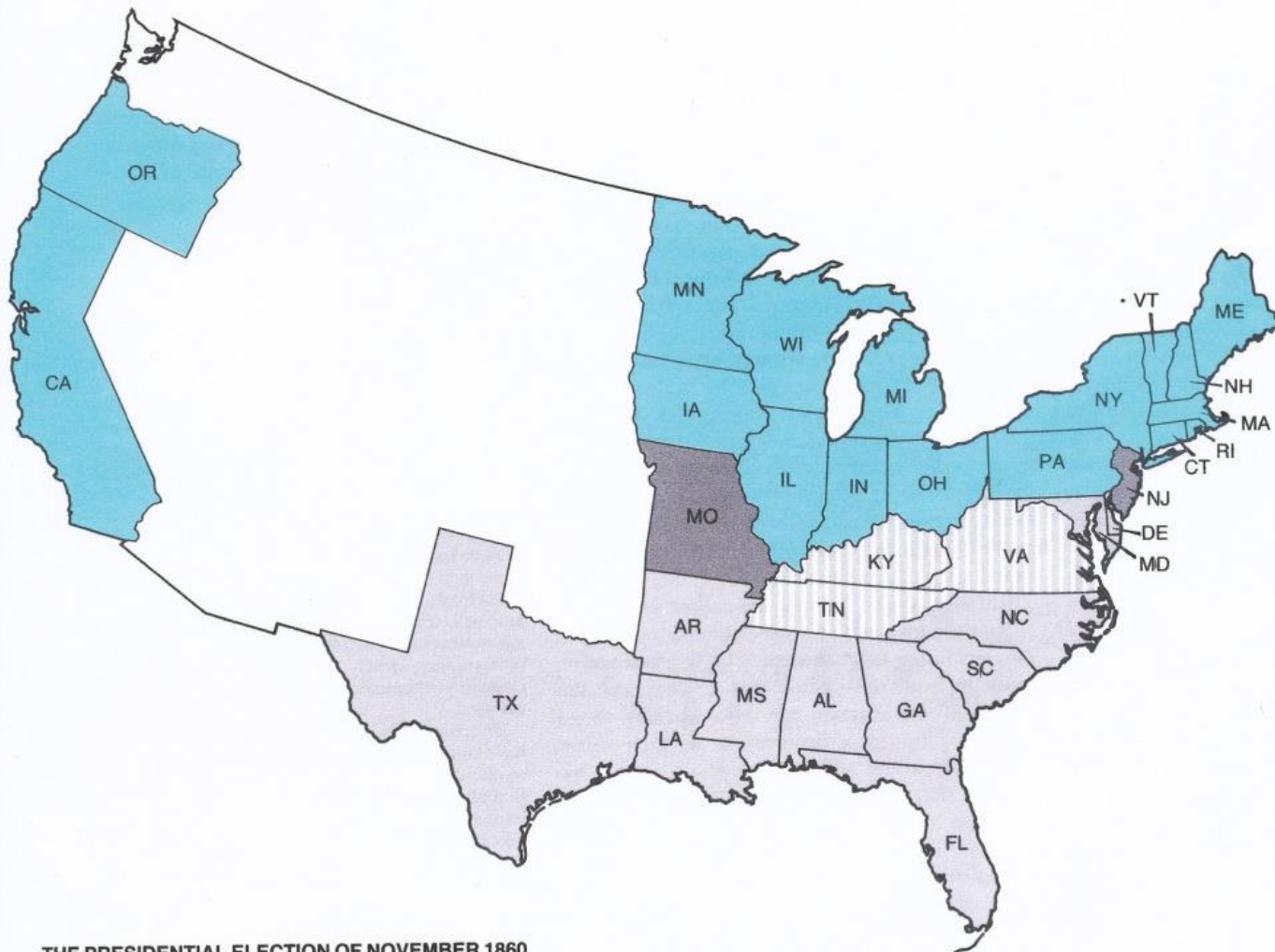


INDUSTRY 1860





RAILROADS, 1850 AND 1860



THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 1860

1: THE POPULAR VOTE

states won by

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
|  | Lincoln (Republican) | 1,865,908 (40%) |
|  | Douglas (Northern Democrat) | 1,380,202 (29%) |
|  | Bell (Constitutional Union) | 590,901 (13%) |
|  | Breckinridge (Southern Democrat) | 848,019 (18%) |

2: THE ELECTORAL VOTE

| | |
|--|------------|
| total electoral votes | 303 |
| needed to win | 152 |
| Lincoln obtained the votes of | |
| 15 northern states | 169 |
| 2 western states | 7 |
| New Jersey (part) | 4 |
| TOTAL | 180 |
| Breckinridge obtained 72 votes, Bell 39 and Douglas 12 (Missouri's 9 plus 3 of New Jersey's 7) | |

electoral votes
↓
% of the popular vote cast for the winning candidate

Won by Lincoln: 15 of the 16 free states of the north

| | | |
|---------------|----|----|
| CONNECTICUT | 58 | 6 |
| ILLINOIS | 51 | 11 |
| INDIANA | 51 | 13 |
| IOWA | 55 | 4 |
| MAINE | 62 | 8 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 63 | 13 |
| MICHIGAN | 57 | 6 |
| MINNESOTA | 63 | 4 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 57 | 5 |
| NEW YORK | 54 | 35 |
| OHIO | 52 | 23 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 56 | 27 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 61 | 4 |
| VERMONT | 76 | 5 |
| WISCONSIN | 57 | 5 |

Won by Lincoln: the 2 free states of the west

| | | |
|------------|----|---|
| CALIFORNIA | 32 | 4 |
| OREGON | 36 | 3 |

Won by Breckinridge: 11 of the 15 slave states

| | | |
|----------------|----|----|
| ALABAMA | 54 | 9 |
| ARKANSAS | 53 | 4 |
| DELAWARE | 46 | 3 |
| FLORIDA | 62 | 3 |
| GEORGIA | 49 | 10 |
| LOUISIANA | 45 | 6 |
| MARYLAND | 46 | 8 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 59 | 7 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 51 | 10 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | * | 8 |
| TEXAS | 76 | 4 |

* South Carolina did not hold an election; the state legislature simply nominated Breckinridge electors.

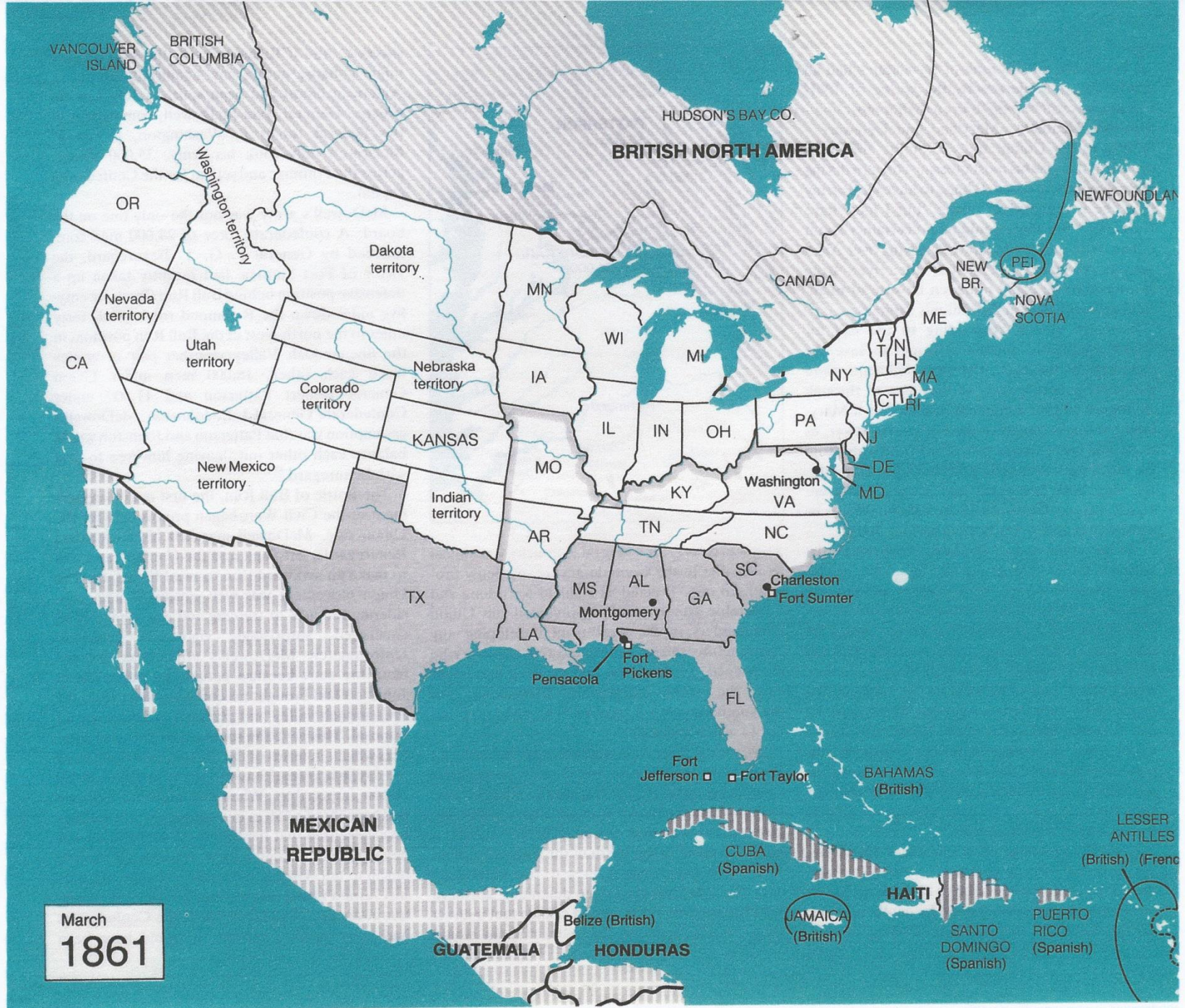
Won by Bell: 3 slave states

| | | |
|-----------|----|----|
| KENTUCKY | 45 | 12 |
| TENNESSEE | 48 | 12 |
| VIRGINIA | 45 | 15 |

Won by Douglas: 1 slave state 1 free state

| | | |
|------------|----|---|
| MISSOURI | 36 | 9 |
| NEW JERSEY | 52 | 7 |

† Despite the fact that Douglas carried 1 state, 4 of the electors voted for Lincoln



March
1861

VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

NEWFOUNDLAND

OR

Washington territory

Dakota territory

MN

CANADA

NEW BR.

PEI

NOVA SCOTIA

Nevada territory

Utah territory

CA

Colorado territory

Nebraska territory

IA

WI

MI

NY

VT

NH

MA

CT

RI

CA

Utah territory

Colorado territory

Nebraska territory

IA

IL

IN

OH

PA

NJ

DE

MD

New Mexico territory

KANSAS

Indian territory

MO

IL

IN

OH

PA

Washington VA

VA

AR

TN

NC

TX

MS

AL

GA

SC

Charleston
Fort Sumter

LA

MS

AL

GA

FL

Pensacola

Fort Pickens

Fort Jefferson

Fort Taylor

BAHAMAS
(British)

MEXICAN
REPUBLIC

CUBA
(Spanish)

LESSER
ANTILLES
(British) (French)

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

Belize (British)

JAMAICA
(British)

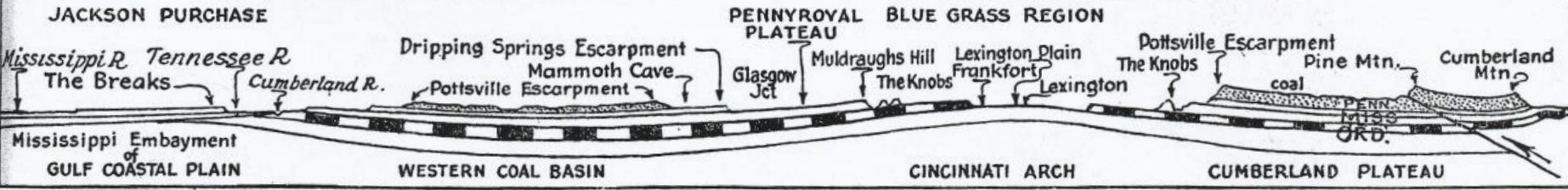
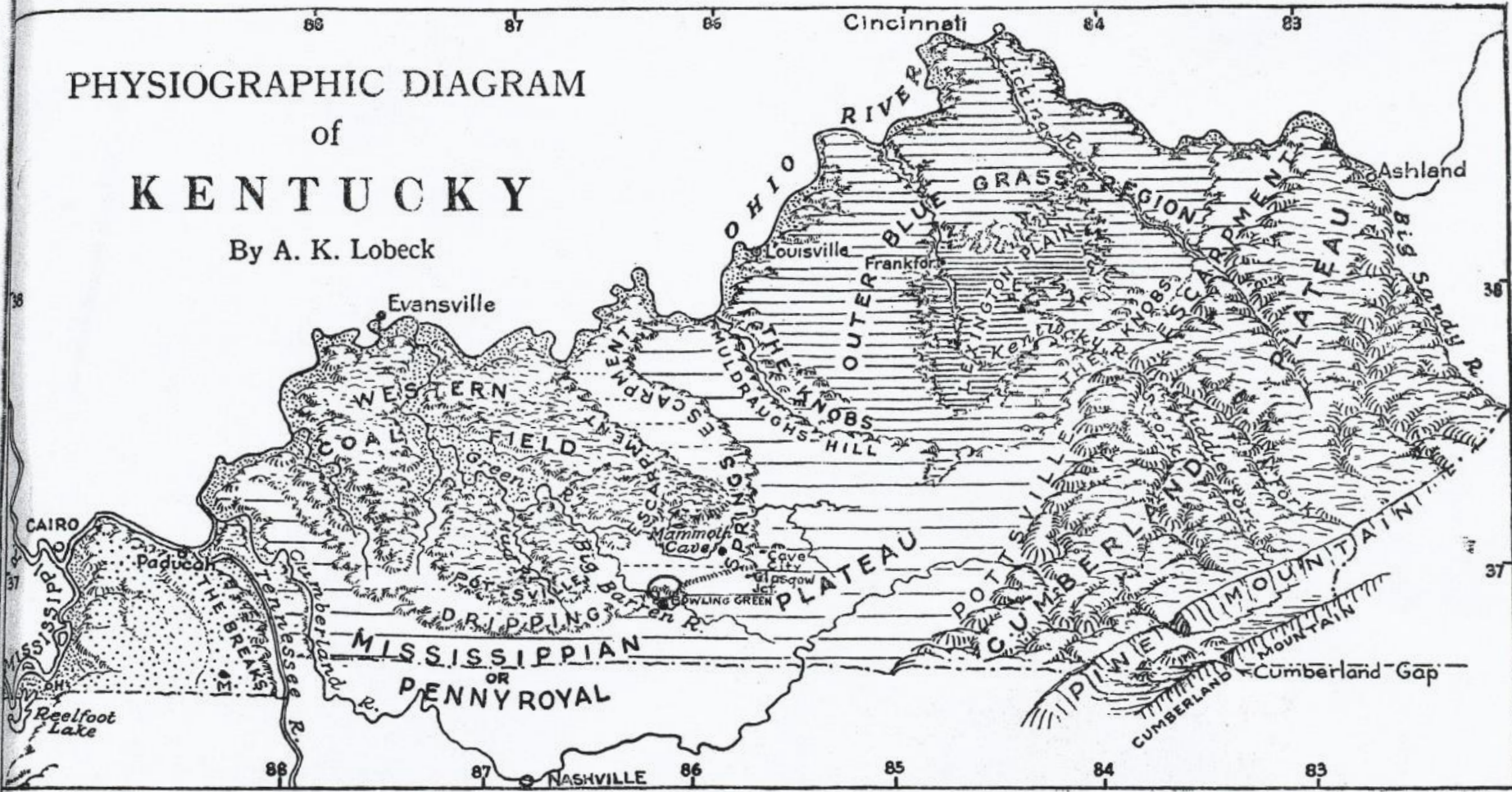
HAITI

SANTO
DOMINGO
(Spanish)

PUERTO
RICO
(Spanish)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM of KENTUCKY

By A. K. Lobeck





A TYPICAL MOUNTAIN HOME IN KENTUCKY.



Ashland



Croghan Mansion



Mary Todd Lincoln House



Slaves in Kentucky, 1860



SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY

In 1860 Kentucky's population of 1,155,000 included 930,000 whites and 225,000 blacks, the latter almost entirely slaves.

Kentucky held more slaves than three of the other slave states farther south.

Between 1830 and 1860, about 77,000 Kentucky slaves were sold "down the river" to much worse and less healthy working conditions on Deep South plantations. This was done without regard to family ties (wives, children).

Many Kentuckians who cherished the Union and rejected secession saw nothing wrong with slavery.

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



Lexington slave auction, Cheapside (west of the Fayette County courthouse).



GREAT SALE

of

SLAVES

JANUARY 10, 1855

HERE Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE, LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY., On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to West. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN CARTER, Esq.

Po. Clarksburg

Lewis County, Kentucky

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

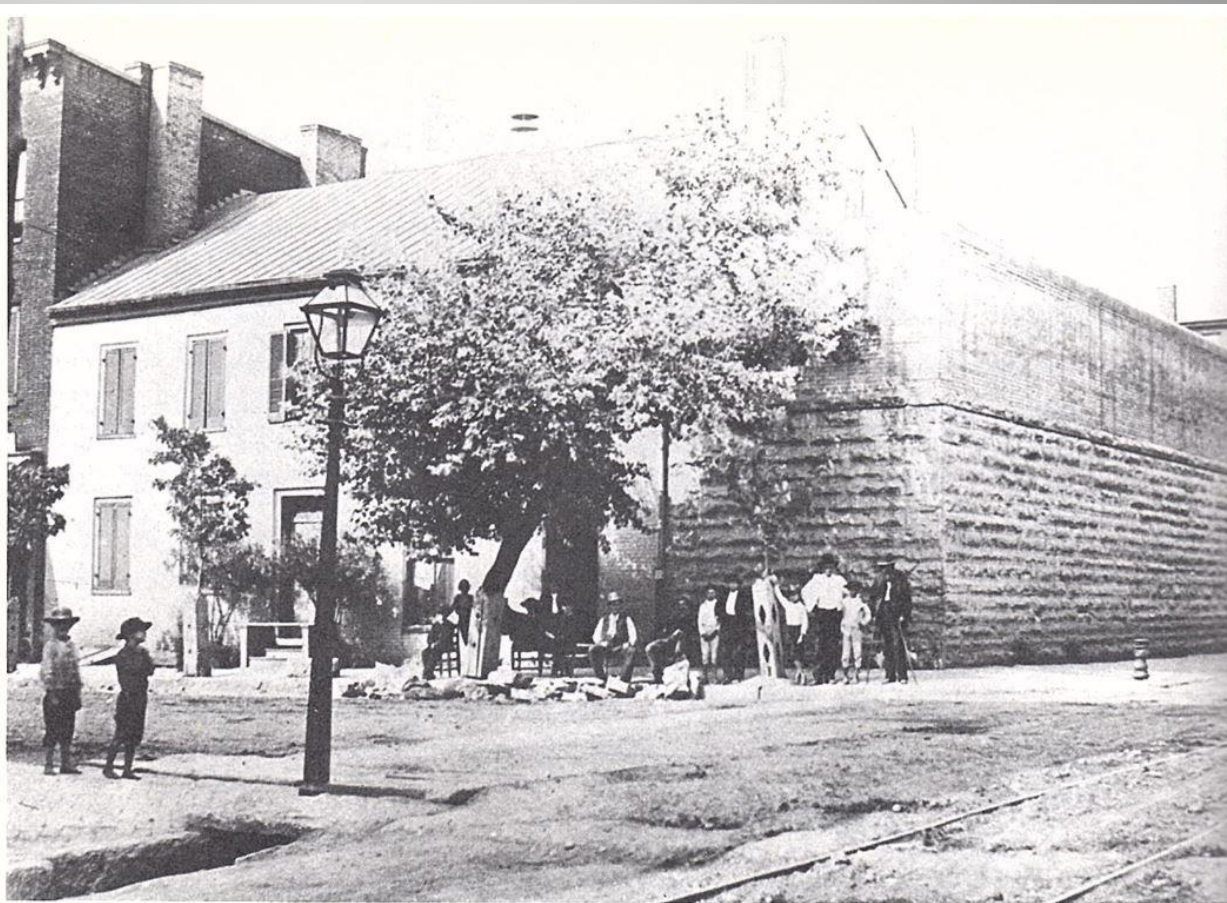
Ran away from the subscriber, on the 6th inst., my boy Manuel. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built weighing about 160 pounds. He has a shrewd expression of the eye, and has a scar on one of his thighs occasioned from a burn, is well dressed and has in his possession a figured plush carpet-bag.

I will give a Reward of \$200 for the apprehension and delivery of said boy at my house about ten miles from Berry's Ferry, or in the Livingston county Jail, if taken in any other State; or \$50 if taken within the State of Kentucky.

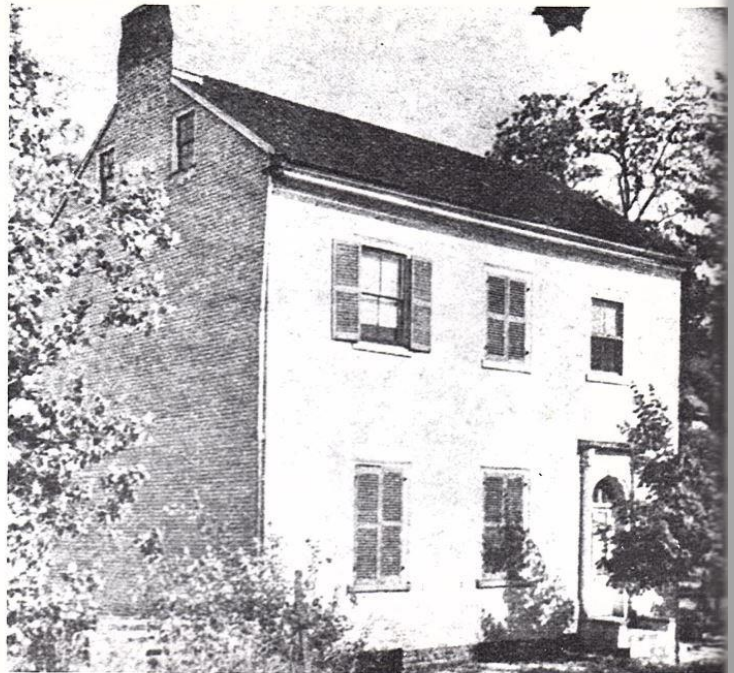
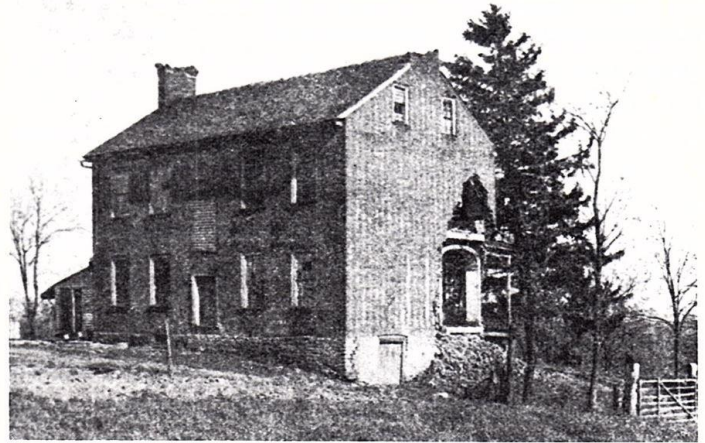
E. M. DULEY.

Livingston Co., Ky., May 9, 1860.

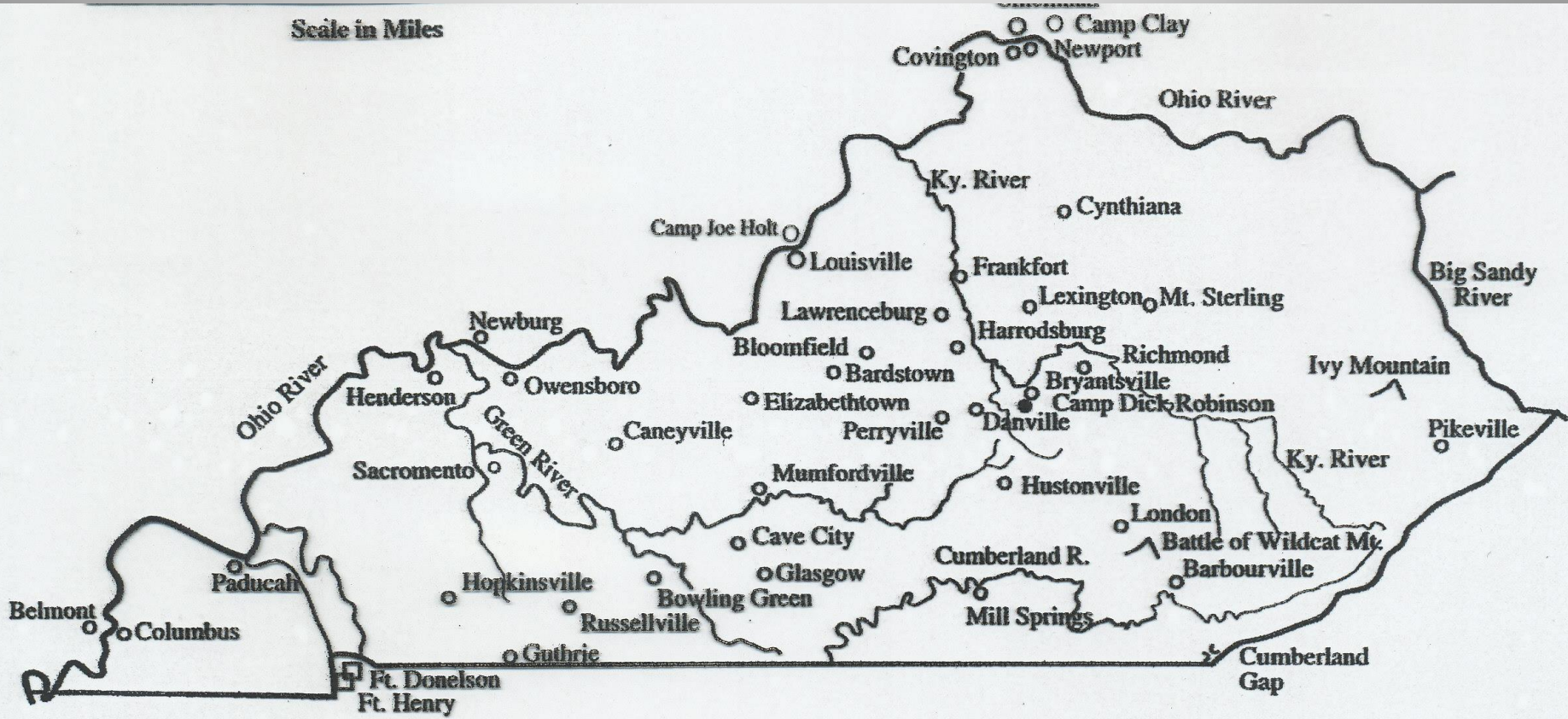
The windowless, two-story brick and stone portion of the building at right was the Fayette County Jail in Lexington, where captured runaway slaves were housed until they were claimed by their owners. The left side was the jailor's residence.



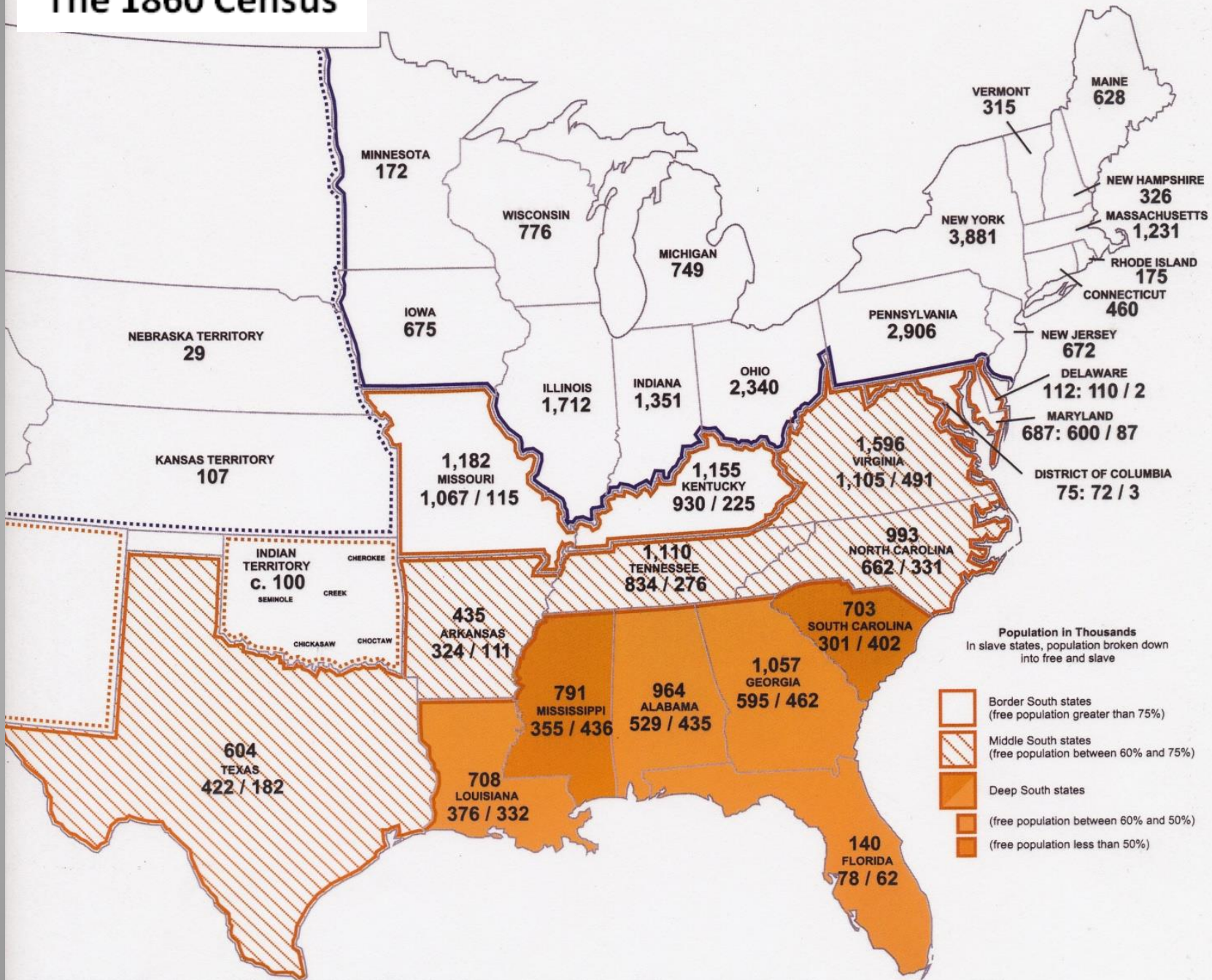
Harriet Beecher Stowe gathered material for *Uncle Tom's Cabin* while visiting the Thomas Kennedy house in Garrard County (right) and the Marshall Key house in Washington in Mason County (lower right). The Kennedy plantation was said to have been the locale for her antislavery novel, which excited fervent interest in the North and angry reaction in the South and was regarded as largely contributing to the advent of the Civil War.



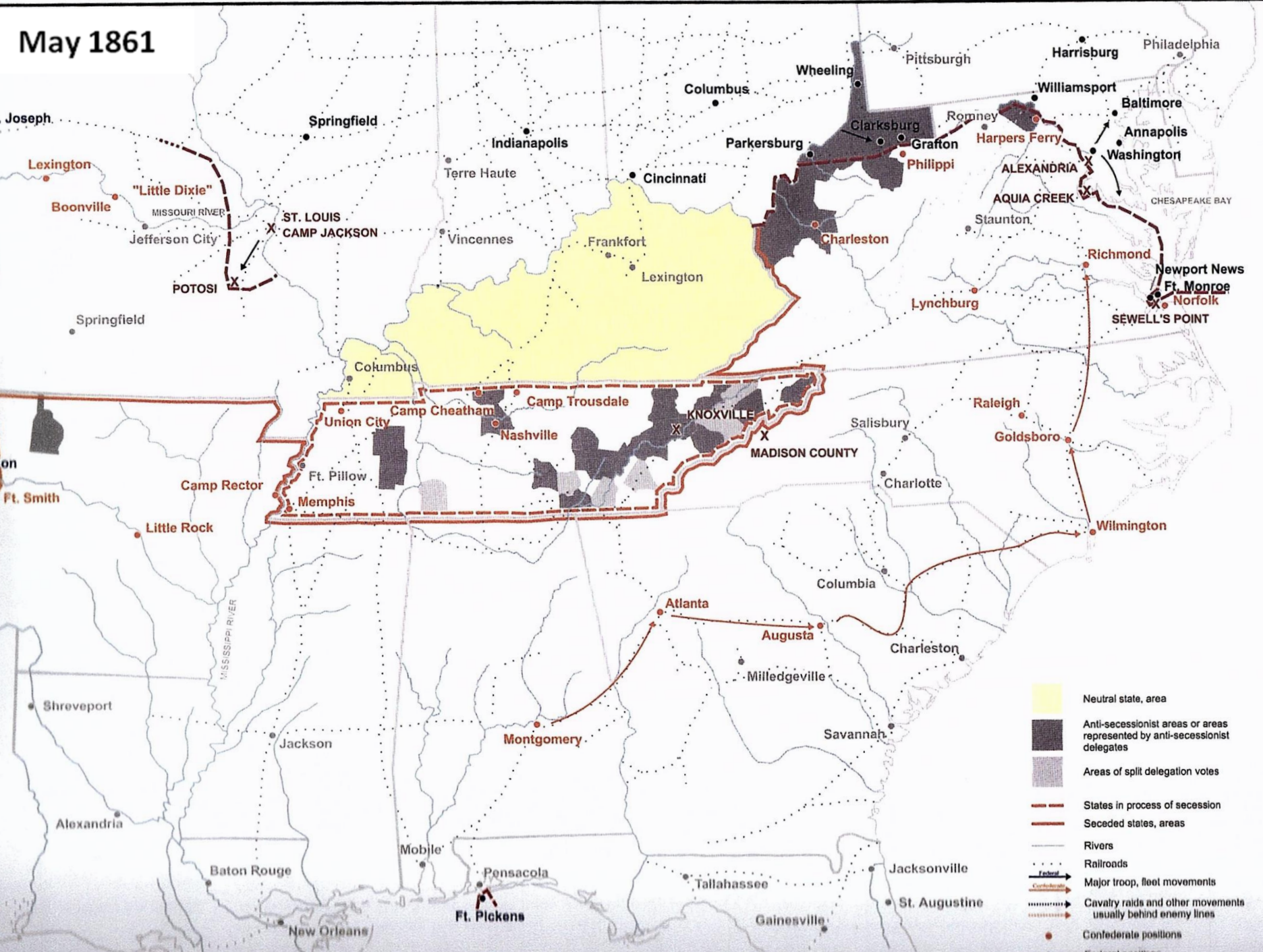
Scale in Miles



The 1860 Census

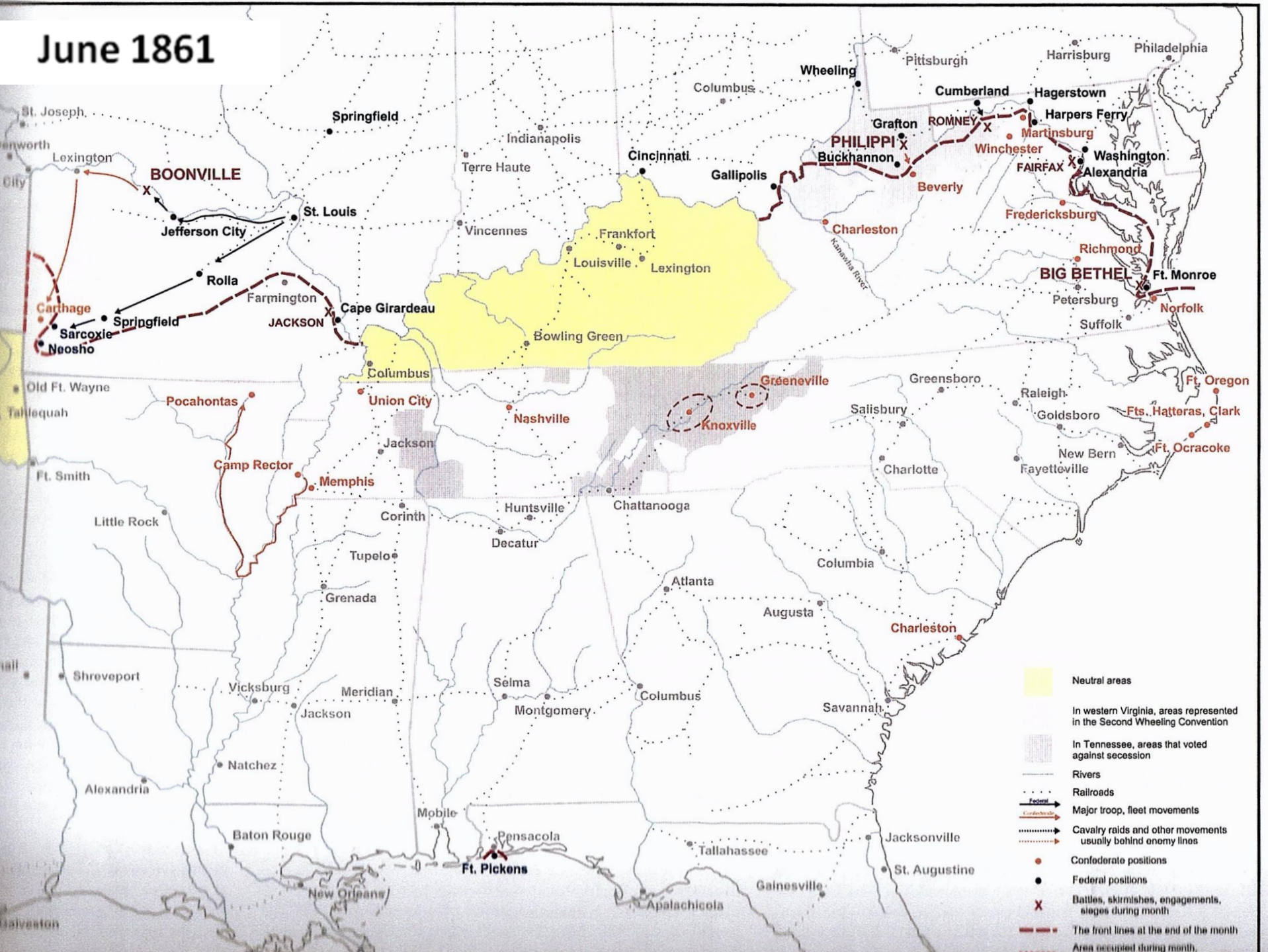


May 1861



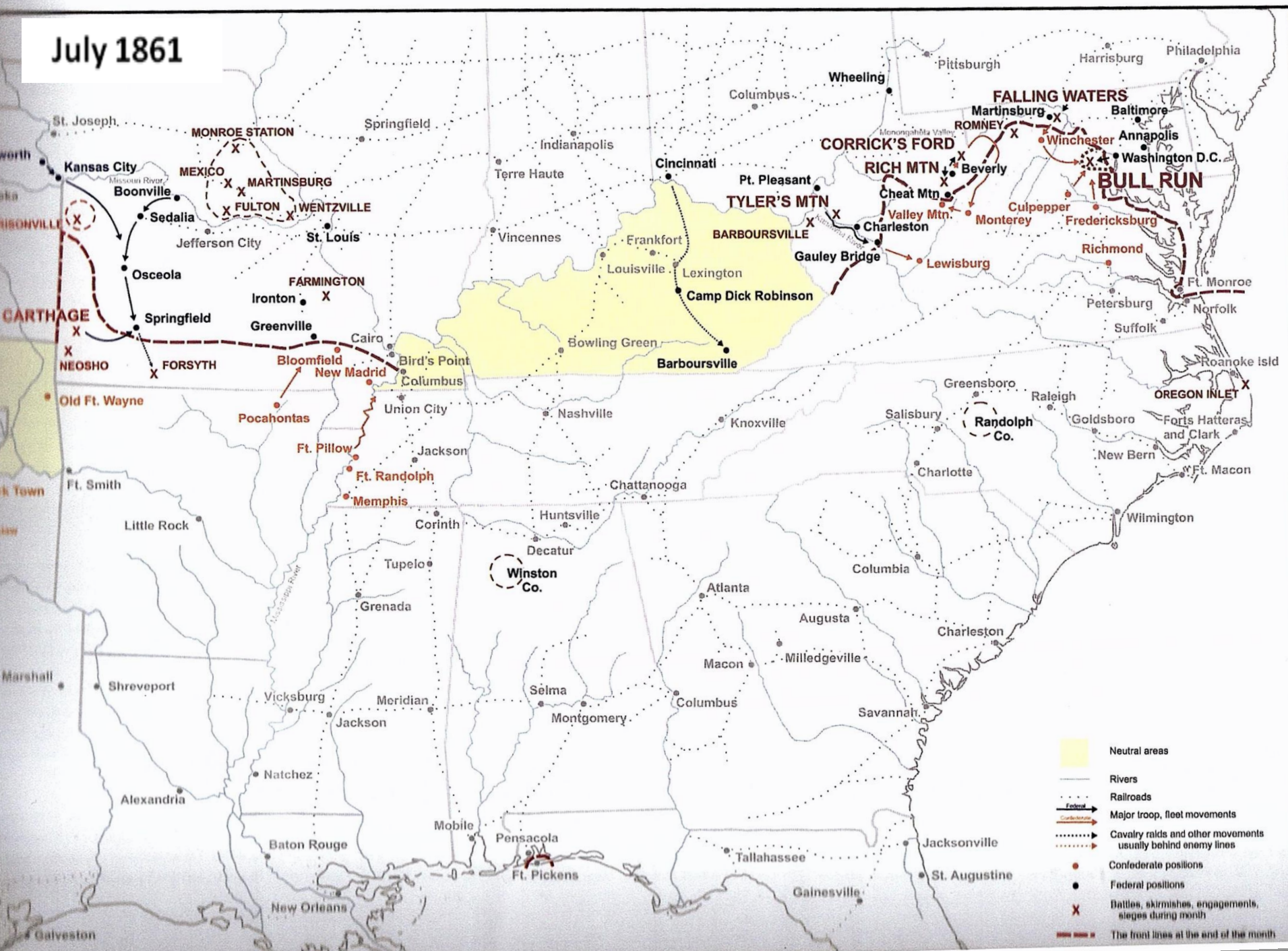
- Neutral state, area
- Anti-secessionist areas or areas represented by anti-secessionist delegates
- Areas of split delegation votes
- States in process of secession
- Seceded states, areas
- Rivers
- Railroads
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions

June 1861



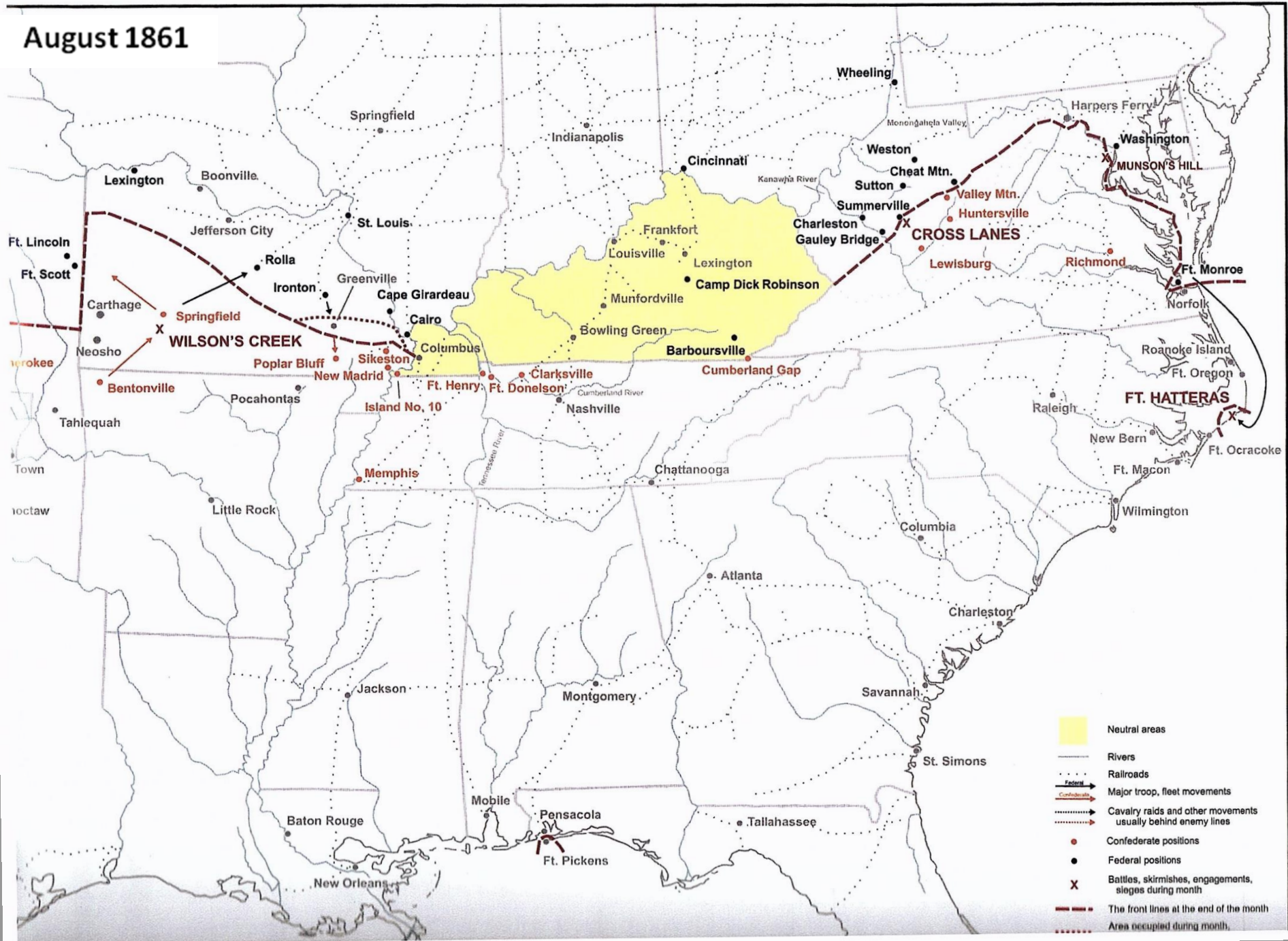
- Neutral areas
- In western Virginia, areas represented in the Second Wheeling Convention
- In Tennessee, areas that voted against secession
- Rivers
- Railroads
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions
- Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month
- Area occupied during month.

July 1861

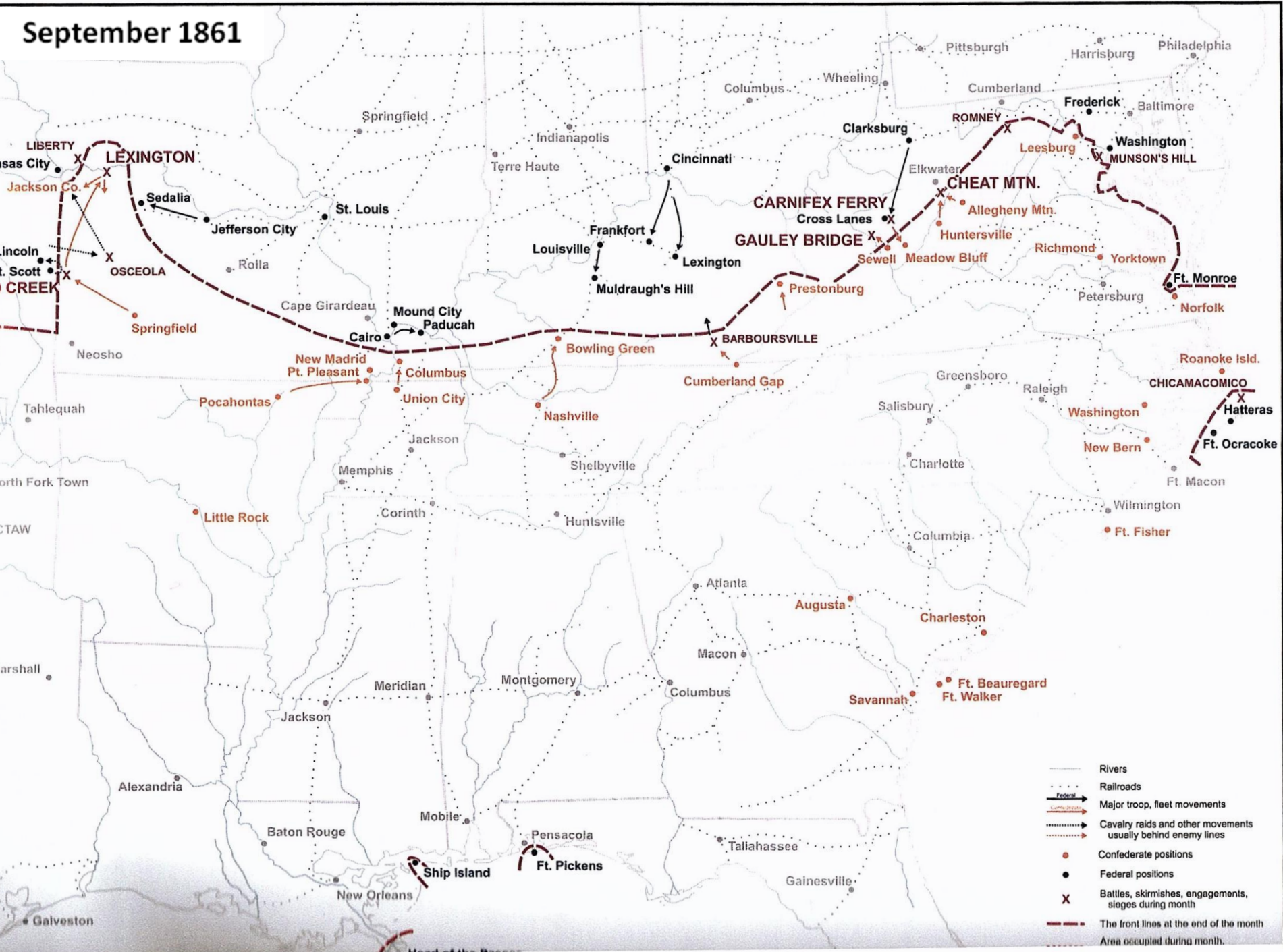


- Neutral areas
- Rivers
- Railroads
- Federal**
 Confederate
Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions
- Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month

August 1861

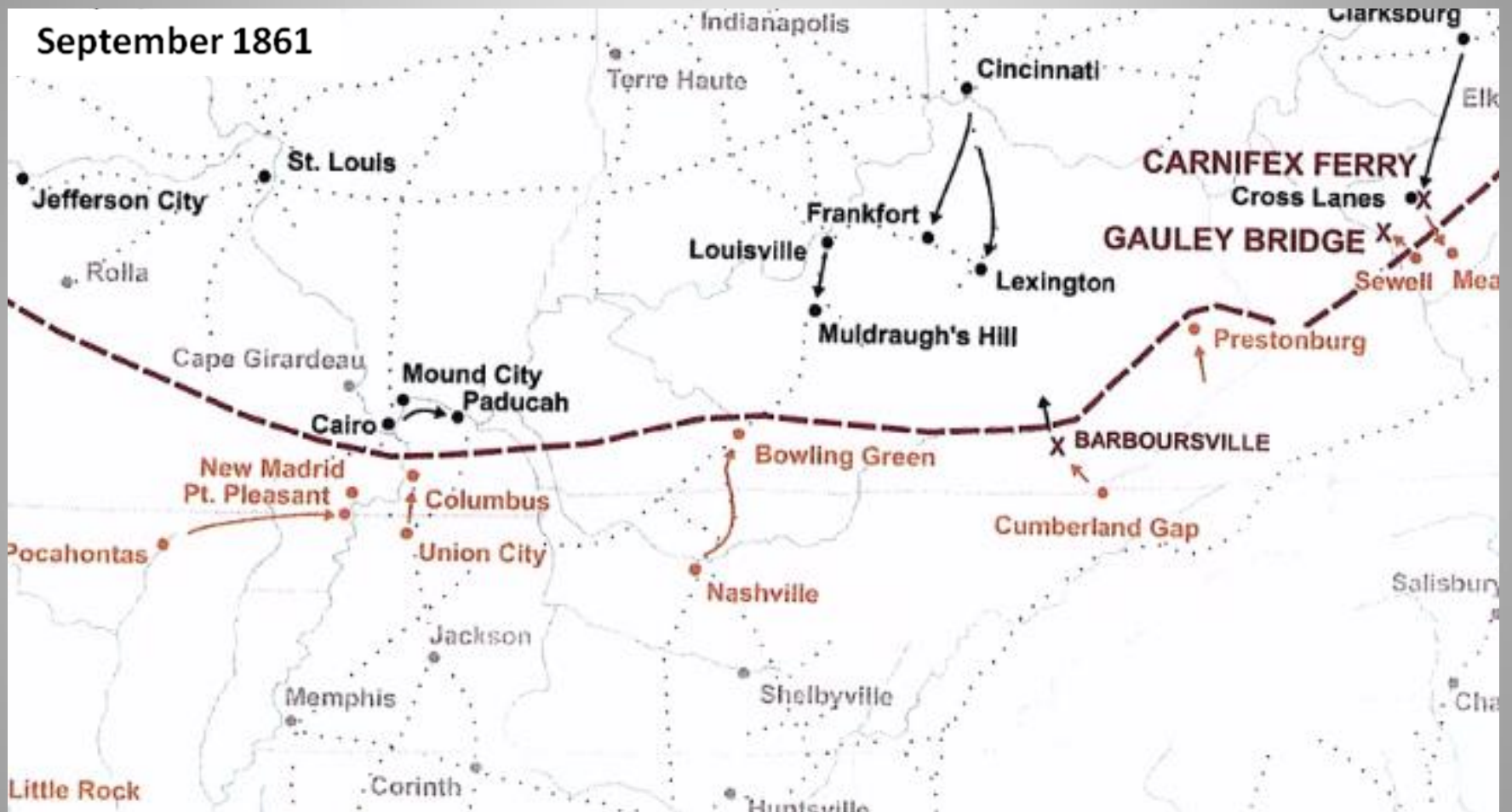


September 1861

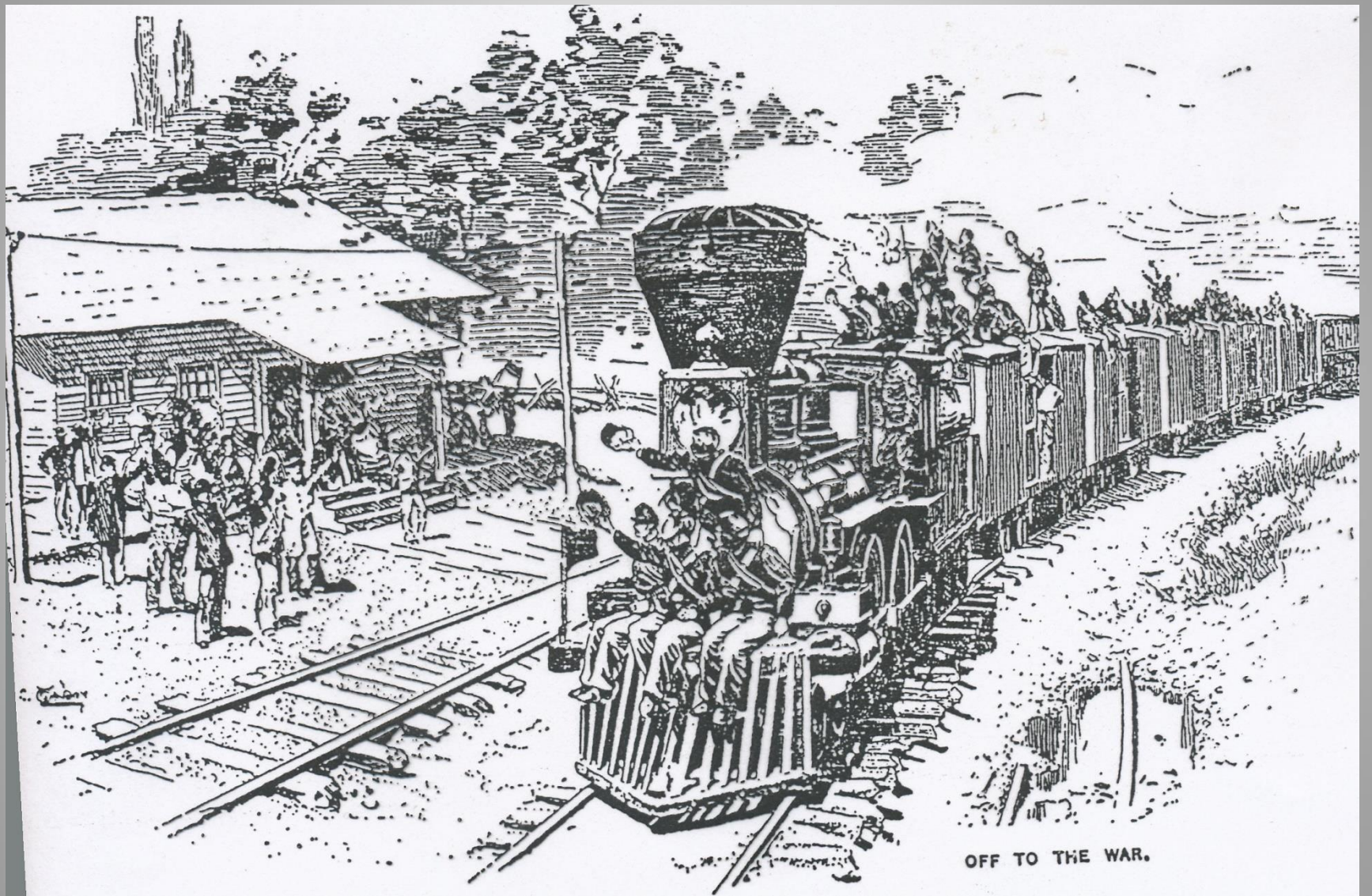


- Rivers
- - - Railroads
- Federal
- Confederate
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions
- X Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- - - The front lines at the end of the month
- Area occupied during month.

September 1861







OFF TO THE WAR.

MOTIVATIONS: WHY MEN FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR

...What motivated these men? How could they endure such losses and keep fighting?

I tried to answer these questions in my book For Cause and Comrades.... Drawing on soldiers' letters and diaries, I found that their motives included

Fervent patriotism,

Ideological conviction about the righteousness of their cause,

The cohesion of community-based regimental companies,

Victorian cultural values of duty, honor, courage, and manhood, in which cowardice and letting down one's comrades doomed one to eternal shame and dishonor, and

Religious beliefs that enabled many soldiers to face death with a composure that seems extraordinary today.

I also discussed the importance of leadership by officers who could remain cool under fire, impose discipline without provoking corrosive resentment, command the confidence of their men, and not ask them to do anything or face any danger they were unwilling to do or face themselves.

—from James McPherson, This Mighty Scourge (2007)

MORE MOTIVATIONS: WHY SOUTHERNERS FOUGHT

All the factors just listed applied to Confederate soldiers as much as to Union ones— in the case of religious enthusiasm, perhaps even more so.

—**Hatred of the North** (viewing it as an alien society and as similar to Britain in the American Revolution) was intense in much of the South.

—**Defense of the homeland and of families and property** were strong factors. "Early on in the war, a Union squad closed in on a single ragged Confederate. He didn't own any slaves, and he obviously didn't have much interest in the Constitution or anything else. And they asked him, What are you fighting for? And he said, 'I'm fighting because you're down here.' " (a Shelby Foote anecdote)

—**White racial supremacy** was a very strong motivation..... "most Southern volunteers believed they were fighting for liberty as well as slavery (often citing both in the same breath), and many actively feared the effects of 'Black Republicanism' loosed on their Herrenvolk democracy." (For Cause and Comrades, pp. 20-22)

"Herrenvolk' democracy—the equality of all who belonged to the master race" explains why poor Southerners who did not own slaves fought so ferociously for the "Southern way of life."

Lee Greenwood's 1984 song says "I'm proud to be an American / Where at least I know I'm free." This could be modified for poor Southerners in the Civil War: "I'm proud to be a Southerner, where at least I know I'm white."

Excellent account of soldier life, from food to combat....



178

BRUCE CATTON,
MR. LINCOLN'S ARMY (1951)

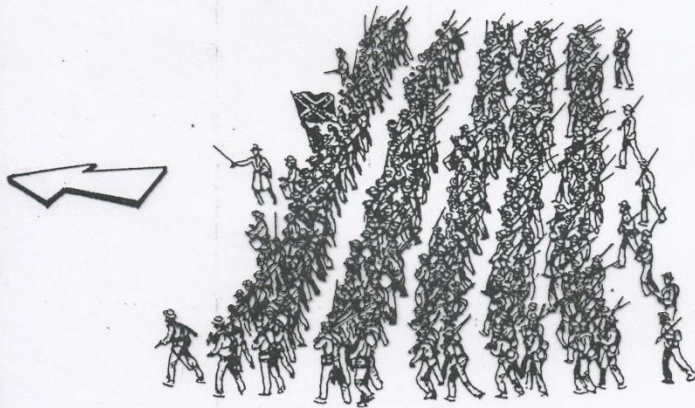
tized at once. This regiment is not going to let that damned Brooklyn regiment beat it at anything!"¹⁶

For a few days there in Maryland the army came about as close to contentment as an army on active service ever gets. The future did not exist, and the past would somehow be made up for; there was only the present, with easy marches, friendly country, clear weather, and good roads. A veteran in George H. Gordon's brigade has left a picture of a noontime halt: each man building a tiny campfire, putting his own personal, makeshift kettle (an empty fruit can with a bit of haywire for a bail) on to boil water from his canteen, shaking in coffee from a little cloth bag carried in the haversack. "At the same time a bit of bacon or pork was broiling on a stick, and in a few minutes the warm meal was cooked and dispatched. Then, washing his knife by stabbing it in the ground, and eating up his plate, which was a hardtack biscuit, the contented soldier lit his laurel-root pipe, took a few puffs, lay down with his knapsack for a pillow, and dozed until the sharp command, 'Fall in!' put an end to his nap."¹⁷

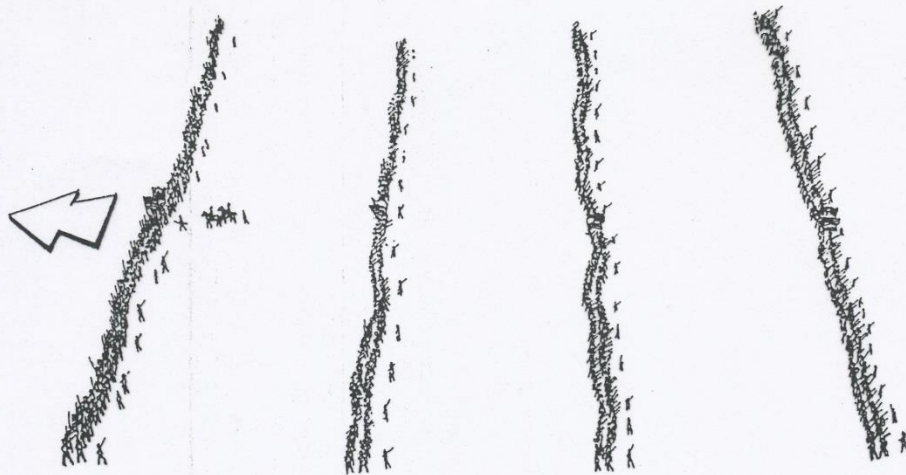
2. Crackers and Bullets

The best thing about being in Maryland, the soldiers agreed, was that the people had plenty of fresh provisions to sell and were quite willing to sell them. The army was in funds; most of the men had put in four months on the peninsula, a war-ravaged country where the people had no food to spare and in any case scorned to deal with Yankees, and there had been little chance to spend anything. It had been but little different along the Rappahannock, although in the larger towns a man could usually make a deal; the 14th New York was alleged to have passed some three thousand dollars in counterfeit Confederate notes—obtained heaven knows how—among the luckless shopkeepers of Fredericksburg. But now, with money in his pocket and things to spend it on, the soldier enjoyed a few days of better eating than the regulations called for.

The Civil War soldier would have stared in amazement if he could have looked ahead eighty years to see the War Department, in World War II, thoughtfully retaining female experts on cookery to devise tasty menus for the troops and setting up elaborate schools



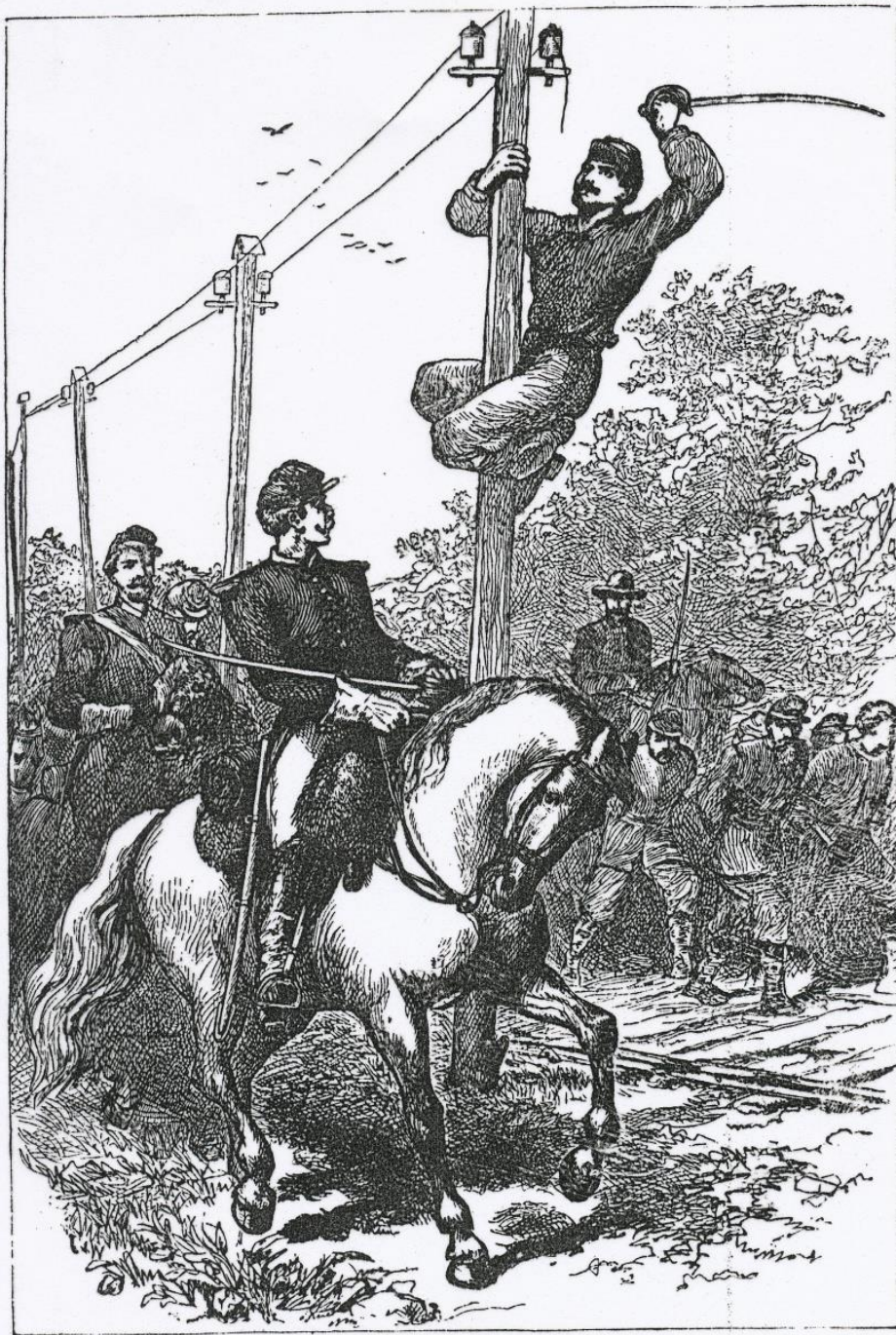
Regiment in Massed Column

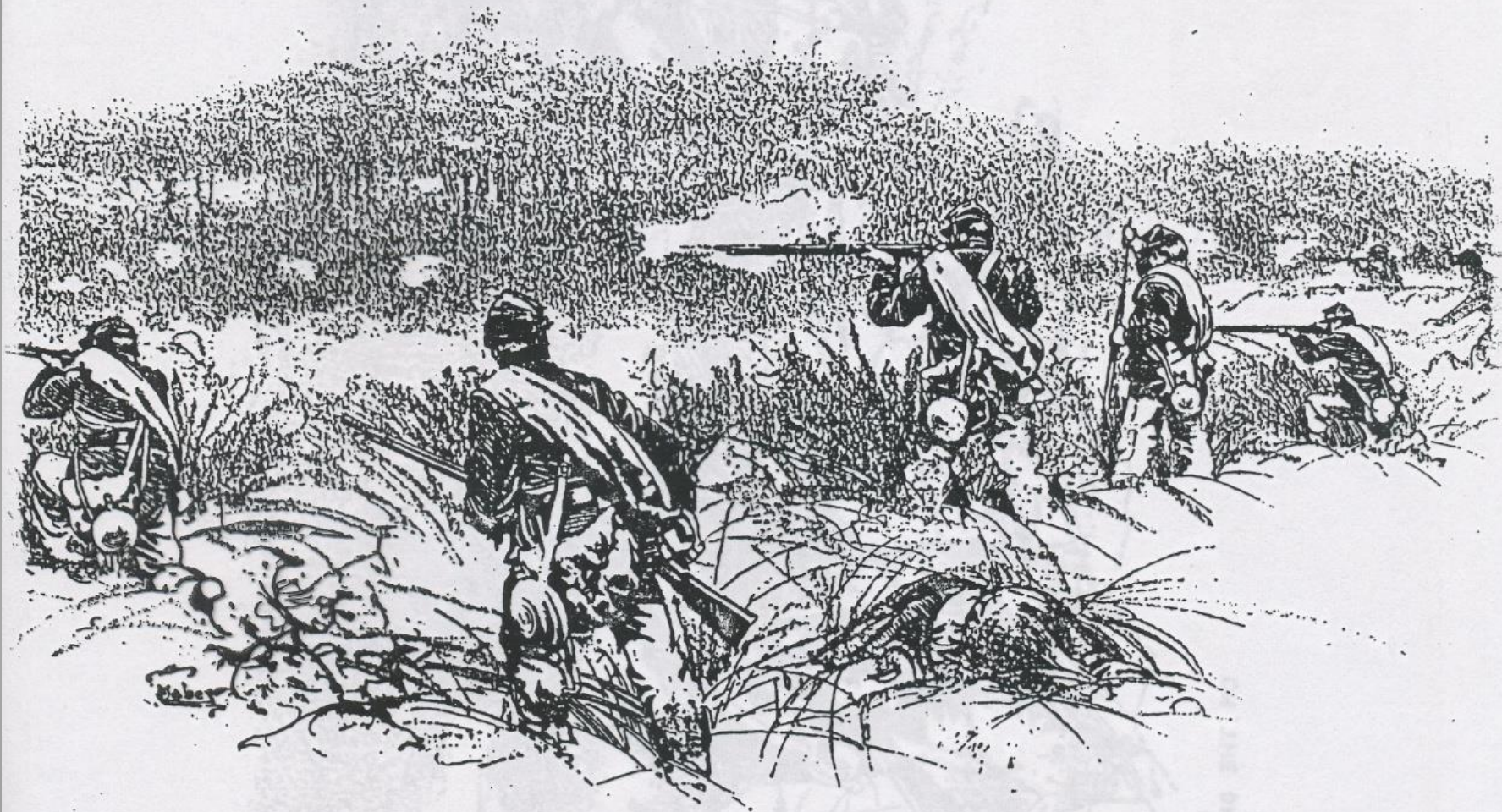


Brigade Attack in Successive Lines



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War





ON THE SKIRMISH LINE.



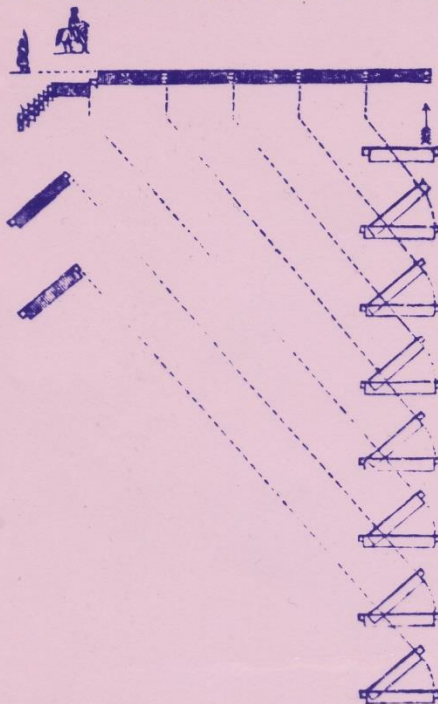




IN THE VAN.



Column at full distance, forward into line of battle.



440. A column being by company, at full distance, right in front, and at a halt, when the colonel shall wish to form it forward into line, he will conform to what is prescribed Nos. 414 and 415, and then command:

1. *Forward into line.* 2. *By company, left half wheel.* 3. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).

441. At the first command, the captain of the leading company will add—*guide right*, put the company in march, halt it three paces from the markers, and align it against the latter by the right.

442. At the command *march*, all the other companies will wheel to the left on fixed pivots; and, at the instant the colonel shall judge, according to the direction of the line of battle, that the companies have sufficiently wheeled, he will command:

4. *Forward.* 5. **MARCH.** 6. *Guide right.*

443. At the fifth command, the companies, ceasing to wheel, will

march straight forward; and at the sixth, the men bows toward the right. The right guide of the second who is nearest to the line of battle, will march straight forward; each succeeding right guide will follow the file immediately behind him at the cessation of the wheel.

444. The second company having arrived opposite the file of the first, its captain will cause it to turn to the right in order to approach the line of battle; and when its right flank is at three paces from that line, the captain will command:

1. *Second company.* 2. **HALT.**

445. At the second command, the company will not yet in line with the guide will come into it proper position; the captain will place himself on the line of battle, so as to be to one of the three files on the left of the company; as he is assured on the direction by the lieutenant-colonel, having placed himself accurately on the line of battle, he will command:

3. *Right—DRESS.*

446. At the instant that the guide of the second company ceases to turn to the right, the guide of the third, ceasing to turn to the right, will march straight forward; when he shall arrive opposite to the left of the second company, he will cause the company to turn to the right, in order to approach the line of battle, halt it at three paces from that line, and then command: *Right*, as prescribed for the second company.

447. Each following company will execute what has been prescribed for the third, as the preceding company shall have done, in order to approach the line of battle.

448. The formation ended, the colonel will command:

Guides—POSTS.

449. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel will observe the formation, what is prescribed for them on the right in order to approach the line of battle.

450. A column left in front, will form itself forward into line of battle, according to the same principles, and by inverse order.

451. When a column by company at full distance and in march, shall arrive behind the right of the line of battle, to form into battle, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel will command: *Forward*, and the companies will conform themselves to what is prescribed Nos. 414 and 415.

452. The head of the column having arrived at a distance from the two markers established on the line, the colonel will command:

1. *Forward into line.* 2. *By company, left half wheel.* (or *double quick—MARCH*).

453. At the first command, the captain of the first company will add—*guide right*, and caution it to march straight forward; the captains of the other companies will command: *Forward*, and the companies will wheel to the left.

ch company will wheel to the right on the side of each will place himself on its left as to pass; and when the colonel shall judge he sufficiently wheeled, he will command:

1. **5. MARCH.** 6. *Guide right.*

mand, the companies ceasing to wheel will march; at the sixth, the men will touch elbows

of the second company will march straight company shall arrive at the point where it is; each succeeding right guide will follow him at the cessation of the wheel, and of this file until this company shall turn upon the line; this guide will then march

pany having arrived opposite to the left in will cause it to turn to the right; the himself so as to arrive squarely upon the line shall be at three paces from that line, and:

and company. 2. **HALT.**

mand, the company will halt; the files guide will come into it promptly, the left on the line of battle, and as soon as he is by the lieutenant-colonel, the captain will be right.

company will conform to what has just second.

ded, the colonel will command:

Guides—Posts.

in march, and the colonel shall wish to the first company, and that the angle between positions be a right angle, he will be placed on the new direction, before the by that company, and will command:

by first company. 2. *By company, right half MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

and, the captains will move rapidly before respective companies; the captain of the and: 1. *Right turn*; 2. *Quick time*; the companies will caution them to wheel to

march, the first company will turn to the principles prescribed in the school of the main will halt it at three paces from the rear will promptly come into line. The pany by the right.

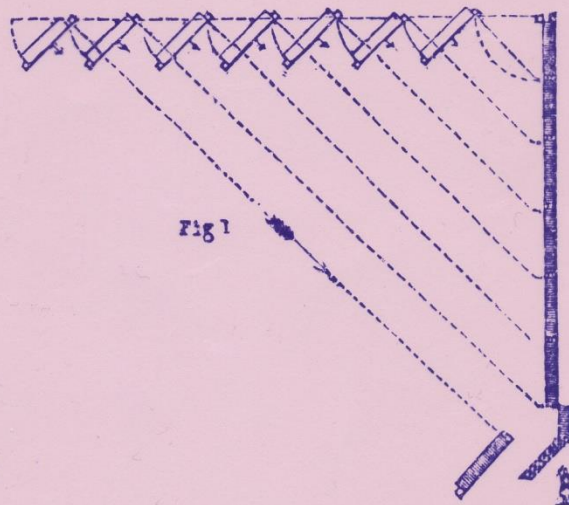
757. Each of the other companies will wheel to the right on a fixed pivot; the left guides will place themselves on the left of their respective companies, and when the colonel shall judge they have wheeled sufficiently, he will command:

4. *Forward.* 5. **MARCH.** 6. *Guide right.*

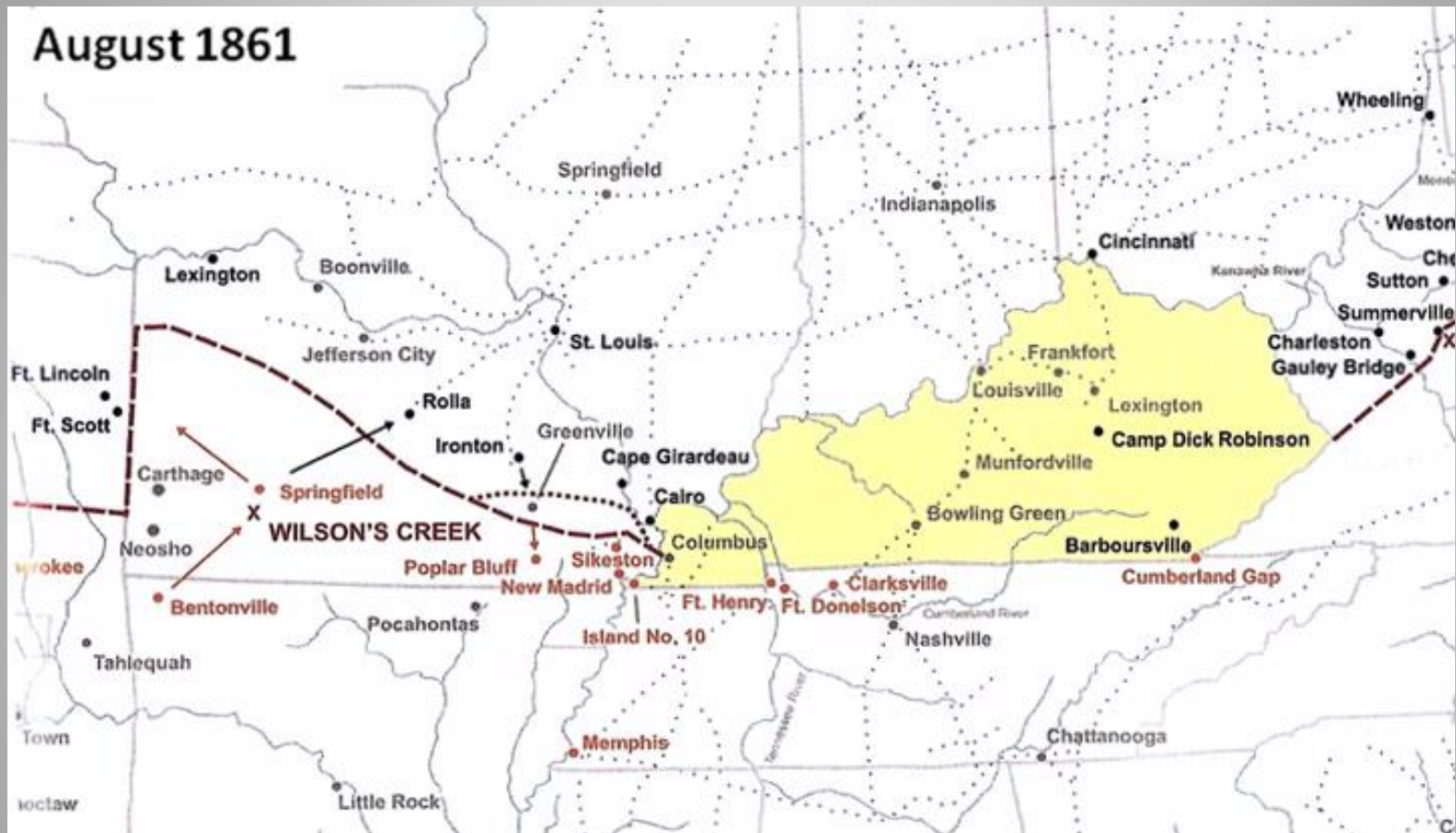
758. These commands will be executed as indicated No. 746 and following.

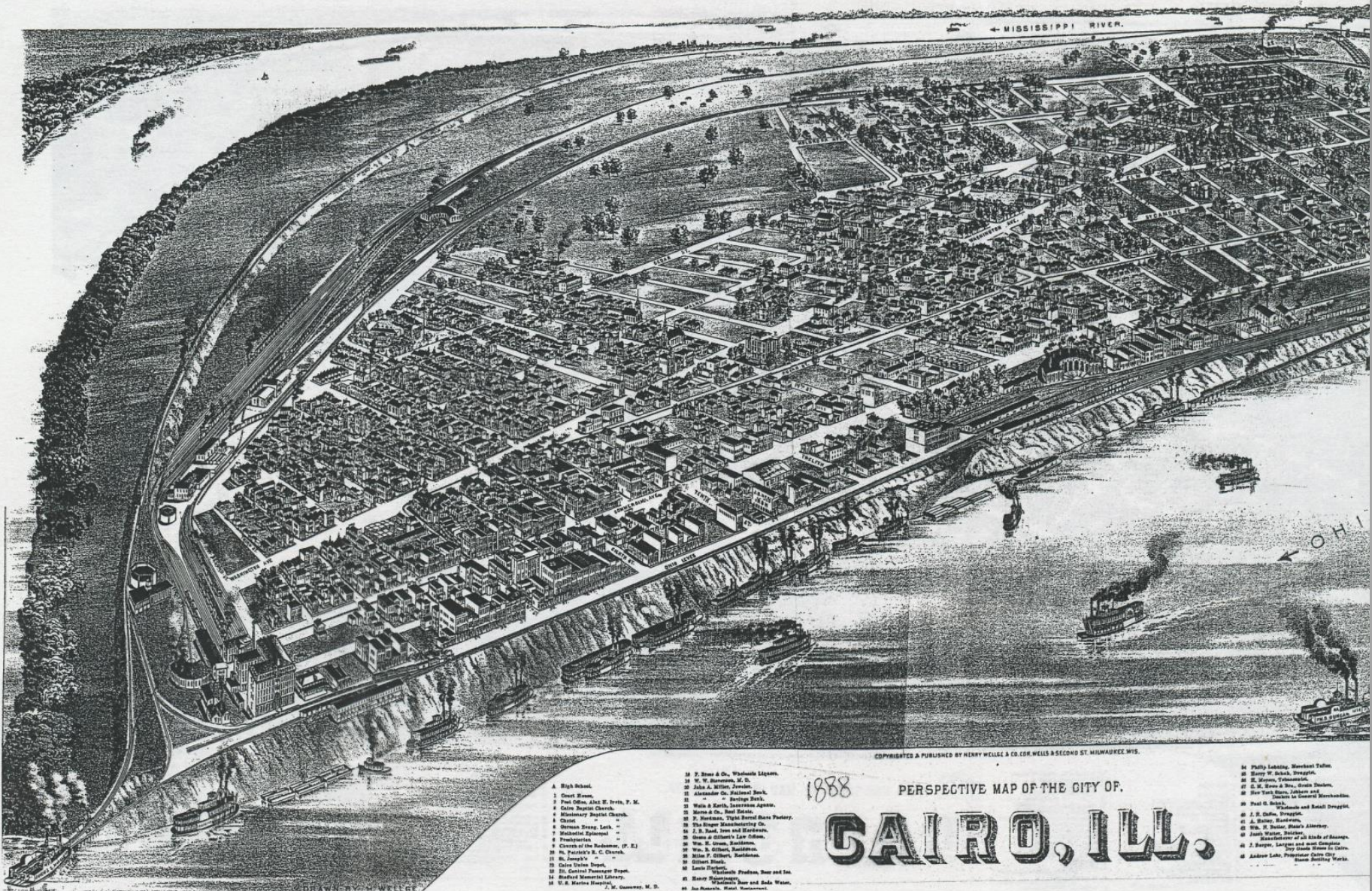
759. The colonel will cause the battalion to change front forward on the eighth company according to the same principles and by inverse means.

Change of front perpendicularly to the rear.



August 1861





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1888

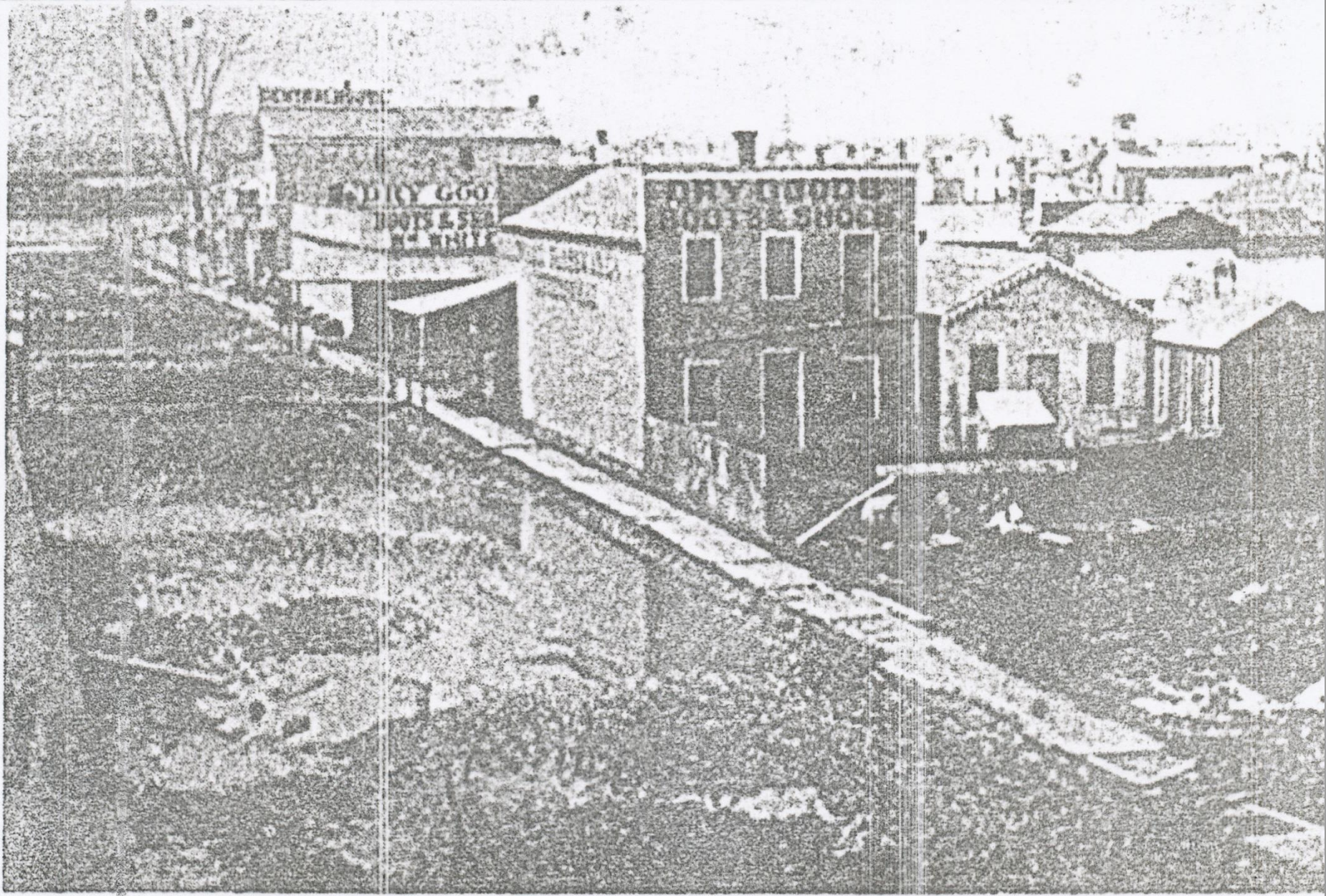
PERSPECTIVE MAP OF THE CITY OF

CAIRO, ILL.

- 1 High School.
- 2 Court House.
- 3 Post Office, Alex. H. Irwin, P. M.
- 4 Cairo National Bank.
- 5 Methodist Baptist Church.
- 6 Baptist Church.
- 7 Methodist Episcopal.
- 8 German Evangel. Luth.
- 9 Presbyterian.
- 10 Church of the Redeemer, (P. E.)
- 11 St. Patrick's R. C. Church.
- 12 St. Joseph's " "
- 13 Cairo Union Depot.
- 14 St. Central Passenger Depot.
- 15 Methodist Episcopal Library.
- 16 W. S. Martin Hardware.
- 17 J. W. Conroy, M. D.

- 18 F. Stone & Co., Wholesale Liquors.
- 19 W. W. Harwood, M. D.
- 20 John A. Miller, Jeweler.
- 21 Alexander Co. National Bank.
- 22 " " Savings Bank.
- 23 Wain & Keith, Insurance Agents.
- 24 Stone & Co., Real Estate.
- 25 F. Henderson, Right Barred Brass Foundry.
- 26 The Singer Manufacturing Co.
- 27 J. B. Reed, Iron and Hardware.
- 28 Stone & Gilchrist's Ice Cream.
- 29 Wm. H. Green, Bookbinder.
- 30 Miller & Gilbert, Bookbinders.
- 31 Gilman Station.
- 32 Lewis Hightower.
- 33 Henry Rosenwald, Wholesale Flour and Soda Water.
- 34 Geo. Roscoe's, Meat Market.

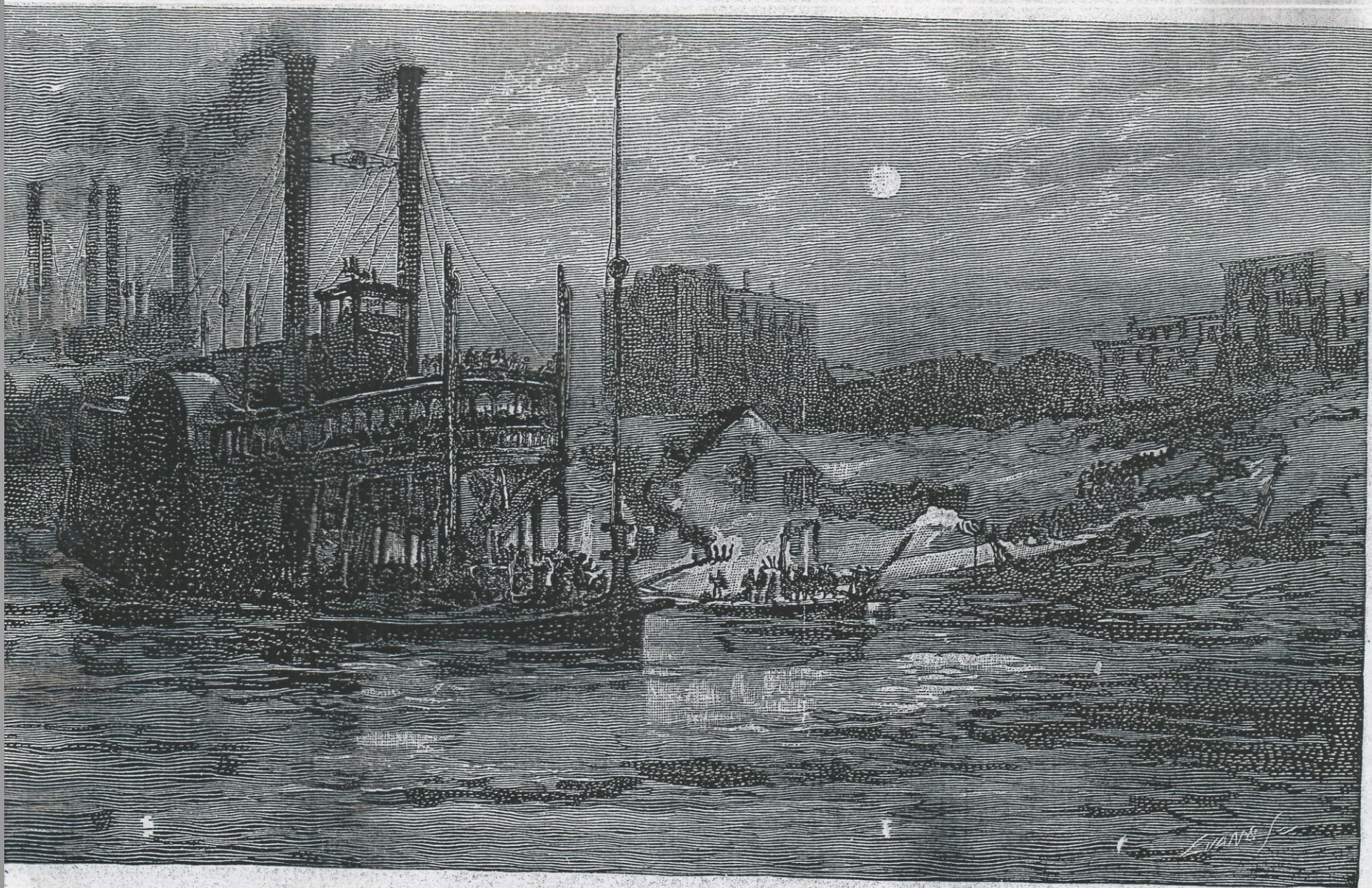
- 35 Philip Lohrer, Merchant Tailor.
- 36 Henry W. Schuk, Druggist.
- 37 E. Meyer, Fishmonger.
- 38 G. M. Stone & Son, Glass Dealer.
- 39 New York Merc. Jobber and Dealer in General Merchandise.
- 40 Paul H. Wright, Tobacco and Retail Druggist.
- 41 J. S. Cook, Druggist.
- 42 A. Baker, Hardware.
- 43 Wm. H. Miller, Grocer's Assistant.
- 44 Jacob Walter, Tailor.
- 45 J. Roper, Lumber and Coal Company, Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Lumber.
- 46 Andrew Lutz, Provision Dealer, Cash and Carry, Grocer, Butcher, etc.



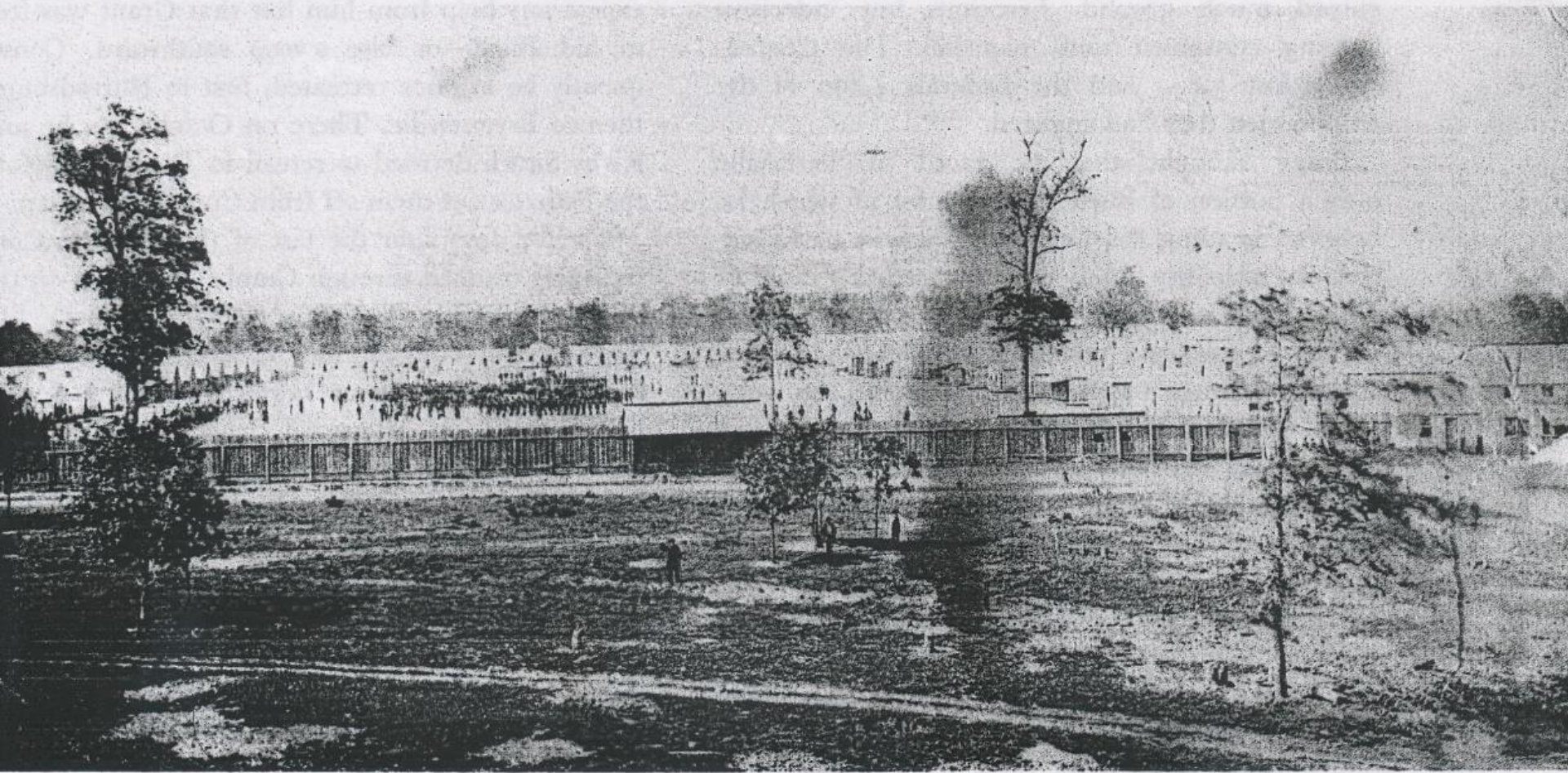
Along the Cairo levee in 1860; the view was taken from atop the levee. Notice all the standing water and the raised plank walkway. To the left, out of view, is the Ohio River.



Cairo's Commercial Avenue, an early wartime or pre-war view (very likely 1860).



ARMY TRANSPORTS AT THE CAIRO LEVEE. FROM A WAR-TIME SKETCH.

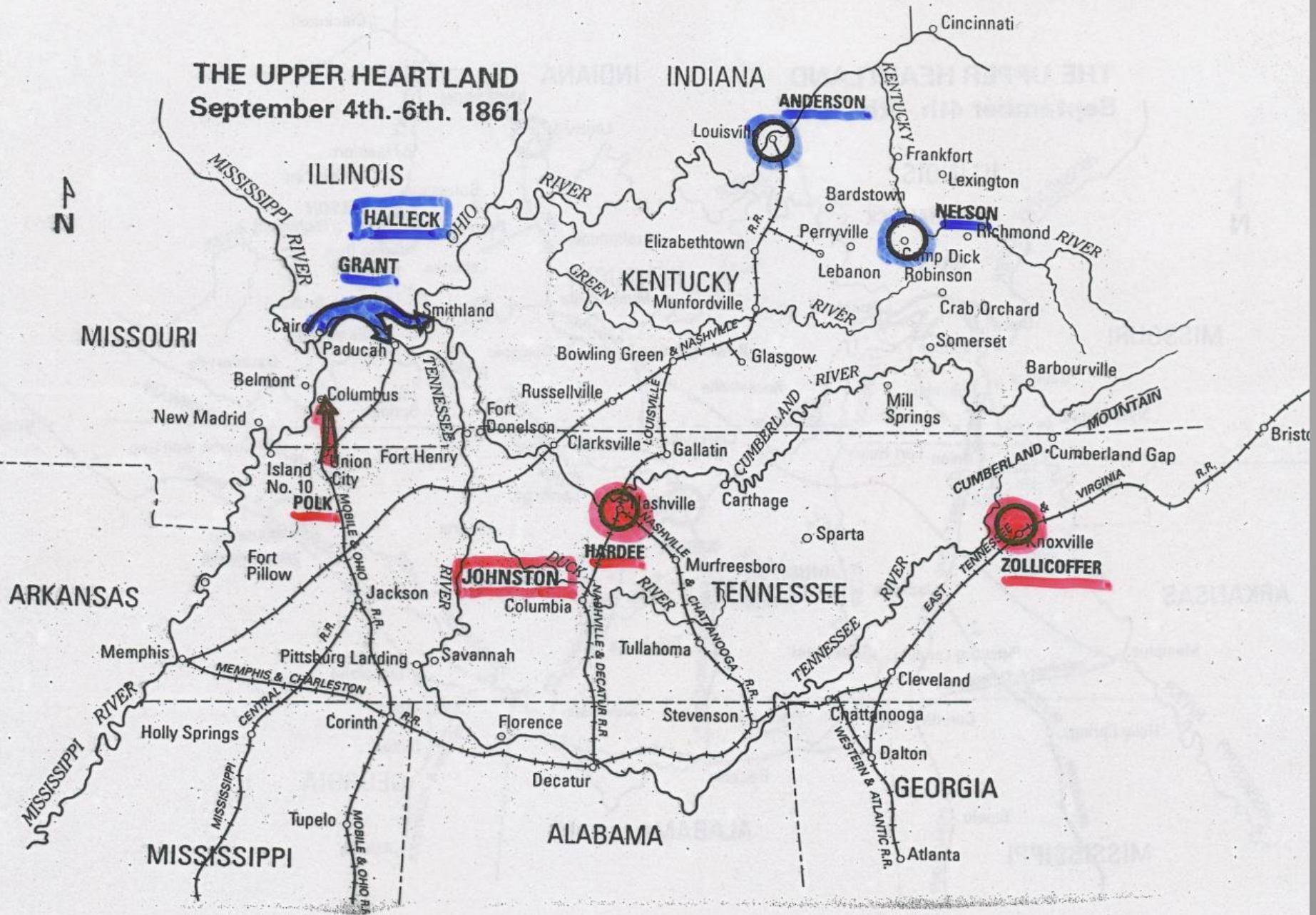


Even larger camps of instruction like Camp Butler, near Cairo, Illinois, began to produce the regiments that would fight the western war. (ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY)



Brigadier General Ulysses Grant

THE UPPER HEARTLAND September 4th.-6th. 1861



N

HALLECK

GRANT

POLK

JOHNSTON

HARDEE

ZOLLICOFFER

ANDERSON

NELSON

ARKANSAS

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

TENNESSEE

GEORGIA

INDIANA

ILLINOIS

KENTUCKY

MISSOURI

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

OHIO RIVER

GREEN RIVER

TENNESSEE RIVER

LOUISVILLE

CUMBERLAND RIVER

EAST TENNESSEE RIVER

VIRGINIA

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON

CENTRAL

MOBILE & OHIO R.R.

DUCK RIVER

NASHVILLE & DECATUR R.R.

MURFREESBORO & CHATTANOOGA R.R.

TENNESSEE RIVER

WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.

MILL SPRINGS

BARBOURVILLE

SOMERSET

CRAB ORCHARD

CAMP DICK

ROBINSON

LEXINGTON

FRANKFORT

BARDSTOWN

PERRYVILLE

LEBANON

ELIZABETHTOWN

MUNFORDVILLE

BOWLING GREEN

RUSSELLVILLE

FORT DONELSON

CLARKSVILLE

GALLATIN

CARTHAGE

SPARTA

MURFREESBORO

TULLAHOMA

STEVENSON

CLAYTON

CHATTANOOGA

DALTON

ATLANTA

NEW MADRID

ISLAND NO. 10

UNION CITY

FORT HENRY

FORT PILLOW

MEMPHIS

HOLLY SPRINGS

CORINTH

TUPELO

SAVANNAH

FLORENCE

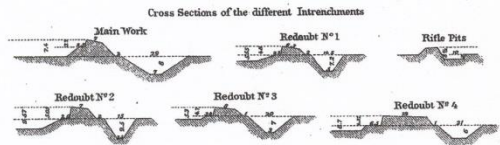
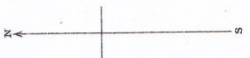
DECATUR

CLAYTON

ATLANTA

Cincinnati

Bristol



- A. Battery Room, in ditch, into which were led six wires for exploding torpedo mines along the Clinton Road.
 - B. Battery Room, under ground, into which were led wires for exploding torpedo mines along the Clinton Mill Road.
 - C. Caponieres to flank ditches of Redoubt N° 2.
 - L. Loop-holed brick buildings in Redoubt N° 4.
 - M. Magazine.
- The Railroad embankment was prepared for Infantry defense.
The Ravines and approaches were obstructed with abatis or felled trees.
R. Rifle Pits



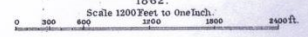
KENTUCKY

COLUMBUS

MISSOURI

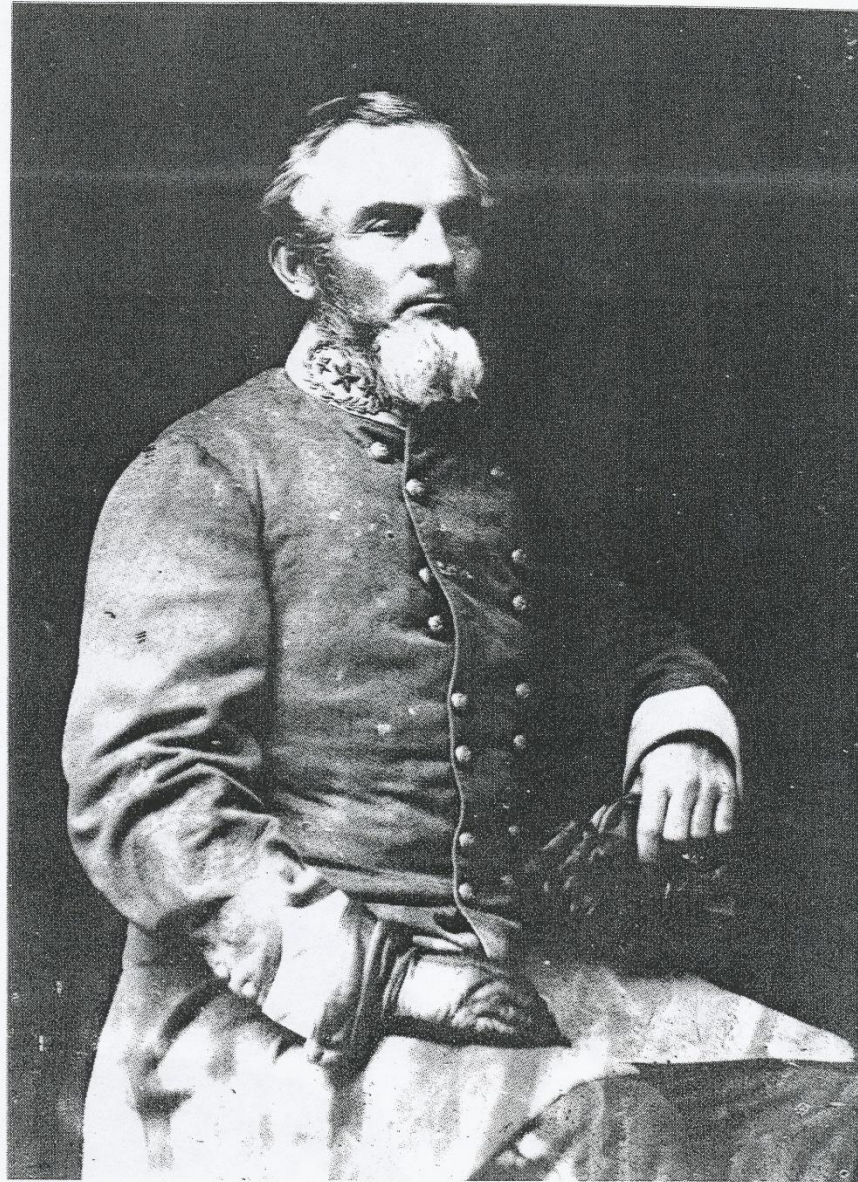
MAP
OF THE
REBEL FORTIFICATIONS
AT
COLUMBUS, KY.

SURVEYED
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
BRIG. GEN. GEO. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff and Engineers,
Dept. of the Mississippi,
1862.

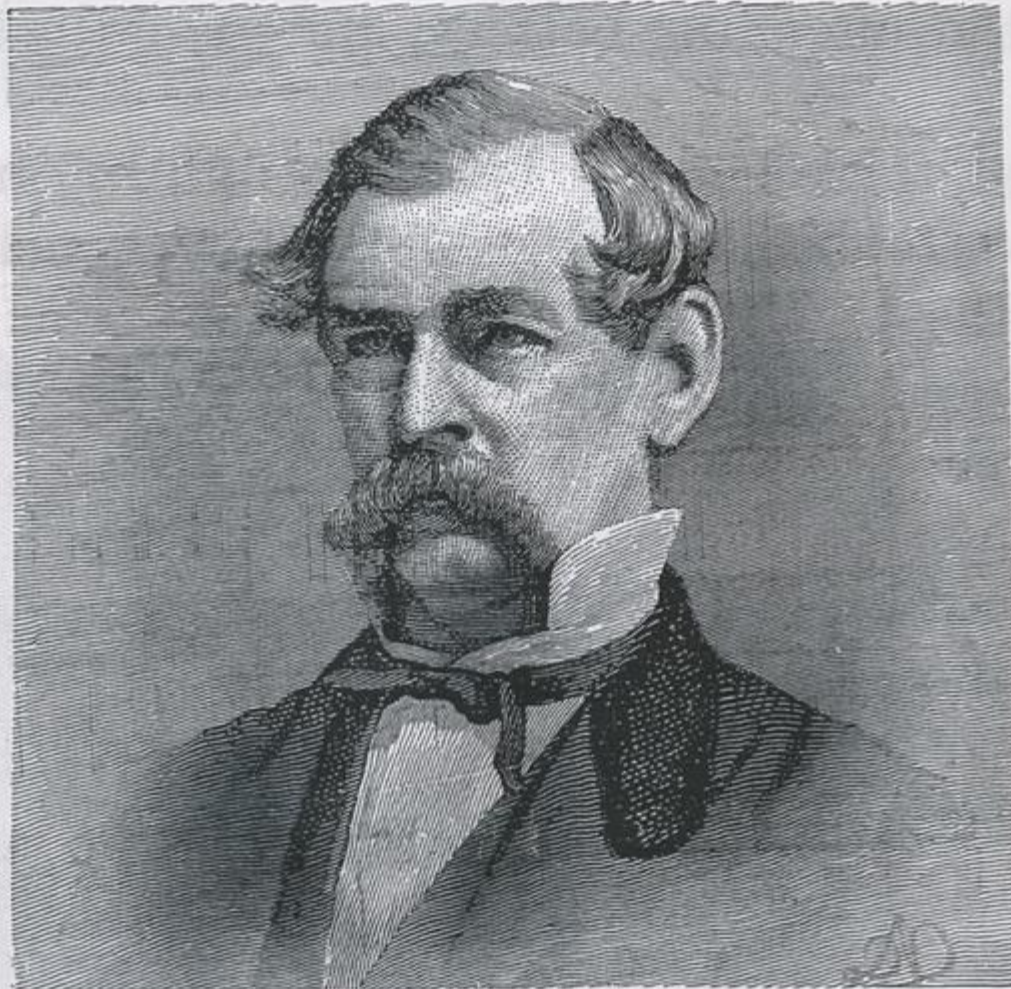




**Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk,
Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana**

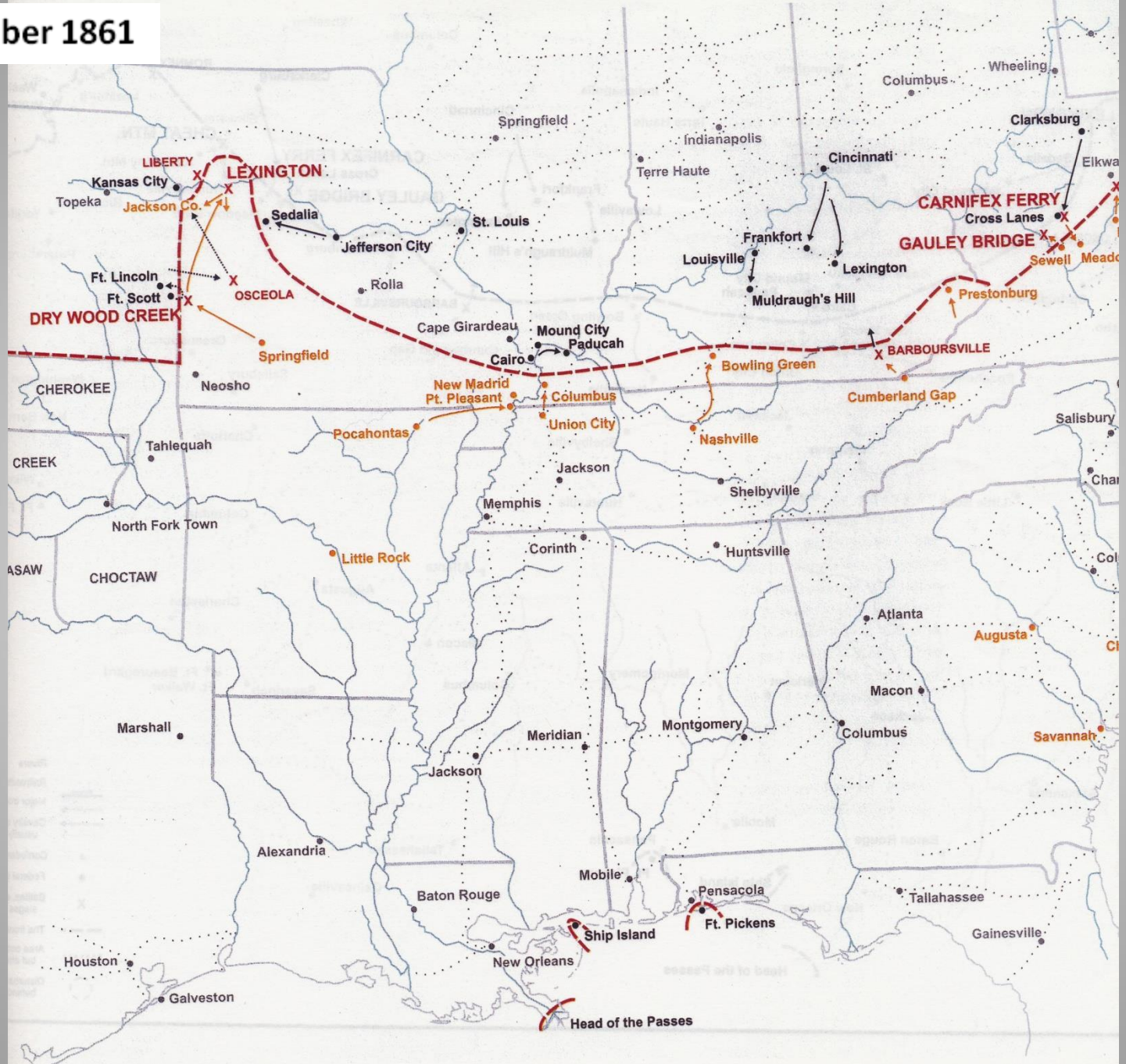


Brigadier General Gideon Pillow

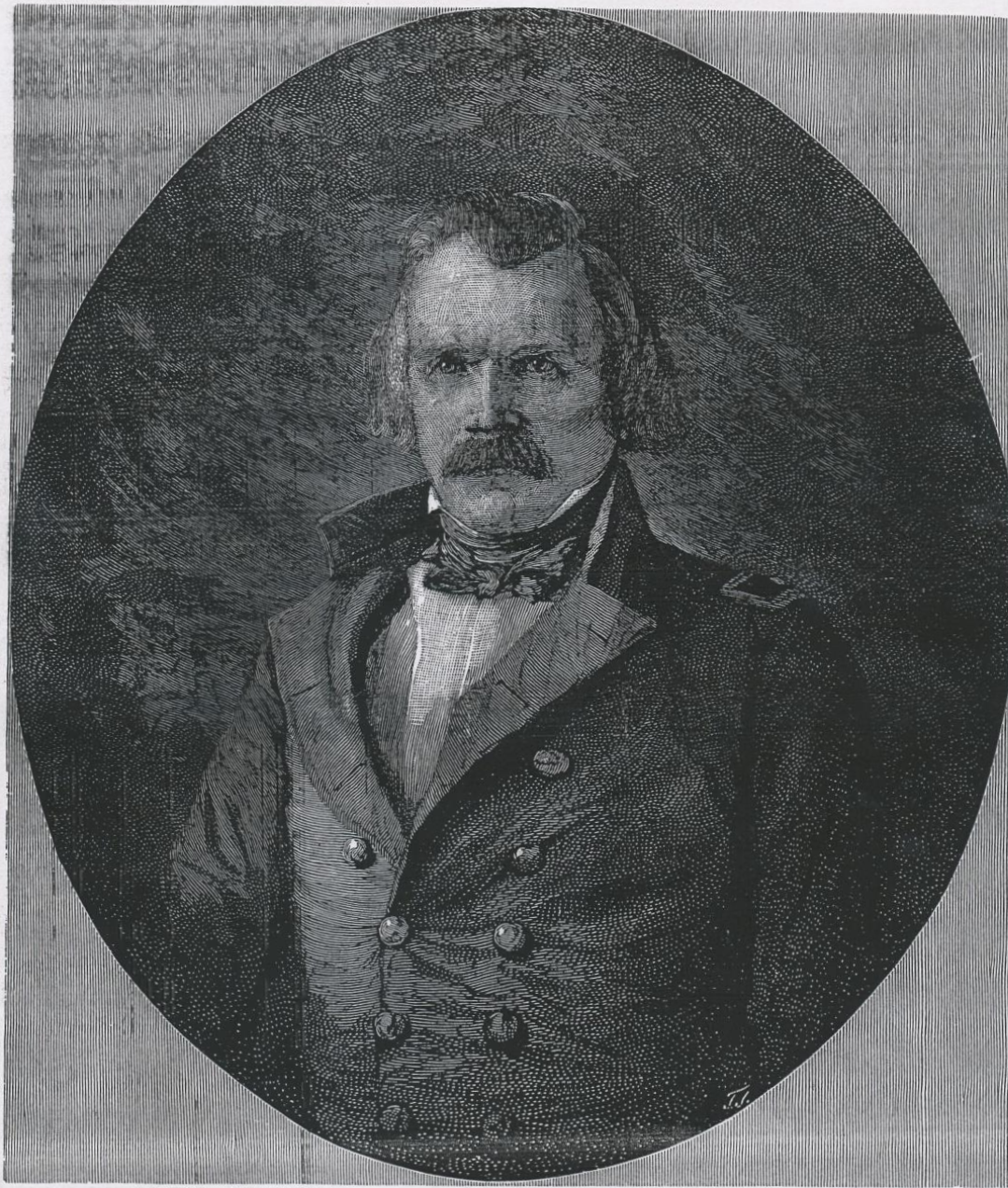


MAJOR-GENERAL C. F. SMITH. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

September 1861

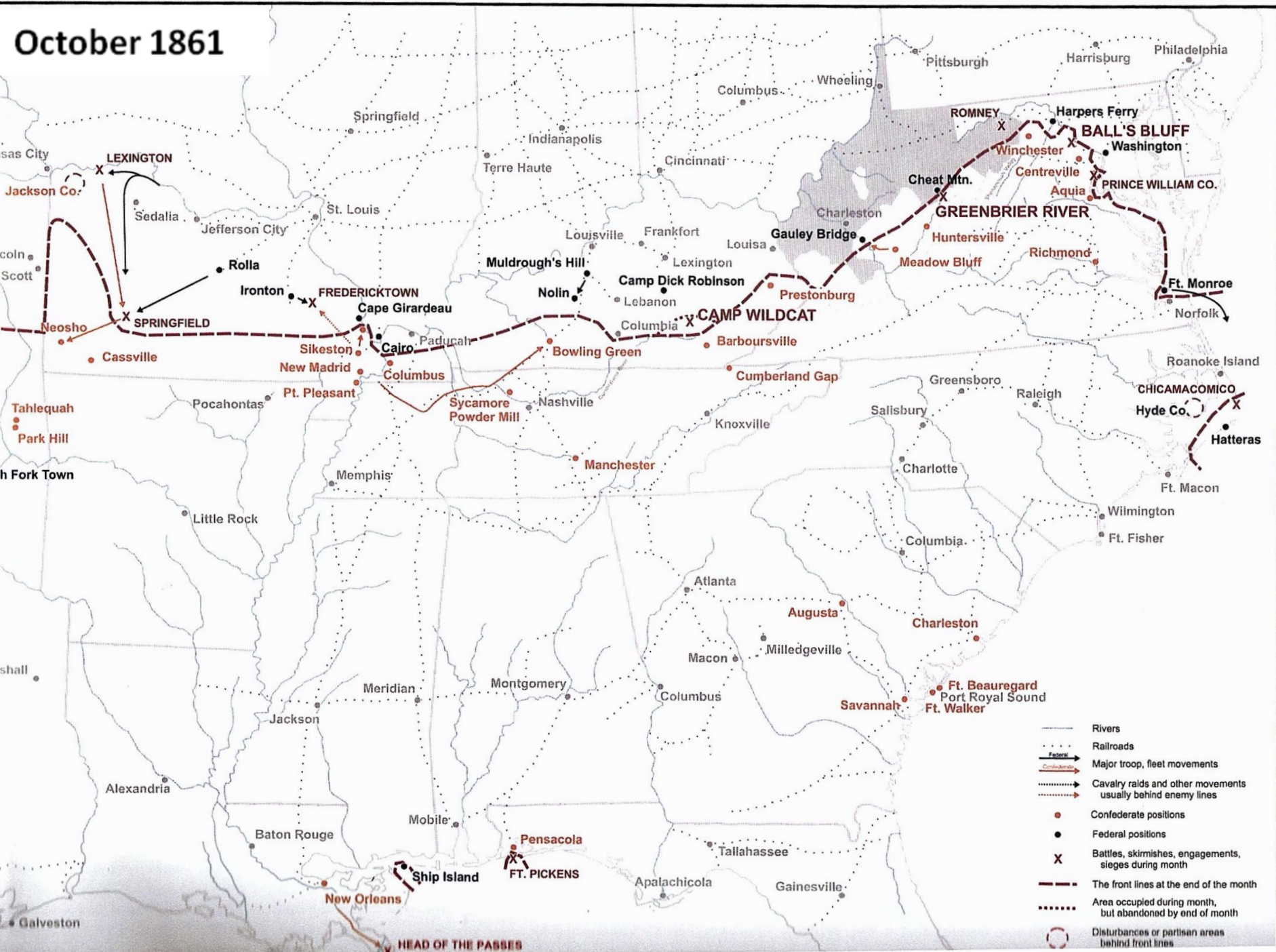






GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-SEVEN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SALT LAKE CITY IN 1860.

October 1861

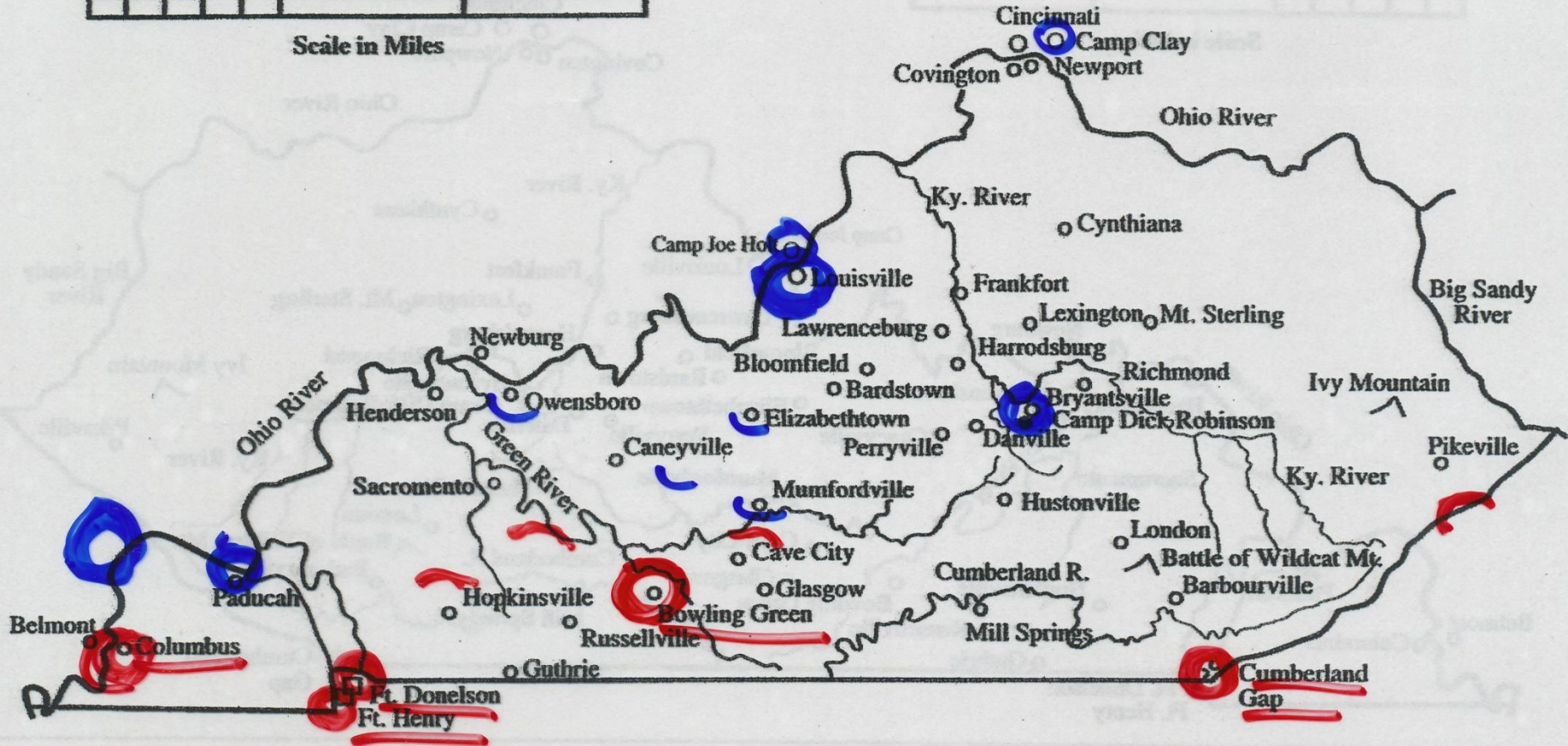


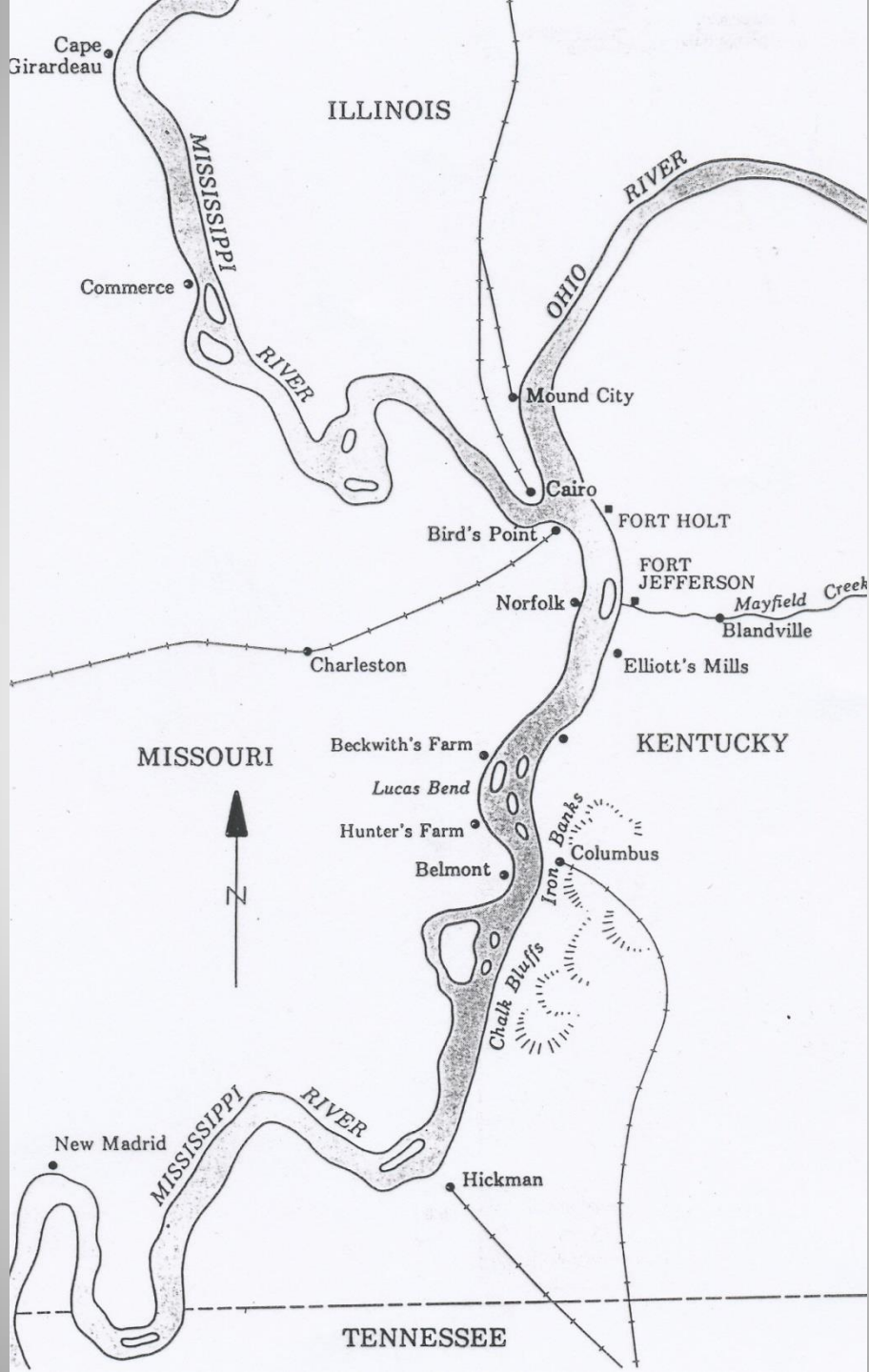
- Rivers
- Railroads
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions
- Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month
- Area occupied during month, but abandoned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

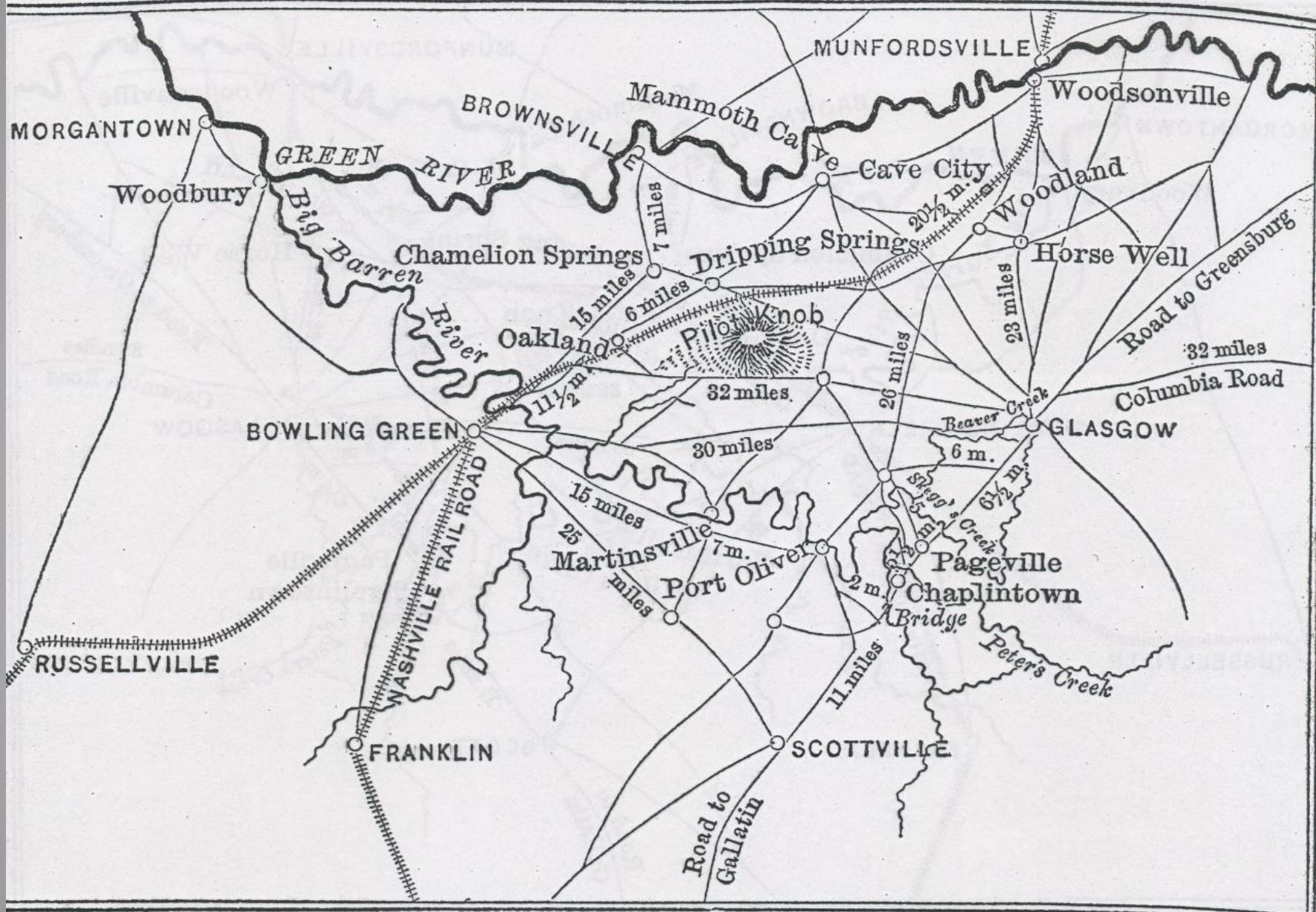
Some Civil War Sites



Scale in Miles



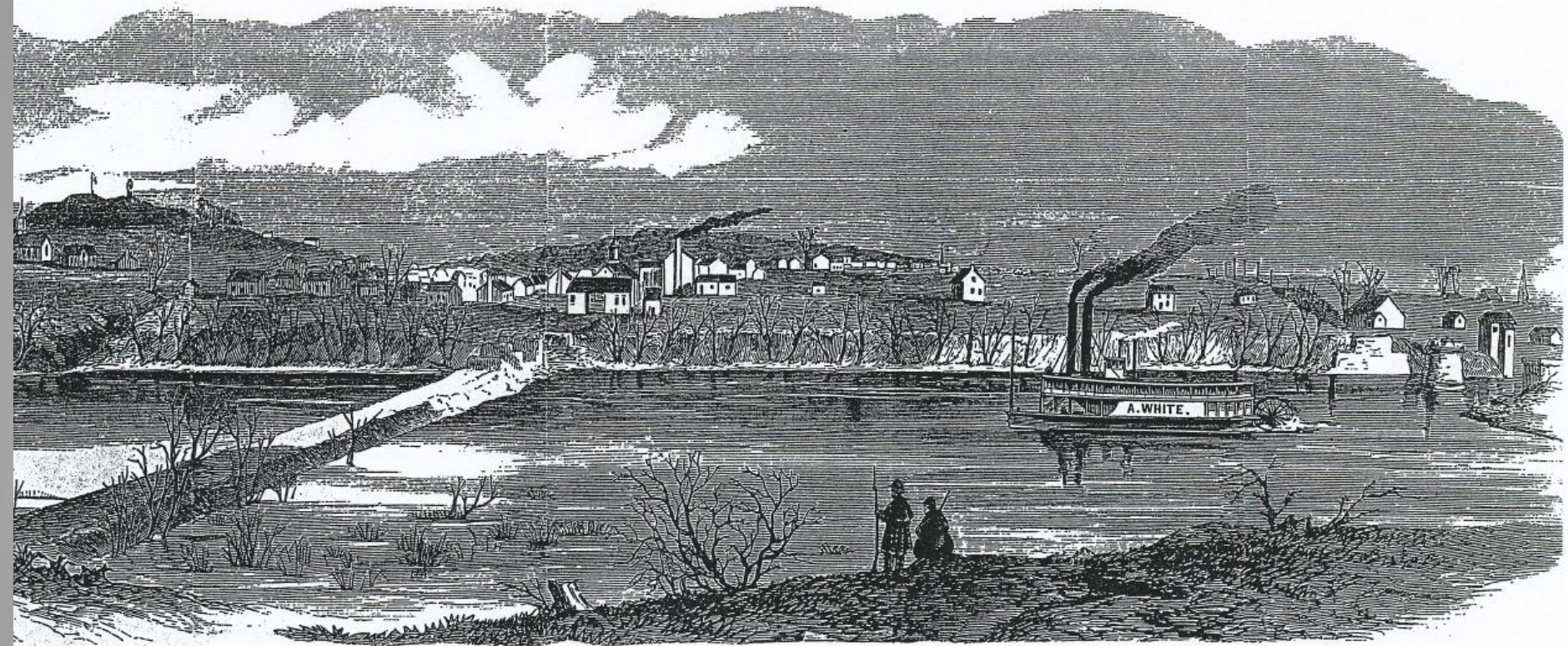




Bowling Green and its Surroundings—General Johnston's Map.



And there were men of principle, men like Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky. At war's outset, both sides offered him a general's commission. Only when he had exhausted every effort on behalf of his state's attempt to stay neutral did he cast his lot with the Confederacy, ultimately rising to lieutenant general. He would survive the war by nearly fifty years, honored North and South. (KHS)



BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

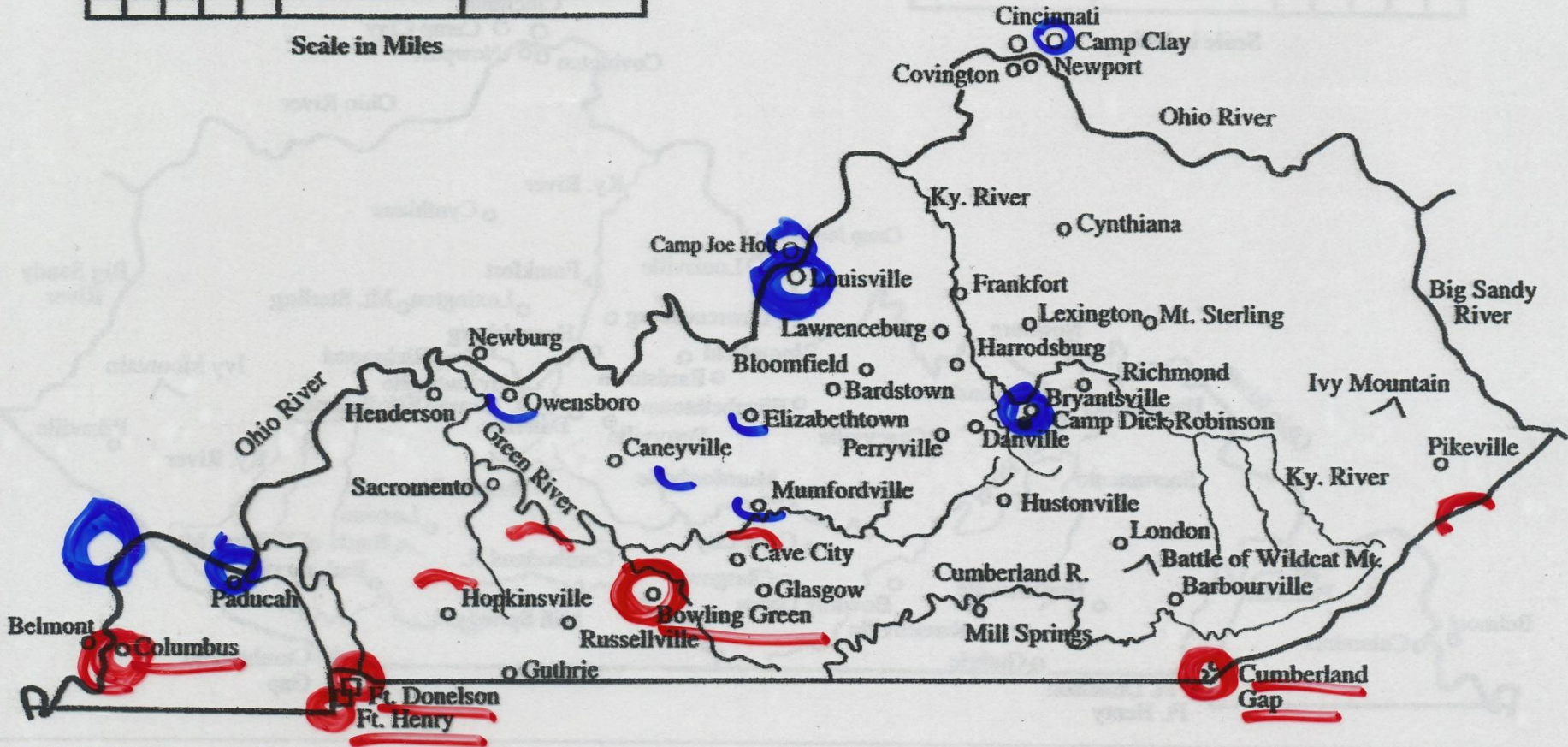


William J. Hardee

Some Civil War Sites



Scale in Miles





Major Robert Anderson, U.S.A.

Fort Sumter hero, promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the District of Kentucky in May 1861; relieved for health reasons (nervous breakdown) in October 1861.



Brigadier General William T. Sherman

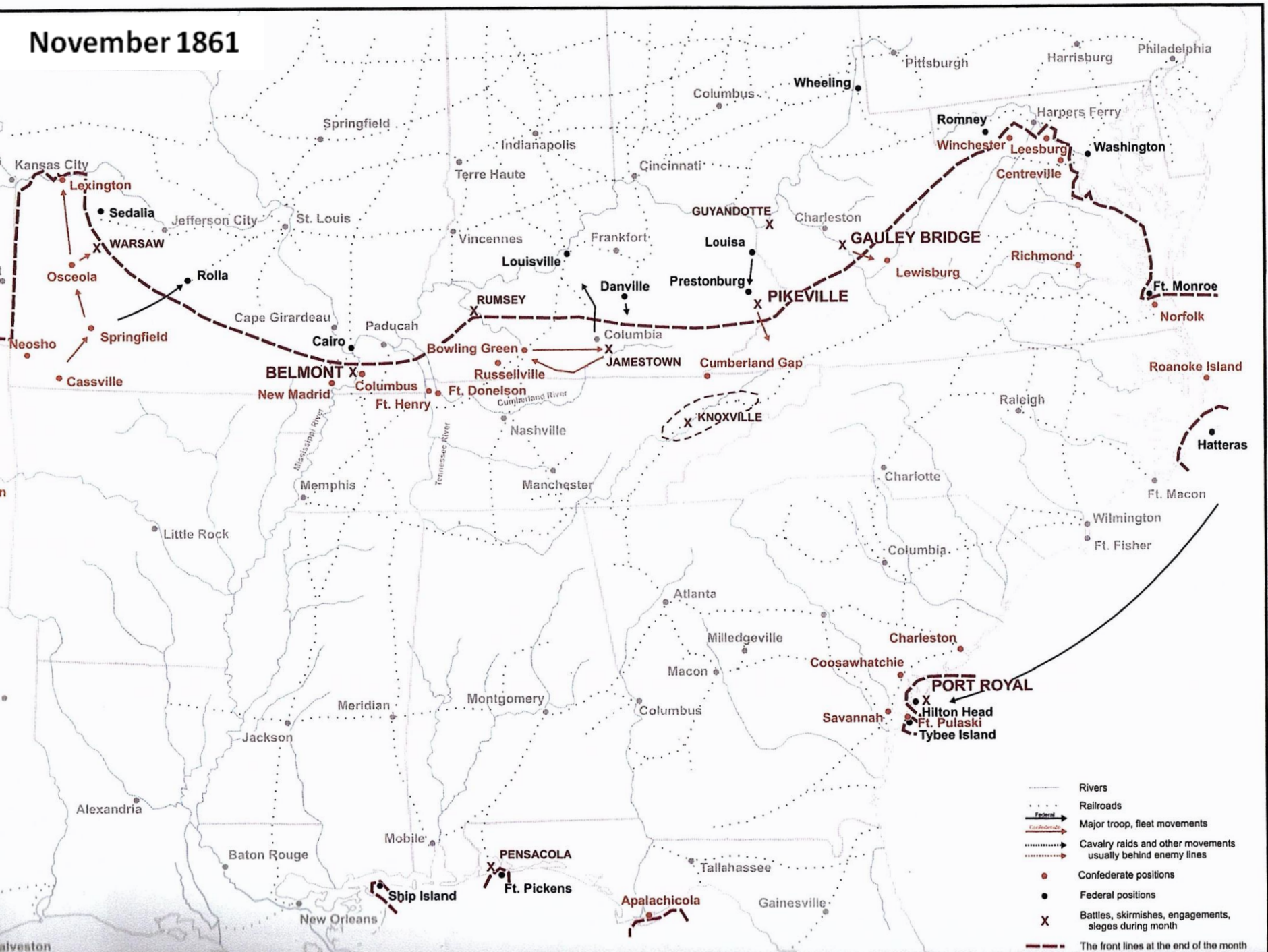
Commanded the District of Kentucky, October to November 1861

(relieved: nervous breakdown??....temporary!)



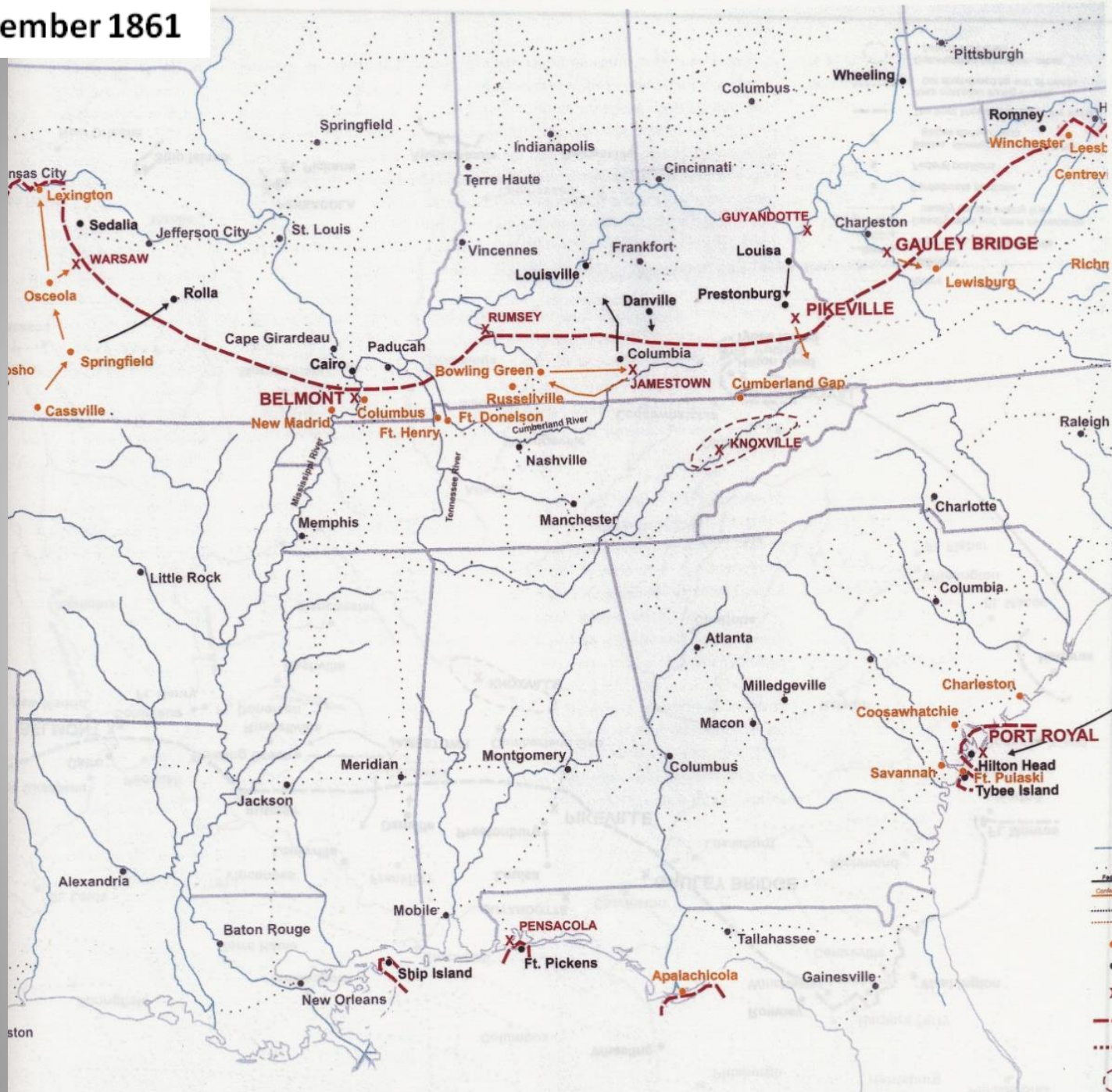
Major General Don Carlos Buell

November 1861



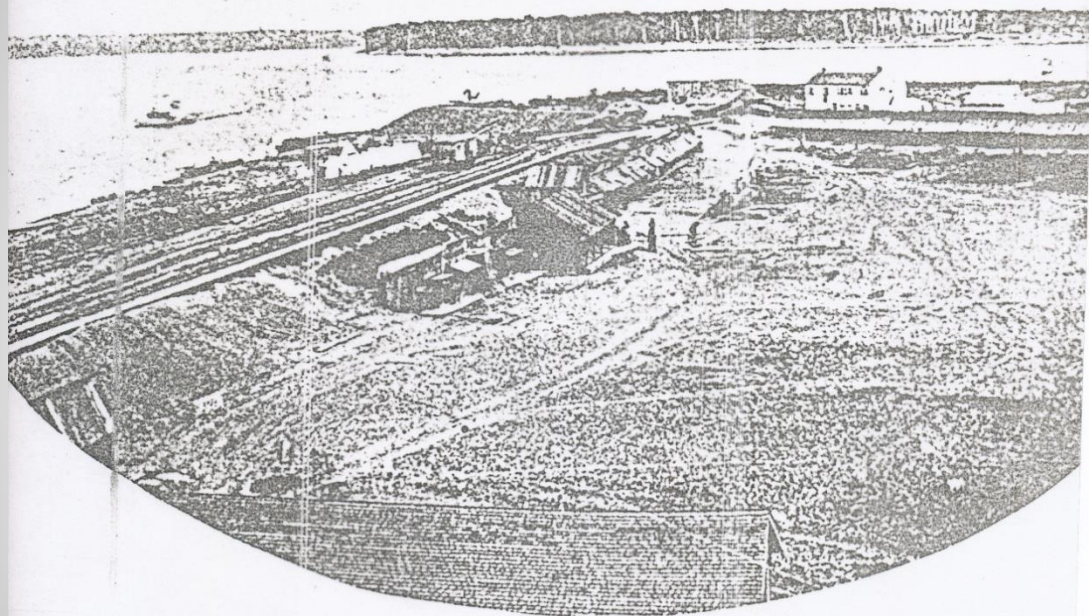
- Rivers
- ⋯ Railroads
- Federal
- Confederate
- ⋯→ Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Confederate positions
- Federal positions
- X Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month

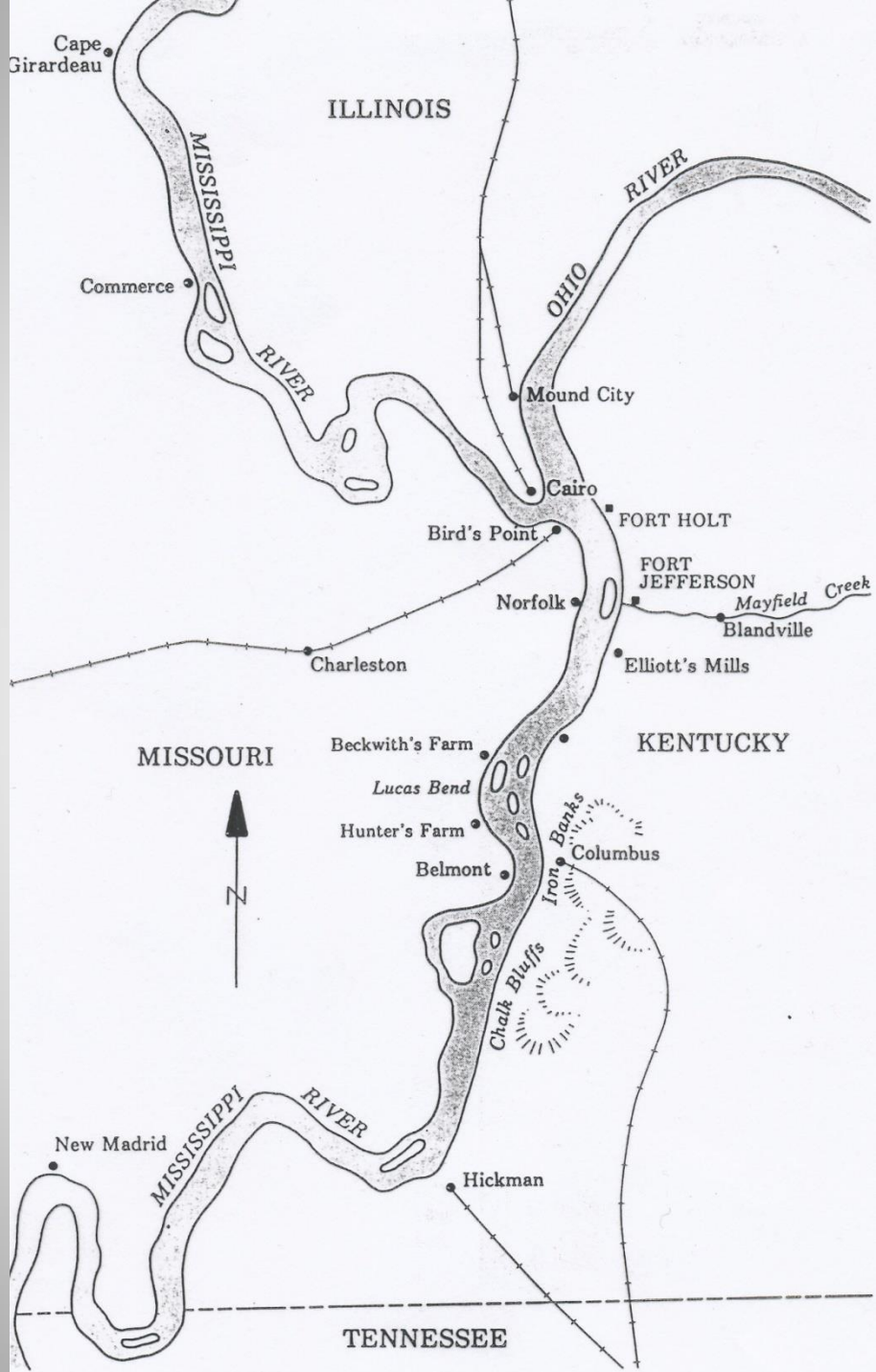
November 1861

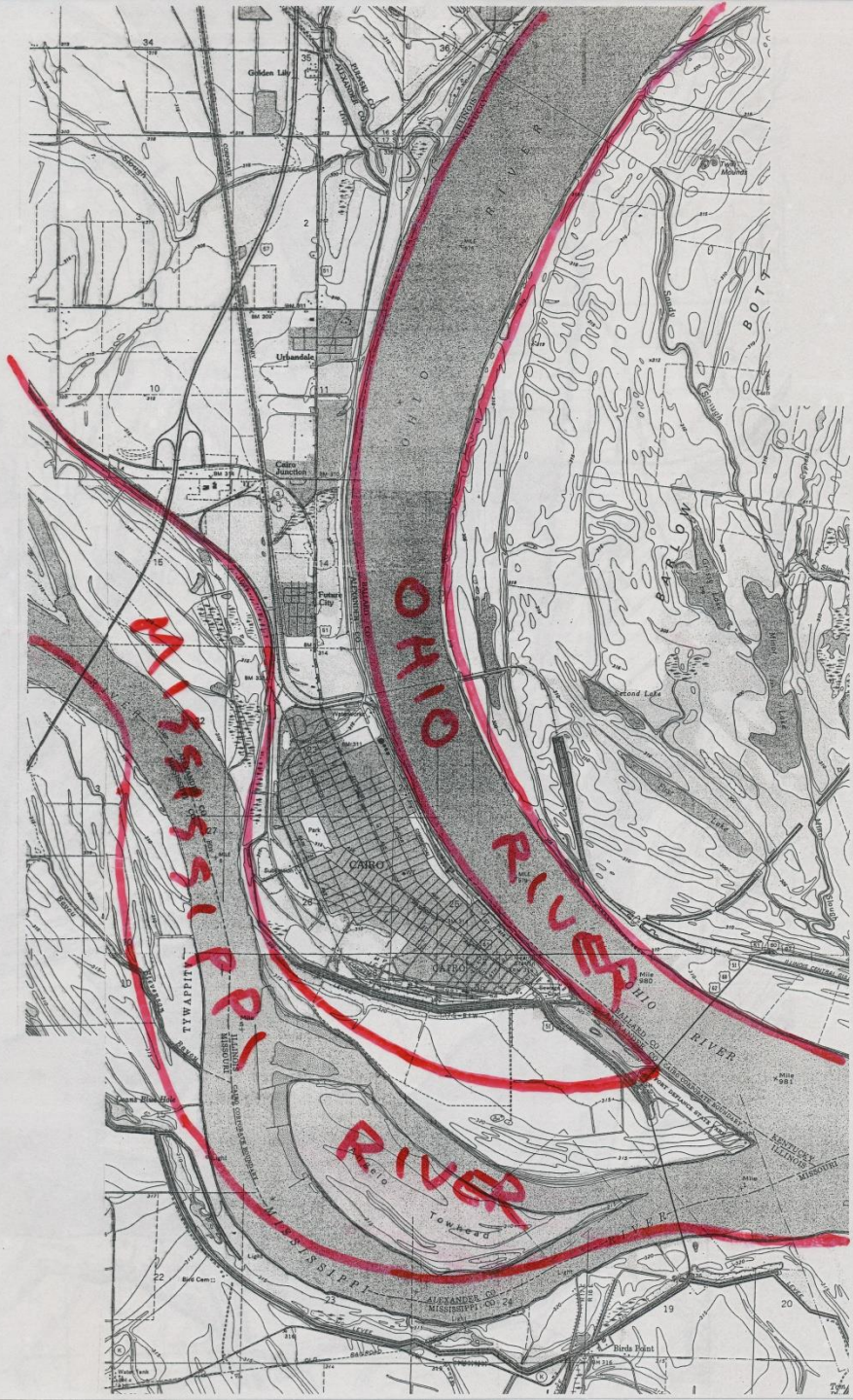


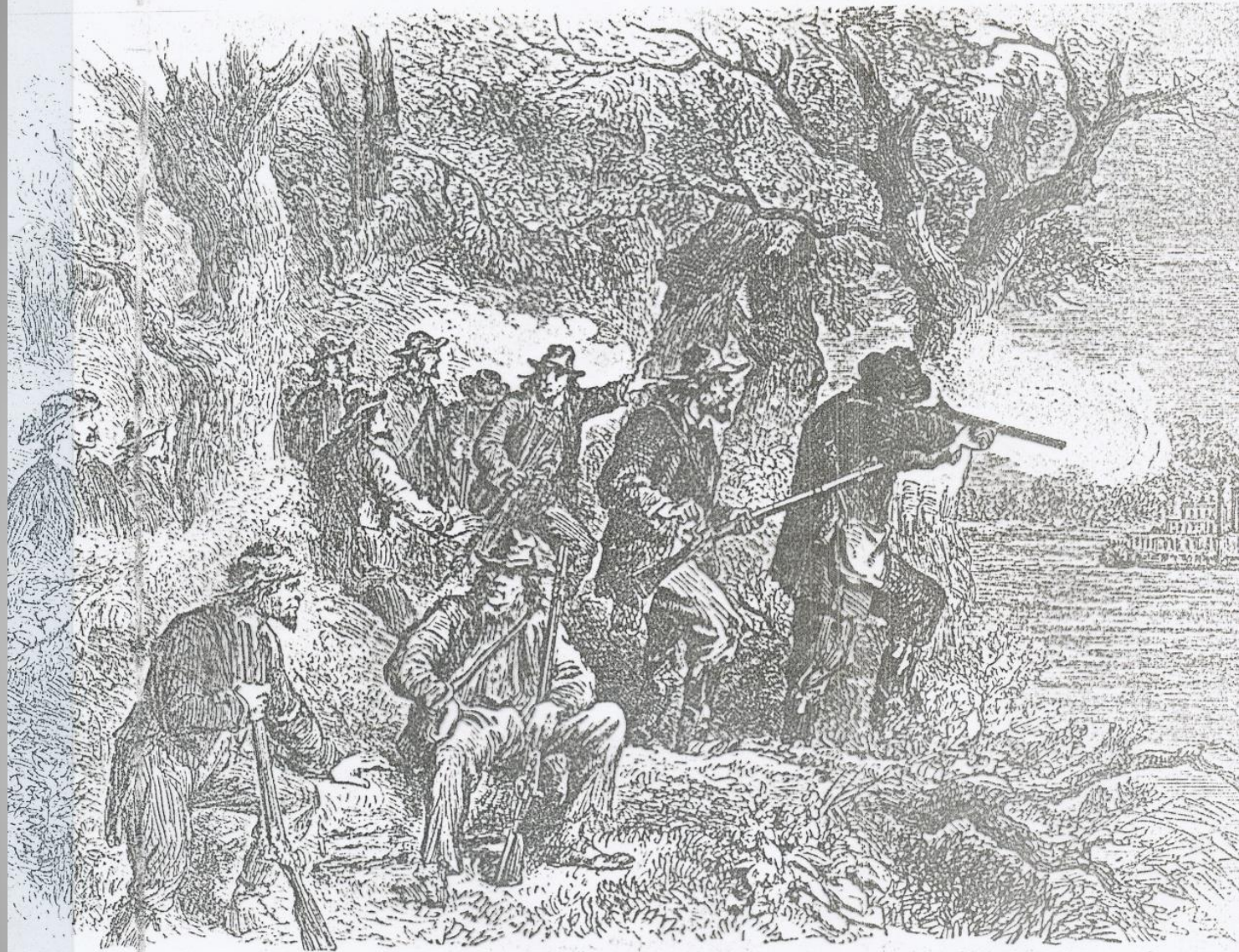


Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (Library of Congress)









FRANK VIZETELLY

*Jefferson Thompson's guerillas shooting at
Federal boats on the Mississippi'*

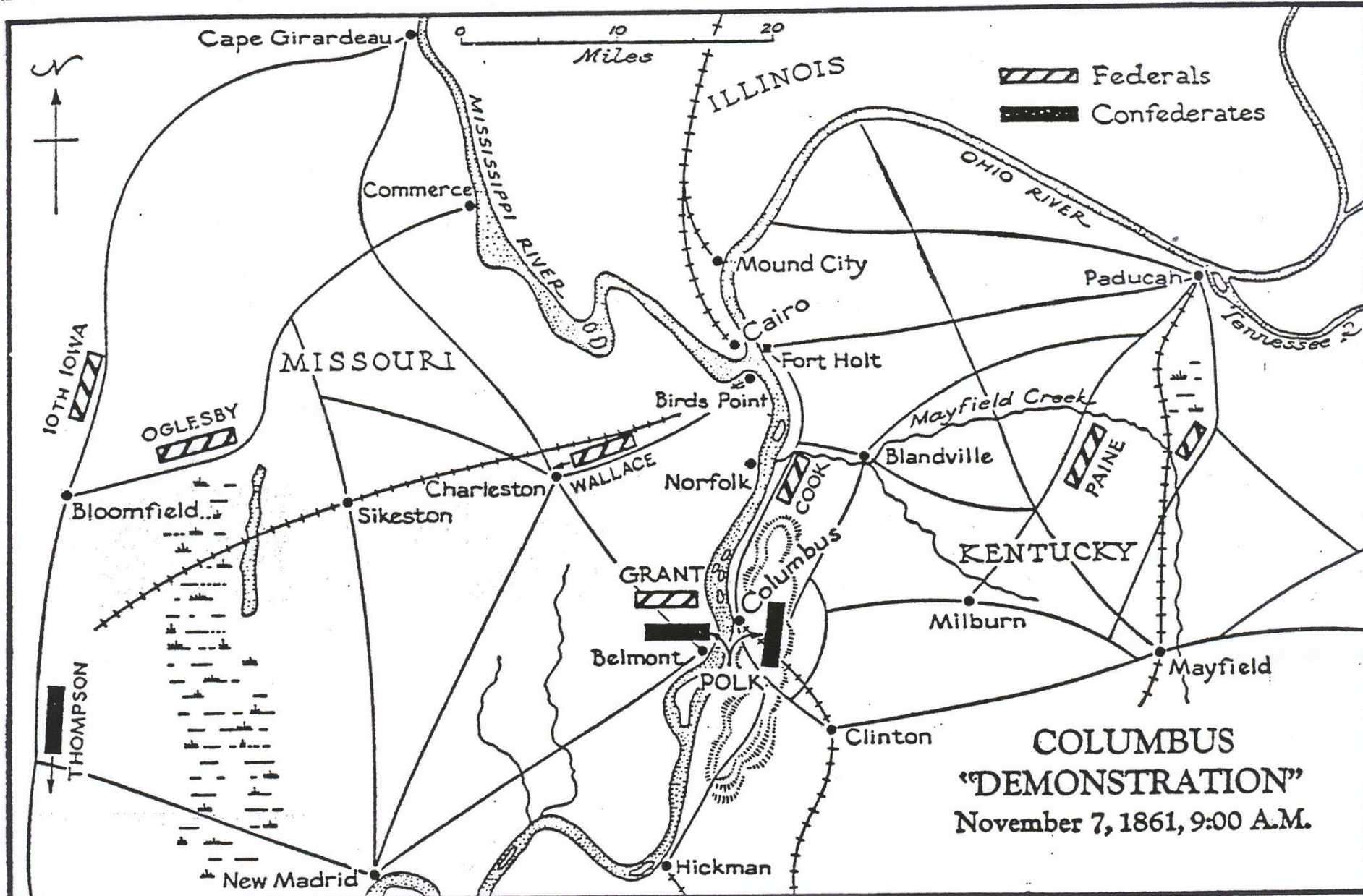
1861-5 AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Wood engraving

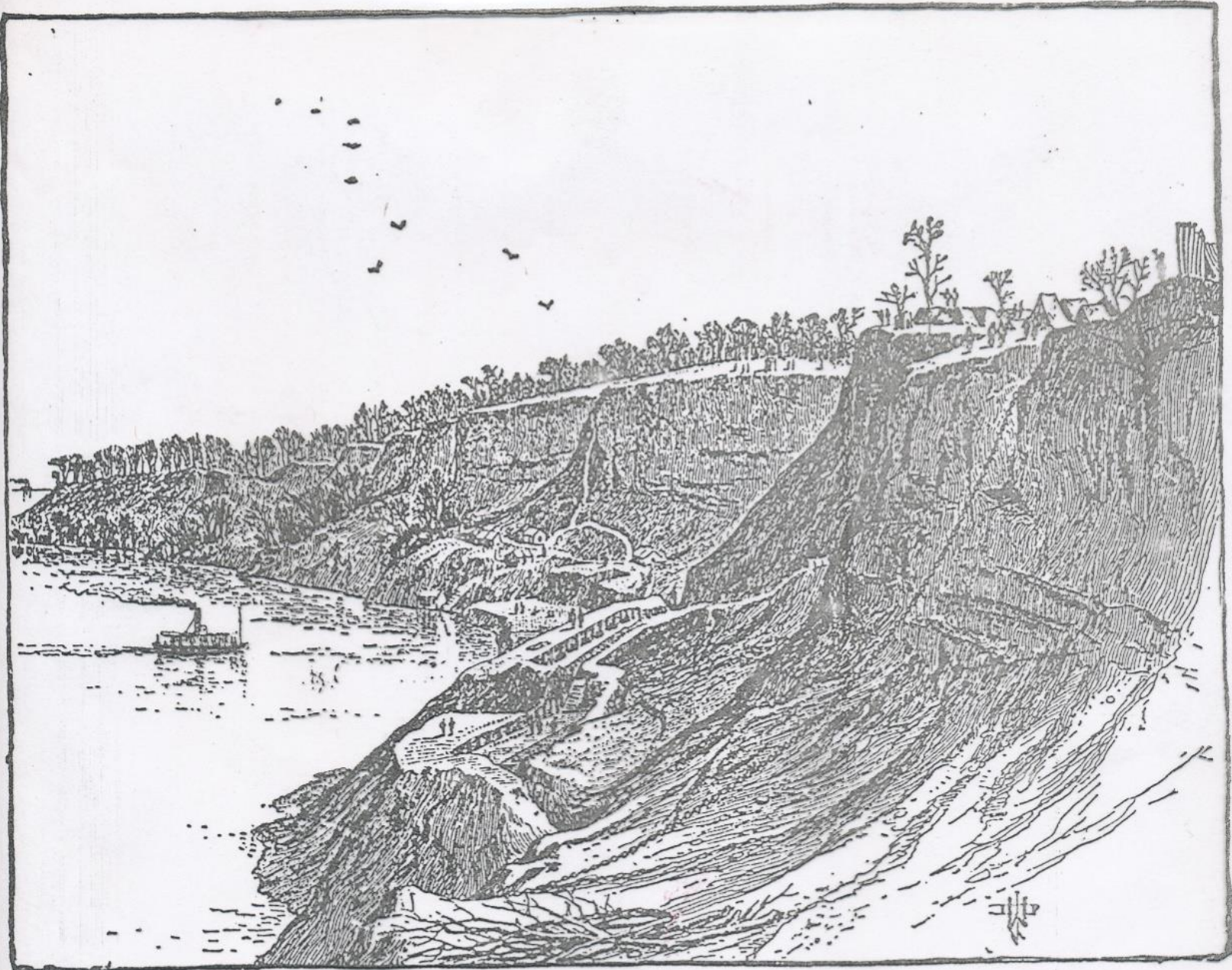
Illustrated London News, 14 June 1862, p. 599



BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. JEFF. THOMPSON.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



COLUMBUS
'DEMONSTRATION'
 November 7, 1861, 9:00 A.M.



CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS AT COLUMBUS, KY.
FROM A WAR-TIME SKETCH.