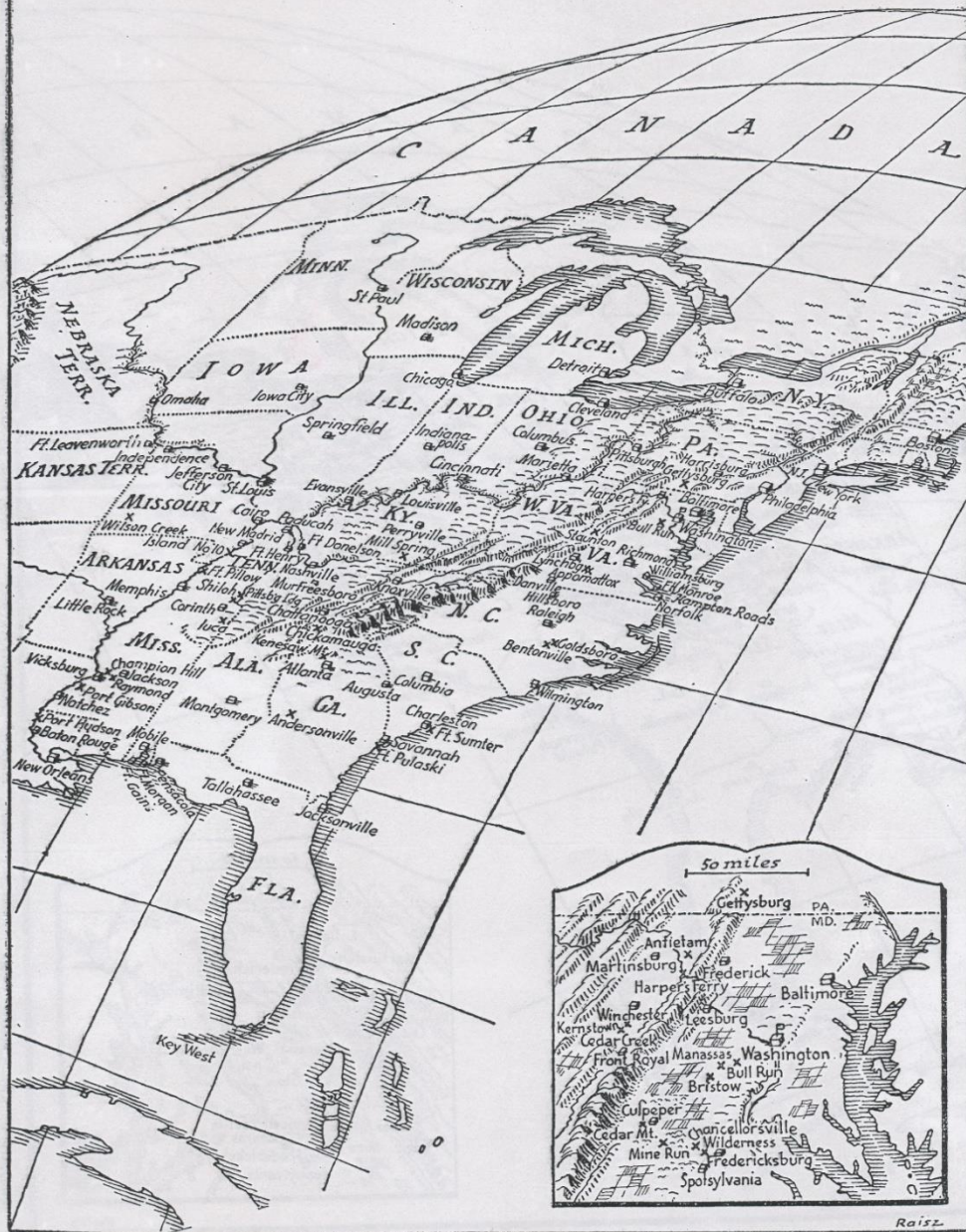
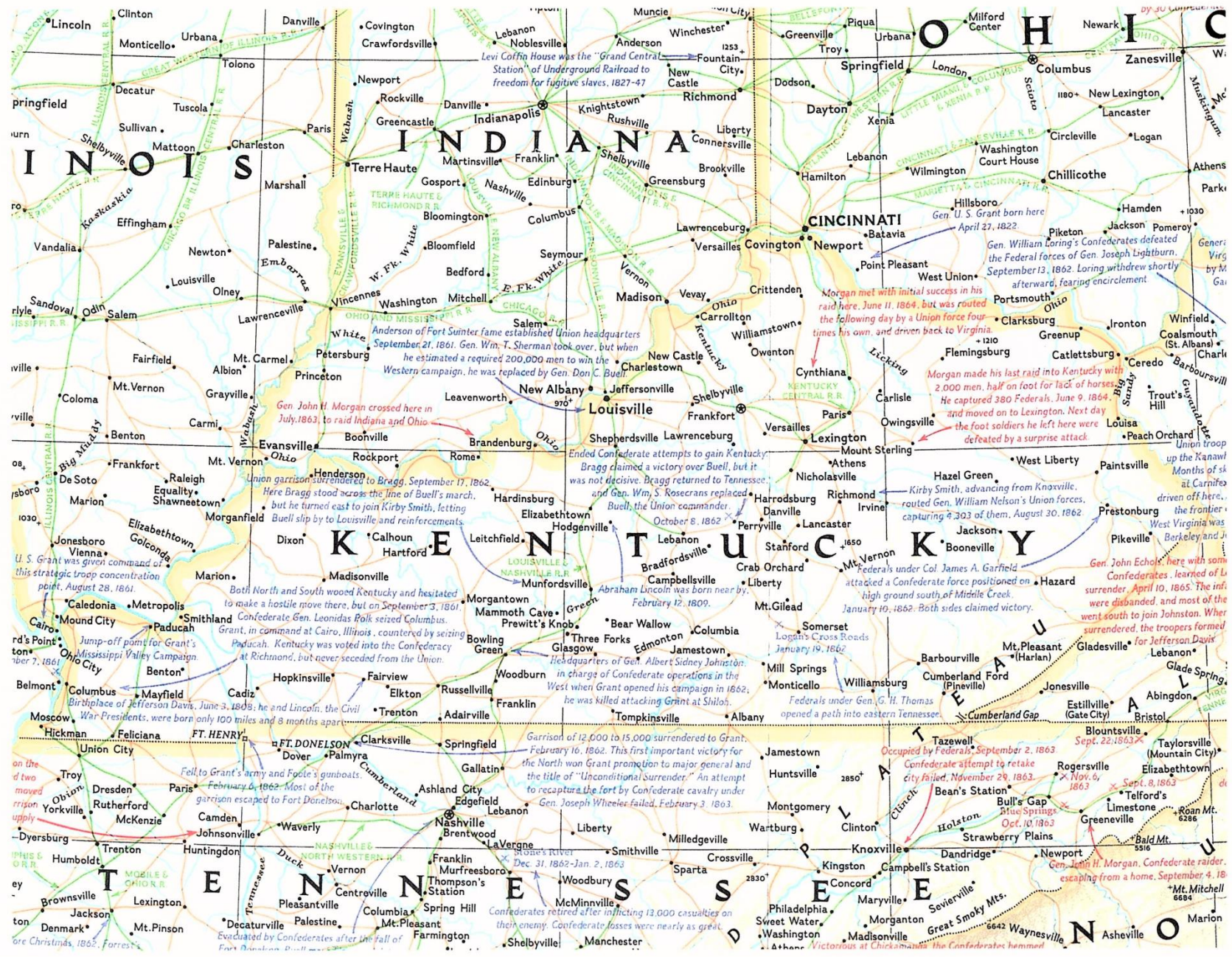


Rebels in the Bluegrass:
The Battle of Perryville 1862

THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865





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

Anderson of Fort Sumter fame established Union headquarters September 21, 1861. Gen. Wm. 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 surrendered to Bragg, September 17, 1862. Here Bragg stood across the line of Buell's march, but he turned east to join Kirby Smith, letting Buell slip by to Louisville and reinforcements

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

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

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.

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 3, 1863.

Fell to Grant's army and Foote's gunboats, February 6, 1862. Most of the garrison escaped to Fort Donelson.

Confederates retired after inflicting 12,000 casualties on their enemy. Confederate losses were nearly as great. Evacuated by Confederates after the fall of Fort Donelson, Buell...

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 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 2,303 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.

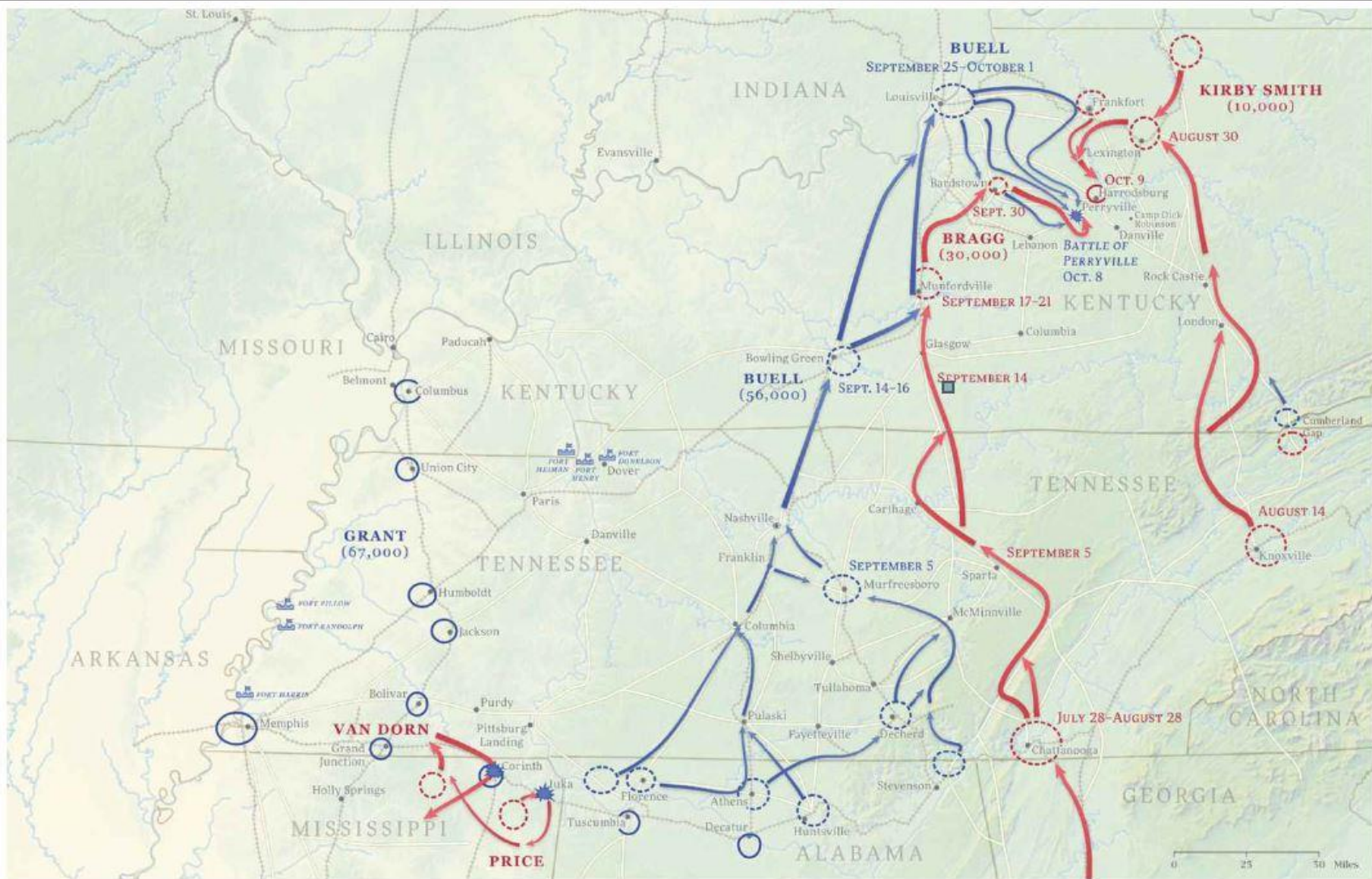
Gen. John Echols, here with some Confederates, learned of the surrender, April 10, 1865. The men were disbanded, and most of the men went south to join Johnston. When they surrendered, the troopers formed...

Occupied by Federals, September 2, 1863. Confederate attempt to retake city failed, November 29, 1863

Blue Springs, Oct. 10, 1863

Gen. John H. Morgan, Confederate raider, escaping from a home, September 4, 1863

Victorious at Chickamauga, the Confederates hemmed...



KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN

AN INTIMIDATING READING LIST....

“THE CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY” READINGS

Spring 2020

GENERAL HISTORIES OF 19TH-CENTURY WARFARE

- Michael Howard, *The War in European History* (1976)
- John Keegan, *The Face of Battle* (1976) [See [Kenyon link of interest](#), a classic]
- William McGonagh, *The Art of War: Warfare in Masses* (1974) [see [Kenyon](#), [Johke](#), [Strang and American](#)]
- Seg Freese and Greg Nagler, eds., *On the Road to Total War: the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861-1871* (1997) [see [Kenyon](#), [collection of essays 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 last 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. Waldie, eds., *Atlas of the Civil War* (2004) *...clear, more detailed, and contains maps, and indexes 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)
- Frank Ratchford, ed., *Civil War Sites* (Civil War Preservation Trust) (2003)
- Robert Cameron, *Staff Ride Handbook for the Battle of Perryville* (2005)
- Lavener Patton, *Decision of the 1862 Kentucky Campaign: The Twenty-Seven Critical Decisions That Defined the Operation* (2019). *includes a driving tour*
- Blue & Gray magazine* (online) [see [Kenyon](#) [Historical](#) [Journal](#) ["General's Tour" of historical Civil War sites](#); also see [Kenyon](#) [and](#) [see](#) [www.kybluegray.com](#)] *focus on the battle of Richmond KY*
- OCNY, 6, 2008, *Perryville* (J. 2, 1913 and XXII, 5, 2005), and on the *Confederate threat to Cincinnati* (II, 5, 1906).

MAGAZINES

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

CIVIL WAR RETORIES, THE CLASSICS

- Bruce Catton, *The Confederate General: the Story of the Union Side of the Civil War* (1951), *Terrible South* (1980), *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

- Kenn 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"
- Ken Nicholson, "The Springs and Fort Rights for Kentucky"
- Lovell H. Harrison, "The Government of Confederate Kentucky"
- D Warren Lambert, "The Decisive Battle of Richmond, Kentucky"
- Kenn M. Brown, "Unaffordable: 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: Fanning His Spar in a Field Commanded in Kentucky, 1862"
- E. Merna Coulter, *The Civil War and Recklessness in Kentucky* (1926, repr. 1966) *...pro-Southern*
- Lovell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky* (1973) *...a brief account*
- James McDonough, *War in Kentucky: From Slavery to Perryville* (1994)
- Bruce D. Mitchell, *Confederate Recklessness: the Civil War in Appalachia: Kentucky and Virginia* (2006)
- Julius Ross, ed., *Kentucky's Civil War 1861-1865* (2005) *...numerous brief essays; by experts*

EARLY BATTLES IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

- Bruce Catton, *Great Moves South* (1960)
- T. K. Kincaid, *Key Command: Union's R. Grant's District of Cairo* (2006)
- Nathanial C. Hughes, *The Battle of Belmont: Grant Strikes South* (1991)
- Brentson Franklin Coaling, *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 A. Amund, *The Wilderness Road* (1947, rev. ed. 1973) *...good on Cumberland Gap*
- Richard J. Paul, *The Fight for Middle Creek* (1992)
- Raymond Moyer, *The Zelle Tree: General John Zollicoffer 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 Ropes Part: Fall of the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky* (1993)
- Kenneth A. Hallock, *They Died By Tens and Tens: The Confederate Cavalry in the Kentucky Campaign of 1862* (1997)
- Kenneth A. Hallock, *Perryville: Battle for Kentucky* (1991)
- Kenneth W. Noe, *Perryville: The Grand Heave or Battle* (2001) *...best general account of the campaign and battle*

- Lavener Patton, *Decision of the 1862 Kentucky Campaign: The Twenty-Seven Critical Decisions That Defined the Operation* (2019)
- Stuart Sander, *Perryville Under Fire: the Armaments of Kentucky's Largest Civil War Battle* (2012)

THE ARMIES

- Thomas Connally, *Army of the Heartland: the Army of Tennessee, 1861-62* (1967)
- Larry Daniel, *Conquered: Why the Army of Tennessee Failed* (2019)
- Geoffrey Protheridge, *All in the Regiment: the Army of the Ohio, 1861-1862* (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 Nineteenth "Buff" Nelson: Unaffiliated Civil War General* (2011)
- Stephen D. Eagle, *Don Carlos Bush: Most Promising of All* (1999)
- Geoffrey Protheridge, *Breton Bragg and Confederate Defeat*, vol. 1, *Faded Command* (1969)
- Earl W. Hess, *Breton 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)
- Lovell 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.I. BAL, Volume 1, contains the following essays:

- R. M. Kelly, "Holding Kentucky for the Union"
- Edward O. Greenam, "Harshill and Corfield in Eastern Kentucky"
- William Polk, "General Polk and the Battle of Belmont"
- Henry Walker, "The Gun-boats at Belmont and Fort Henry"
- James B. Esch, "The Operations of Foote and the Gun-Boats"
- John A. Foote, "Notes on the Life of Admiral Foote"
- John Taylor, "The Defense of Fort Henry"
- Henry Walker, "The Western Fleet at Fort Donelson, Island Number Ten, Fort Pillow, and Memphis"

R.I. BAL, Volume 2, contains the following essays:

- Don Carlos Bush, "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 Mill"
- William S. Rosecrans, "The Battle of Corinth"

R.I. BAL, Volume 3, contains the following essays:

- Joseph Wheeler, "Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky"
- Rand W. Duke, "Morgan's Cavalry During the Bragg Invasion"
- Don Carlos Bush, "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 Society*, 14(2), Summer 1951
- Steve Davis, "I Am A Big-Square and My Name is Fugate: M. Jeff Thompson of Missouri," *Blue and Gray*, April-May 1997
- Steven E. Woodworth, "The Indefatigable Quaintness" Jefferson Davis, Leonidas Polk, and the End of Kentucky, *Nashville*, September 1861," *Civil War History*, 38(4), 1992
- E.B. Ling, "The Federal After-Bloodless Action That Almost the Civil War in the Mississippi Valley," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 70(4), October 1972
- Eliza Cabell Hall, "Burling Green and the Civil War," *Filson Club Historical Quarterly*, 11(4), October 1917
- Lovell H. Harrison, "A Confederate View of Southern Kentucky, 1861," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 70(3), July 1972
- John V. Sweeney, "Grant at Belmont," *Military Affairs*, 45(5), December 1981
- R. Gerald McInerney, "Zollicoffer and the Battle of Mill Springs," *Filson Club Historical Quarterly*, 30(4), October 1935
- C. David Dubois, "Zollicoffer, Crittenden, and the Mill Springs Campaign: Some Unsettled Questions," *Filson Club Historical Quarterly*, 60(4), October 1986
- Robert Eagle, "Deliver Through Details: Confederate Naval Strategy for the Upper Mississippi River and the Tennessee, 1861-1862," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, xviii, 1968
- Robert D. Whamond, "Military and Naval Activities Between Cairo and Columbus," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 61 (April 1963)
- David E. Park, "The Civil War at the Confines: Columbia KY—Cairo IL—Belmont MO," *Blue and*

Gray, 2(6), June-July 1885.

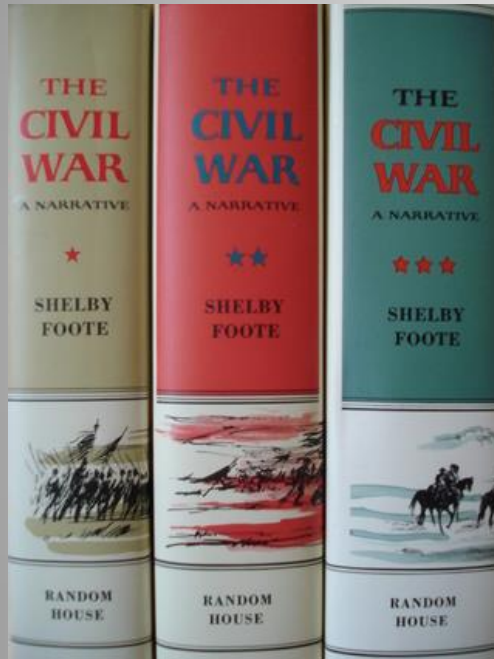
B.F. Coaling, "Fort Henry and Donelson," *Blue and Gray*, 9(3), February 1902.

July Ellis 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)

Maxon B. Lucas, "Freedom Is Better Than Slavery: Black Families and Soldiers in Civil War Kentucky," in K. Diller, L. Whitaker and W. Dickinson, eds., *From Slaves, Emancipators* (2009)

On the OLLI website: "Study Groups"/"Study Group Downloads"/"Rebels in the Bluegrass"

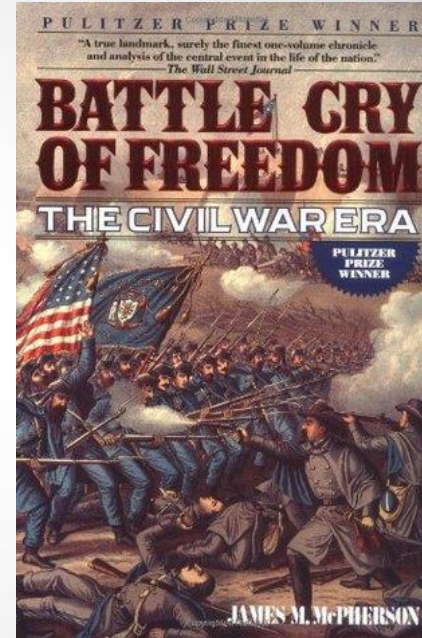
THE CLASSICS.....



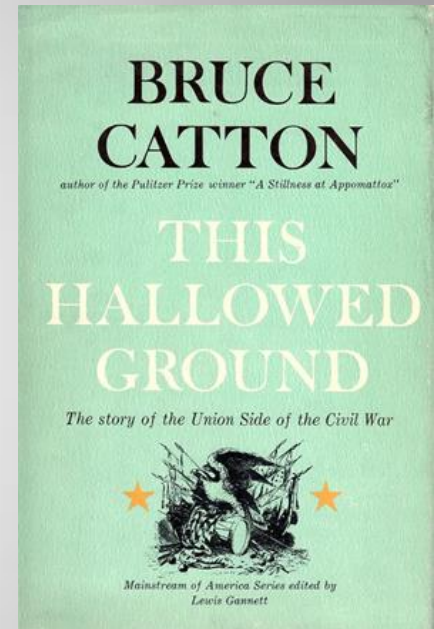
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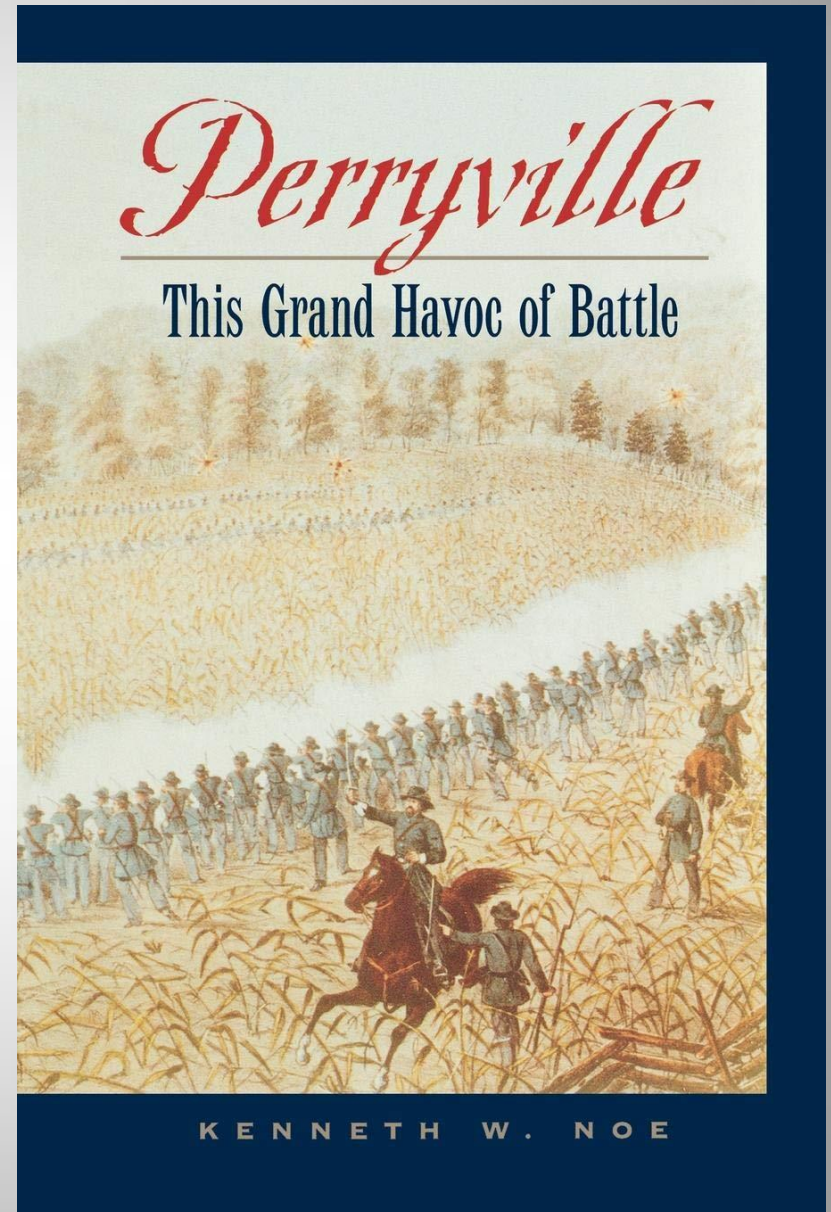
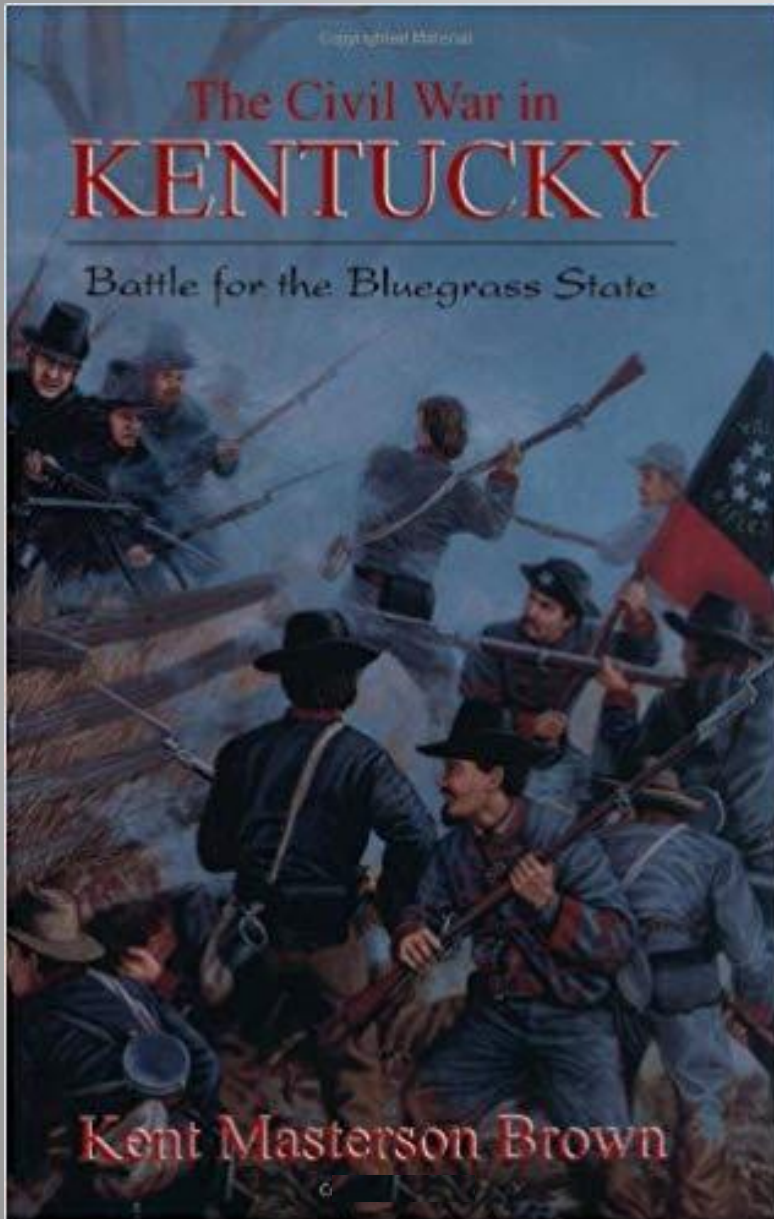


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CIVIL WAR KENTUCKY....



THE CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY

CENTENNIAL 1861-1961



The Courier-Journal

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

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"2022 Spring Study Groups"/"Rebels in the Bluegrass"

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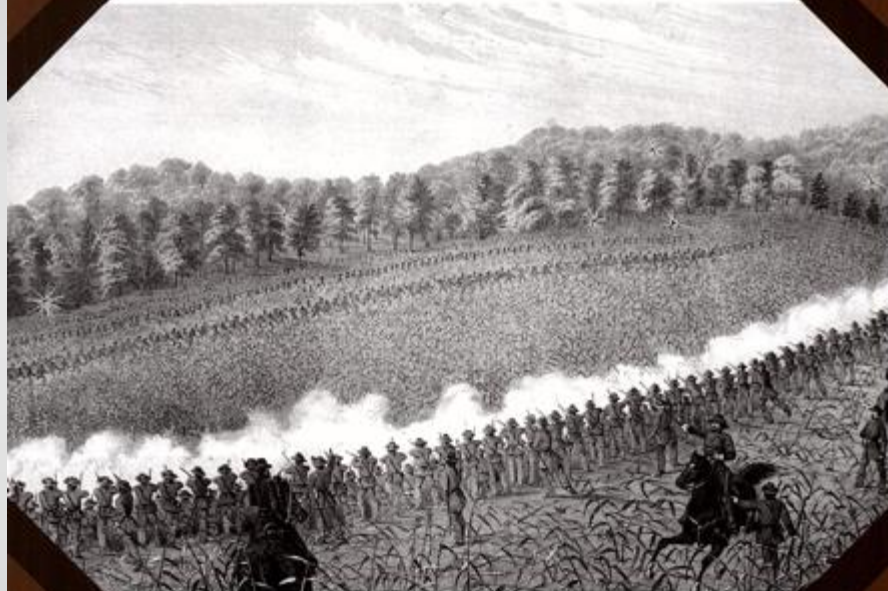
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COMMAND DECISIONS
IN AMERICA'S CIVIL WAR

DECISIONS

OF THE 1862 KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN



The Twenty-Seven Critical Decisions
That Defined the Operation

Larry Peterson

Maps by
Alex Mendoza

DECISIONS

OF THE 1862 KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN

Chapter 1. Before the Campaign, June 9–July 31, 1862

Halleck Splits Up His Force at Corinth

Davis Removes Beauregard and Places Bragg in Command

Davis Places Chattanooga within Kirby Smith's
Department

Kirby Smith Decides to Liberate Kentucky

Bragg Decides to Beat Buell to Chattanooga

Bragg and Kirby Smith Agree to Conduct a Joint
Campaign

Chapter 2. The Kentucky Campaign Begins, August 1–29, 1862

Kirby Smith Decides to Bypass Cumberland Gap and
March to Lexington

Kirby Smith Orders Morgan to Compromise Buell's
Supply Line

Nelson Splits His Forces between Richmond and
Lancaster

Kirby Smith Decides to Attack the Union Force at
Richmond

Bragg Invades Kentucky, Bypassing Nashville

Chapter 3. The Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862

Manson Moves South of Richmond to Defend the City

Kirby Smith Orders Flank Attacks against Manson

Kirby Smith Prepares to Capture Fleeing Union Troops

Chapter 4. The Kentucky Campaign Continues, August 31– October 7, 1862

Buell Decides to Retreat to Nashville

Bragg Orders the Capture of the Garrison at
Munfordville

Bragg Decides Not to Fight Buell but to Join
Kirby Smith

Buell Appoints "Maj. Gen." Charles Gilbert to
Third Corps Command

Bragg Unites with Kirby Smith and Assumes
Command of Both Armies

Buell Decides to Confront Bragg

Bragg Installs a Confederate Governor at Frankfort

Chapter 5. The Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862

Bragg Orders Polk to Attack a Union Corps at Perryville

Buell Delays the Attack on the Confederates at Perry-
ville until October 9

Bragg Realigns His Divisions and Attacks

Bragg Retreats from Perryville

Chapter 6. Retreat Out of Kentucky, October 9–24, 1862

Bragg Decides to Abandon Kentucky

Buell Marches to Nashville, Allowing Bragg
and Kirby Smith to Escape

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

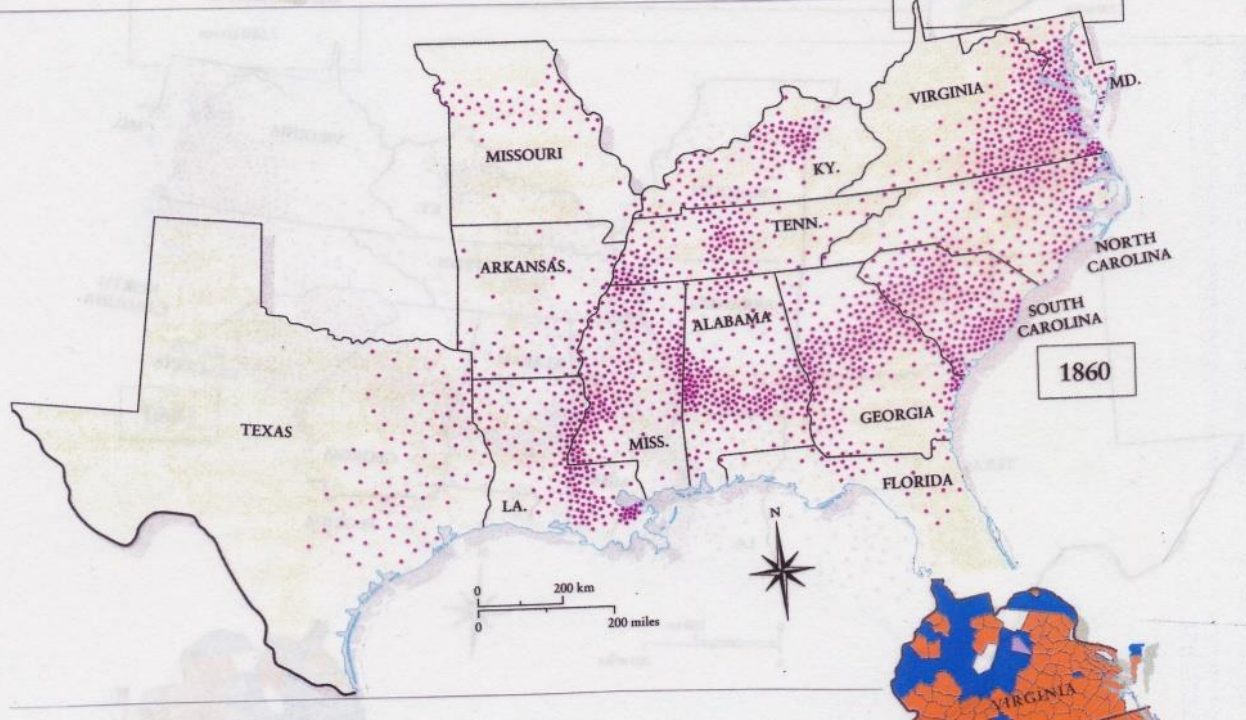
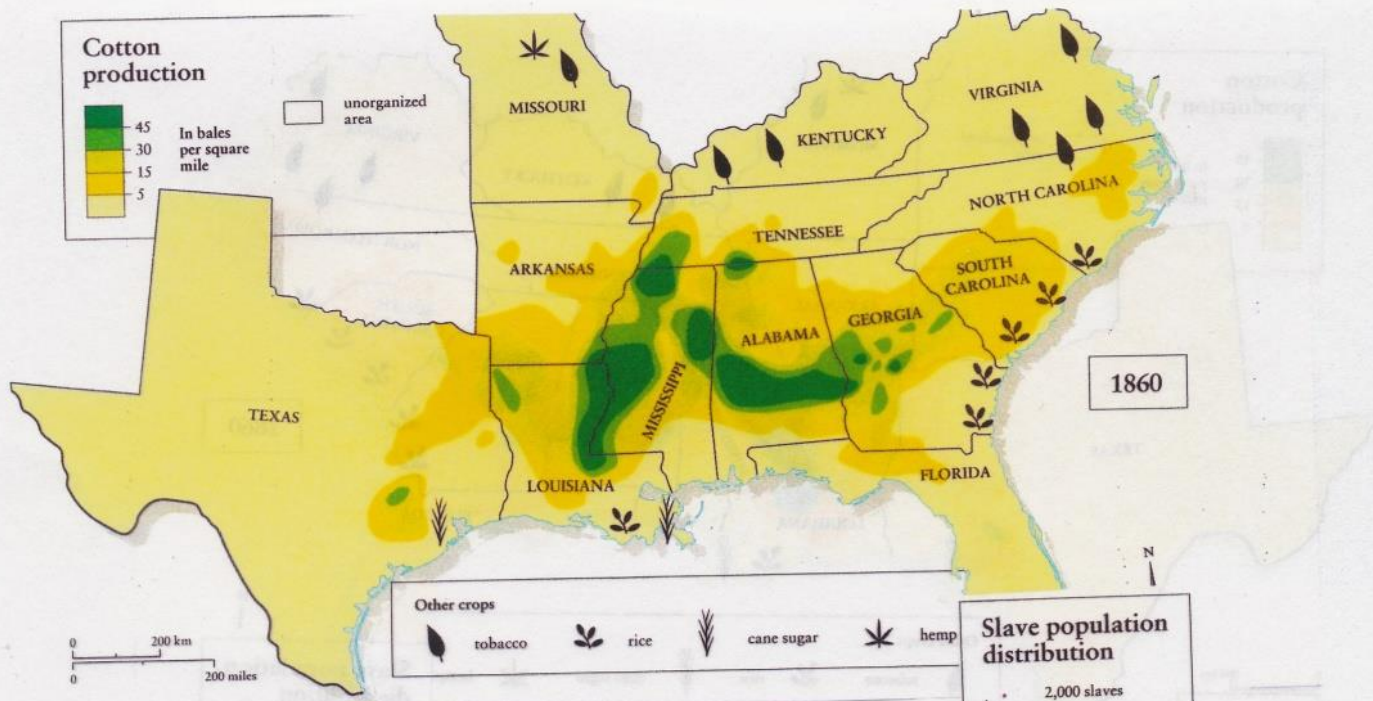


Slave states

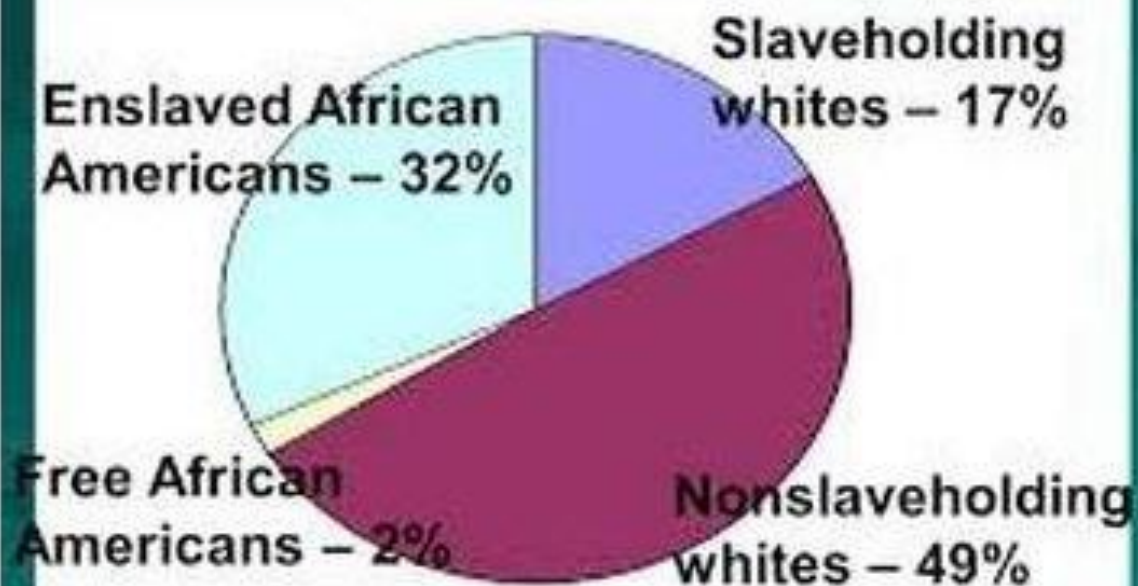
November
1860

General Miramon
in Mexico City

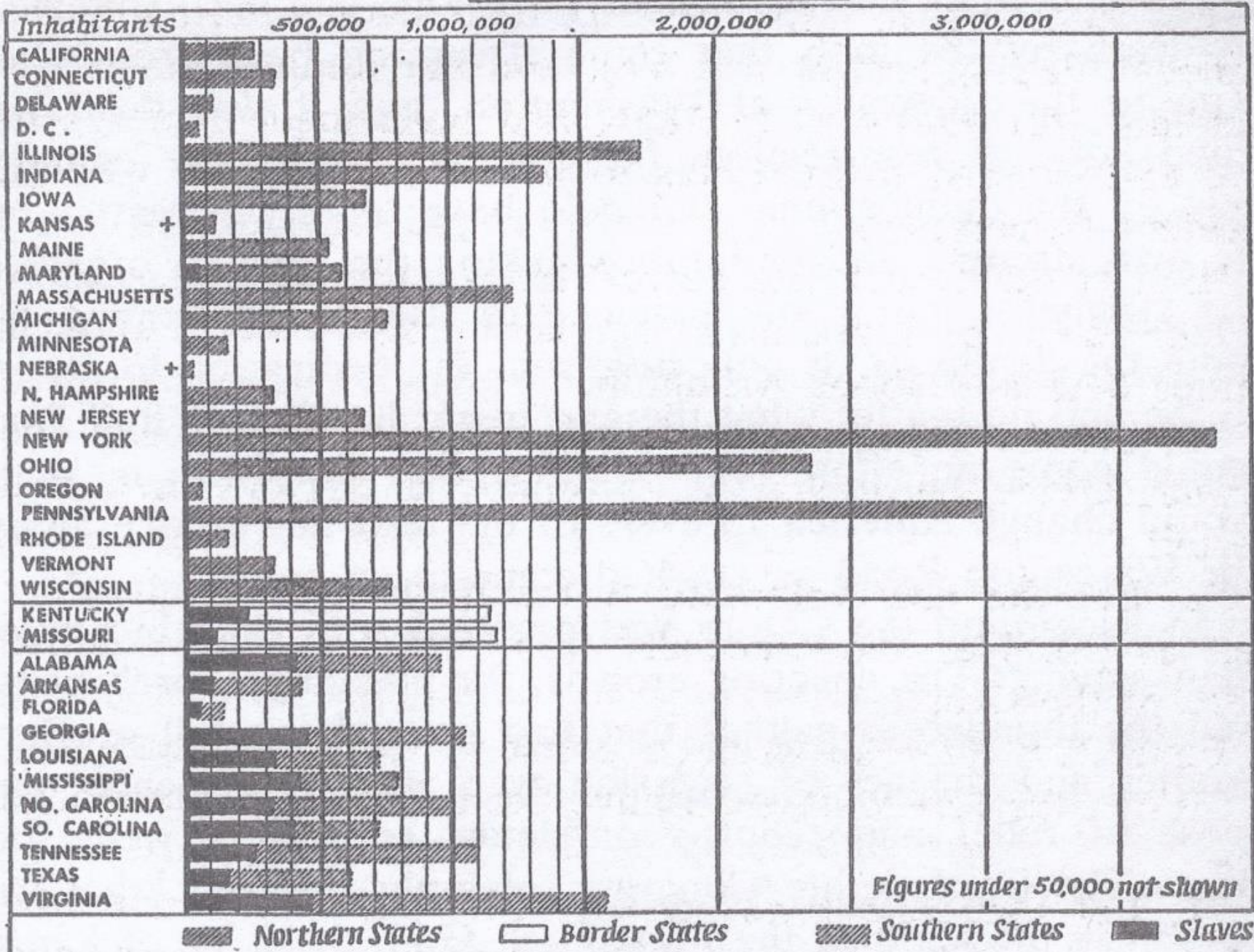
President Juarez
in Vera Cruz



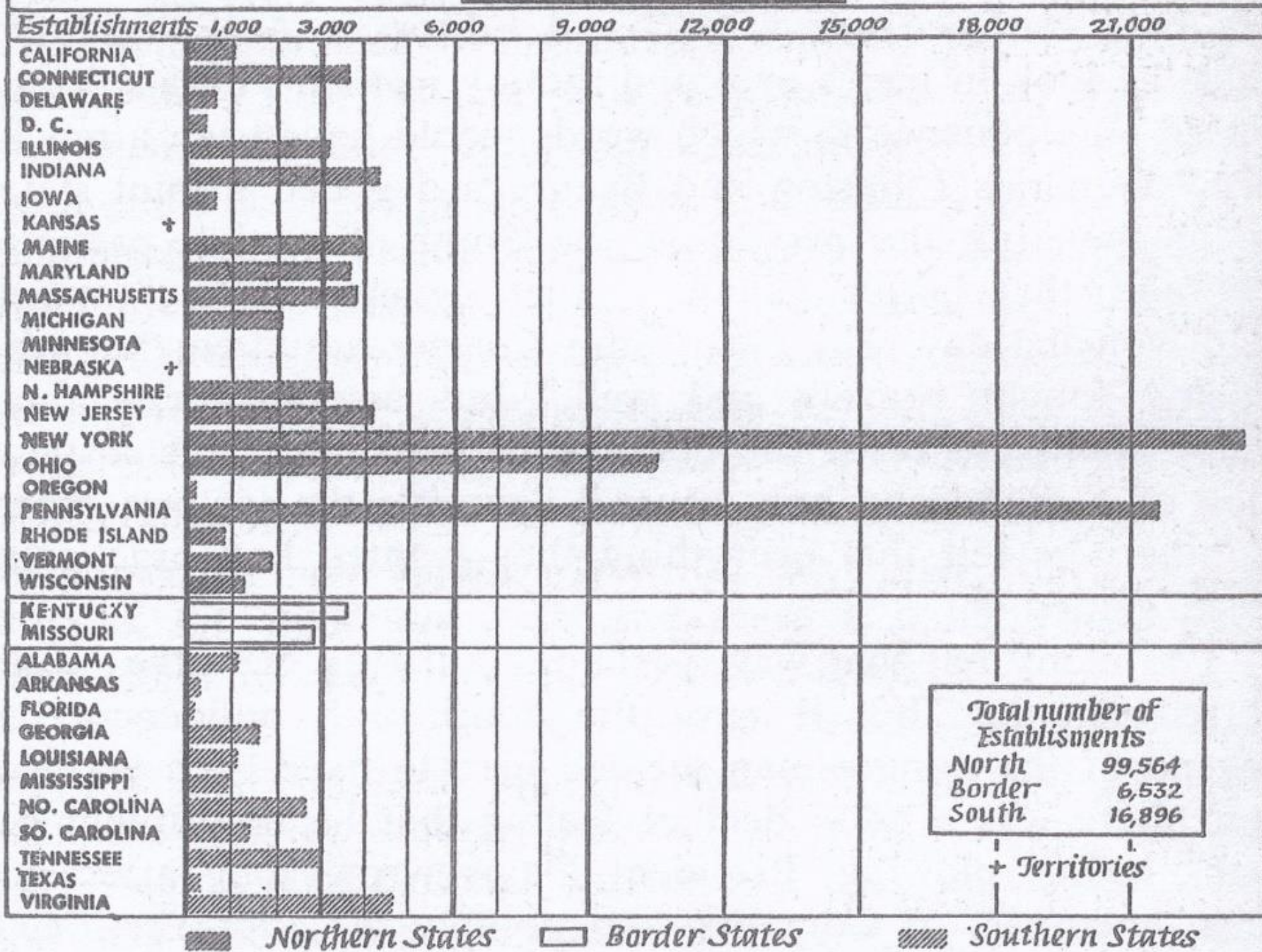
Southern Population, 1860

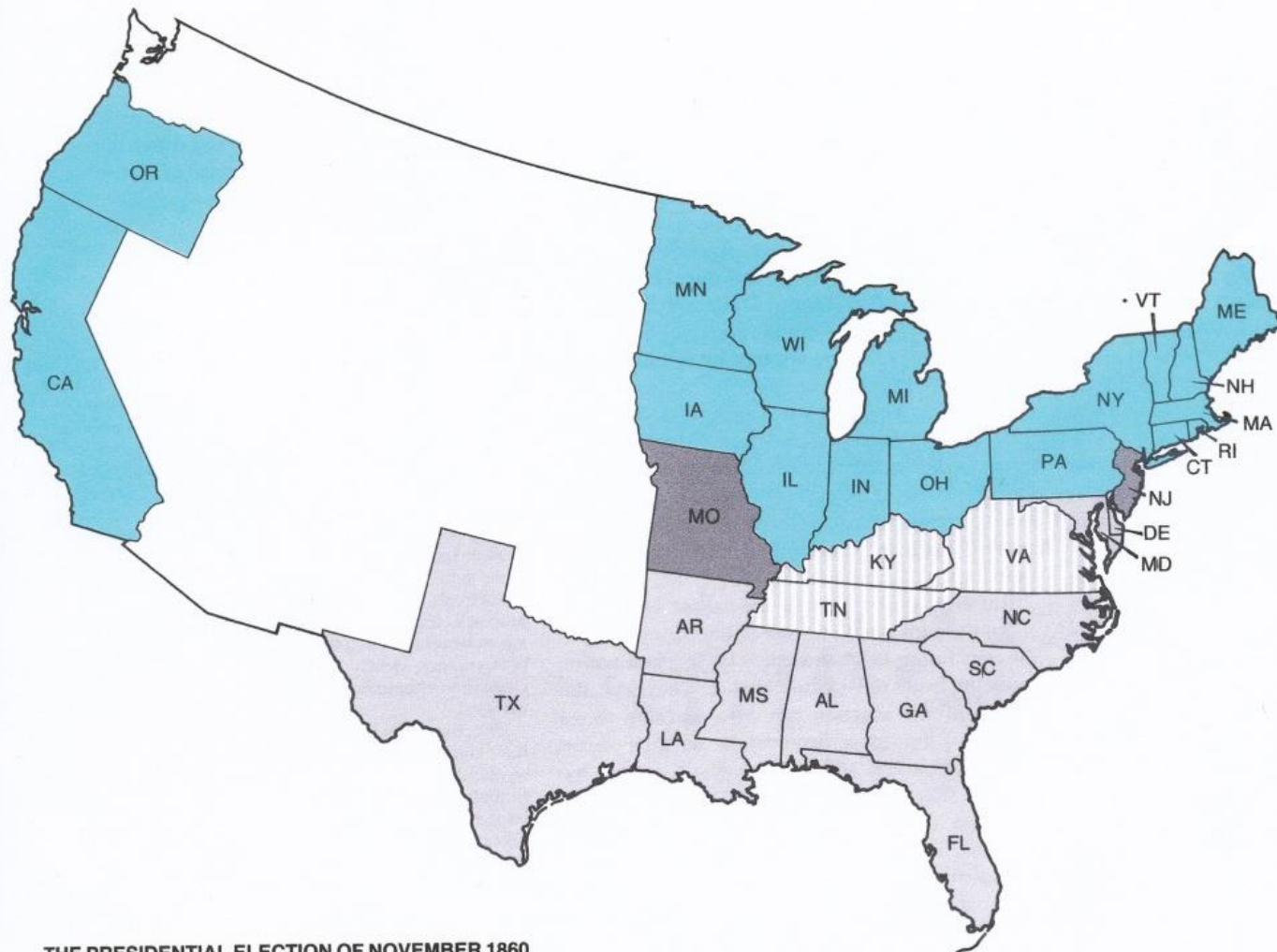


POPULATION 1860



INDUSTRY 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.

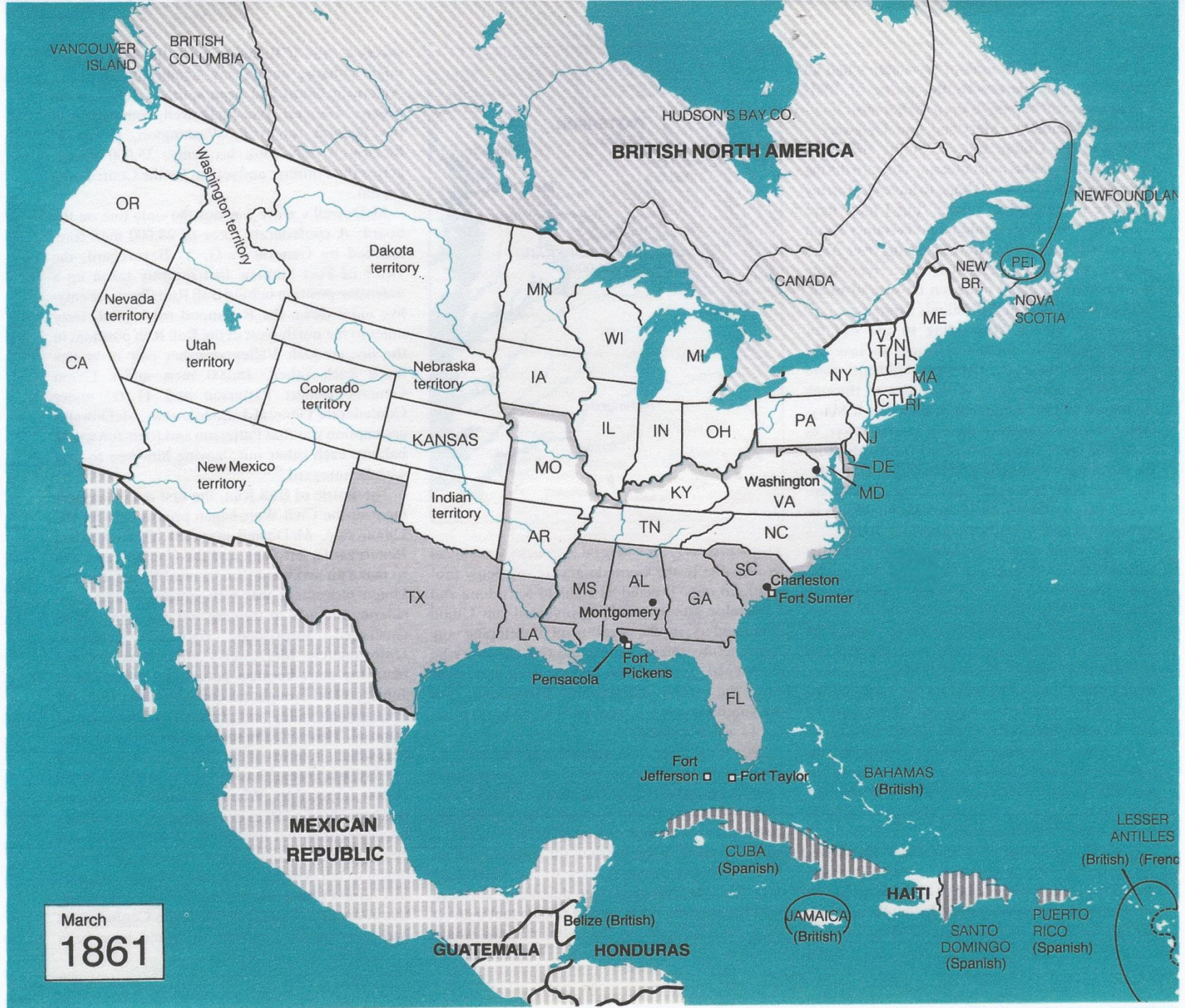
Won by Bell: 3 slave states

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

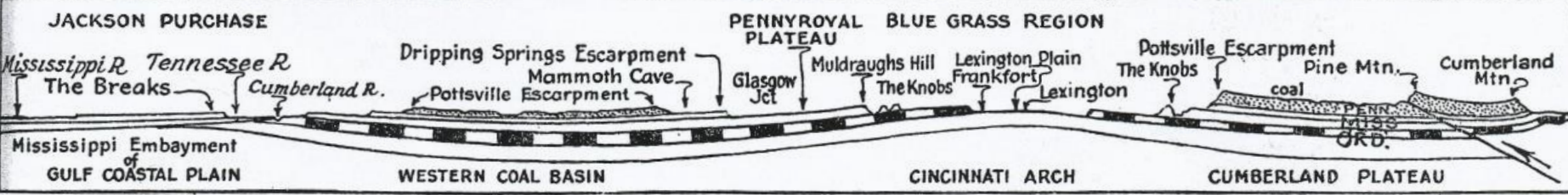
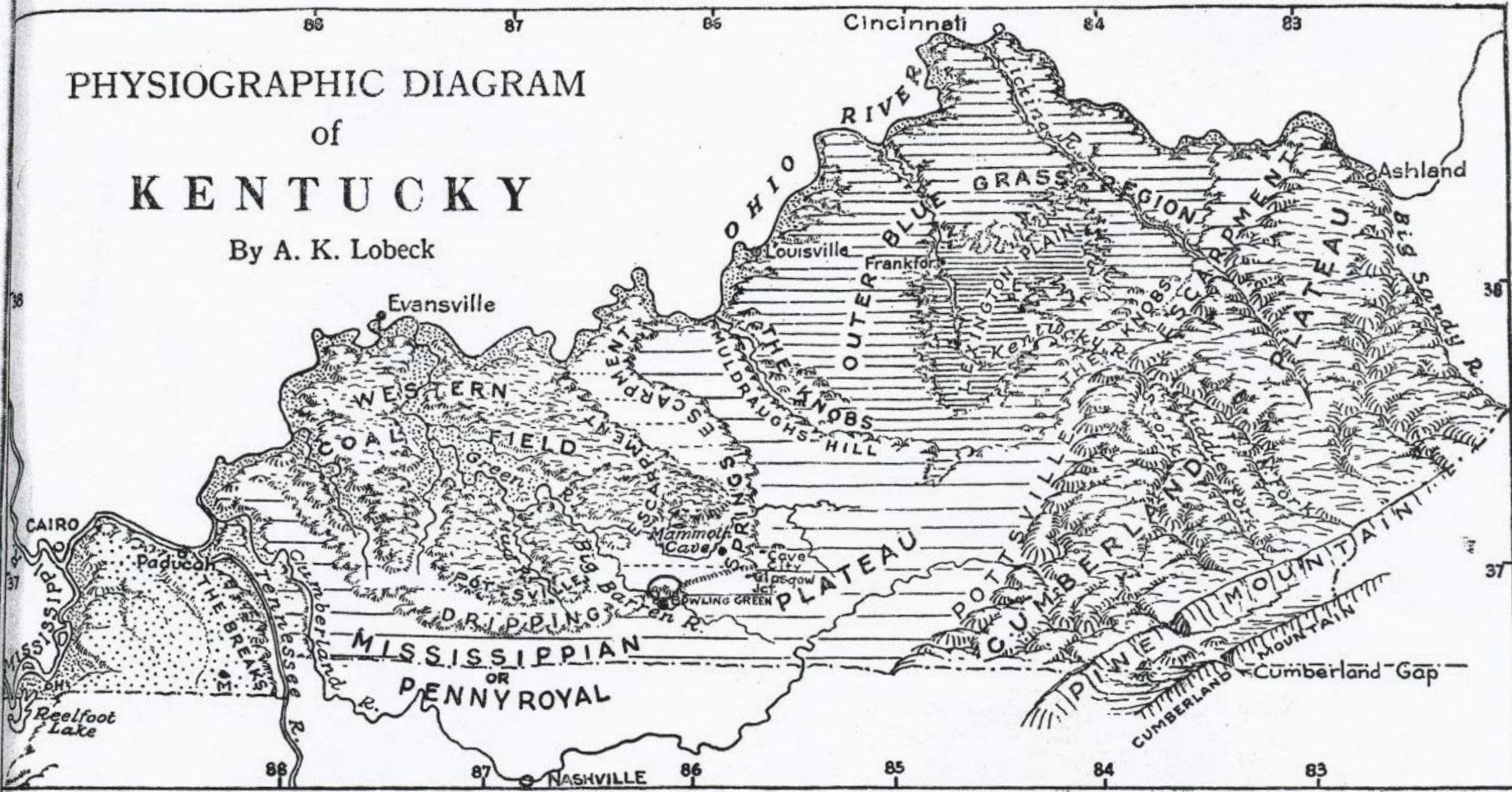
† Despite the fact that Douglas carried 1 state, 4 of the electors voted for Lincoln



March
1861

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM of KENTUCKY

By A. K. Lobeck





A TYPICAL MOUNTAIN HOME IN KENTUCKY.



Ashland

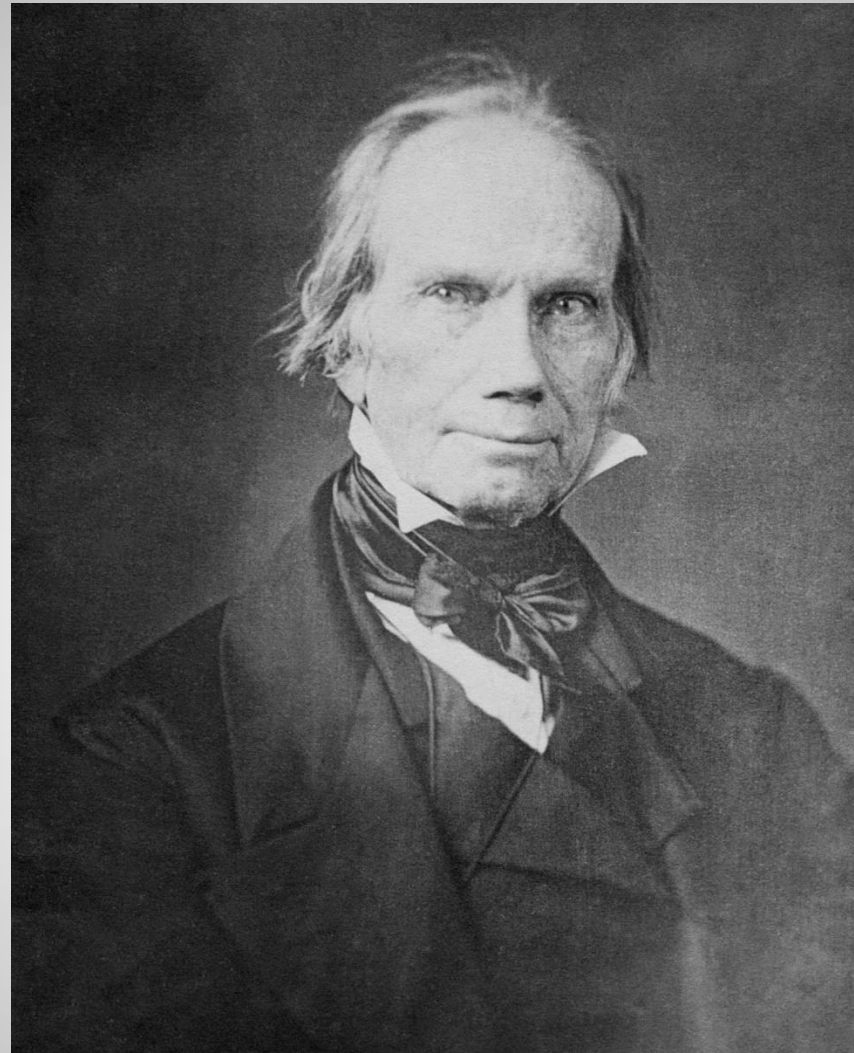


Croghan Mansion



Mary Todd Lincoln House

Henry Clay



(April 12, 1777 – June 29, 1852)

United States Senator from Kentucky

In office

March 4, 1849 – June 29, 1852

Preceded by [Thomas Metcalfe](#)

Succeeded by [David Meriwether](#)

In office

November 10, 1831 – March 31, 1842

Preceded by [John Rowan](#)

Succeeded by [John J. Crittenden](#)

In office

January 4, 1810 – March 3, 1811

Preceded by [Buckner Thruston](#)

Succeeded by [George M. Bibb](#)

In office

December 29, 1806 – March 3, 1807

Preceded by [John Adair](#)

Succeeded by [John Pope](#)

9th United States Secretary of State

In office

March 4, 1825 – March 4, 1829

President [John Quincy Adams](#)

Preceded by [John Quincy Adams](#)

Succeeded by [Martin Van Buren](#)

7th Speaker of the United States House of Representatives

In office

March 4, 1823 – March 3, 1825

Preceded by [Philip Barbour](#)

Succeeded by [John Taylor](#)

In office

March 4, 1815 – October 28, 1820

Preceded by [Langdon Cheves](#)

Succeeded by [John Taylor](#)

In office

March 4, 1811 – January 19, 1814

Preceded by [Joseph Varnum](#)

Succeeded by [Langdon Cheves](#)

Member of the

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Kentucky

In office

March 4, 1823 – March 6, 1825

Preceded by [John Johnson](#)

Succeeded by [James Clark](#)

Constituency [3rd district](#)

In office

March 4, 1815 – March 3, 1821

Preceded by [Joseph H. Hawkins](#)

Succeeded by [Samuel Woodson](#)

Constituency [2nd district](#)

In office

March 4, 1811 – January 19, 1814

Preceded by [William T. Barry](#)

Succeeded by [Joseph H. Hawkins](#)

Constituency [2nd district \(1813–1814\)](#)
[5th district \(1811–1813\)](#)

Personal details

Born [April 12, 1777](#)
[Hanover County, Virginia, U.S.](#)

Died [June 29, 1852 \(aged 75\)](#)
[Washington, D.C., U.S.](#)

Political party [Whig \(1833–1852\)](#)
[National Republican \(1825–1833\)](#)
[Democratic-Republican \(1797–1825\)](#)

Spouse(s) [Lucretia Hart \(m., 1799\)](#)

Children [11, including \[Thomas\]\(#\), \[Henry\]\(#\), \[James\]\(#\), \[John\]\(#\)](#)

Education [College of William and Mary](#)

Signature

A handwritten signature of Henry Clay in cursive script, appearing as 'H. Clay'.



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

There 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.

.....

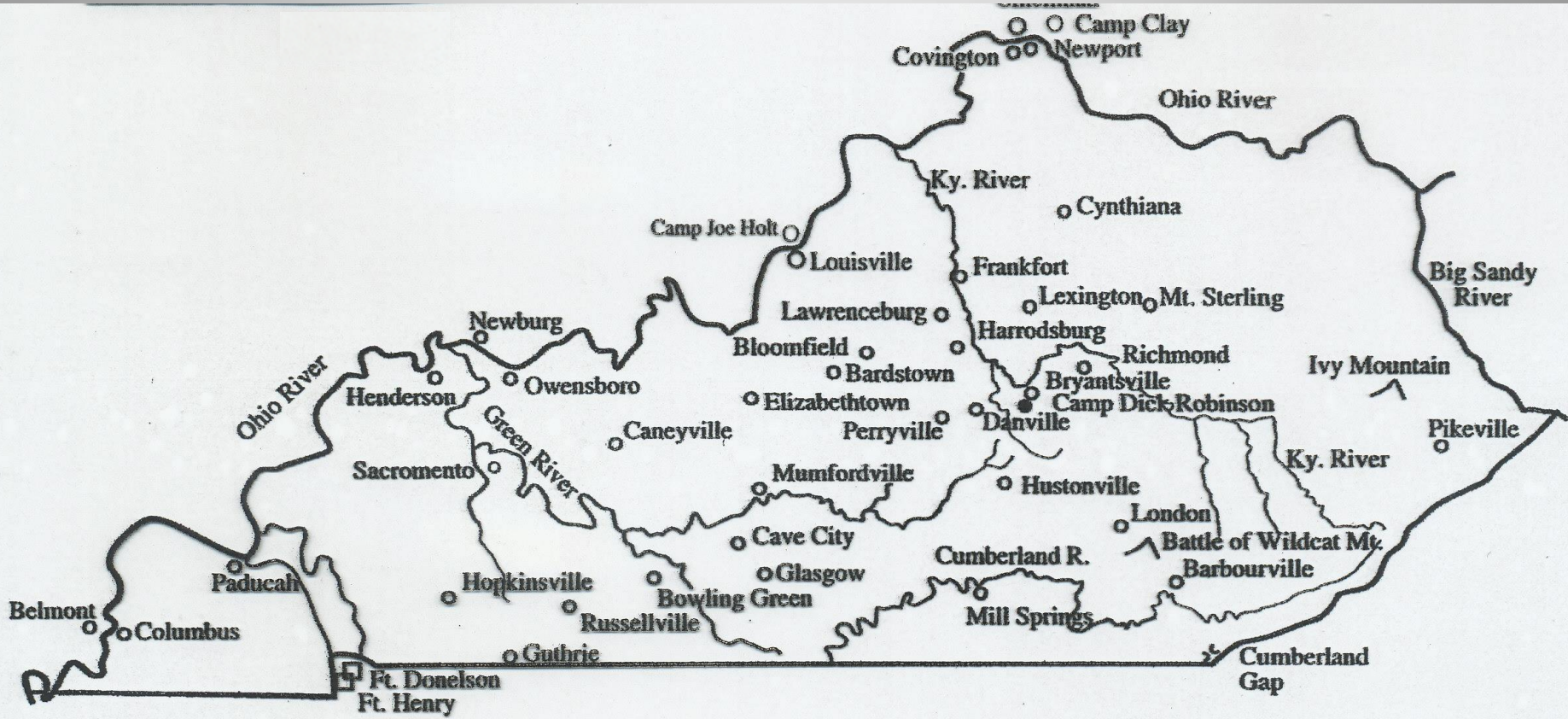
3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

.....

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.

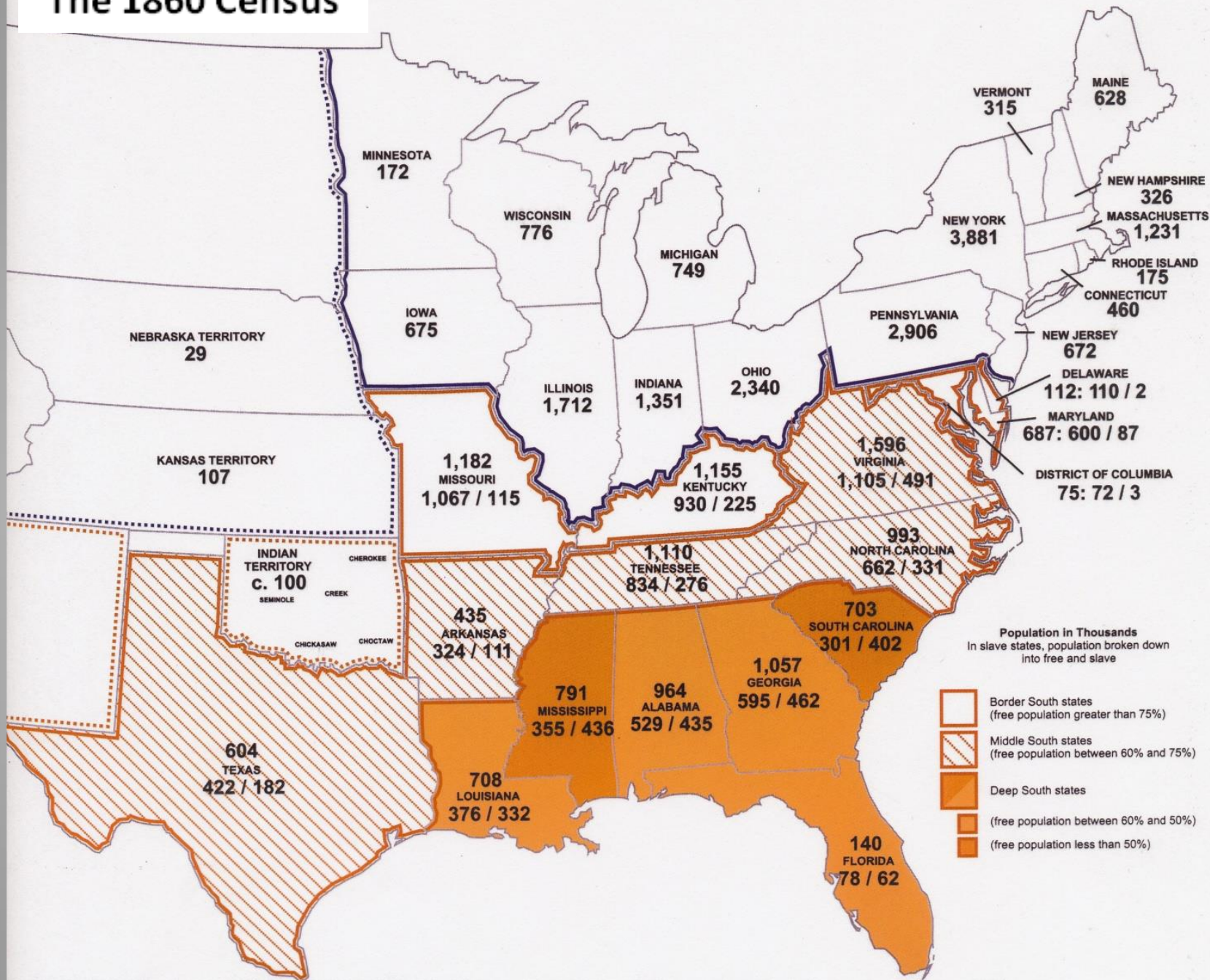
JOHN CARTER, Esq.
Po. Clarksburg Lewis County, Kentucky

LEWIS COUNTY SLAVES SOLD ON CHEAPSIDE

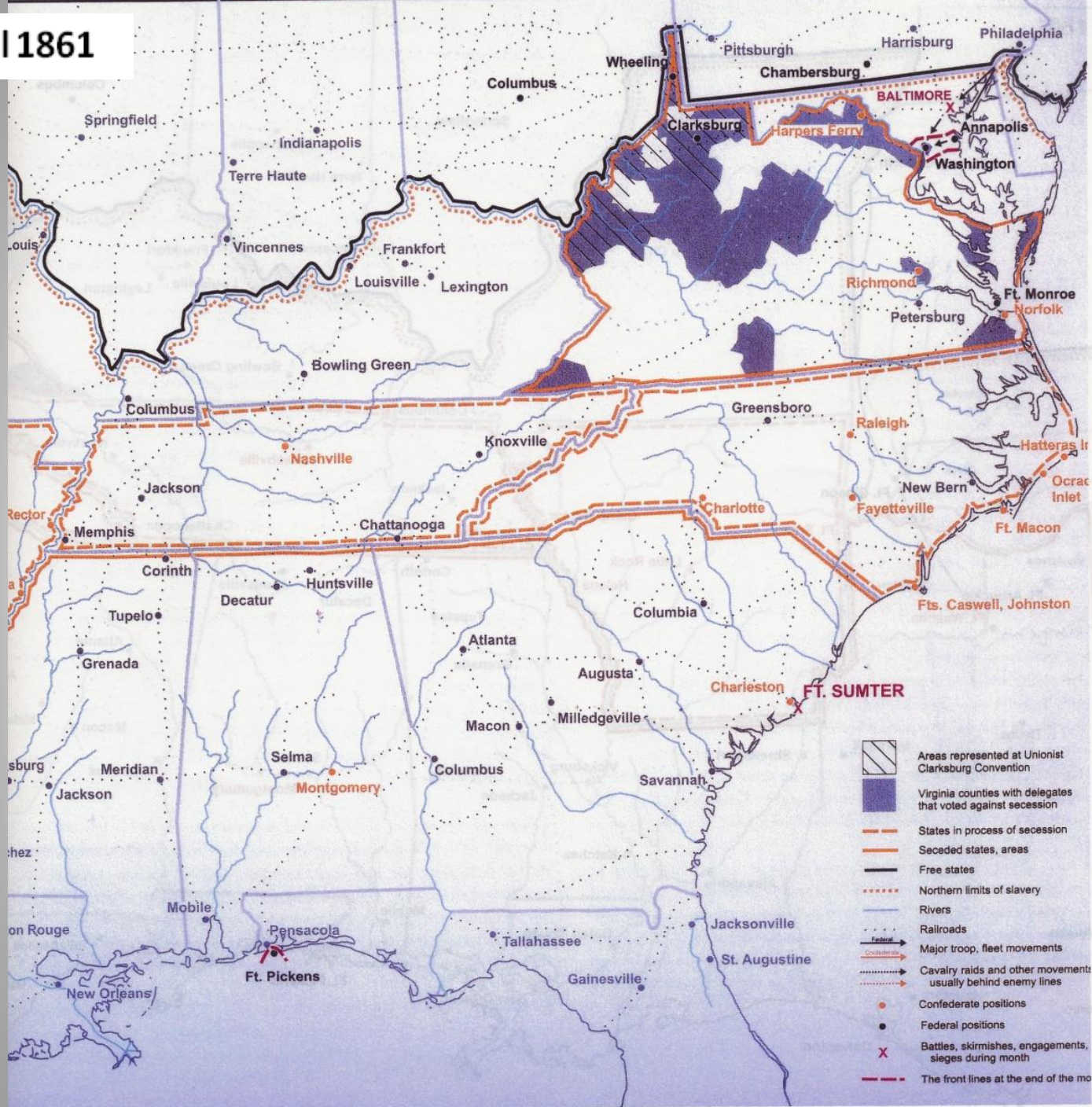


Kentucky in 1861

The 1860 Census

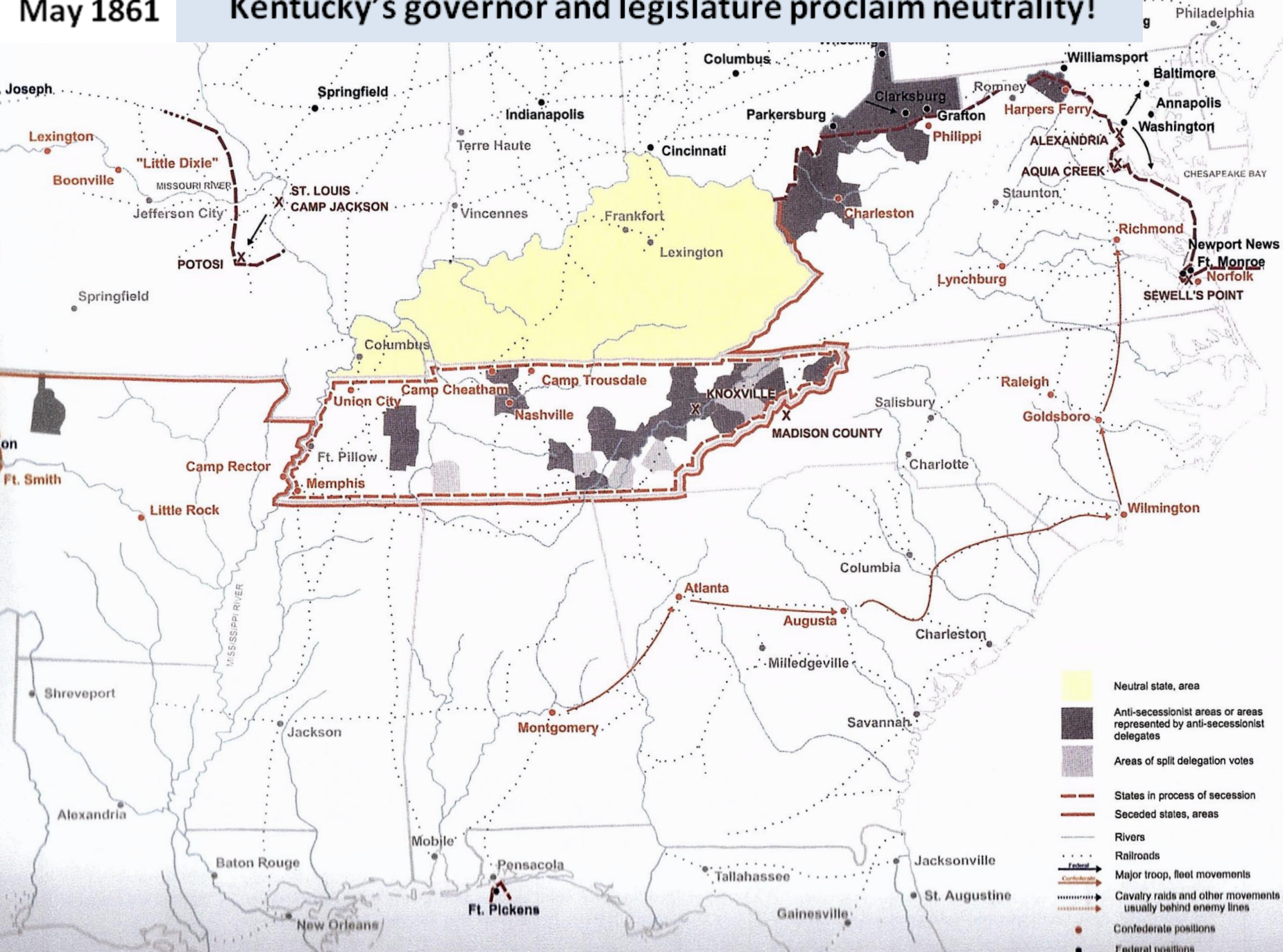


April 1861

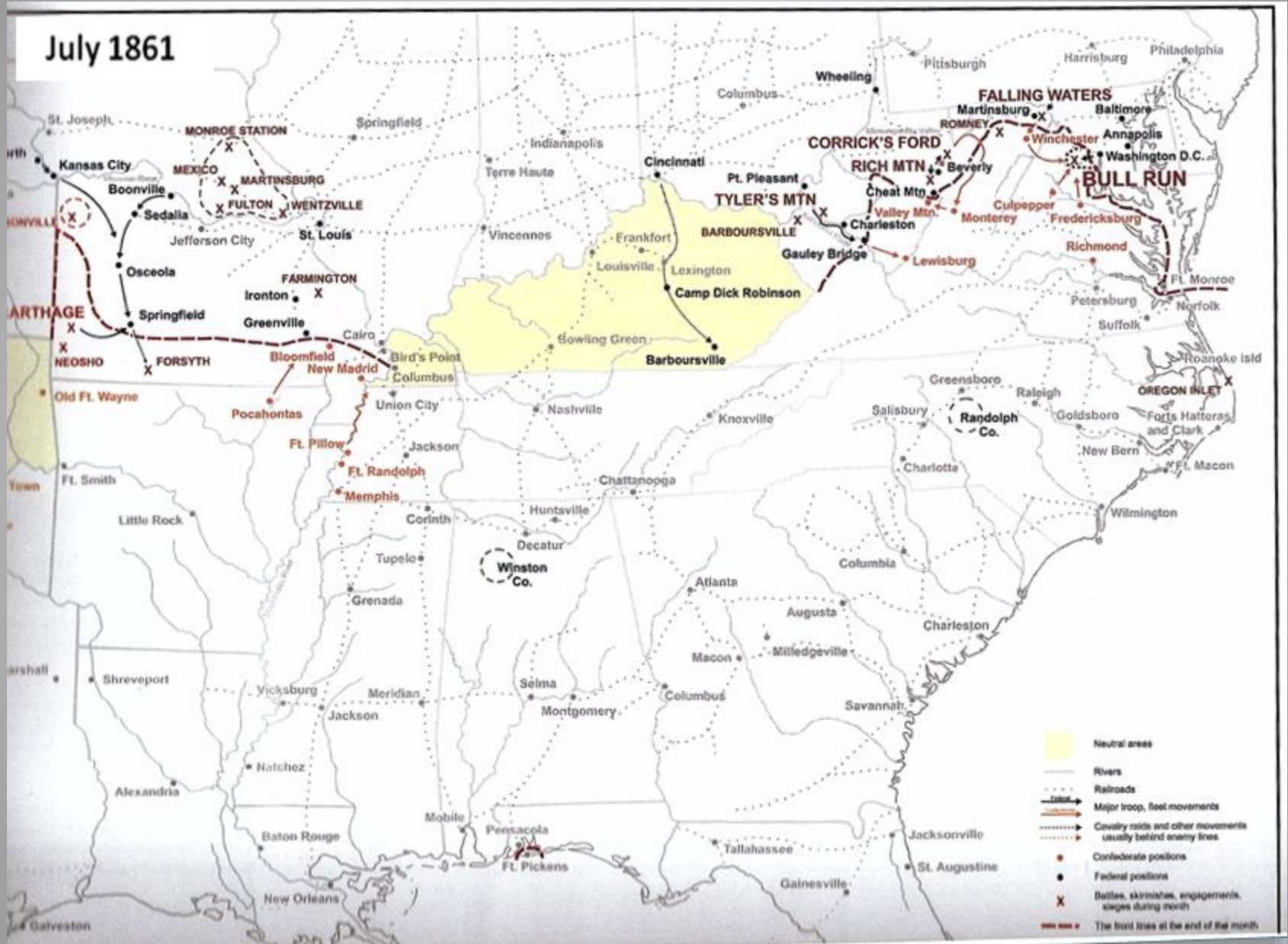


May 1861

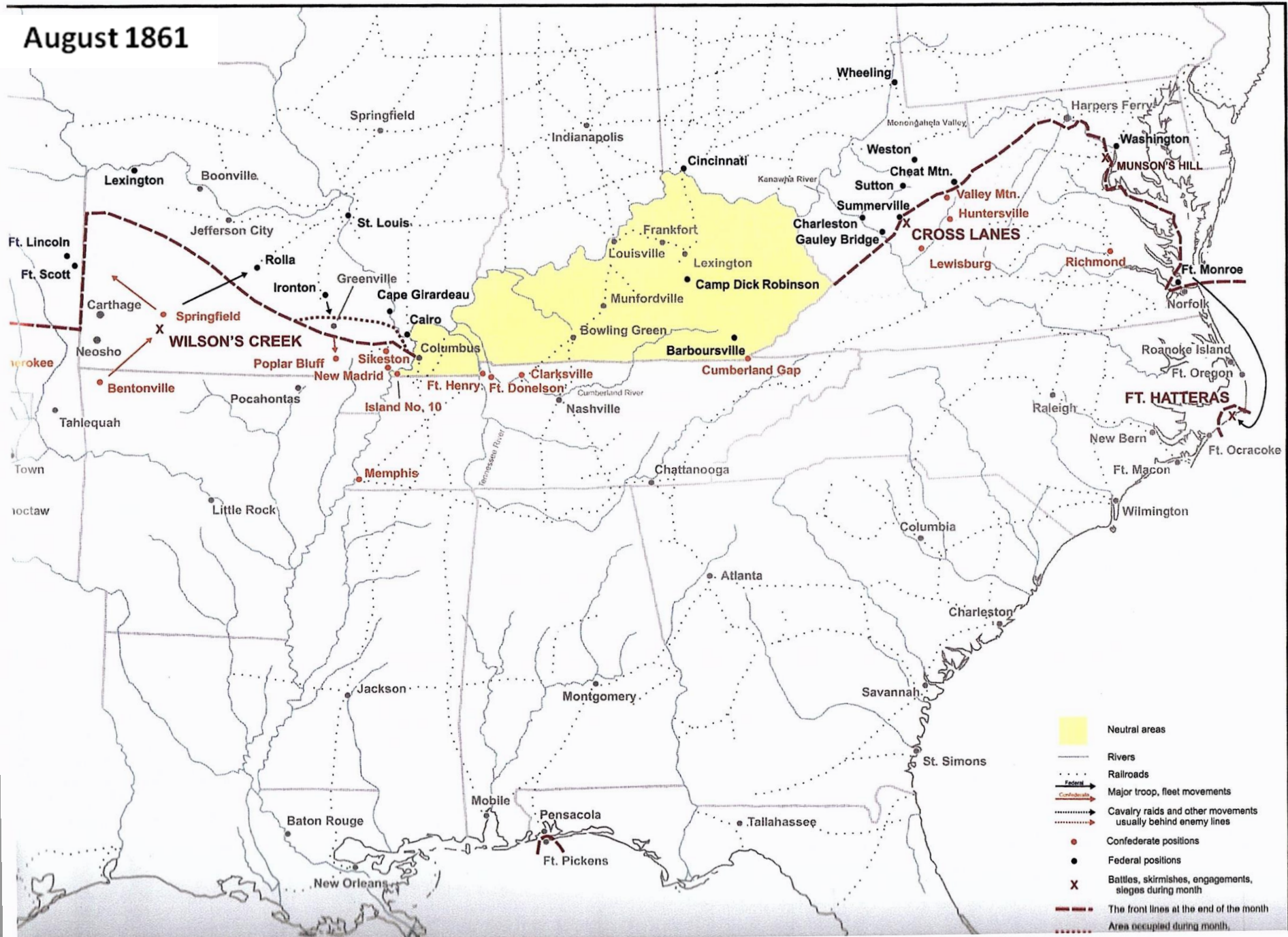
Kentucky's governor and legislature proclaim neutrality!



July 1861



August 1861



- Neutral areas
- 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
- Area occupied during month



Training those forces took many months.

The Principles of War

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."

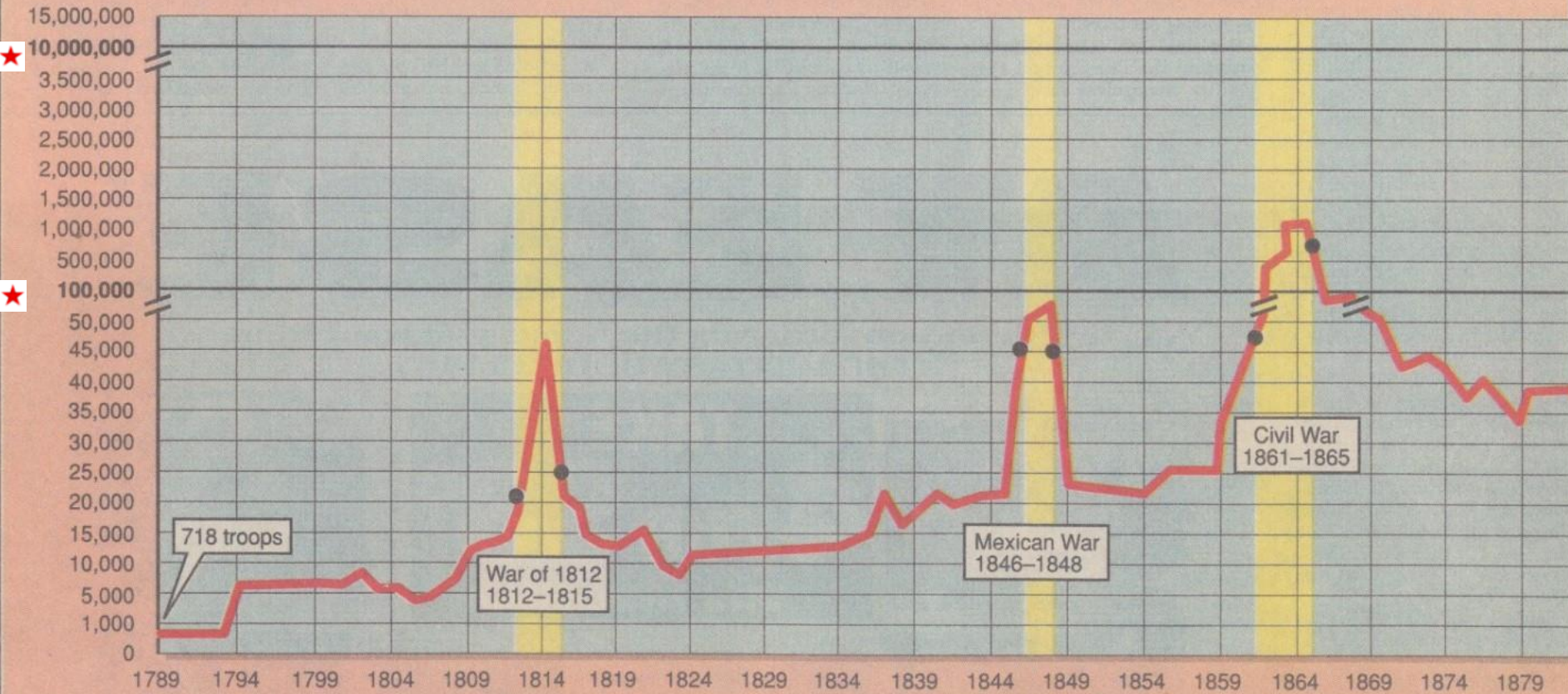
SIMPLICITY - "prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear concise orders to ensure thorough understanding."

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.

**A basic theme in U. S. history: no huge standing armies,
and creating them out of “citizen-soldiers” when needed.**

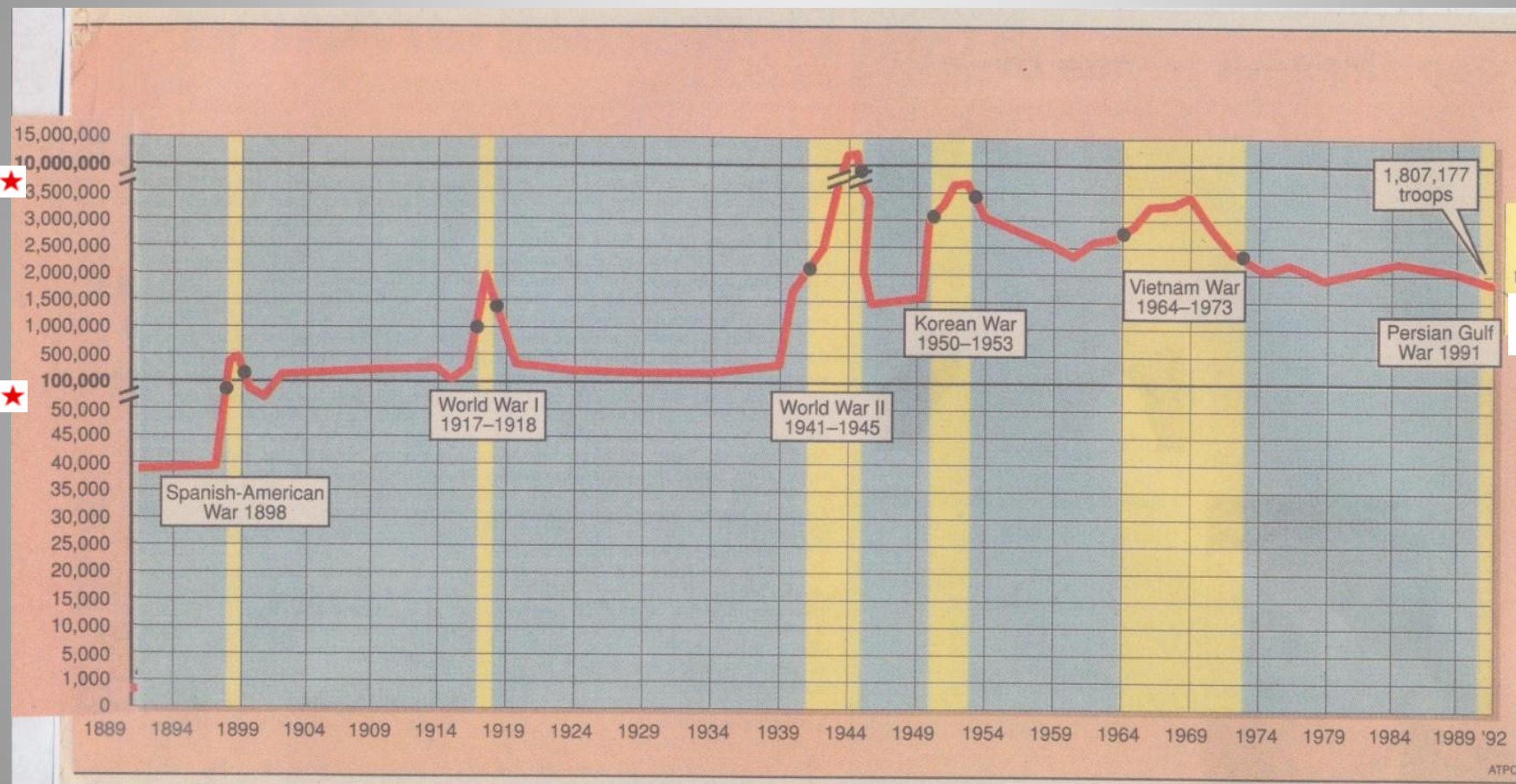
Troop strength trends over 203 years

Before each major war, the U.S. armed forces have been built up, followed by a drastic drop immediately after the conflict.



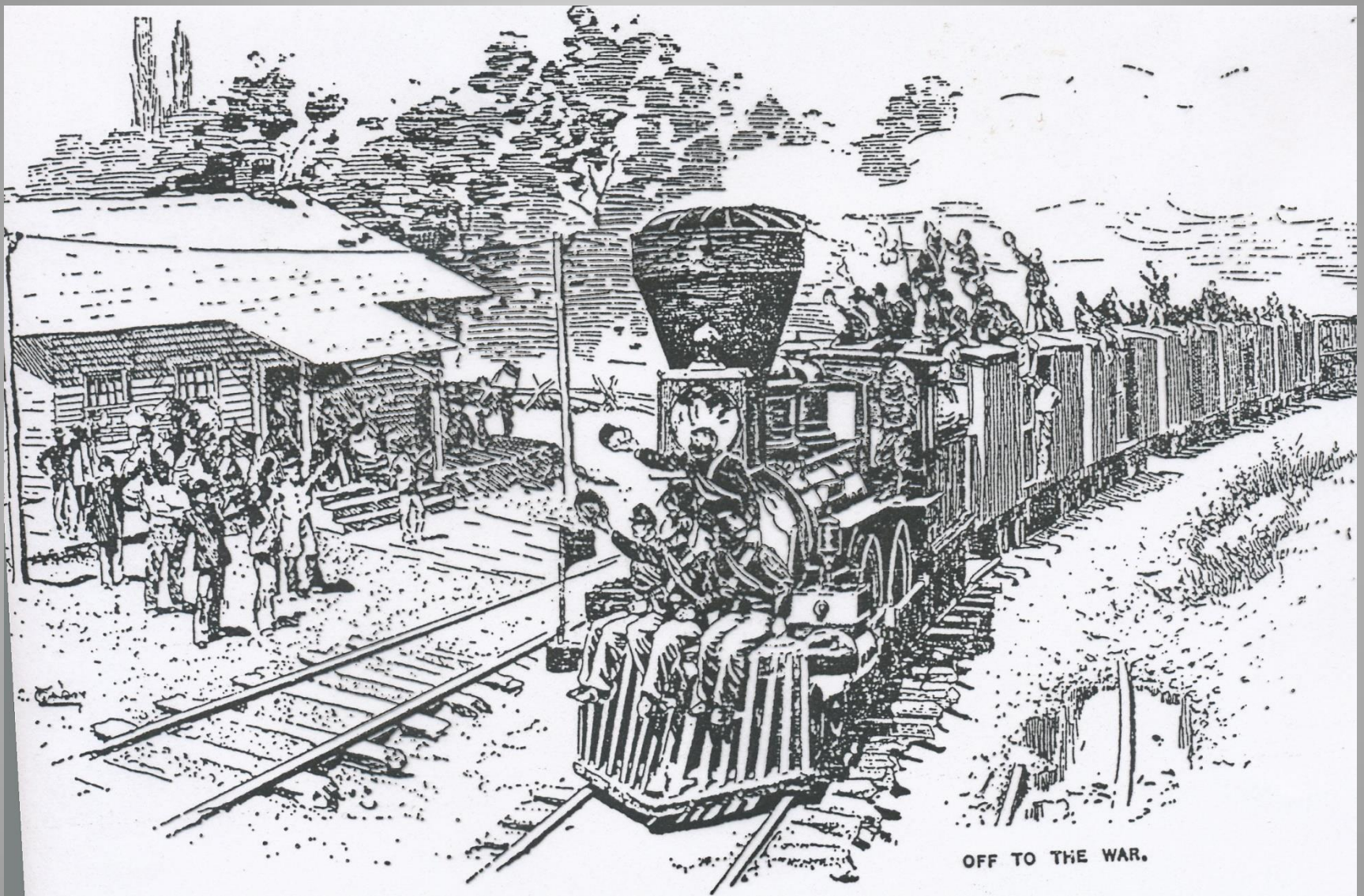
Source: Washington Headquarters Service-Directorate for Information Operations and Reports

★ Note the changes of scale of intervals: 5,000 to 500,000 to 5,000,000!



**TODAY:
1,376,658**

★ Note the changes of scale of intervals: 5,000 to 500,000 to 5,000,000!



Railroads would be essential for transporting and supplying the armies.



RAILROADS, 1850 AND 1860

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

BRUCE CATTON,

MR. LINCOLN'S ARMY (1951)

178

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



PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING AUTHOR
BRUCE CATTON

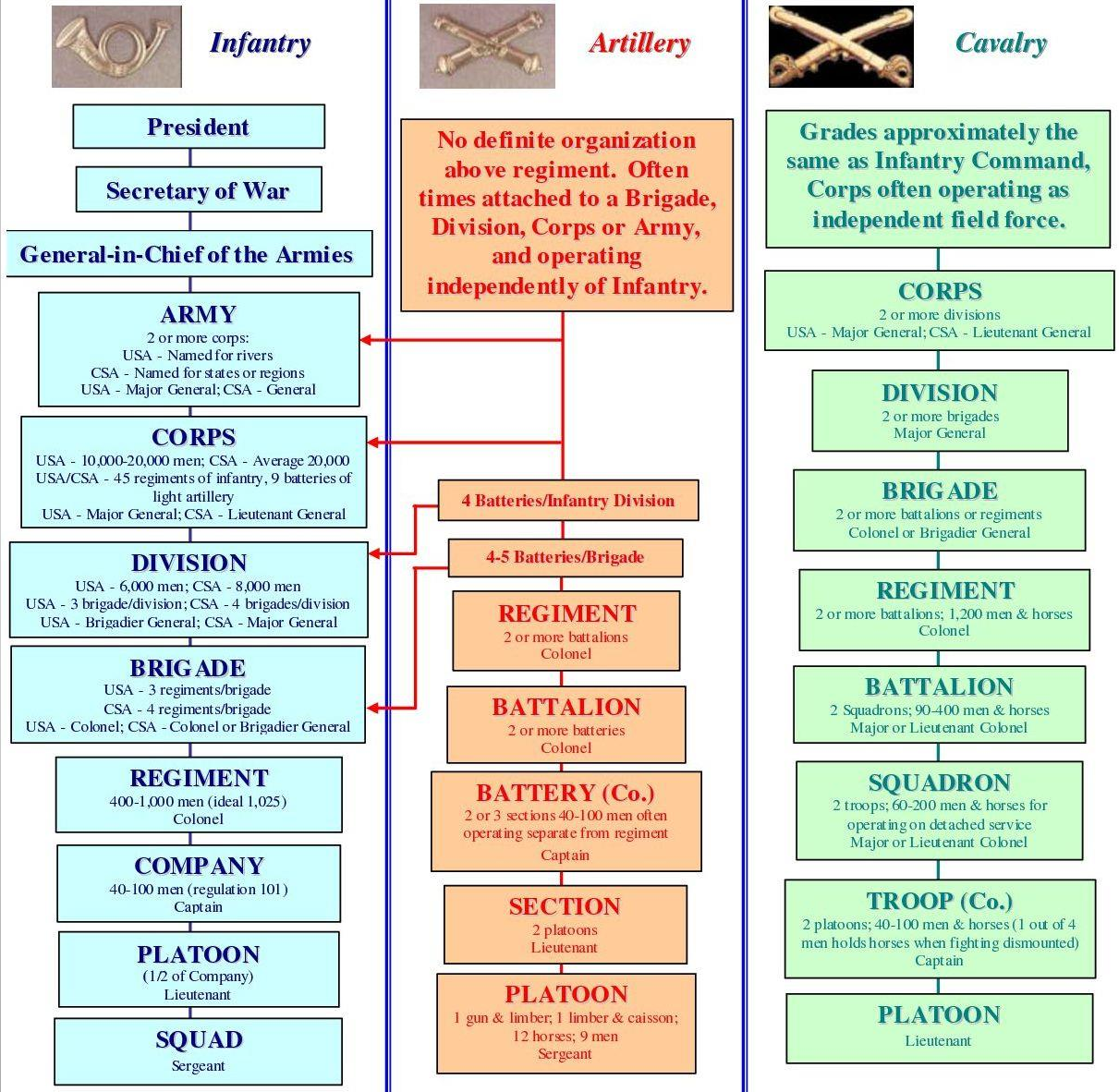
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TRILOGY
— VOLUME ONE —

**MR. LINCOLN'S
ARMY**



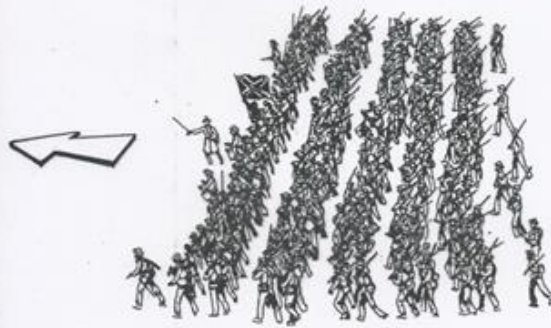
Organization of the Civil War Armies

DISCLAIMER: This chart is a consensus of innumerable sources and opinions. It is intended to show only probable strength and makeup of units at time of battle. Chain of command was always subject to change. Numbers and organization were violated more often than followed -- but were the general goal.

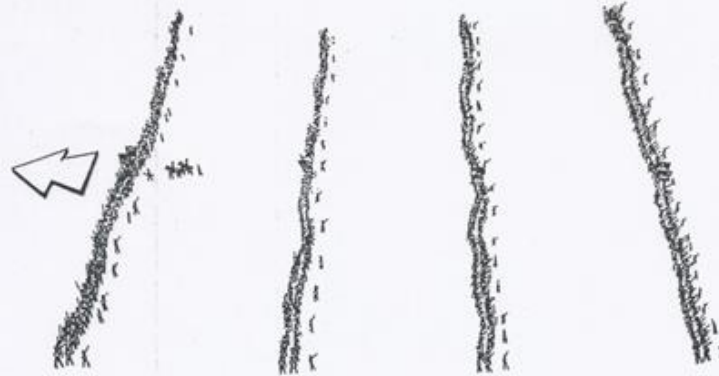


Army Organization in the Civil War





Regiment in Massed Column



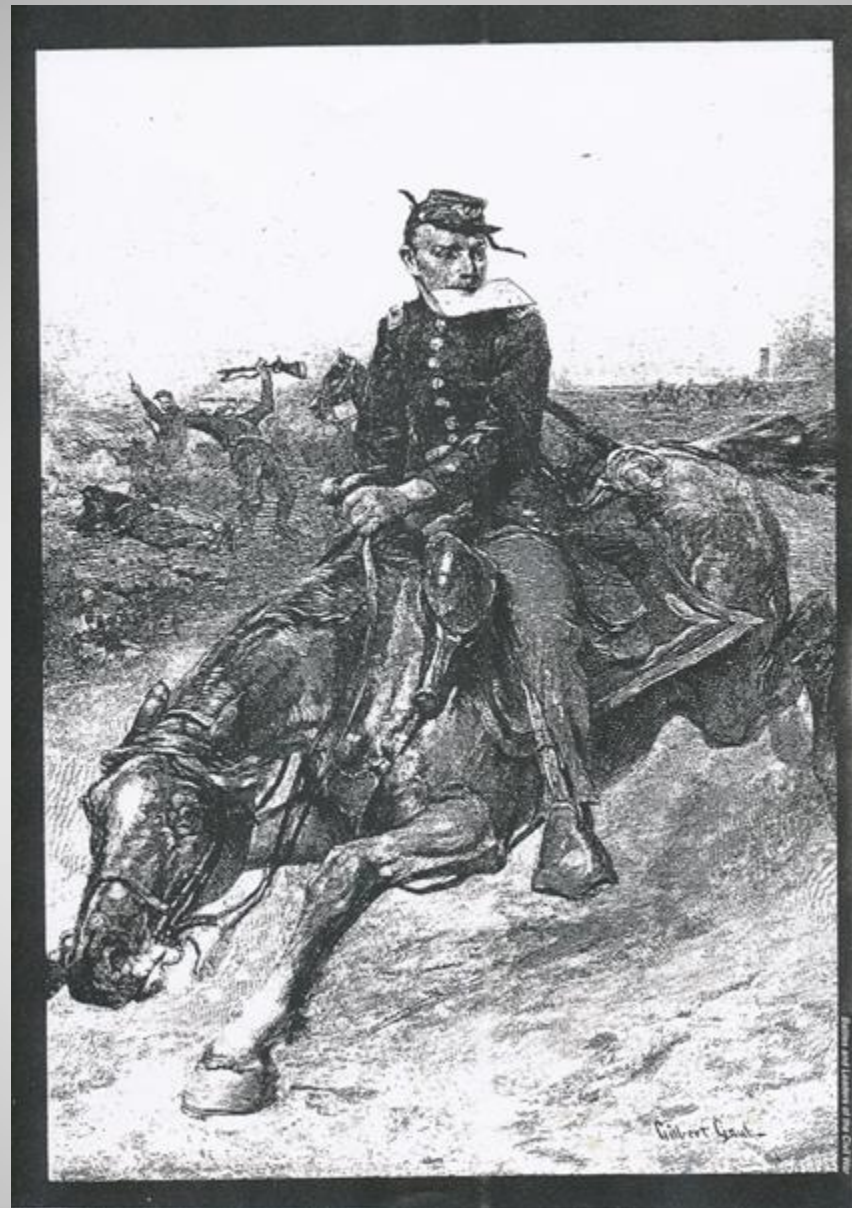
Brigade Attack in Successive Lines

Linear formations had been used for centuries, and were still necessary for two main reasons:

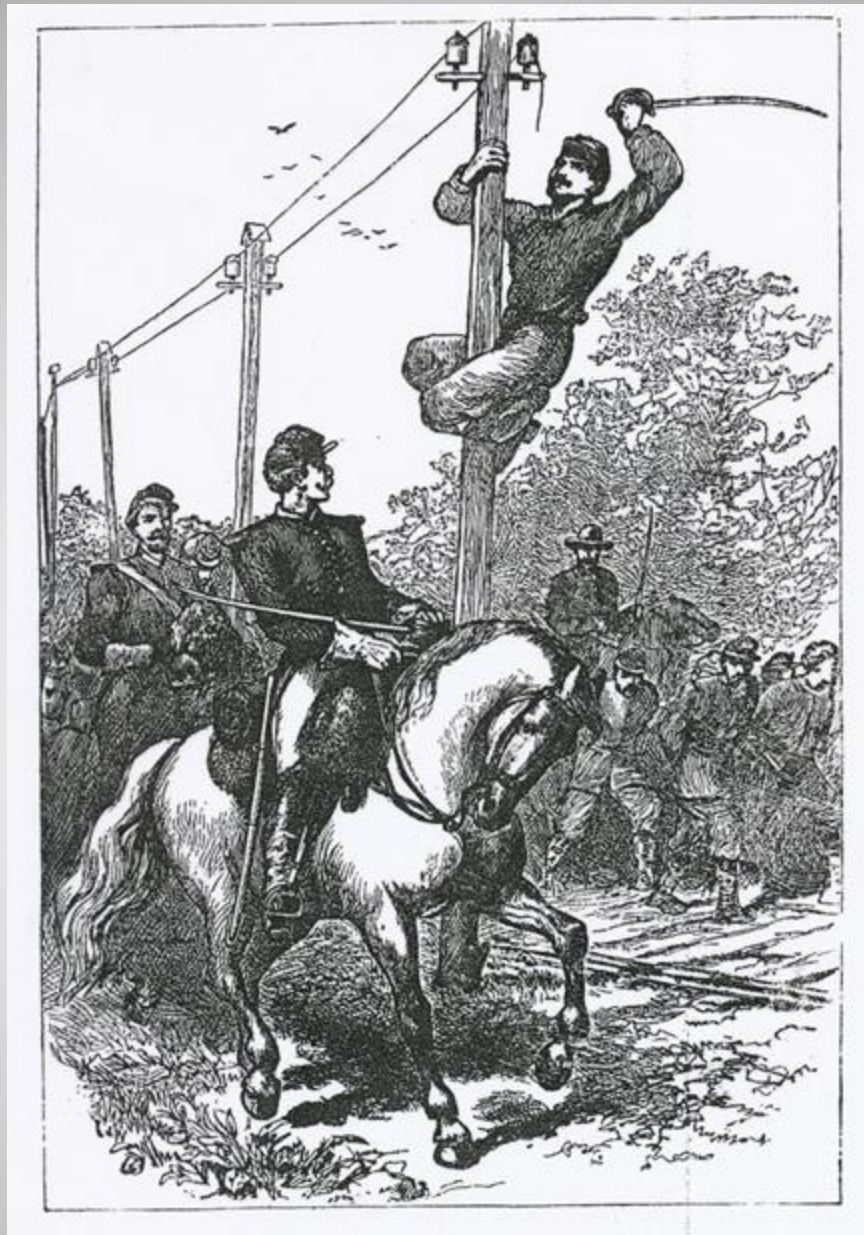
- In a pre-machine gun age, volley fire by single-shot rifled muskets was the most effective combat technique.
- In a pre-radio age, command and control of large forces had to be done by “one man on a horse.” Linear formations were the best way to do this. Otherwise, “inside every army was a mob struggling to get out!”



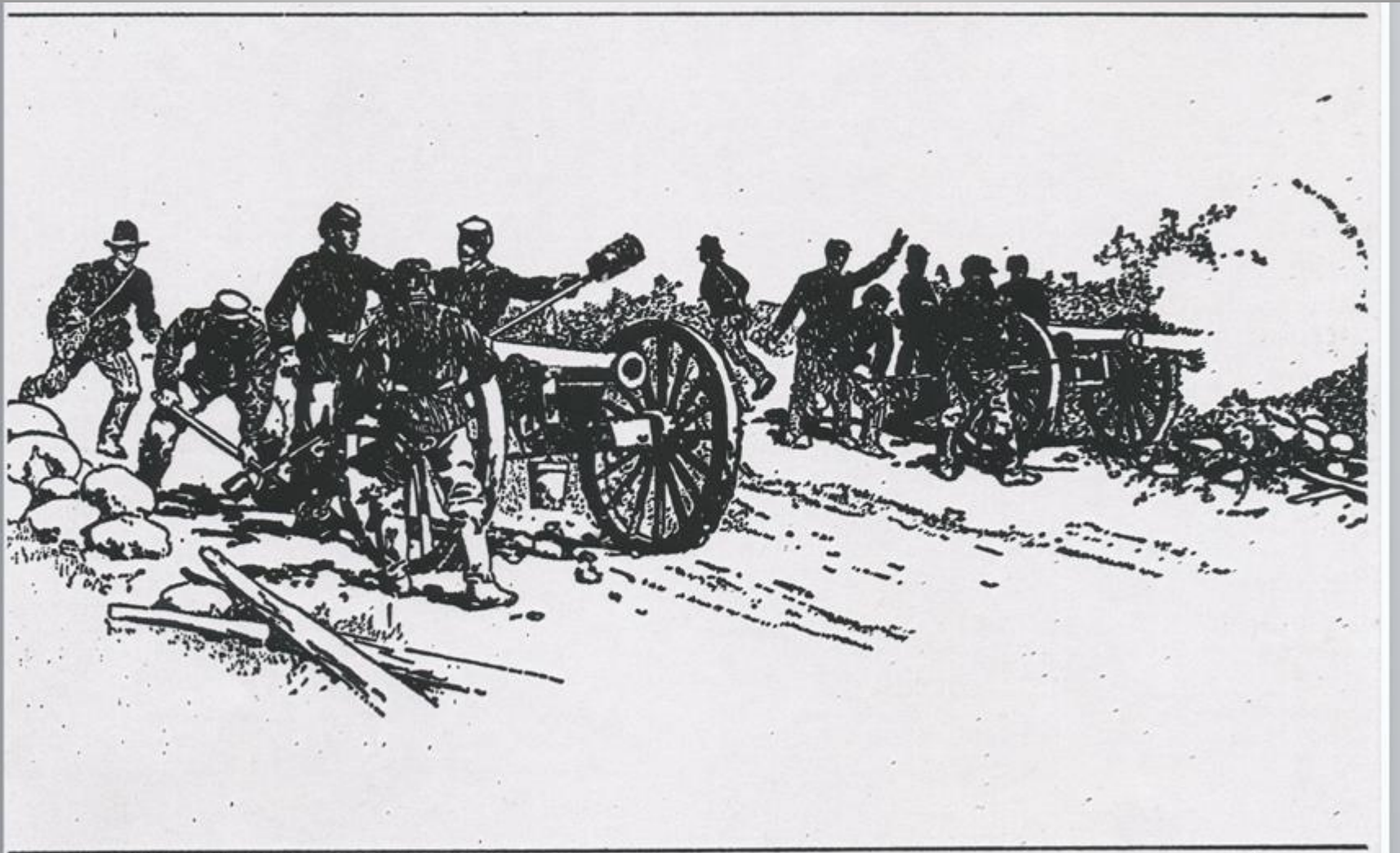
A line of skirmishers would often be sent out a few hundred feet in front of a battle line. They would detect the enemy's location and prevent a surprise attack.



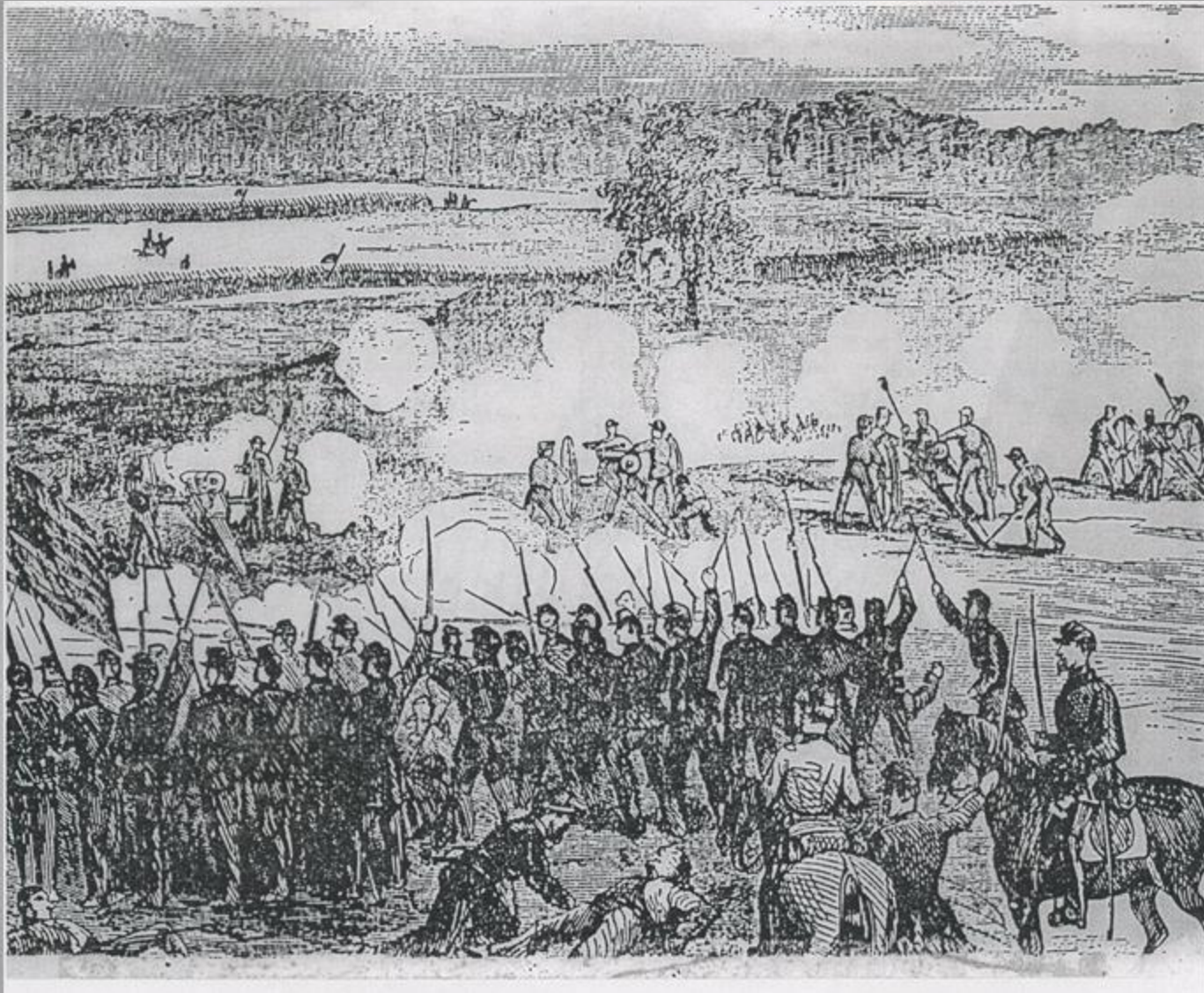
A commander's staff always included couriers, to deliver orders down the battle line.



Telegraph lines and messages were used to coordinate actions over long distances, but were subject to ECM (Electronic Counter-Measures).



Artillery was still muzzle-loaded and could fire solid shot, exploding shells, or canister for close-range effect. Rifled barrels allowed greater accuracy and longer range than the older smoothbores.



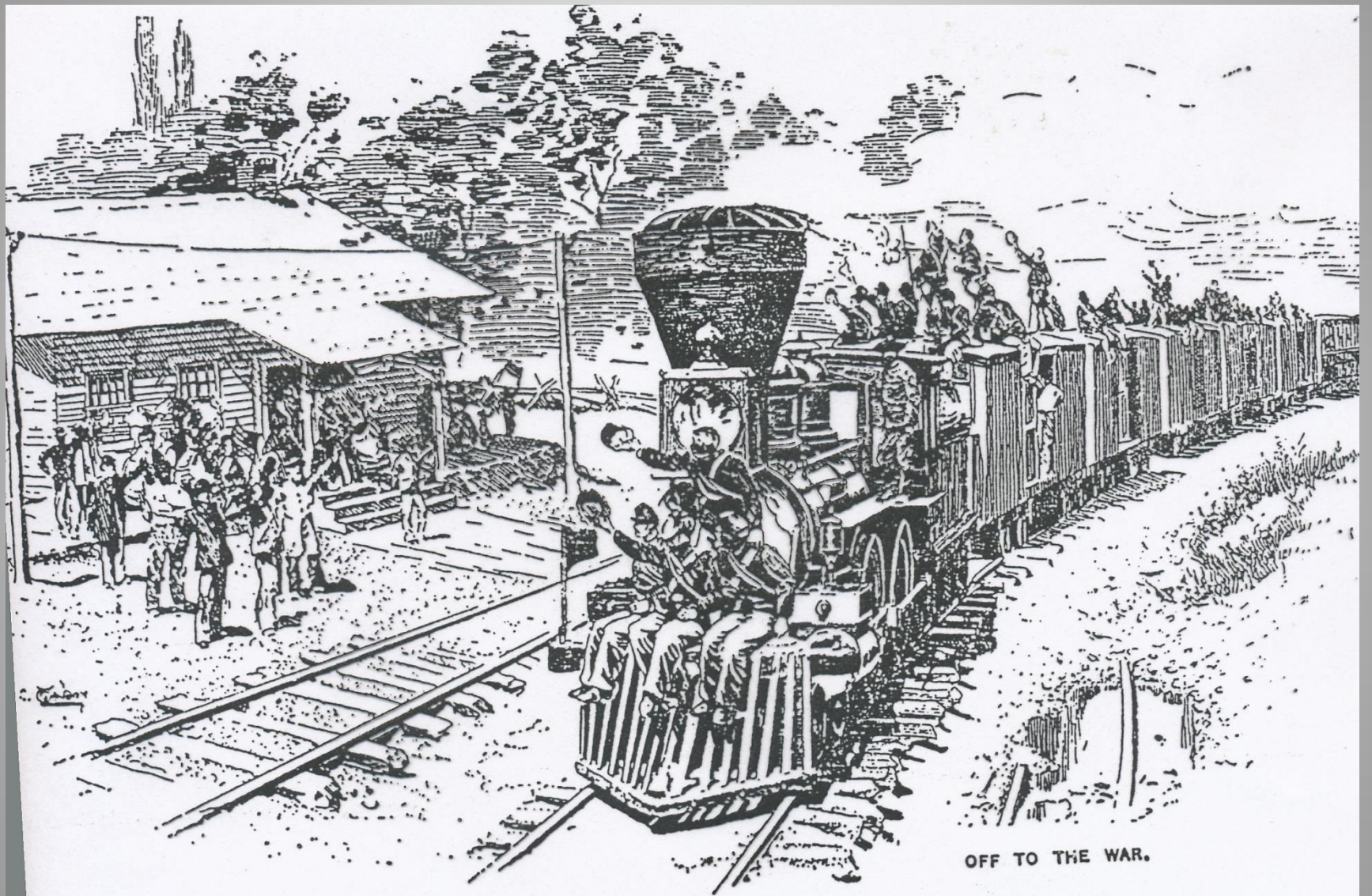
Infantry regiments and artillery batteries could support each other.



Cavalry could no longer charge directly into infantry formations: the greater range and accuracy of rifled muskets made this suicidal. But cavalry was still essential for scouting, raiding, and other missions,

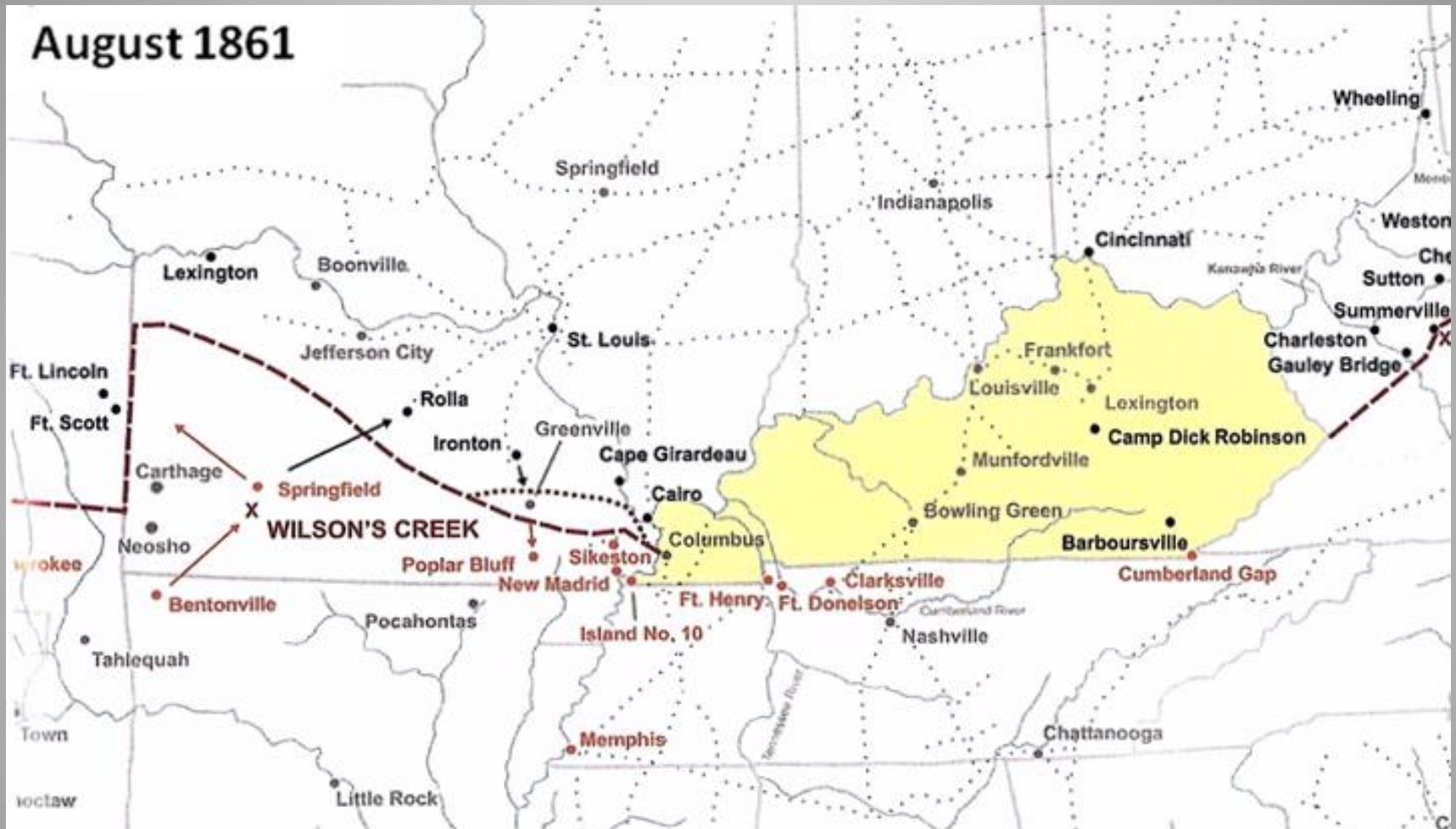


If necessary, cavalry could dismount and fight as light infantry, with one man in four as horse-holder.



OFF TO THE WAR.

August 1861

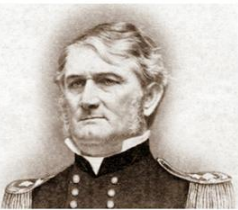


Kentucky neutrality spared it from combat during the summer of 1861, but it couldn't last forever.

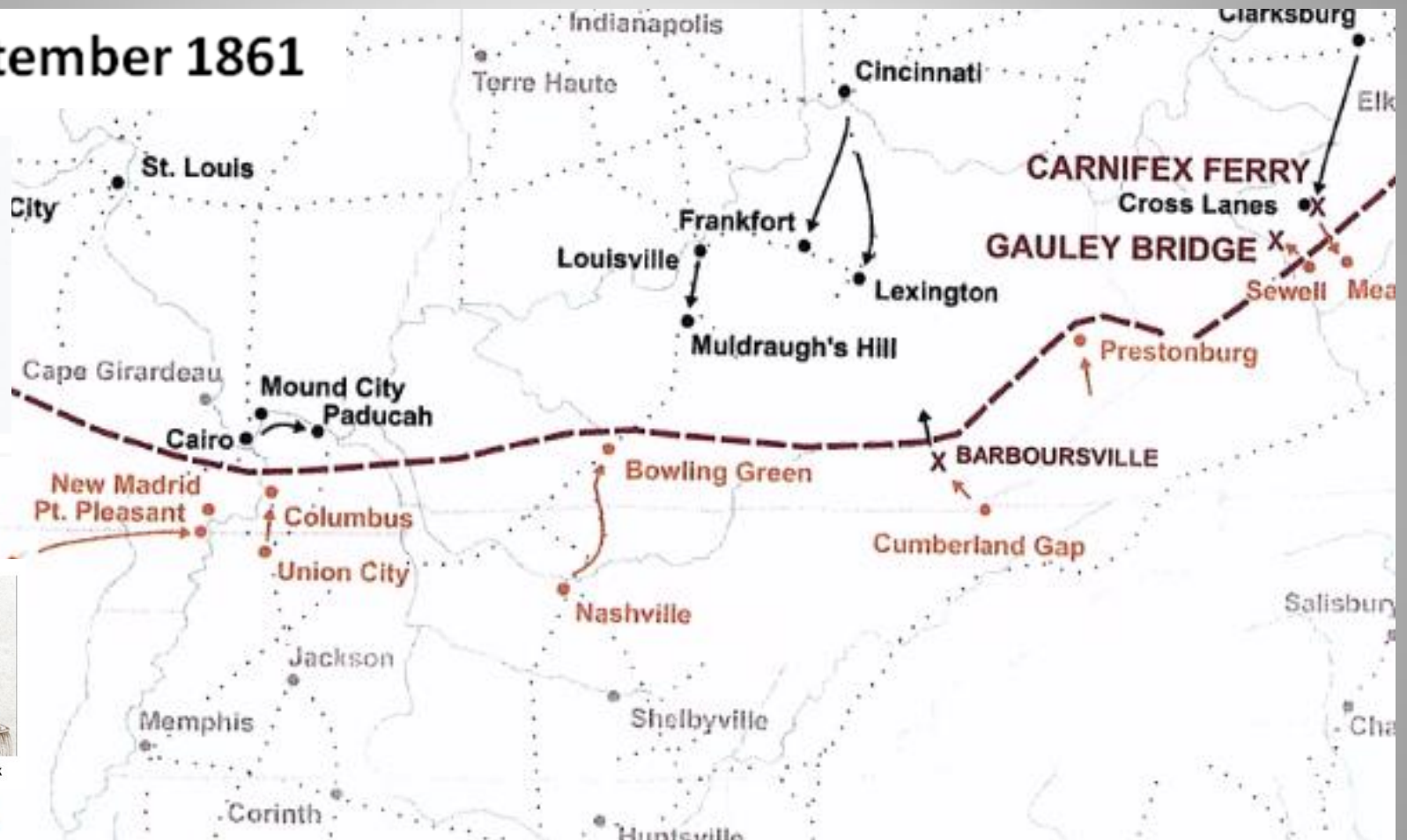
September 1861



Brigadier General Ulysses Grant

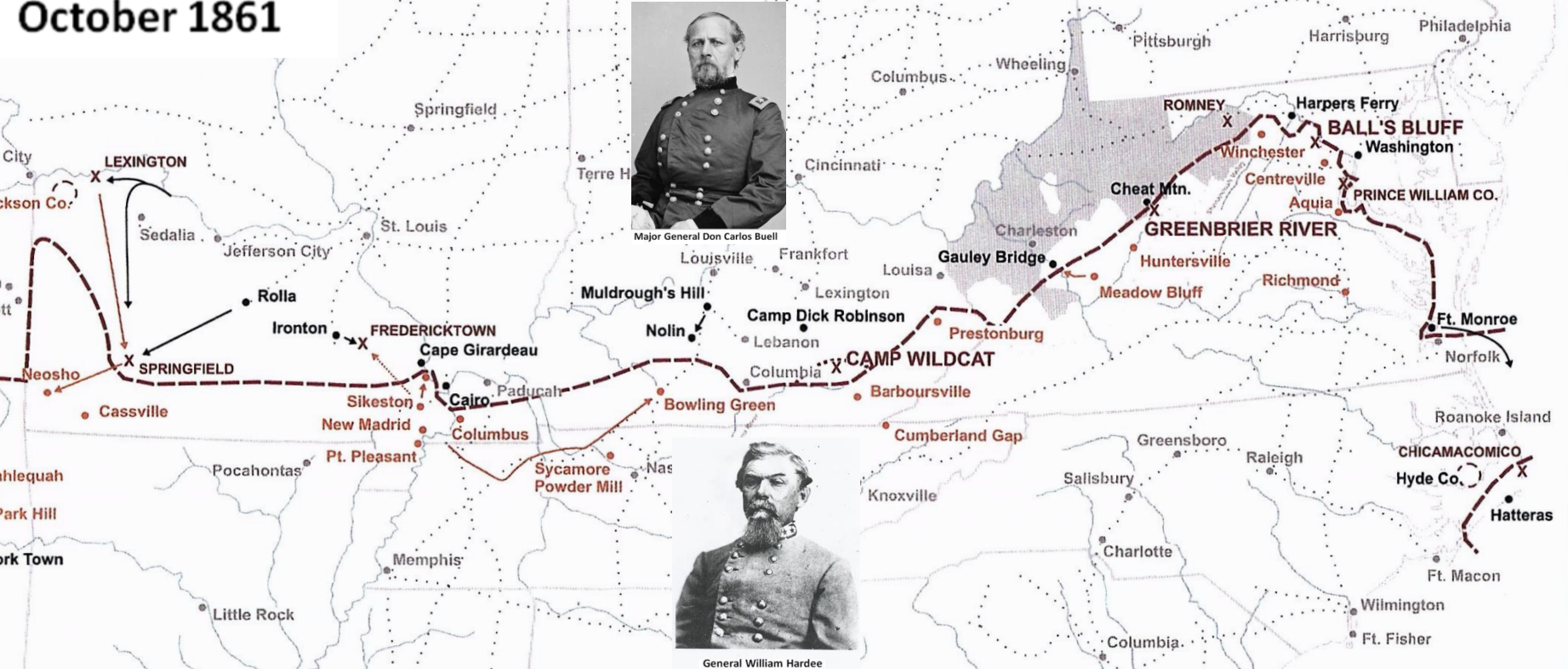


Major General Leonidas Polk

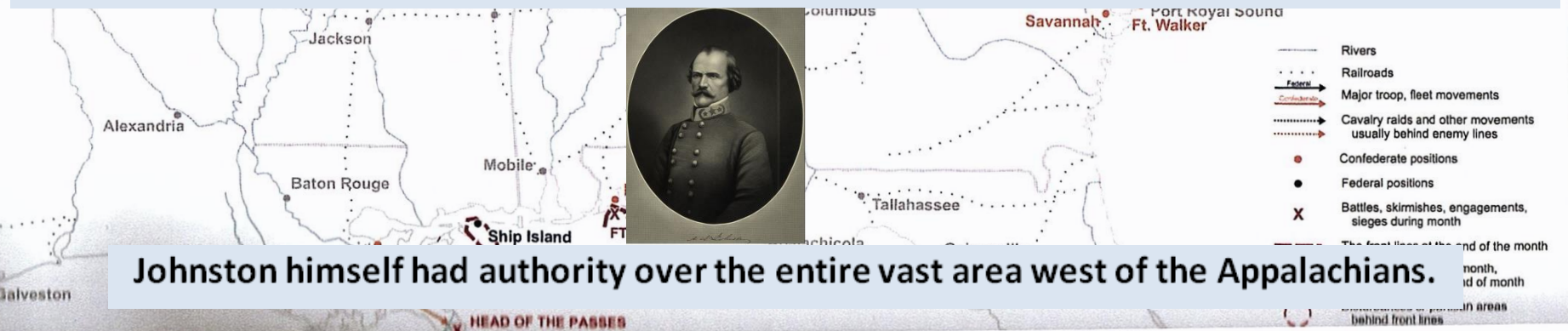


Kentucky neutrality ended on Sept. 3 when Confederate General Leonidas Polk occupied Columbus on the Mississippi River, with its dominating bluffs. Two days later, Union General Ulysses Grant occupied Paducah at the mouth of the Tennessee River.

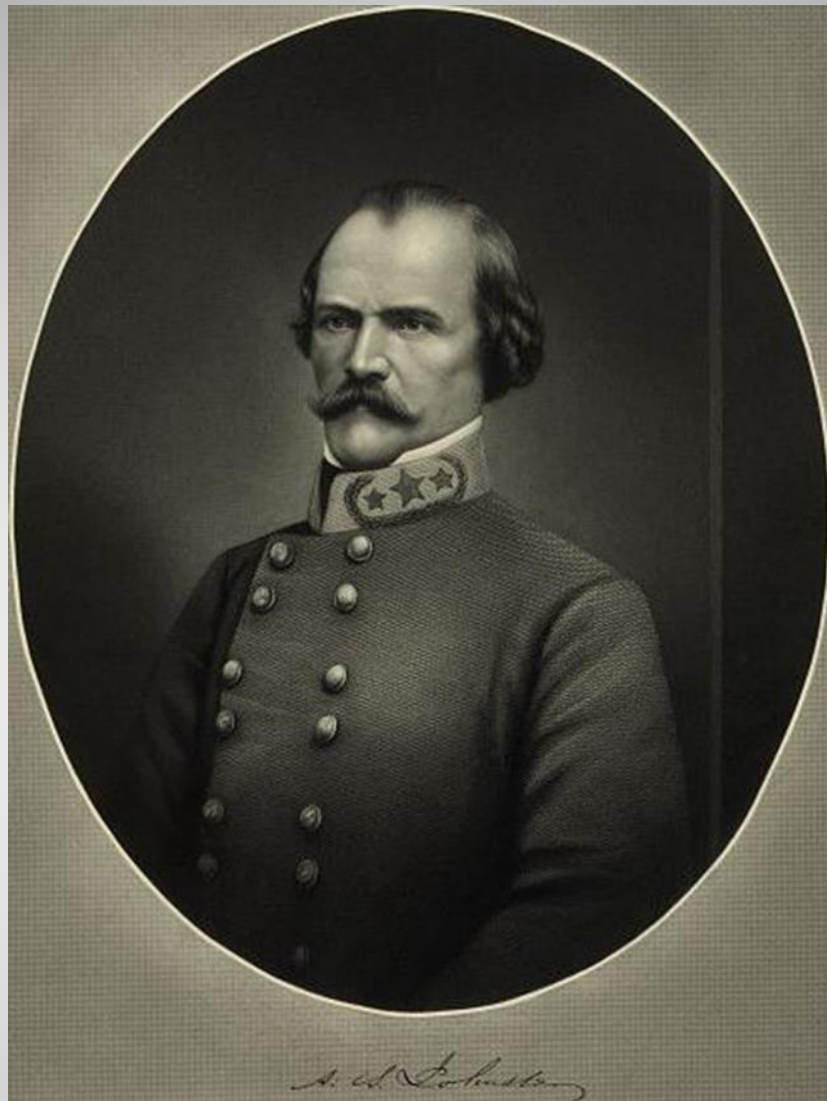
October 1861



By October, both sides had garrisons in Kentucky, with a thinly-held line drawn across the state. At Louisville, General Don Carlos Buell commanded the main forces there; at Bowling Green, General Albert Sidney Johnston had his main Confederate force under Gen. William Hardee.



Johnston himself had authority over the entire vast area west of the Appalachians.



Albert S. Johnston in Confederate Army uniform

Overall Confederate commander west of the Appalachians...he seemed overwhelmed by the scale of his responsibilities.



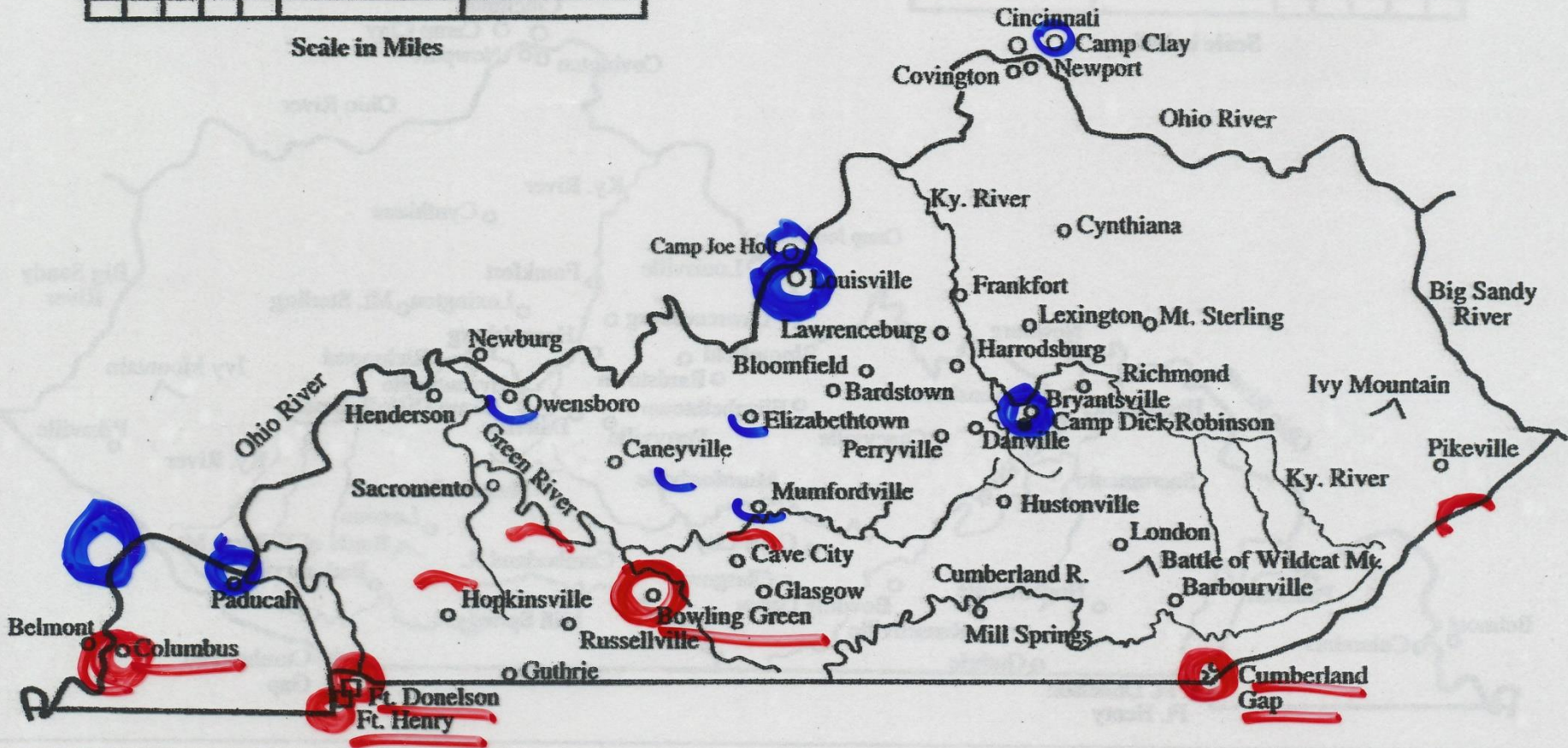
General William Hardee

“Old Reliable” Hardee was in charge of the main Confederate force at Bowling Green. He would become a competent corps commander in the Army of Tennessee.

Some Civil War Sites



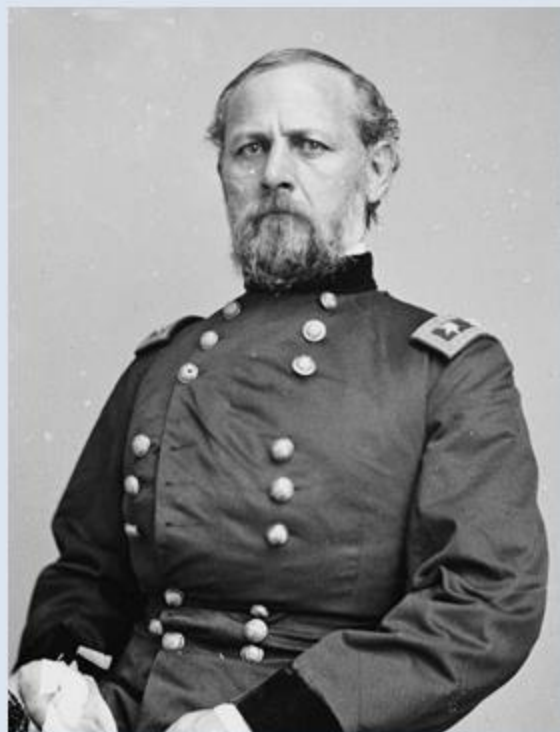
Scale in Miles





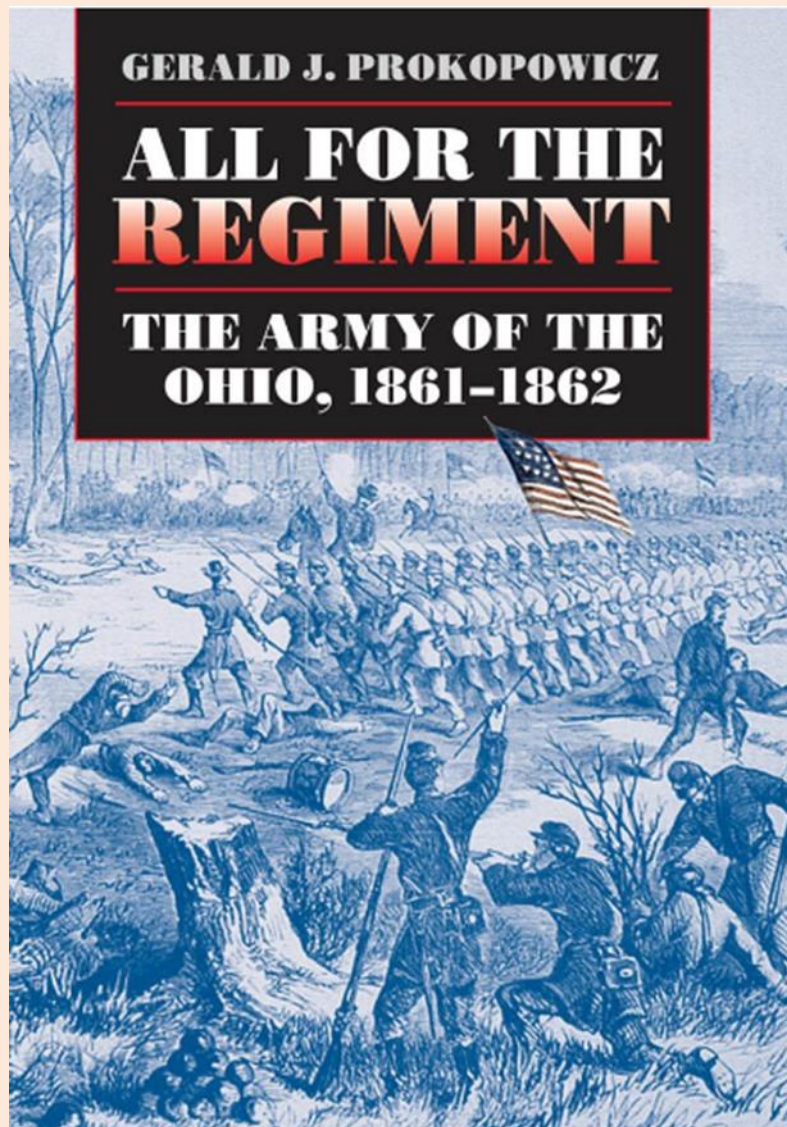
Major General Don Carlos Buell

General Buell was not just without charisma, he was almost anti-charisma, regarding his army as a well-oiled machine which should function efficiently and well if orders were obeyed punctually.

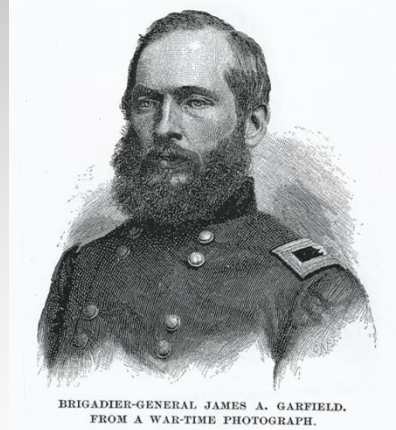


In addition, his social views were deeply conservative. He was fighting to preserve the Union as it was, with its nature unchanged—including the existence of slavery in the South.

The title is revealing. Under Buell, this army had to draw its esprit and inspiration from its own unit cohesion, not from its army commander.

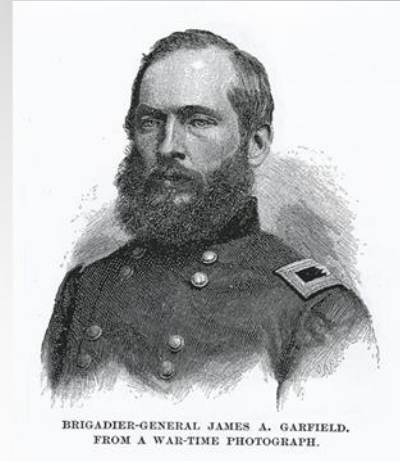


A good example of Gen. Buell's personality....

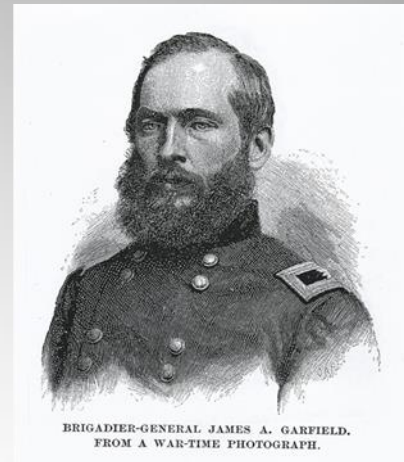


On arriving at Cincinnati, Colonel Garfield received a dispatch from [Brigadier General Don Carlos] Buell, ordering him to send his regiment to Catlettsburg, but to report immediately in person to department headquarters at Louisville. On arriving there, General Buell informed him that he was to be sent against the rebel general Humphrey Marshall, who was then invading eastern Kentucky from the Virginia border, and had already descended the Big Sandy as far as Prestonburg. He directed the colonel to study the problem carefully and call next Sunday morning to consult on a general plan of operations. It was a trying and unexpected responsibility to be placed on the shoulders of one who had never heard a hostile gun. Colonel Garfield went to his hotel and spent nearly the whole night in studying the geography of the country through which he was to operate, in making notes of such suggestions and queries as occurred to his mind, and sketching the outlines of the plan which seemed to him feasible for conducting a successful campaign.

*My Campaign in East Kentucky
James A. Garfield, Brigadier General, U.S.V.,
and President of the United States*



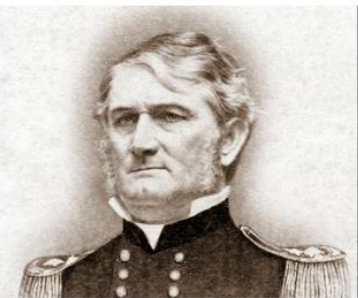
He has frequently spoken of his interview with the commanding general on the following morning as one of peculiar interest. Few officers in the service possess more reticence, terse logic, and severe habits of military discipline than General Buell, and the interview between him and the military tyro 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."



Promptly at that hour the order was received, organizing the Eighteenth Brigade of the Army of the Ohio, Colonel Garfield commanding, and a letter of instruction in General Buell's own handwriting, giving general instructions for the campaign. They were, with but slight modifications, the same as the plan submitted by Colonel Garfield. He prepared at once to take the next train for Cincinnati, but, before leaving, was sent for by General Buell, who gave him maps of the country, funds for necessary purchase of supplies, and detailed a quartermaster and a commissary to serve on the brigade staff. The officers thus assigned, Captain Ralph Plumb, acting quartermaster, and Captain Jacob Heator, acting chief of subsistence, proved to be old friends of Colonel Garfield from northern Ohio. They remained with him for nearly two years and shared his fortunes and dangers. He took leave of General Buell on the morning of December 20, receiving his final advice, concluding with the remark, "Colonel, you will be at so great a distance from me, and communication will be so slow and uncertain, that I shall commit all matters of detail, and much of the fate of the campaign, to your discretion. I shall hope to hear a good account of you."



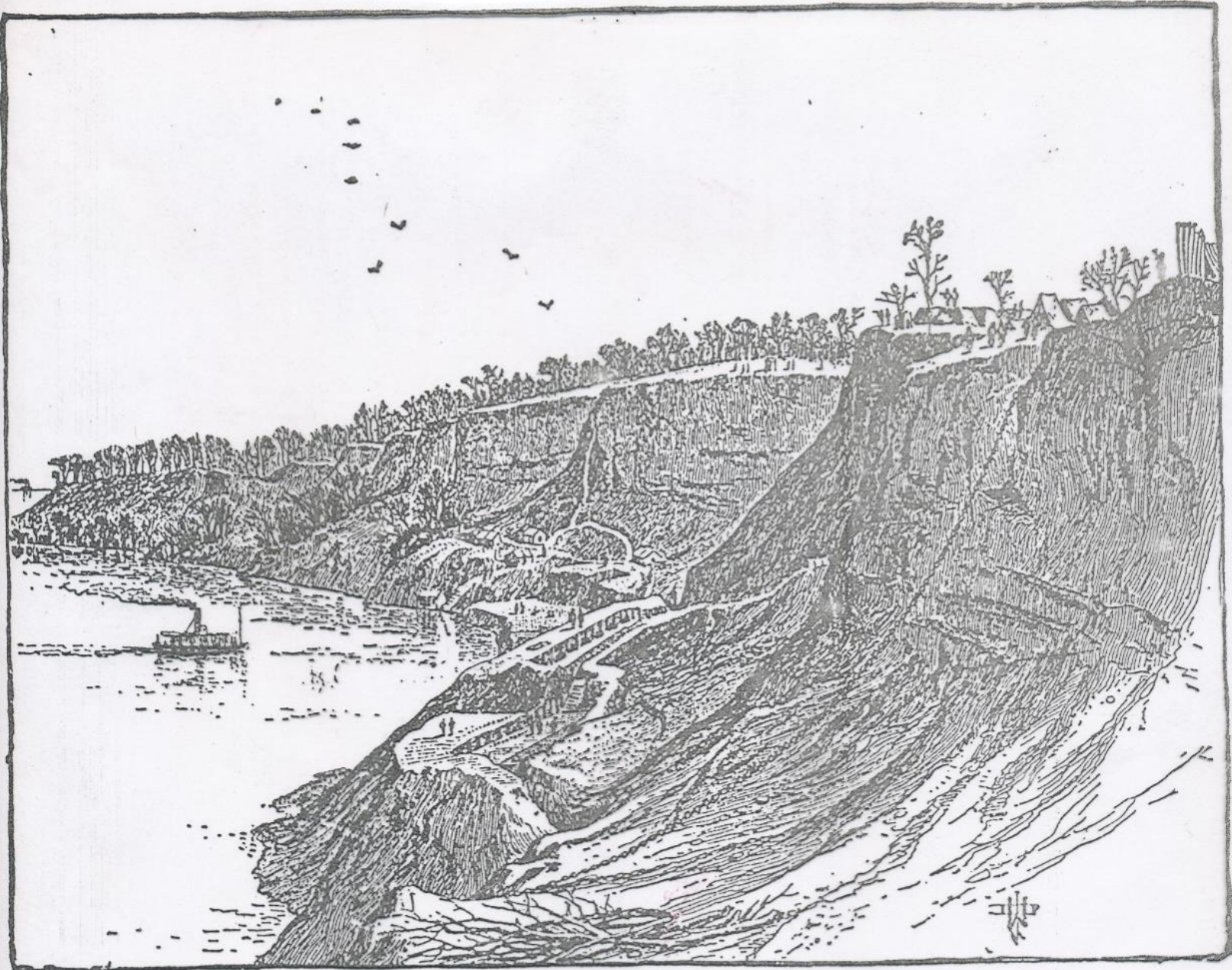
Brigadier General Ulysses Grant



Major General Leonidas Polk



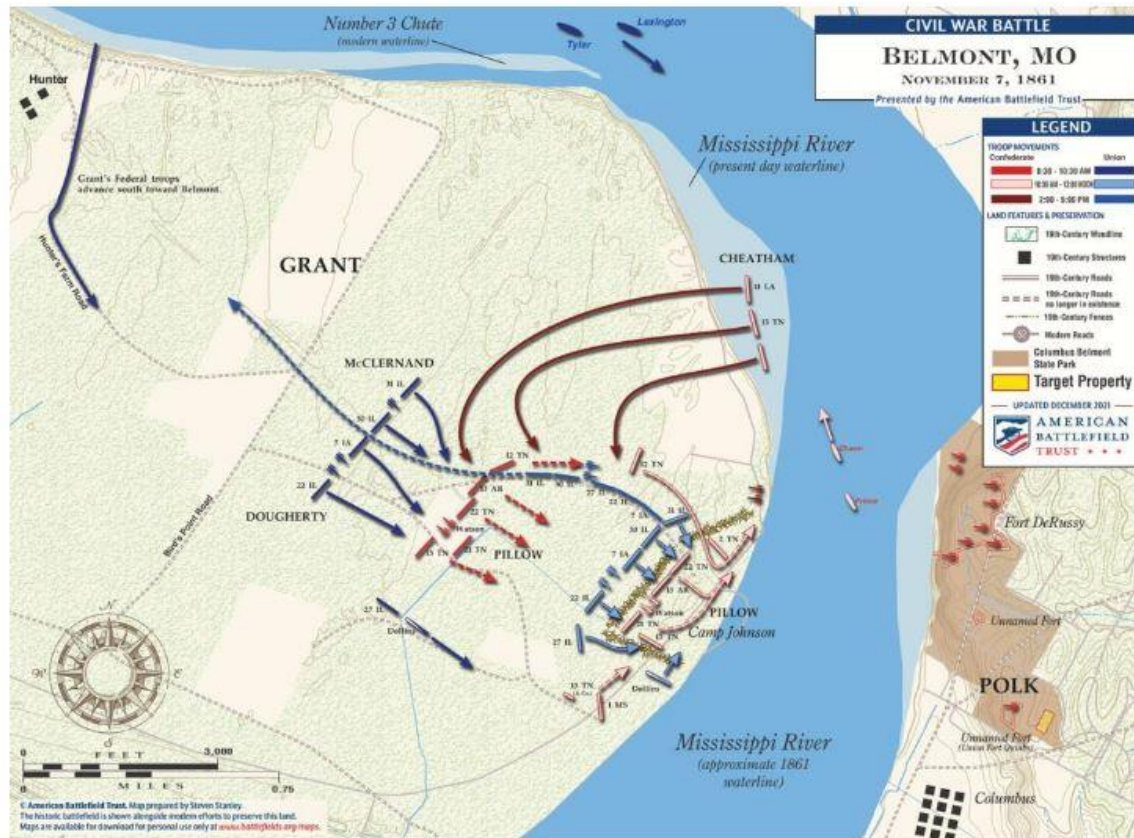
In November, Grant fought his first battle of the war, taking 3,100 new recruits 30 miles down the Mississippi River to attack Belmont, a Confederate outpost across the river from fortified Columbus KY.



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

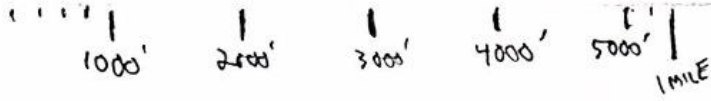
Belmont | Nov 7, 1861

Belmont, Missouri



Belmont | Nov 7, 1861 (December 2021) American Battlefield Trust

Newly-promoted General **Ulysses S. Grant** and his Union forces disembarked steamboats three miles north of Belmont in November 1861, and marched south to engage Confederate soldiers at Camp Johnson where they inflicted heavy losses. Confederate reinforcements, bolstered by long-range cannons in nearby Columbus, counterattacked the Federals. While both sides claimed victory, the Battle of Belmont unquestionably gave Grant the combat and large-unit command experience he would need later in the war.



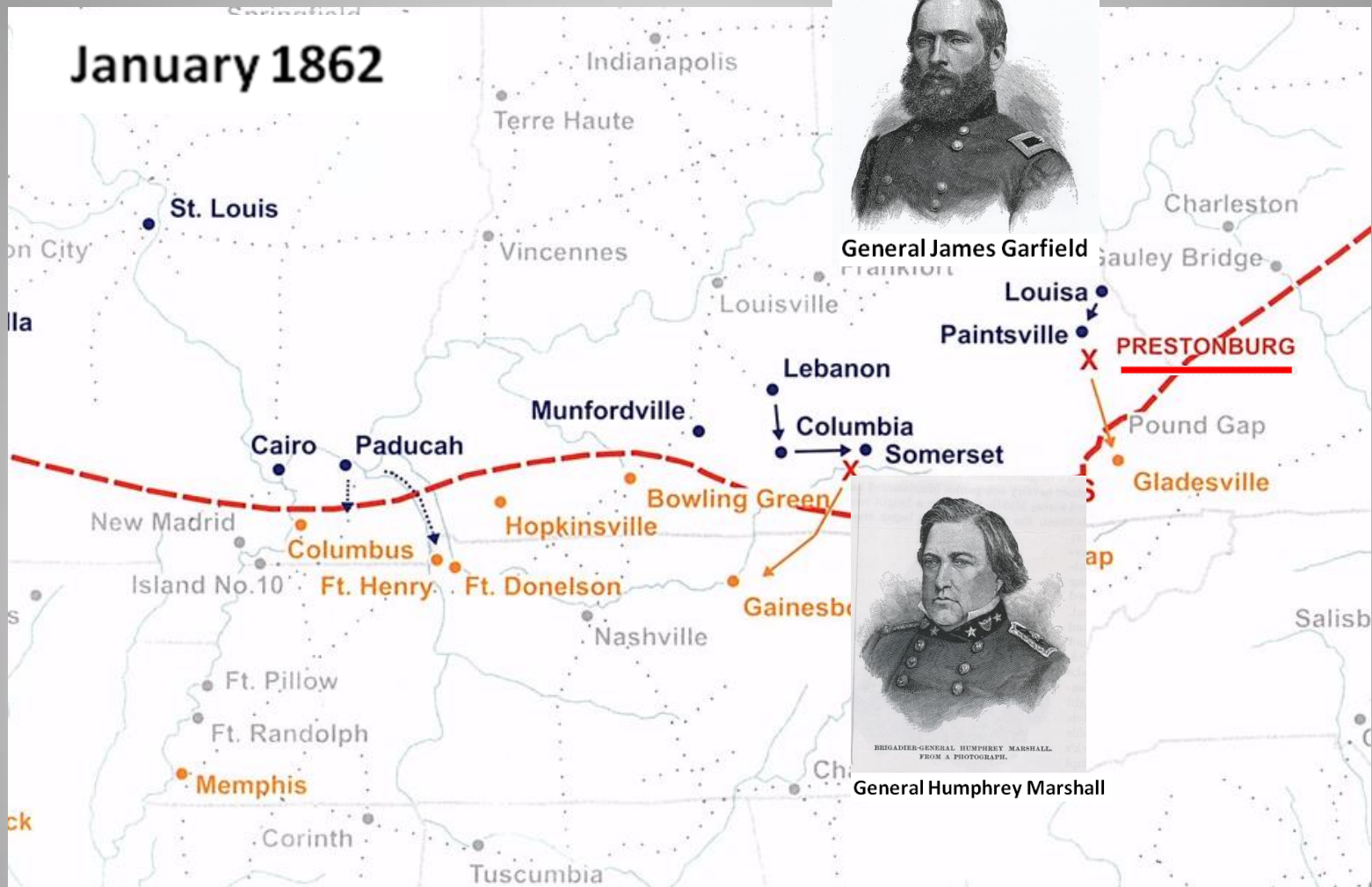
REGIMENTAL FRONTAGE
(2-RANK FORMATION)

- APPROX. 3.4 MEN PER YARD

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

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

Notes from an earlier decade!

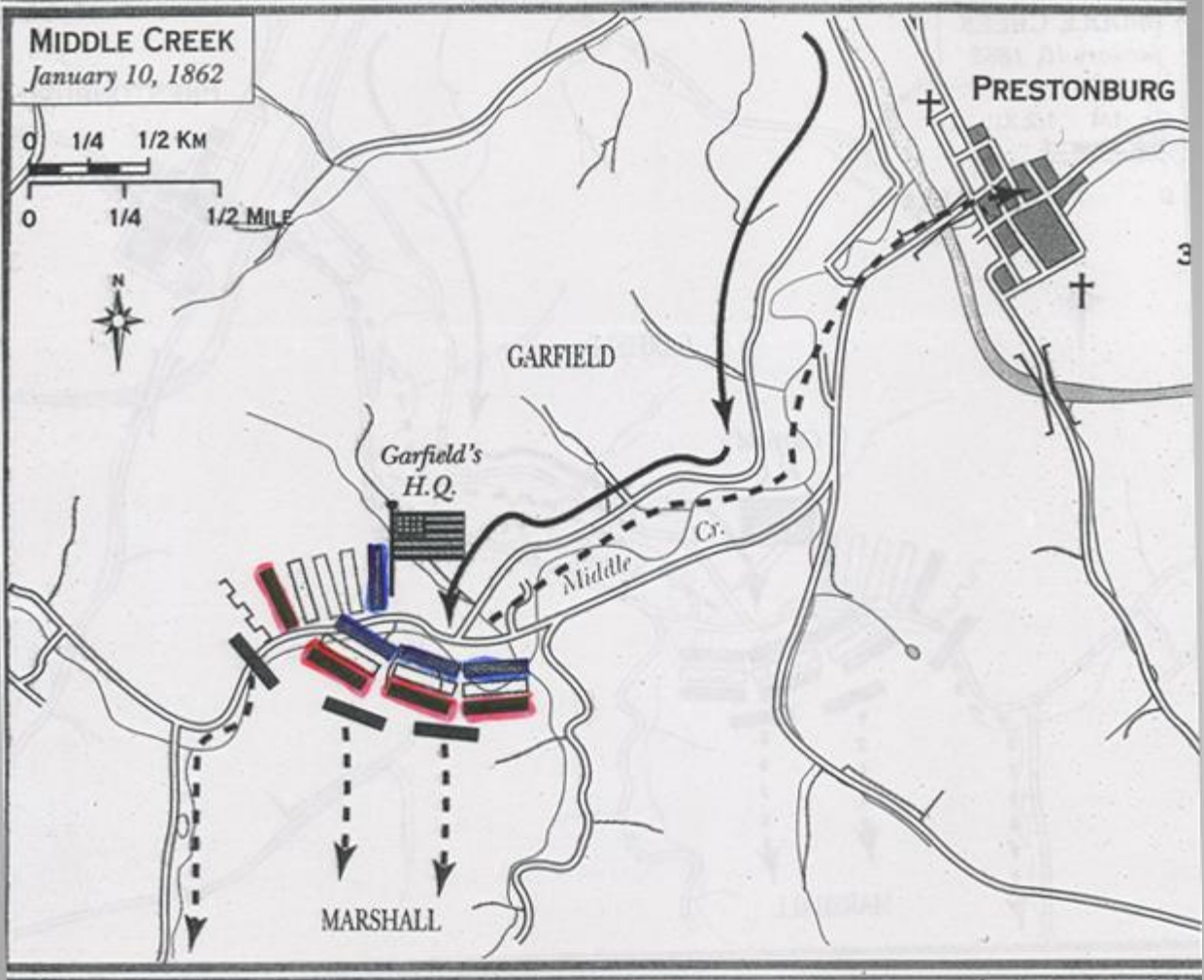
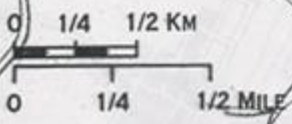


More small battles gave some soldiers combat experience, and showed the qualities of commanders. In January General James Garfield beat incompetent Conf. General Humphrey Marshall at Prestonsburg, confirming the Union hold over the eastern Kentucky mountains.

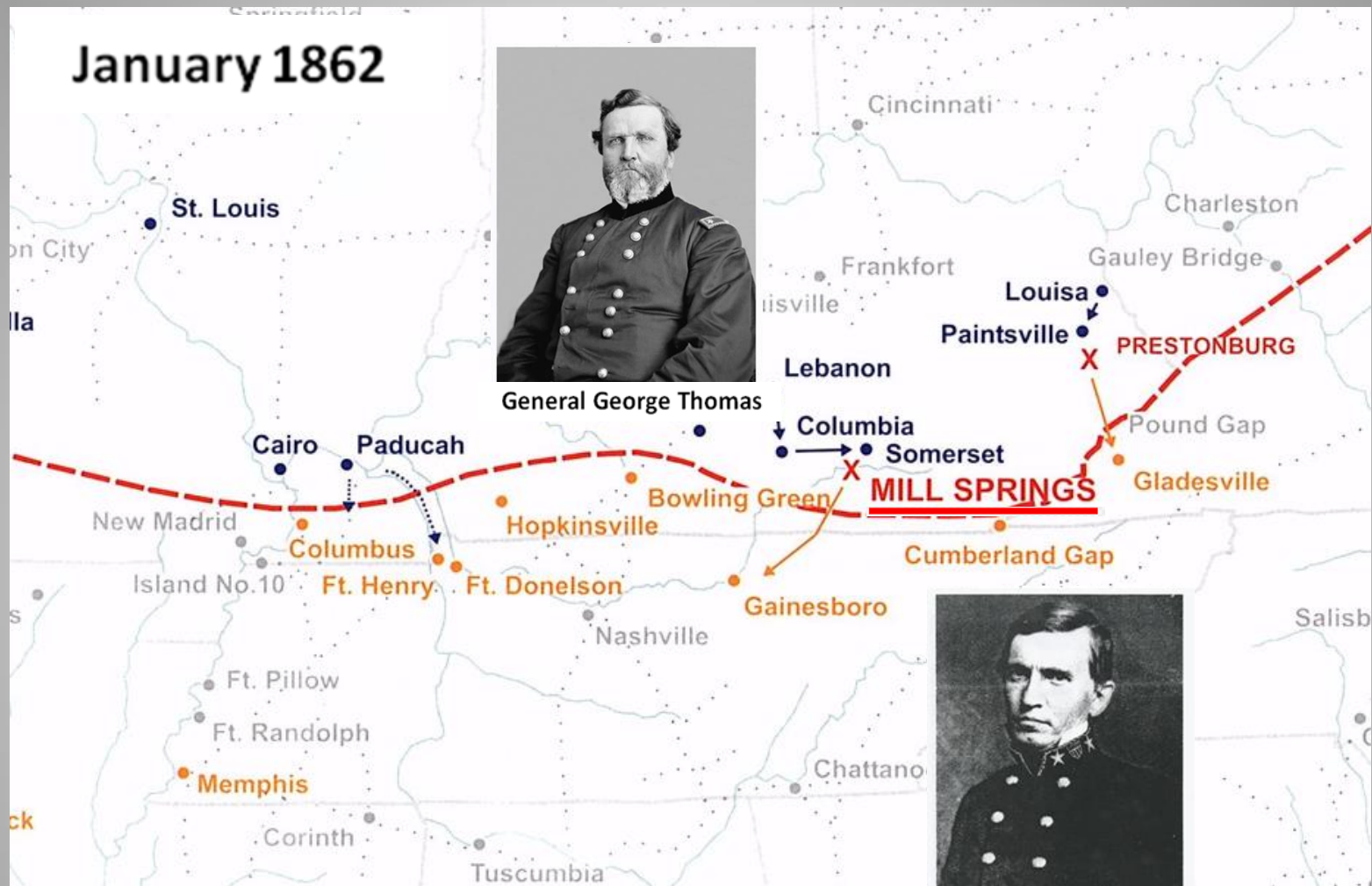


It was in Kentucky at the Battle of Middle Creek that Col. (later President) James A. Garfield had his baptism of fire. His Union force won the struggle

MIDDLE CREEK
January 10, 1862



January 1862



General George Thomas

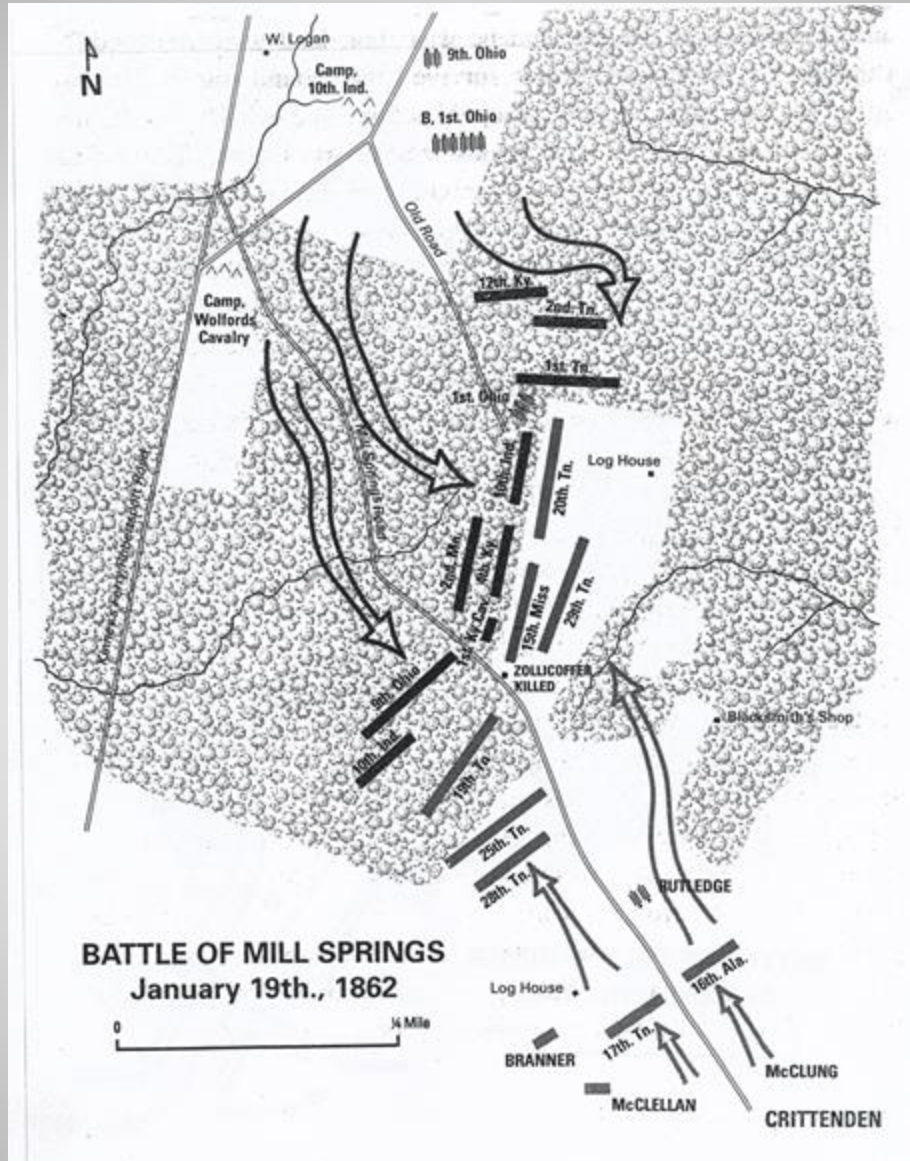


General George Crittenden

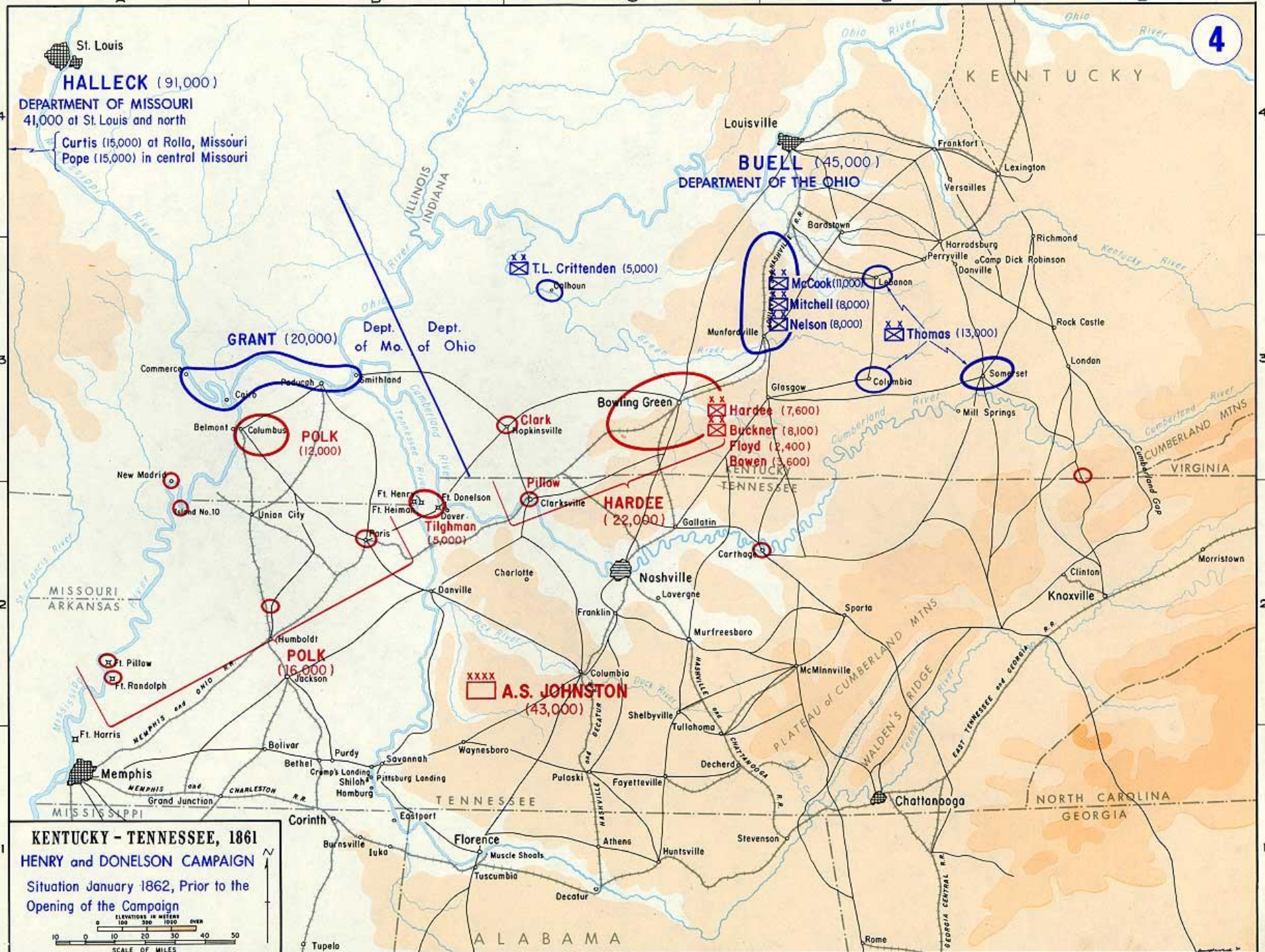
Also in January, George Thomas, the future “Rock of Chickamauga,” showed his abilities at the battle of Mill Springs, defeating Conf. General George Crittenden (the brother of Union General Thomas Crittenden!). This opened the way to Cumberland Gap and to east Tennessee with its Union-loyal population.



“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



BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS
 January 19th., 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)

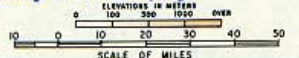
HARDEE (22,000)

Tilghman (5,000)

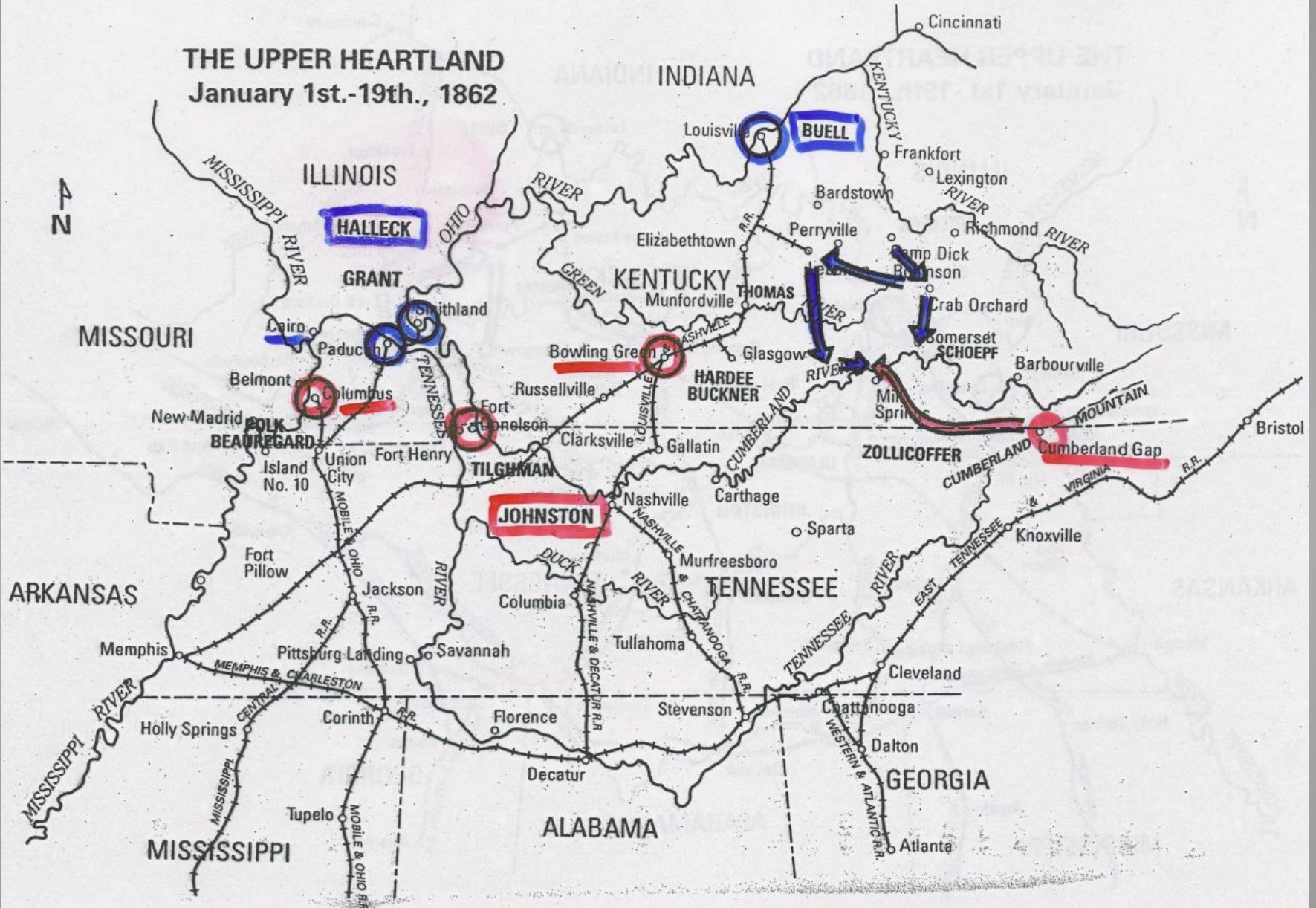
XXXX
A.S. JOHNSTON
 (43,000)

Humboldt **POLK** (16,000)
 Jackson

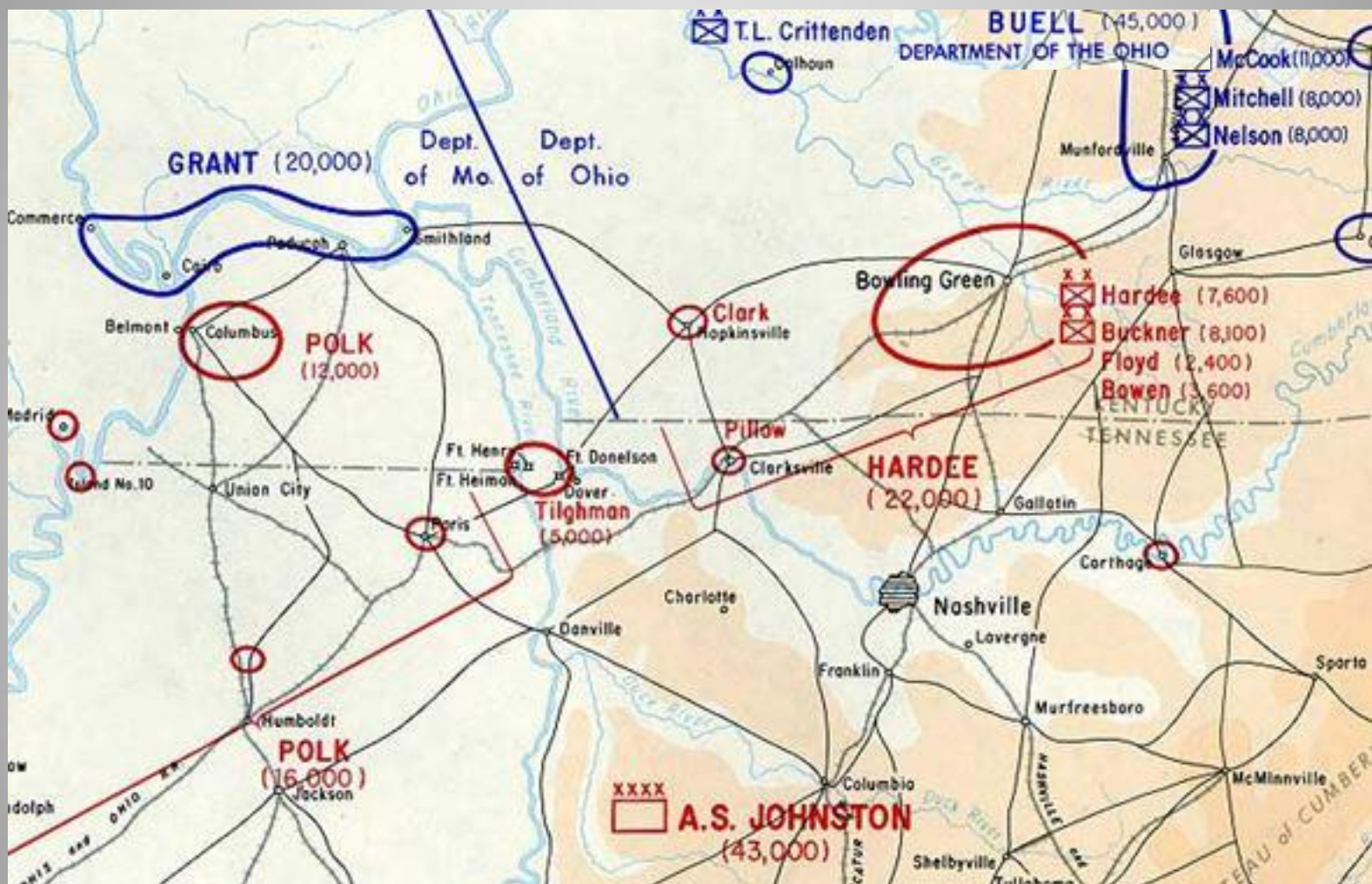
KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE, 1861
HENRY and DONELSON CAMPAIGN
 Situation January 1862, Prior to the
 Opening of the Campaign



THE UPPER HEARTLAND January 1st.-19th., 1862.



Force locations and movements in January 1862



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

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

CONFEDERATE KENTUCKY - THE STATE THAT MOST WAS

By LOWELL H. HARRISON

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

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

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

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

COLUMBIAN TIMES ILLUSTRATED
VII 11 APRIL 1872

E.P. Thompson, *History of the Ophan Brigade*

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

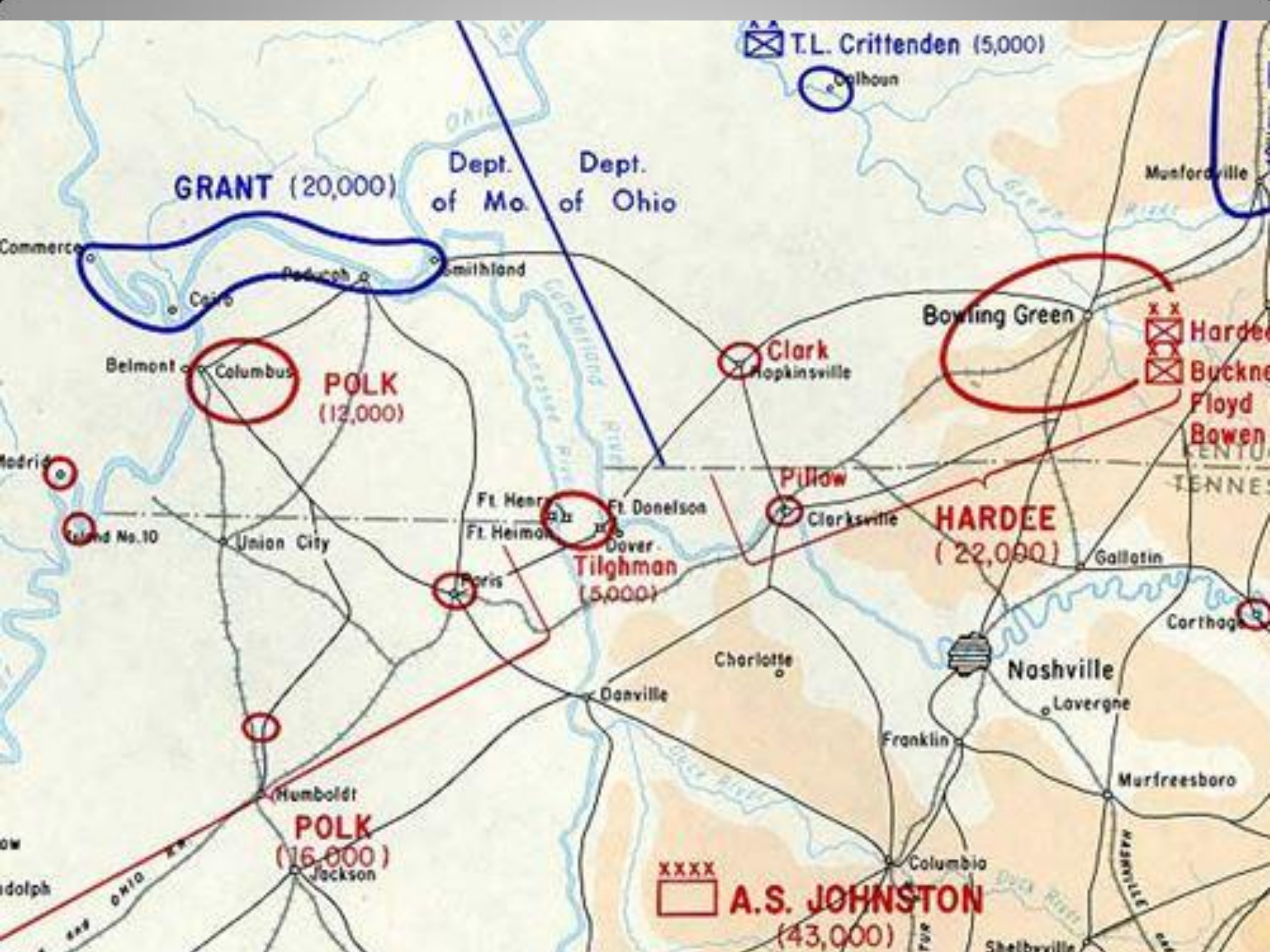
Richard Hawes

2nd Confederate Governor of Kentucky

In office
May 31, 1862 – April 9, 1865

Preceded by **George W. Johnson**

Succeeded by *Abolished* (end of Civil War)



T.L. Crittenden (5,000)

GRANT (20,000)

Dept. of Mo. Dept. of Ohio

POLK (12,000)

Bowling Green

Hardee
Buckner
Floyd
Bowen

HARDEE (22,000)

Tilghman (5,000)

POLK (16,000)

XXXX
A.S. JOHNSTON (43,000)



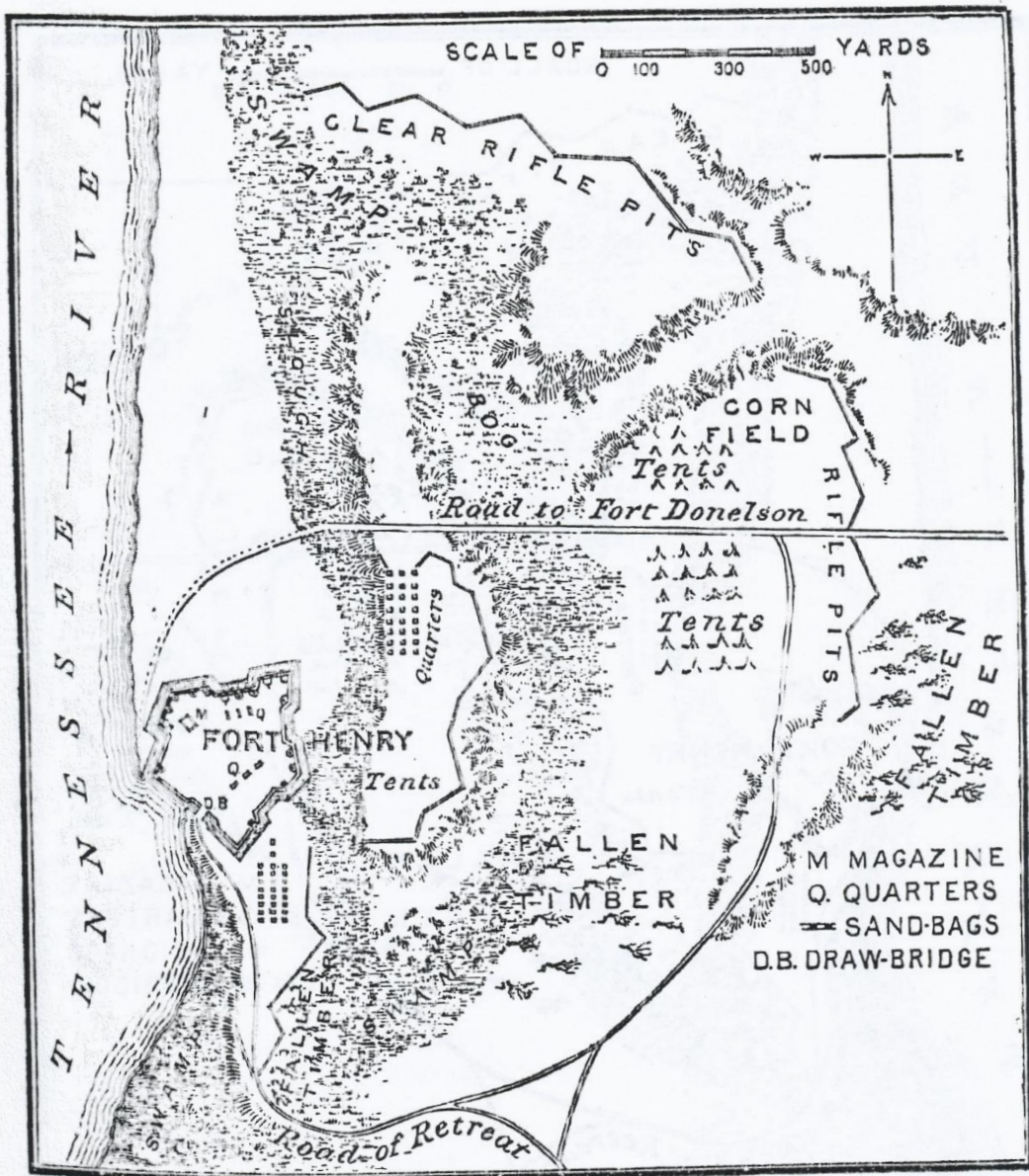
USS ST LOUIS

A hastily-built flotilla of ironclad gunboats helped the Union forces achieve early successes along the great rivers.

Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote, US Navy



Army-Navy cooperation was at its height under Foote and Grant, during the campaigns of Fort Henry and Donelson.



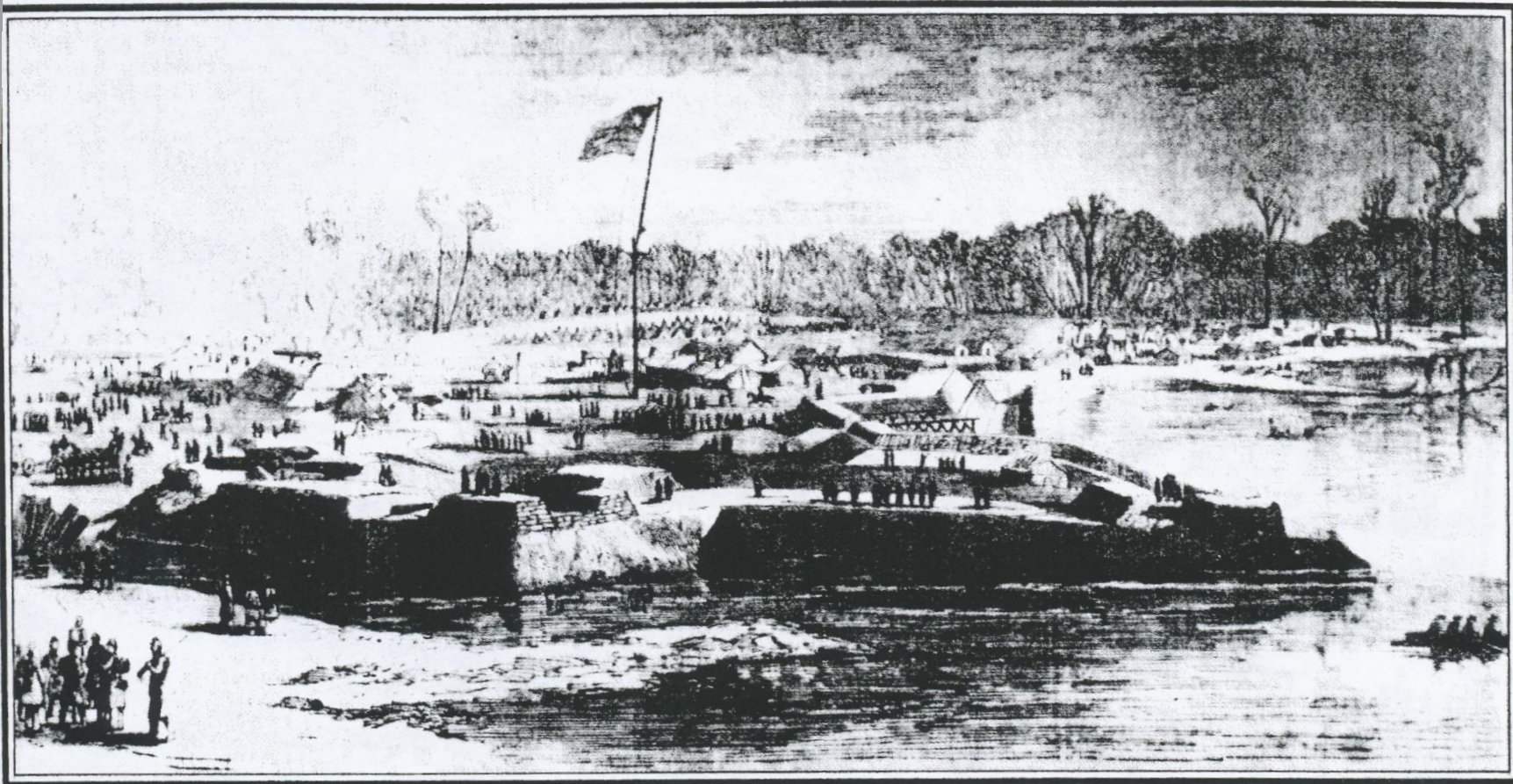
MAP OF FORT HENRY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

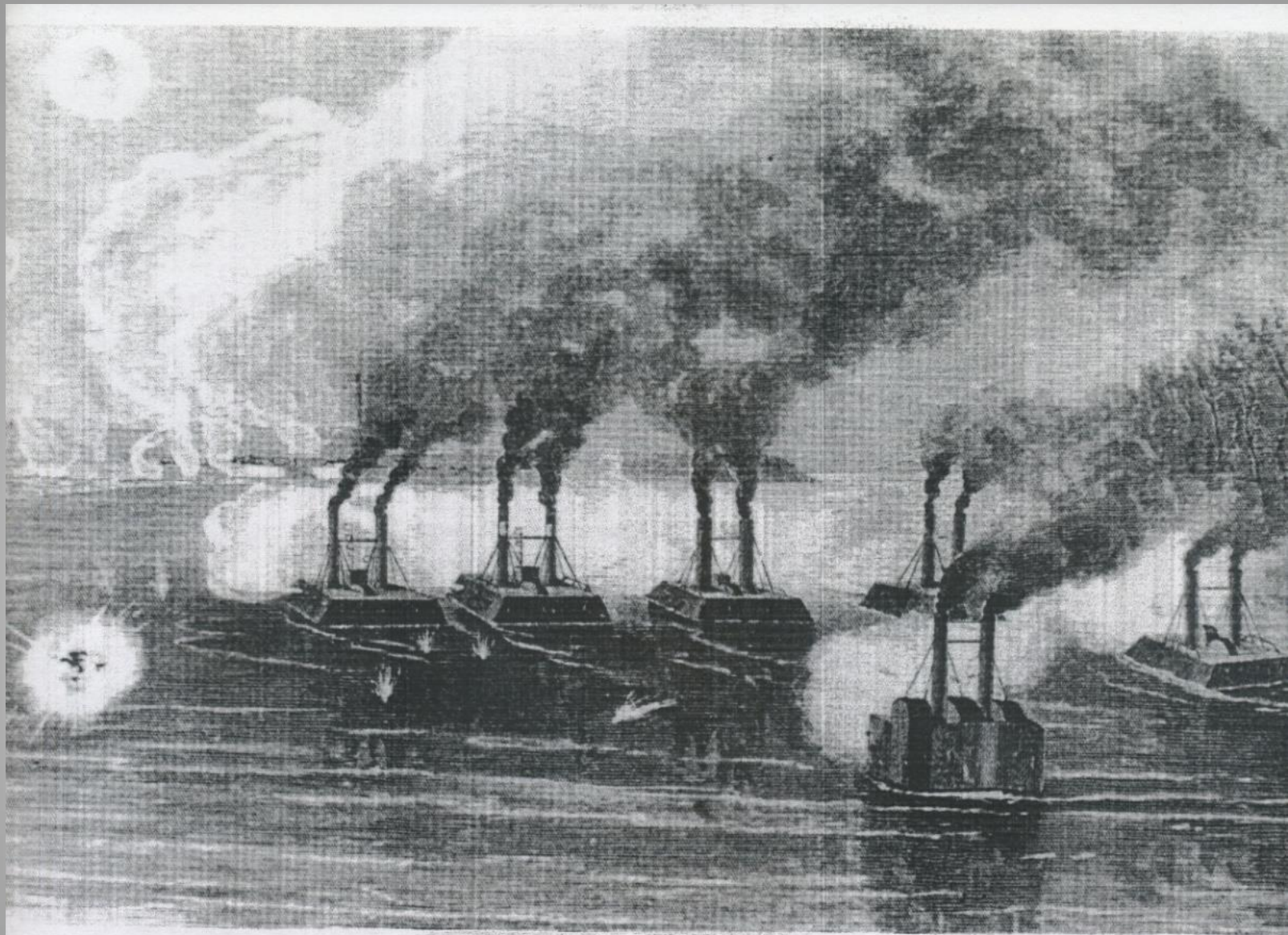


Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman

The Confederate commander at Fort Henry had an impossible task.

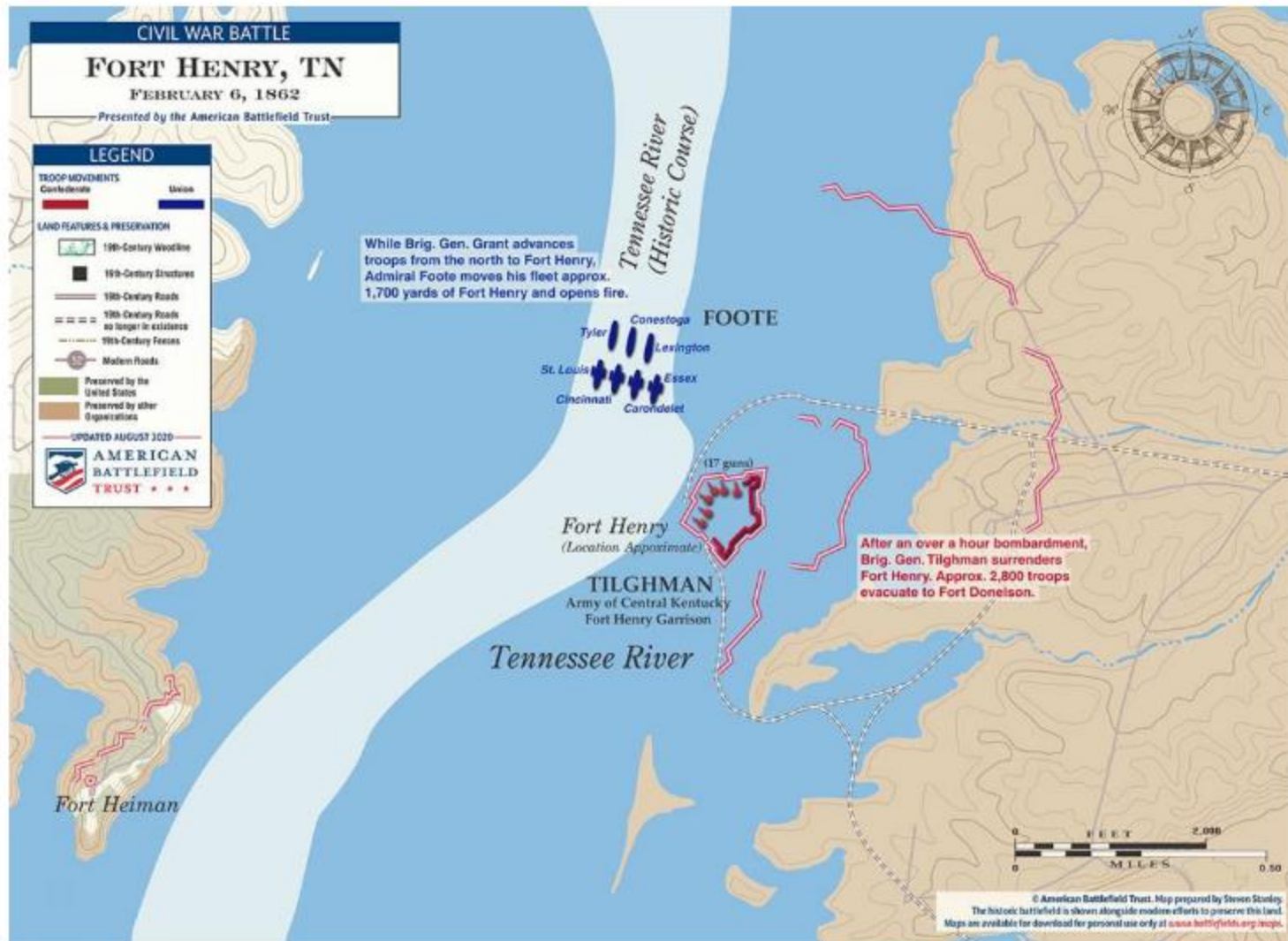
A wartime sketch of Fort Henry under Federal occupation. The ground was so low and water so high that the Yankees rowed into it.



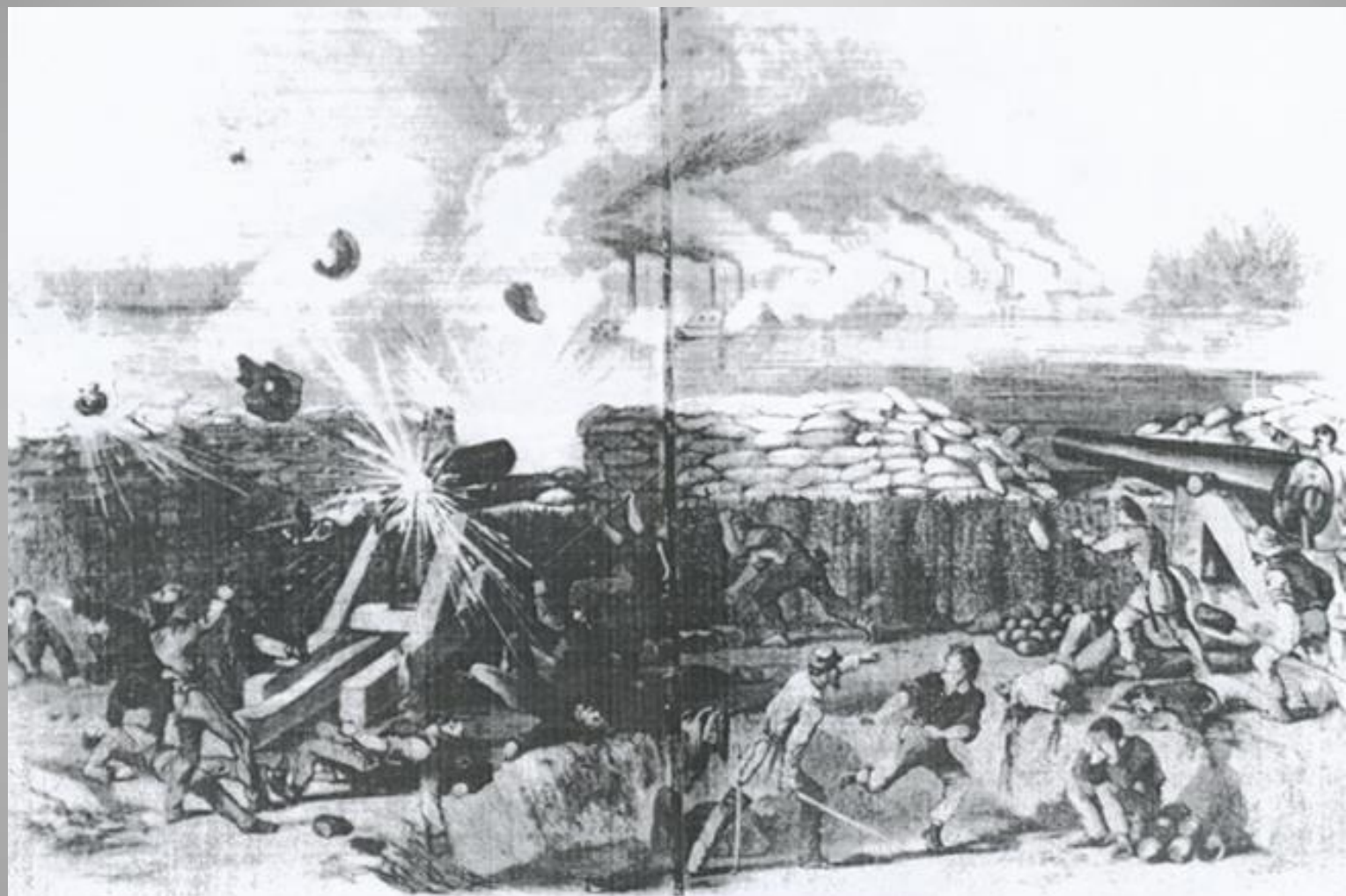


's Flotilla Attack on Fort Henry, February 6, 1862. Sketch by S.O. Hawley, Massachusetts Order of Loyalty, U.S. Army Military History Institute.

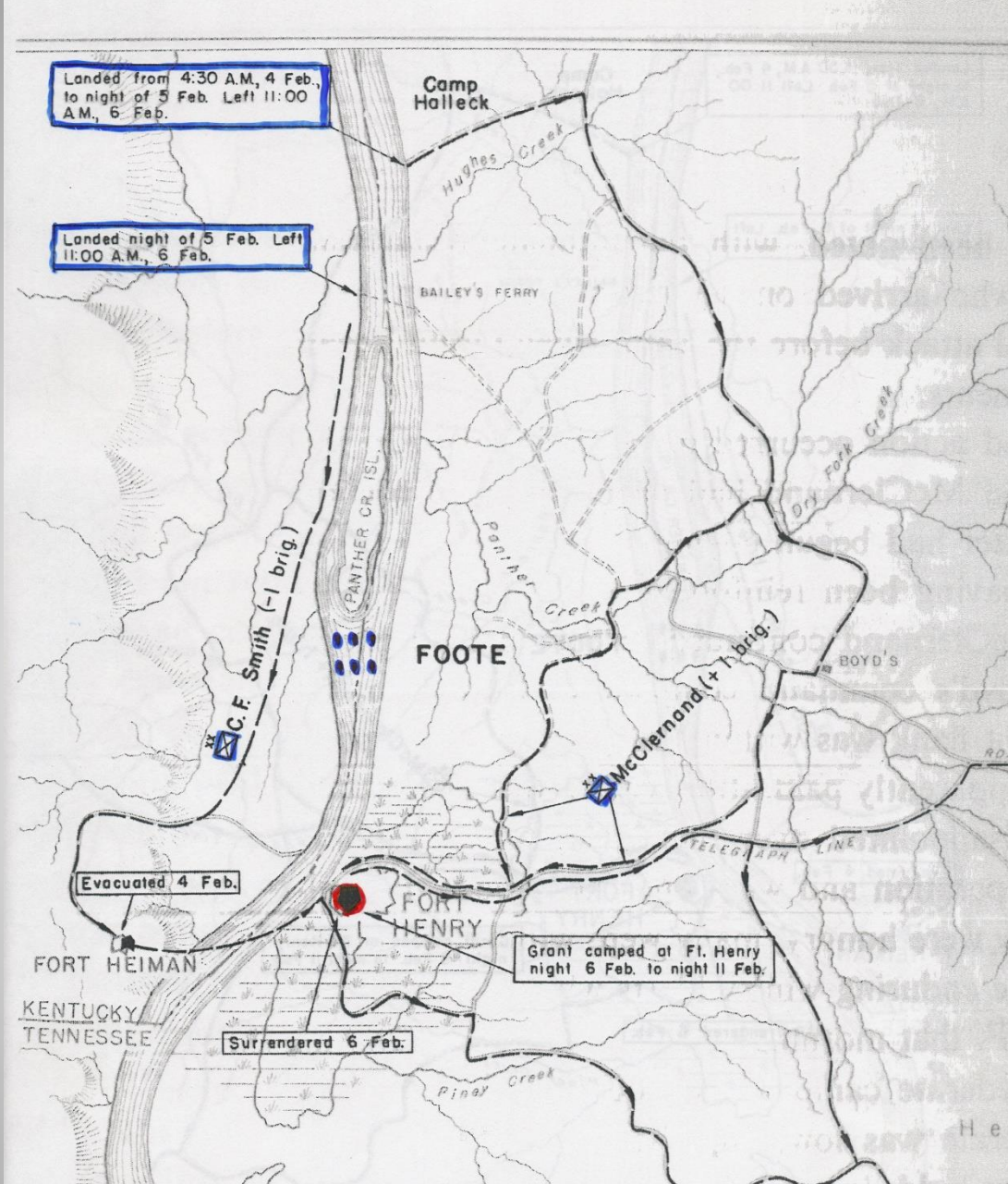
Fort Henry - February 6, 1862



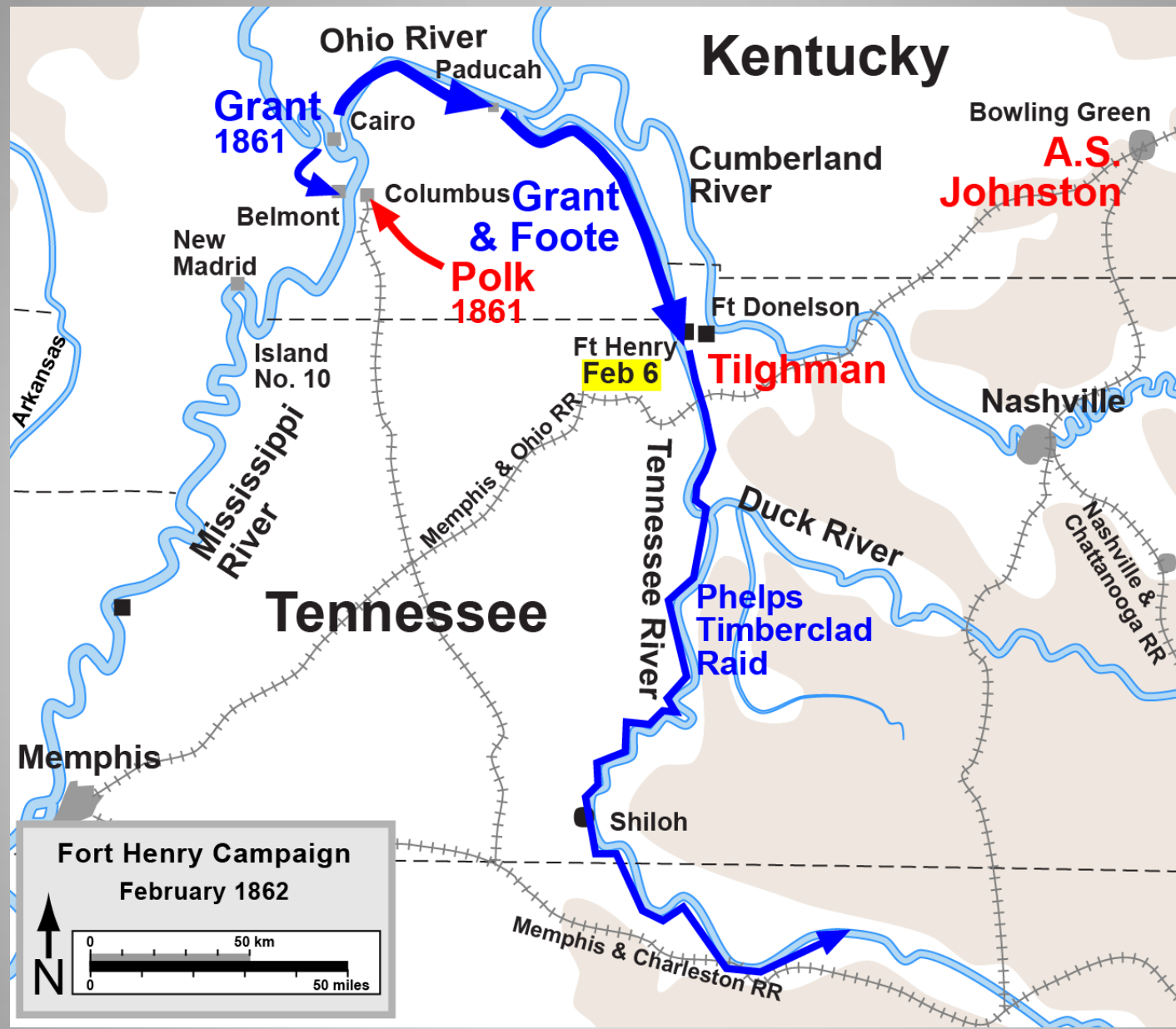
Fort Henry - February 6, 1862 (August 2020) American Battlefield Trust



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



Grant's Army forces, marching through mud, arrived at Fort Henry after the Navy had arranged its surrender.



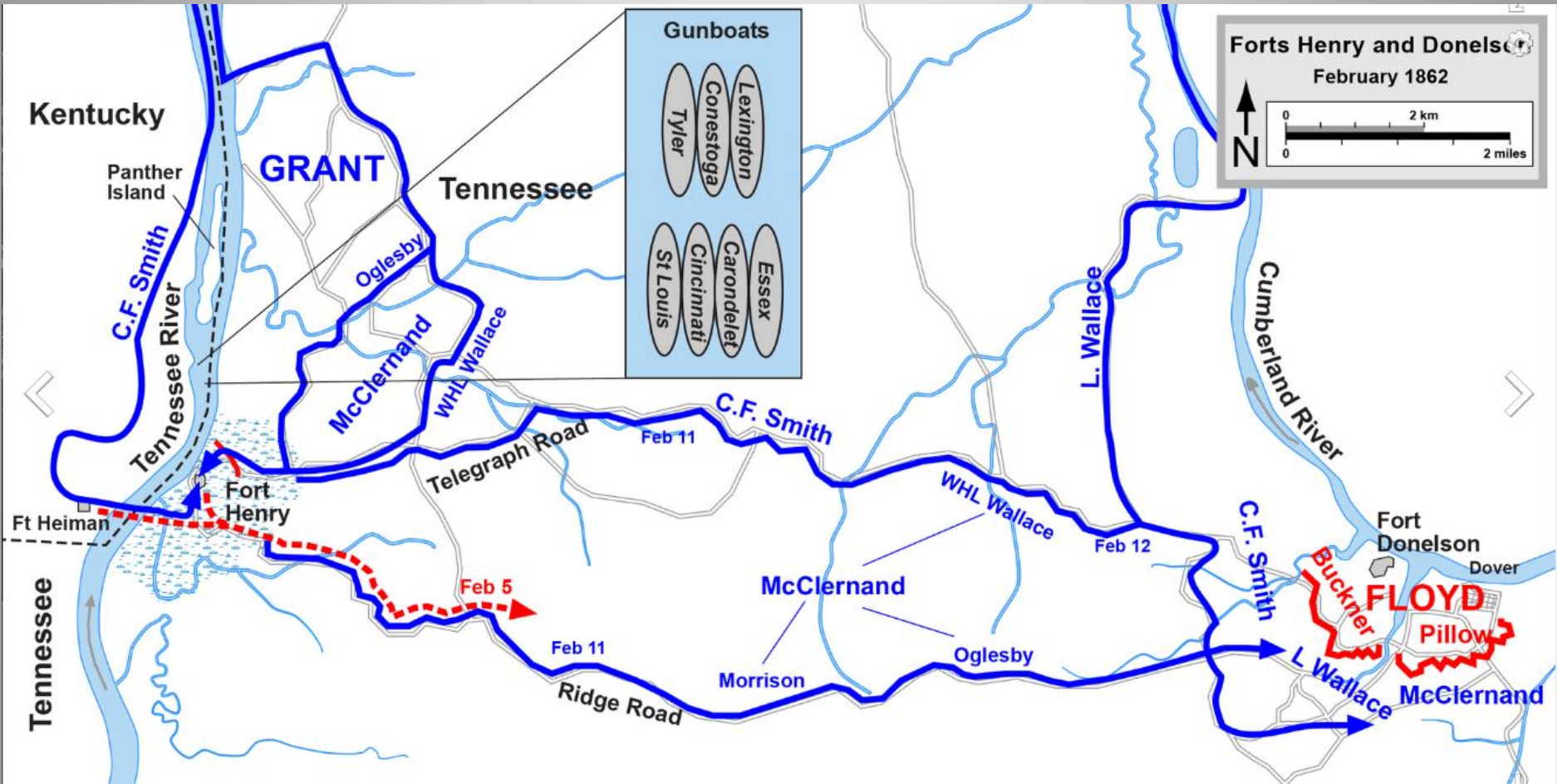
Fort Henry Campaign
February 1862

↑ N

0 50 km
0 50 miles

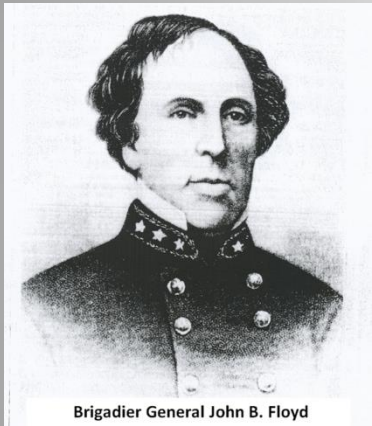
Within days after the fort's surrender, Union gunboats showed that the river route to the deeper south was wide open.

Forts Henry and Donelson
 February 1862

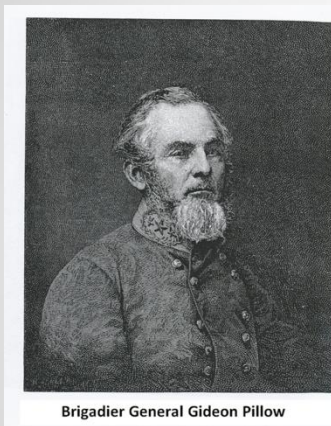


RANK

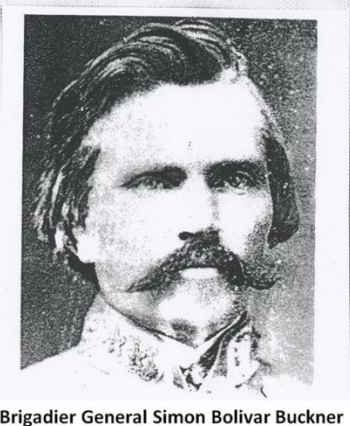
HIGHEST-----LOWEST



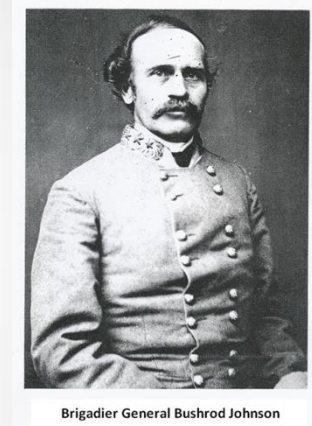
Brigadier General John B. Floyd



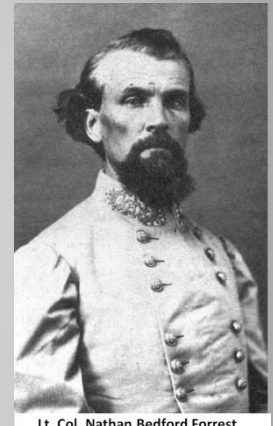
Brigadier General Gideon Pillow



Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner



Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson

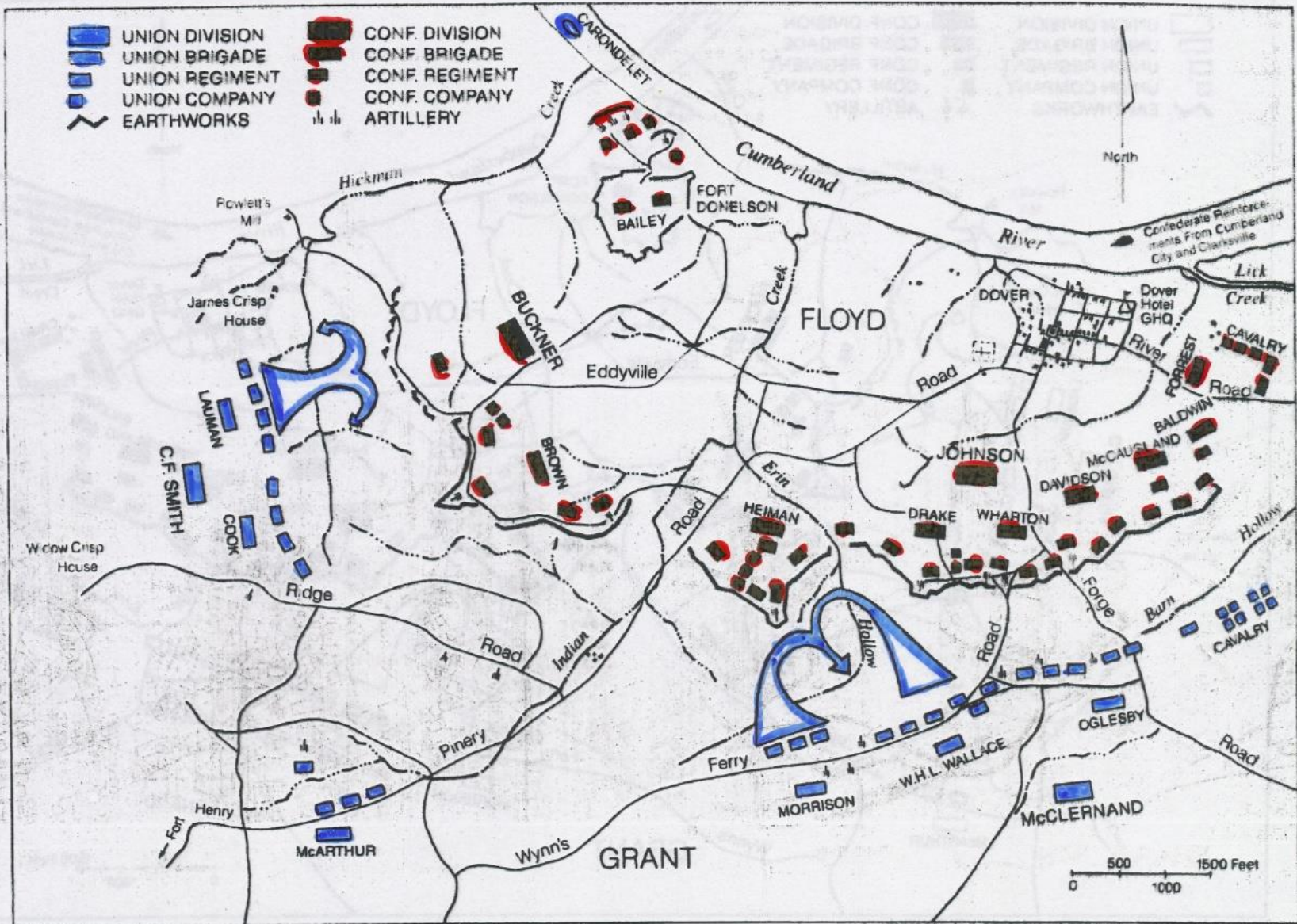


Lt. Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest

COMPETENCE

LOWEST-----HIGHEST

This explains a lot about events at Fort Donelson!

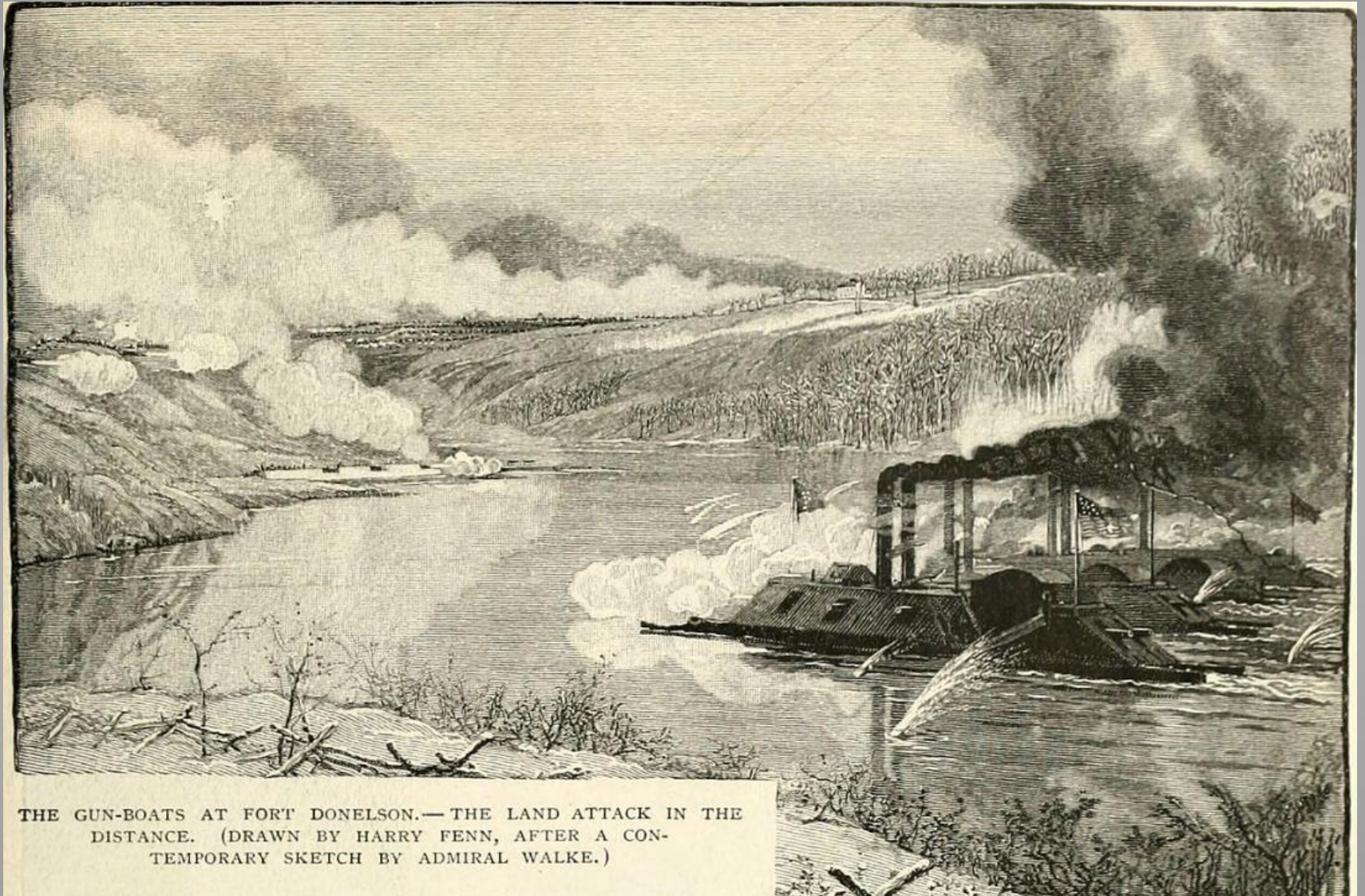


Map by Louis S. Wall

MAP 5. Action, February 13, 1862.

Initial probing attacks took place as soon as the Union troops were in position.

The gunboat attack on 14 February



THE GUN-BOATS AT FORT DONELSON.—THE LAND ATTACK IN THE DISTANCE. (DRAWN BY HARRY FENN, AFTER A CONTEMPORARY SKETCH BY ADMIRAL WALKER.)

Grant and Foote hoped that the gunboats would repeat their Fort Henry successes....



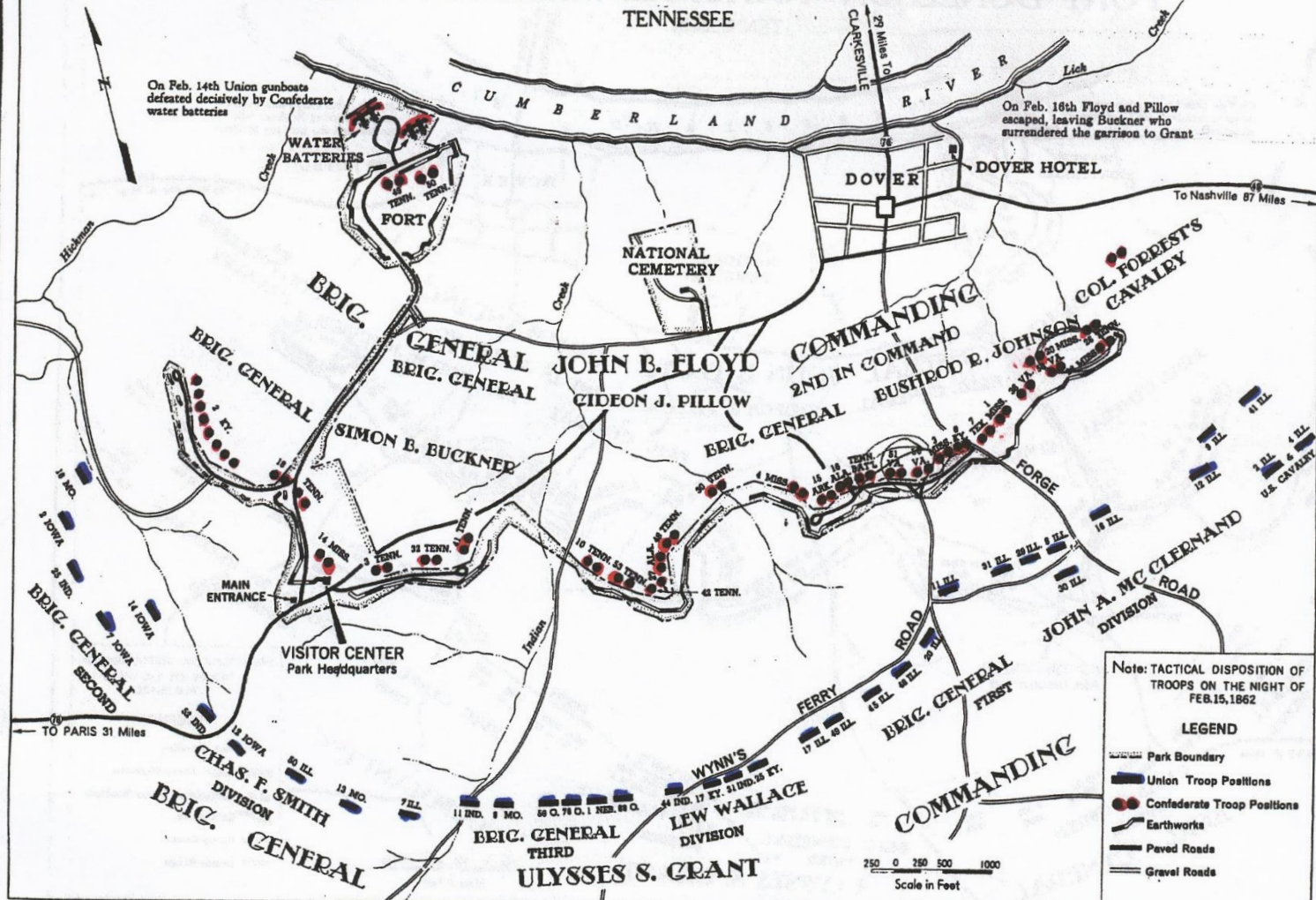
....but the Confederate position was much stronger and better prepared. Foote's attack was beaten back and some gunboats were crippled. This would have to be an Army effort.

FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

TENNESSEE

On Feb. 14th Union gunboats defeated decisively by Confederate water batteries

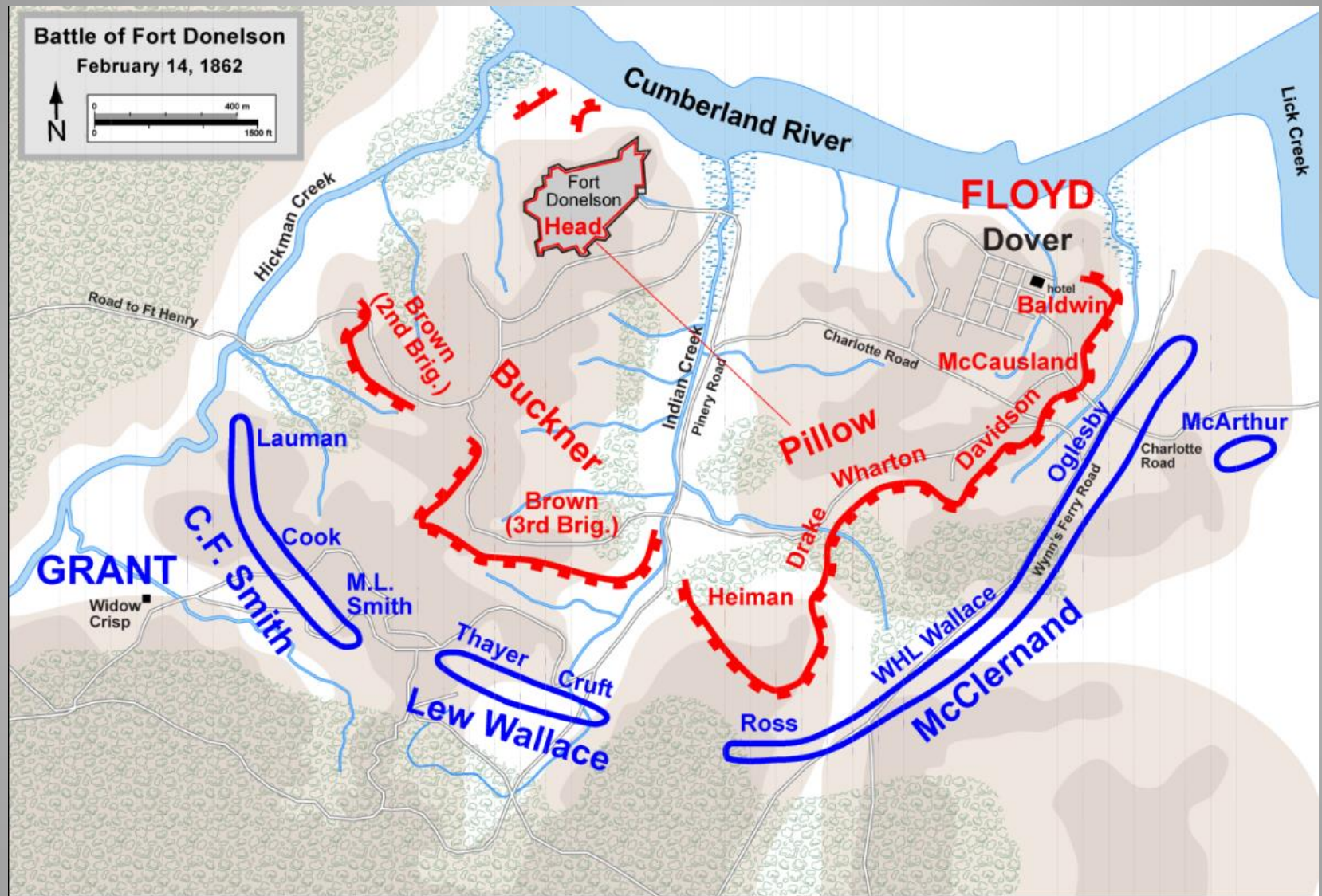
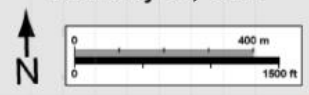
On Feb. 16th Floyd and Pillow escaped, leaving Buckner who surrendered the garrison to Grant

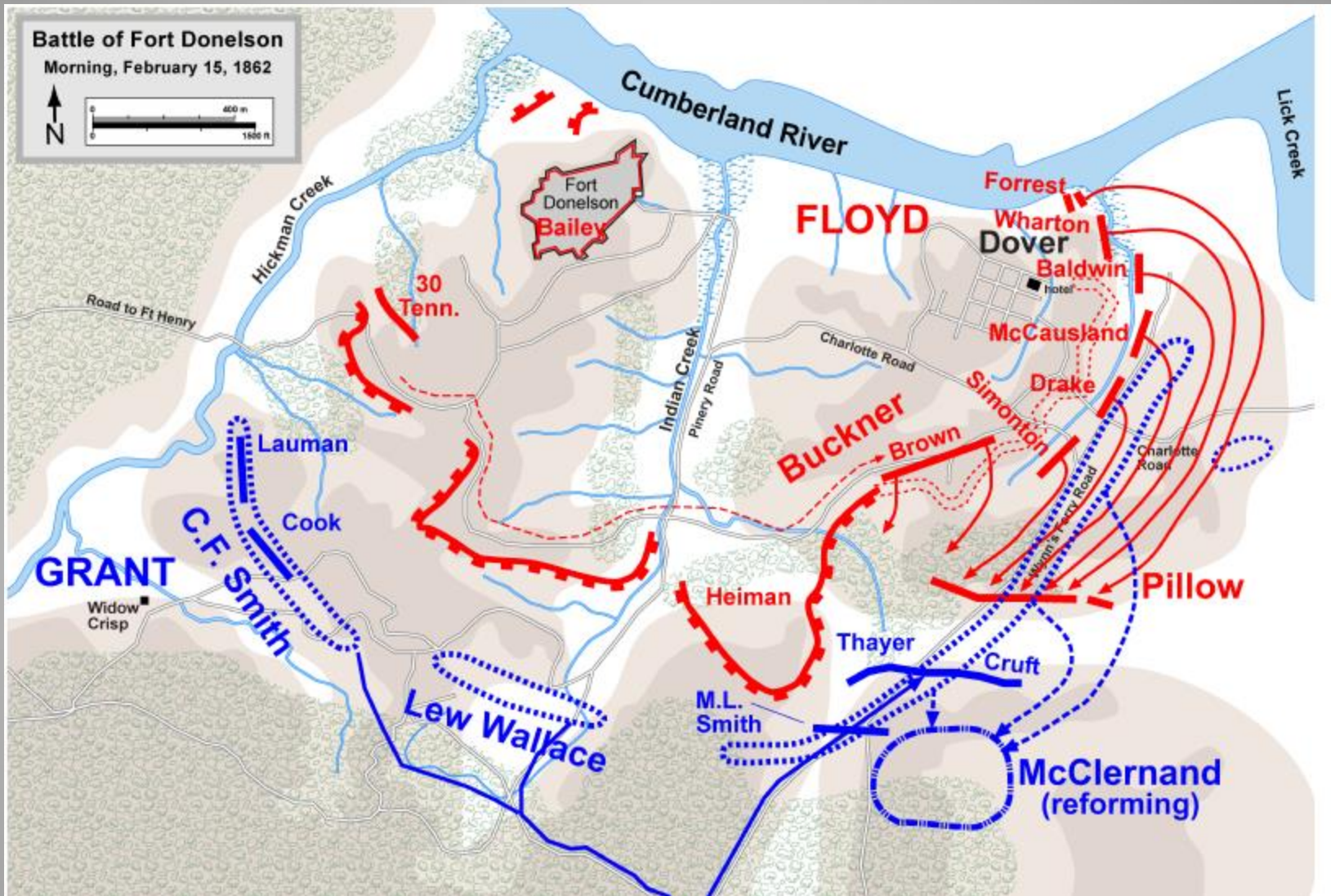


Today's National Military Park preserves the sites of the Union and Confederate trenches.

Battle of Fort Donelson

February 14, 1862





At dawn on the 15th, the Confederates made a powerful but clumsily prepared breakout attempt.

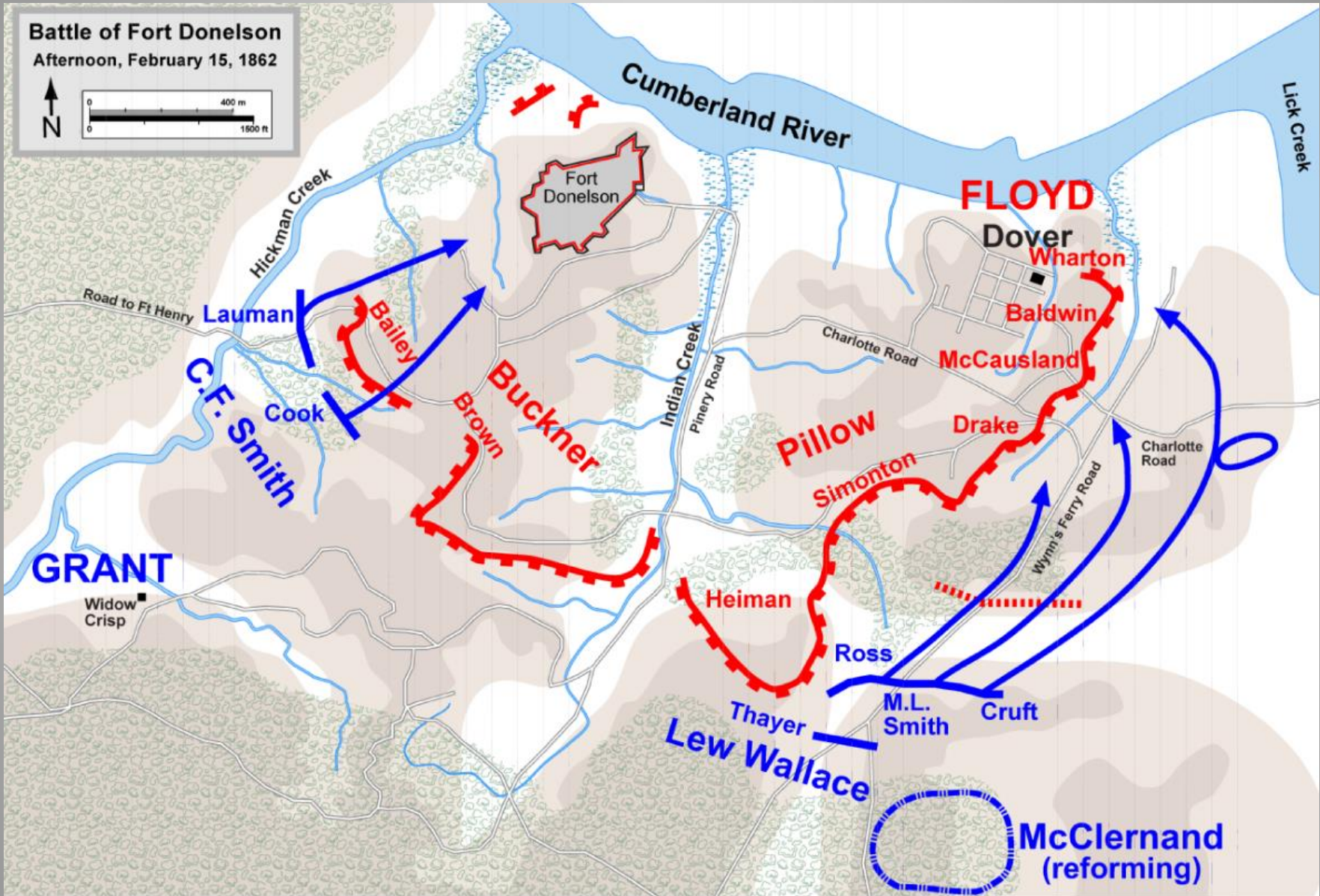


Forrest at the head of the Confederate cavalry marching to attack the Federal right



General Grant, unshaken and competent, arranged the Union counterattack.

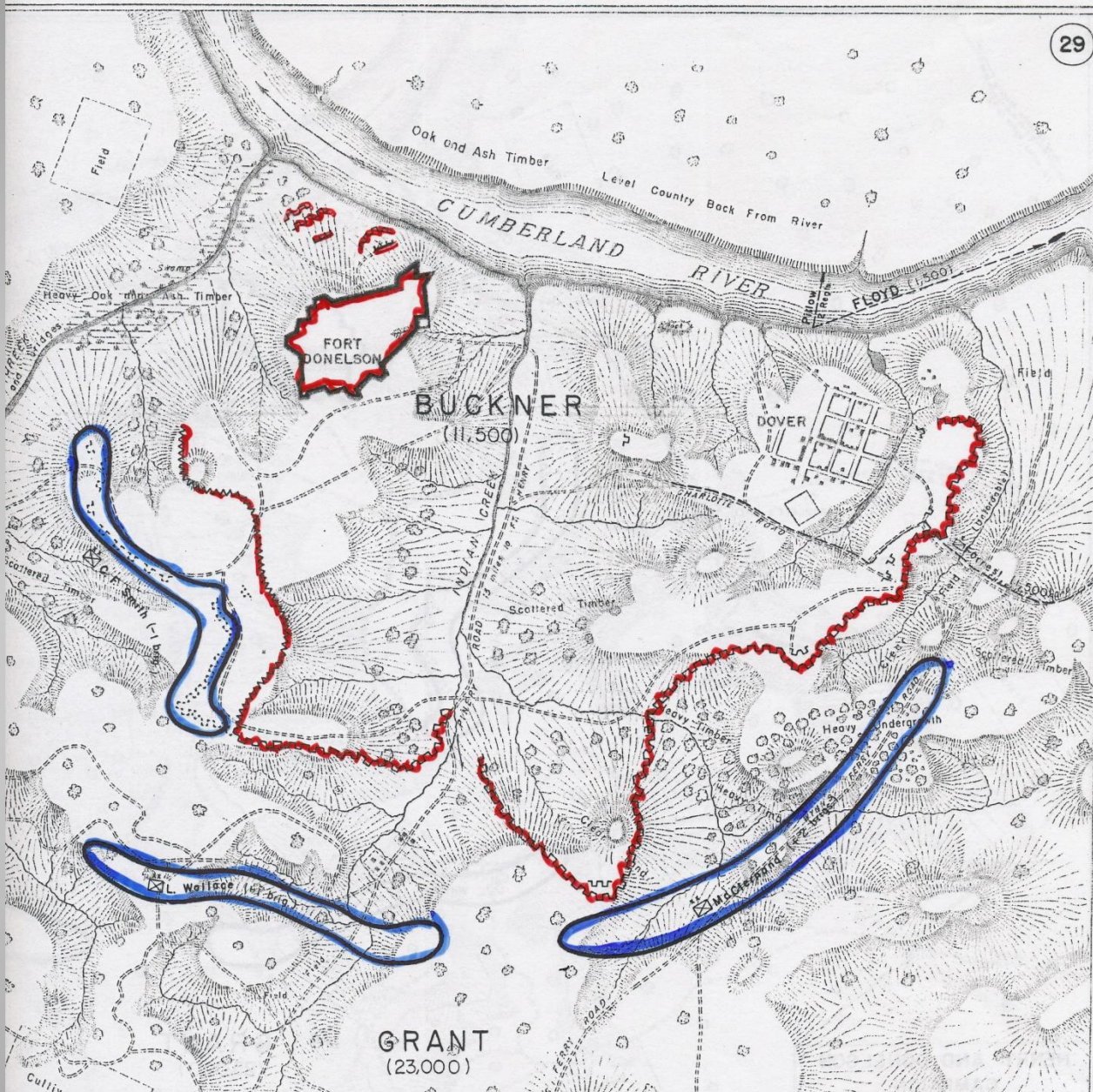
Union counterattack, afternoon February 15, 1862





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

That night, Col. Forrest led Confederate cavalry and a few infantry units in a successful escape, and the two senior Confederate commanders fled by boat.



General Buckner was left to arrange the surrender.

Battle of Fort Donelson

Part of the American Civil War



Battle of Fort Donelson, by Kurz and Allison (1887)

Date February 11, 1862–February 16, 1862

Location Fort Donelson, Stewart County,
Tennessee






 36°29′35″N 87°51′22″W

Result Union victory^[1]

Belligerents

 United States (Union)  Confederate States

Commanders and leaders

 Ulysses S. Grant	 John B. Floyd
 Andrew H. Foote	 Gideon J. Pillow
	 Simon Bolivar Buckner, Sr. (P.O.W.)

Units involved

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Army of the Tennessee (District of Cairo)• Mississippi River Squadron | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Army of Central Kentucky• Fort Donelson Garrison |
|--|---|

Strength

24,531^[2]

16,171^[2]

Casualties and losses

2,691 total

(507 killed

1,976 wounded

208 captured/missing)^[3]

13,846 total

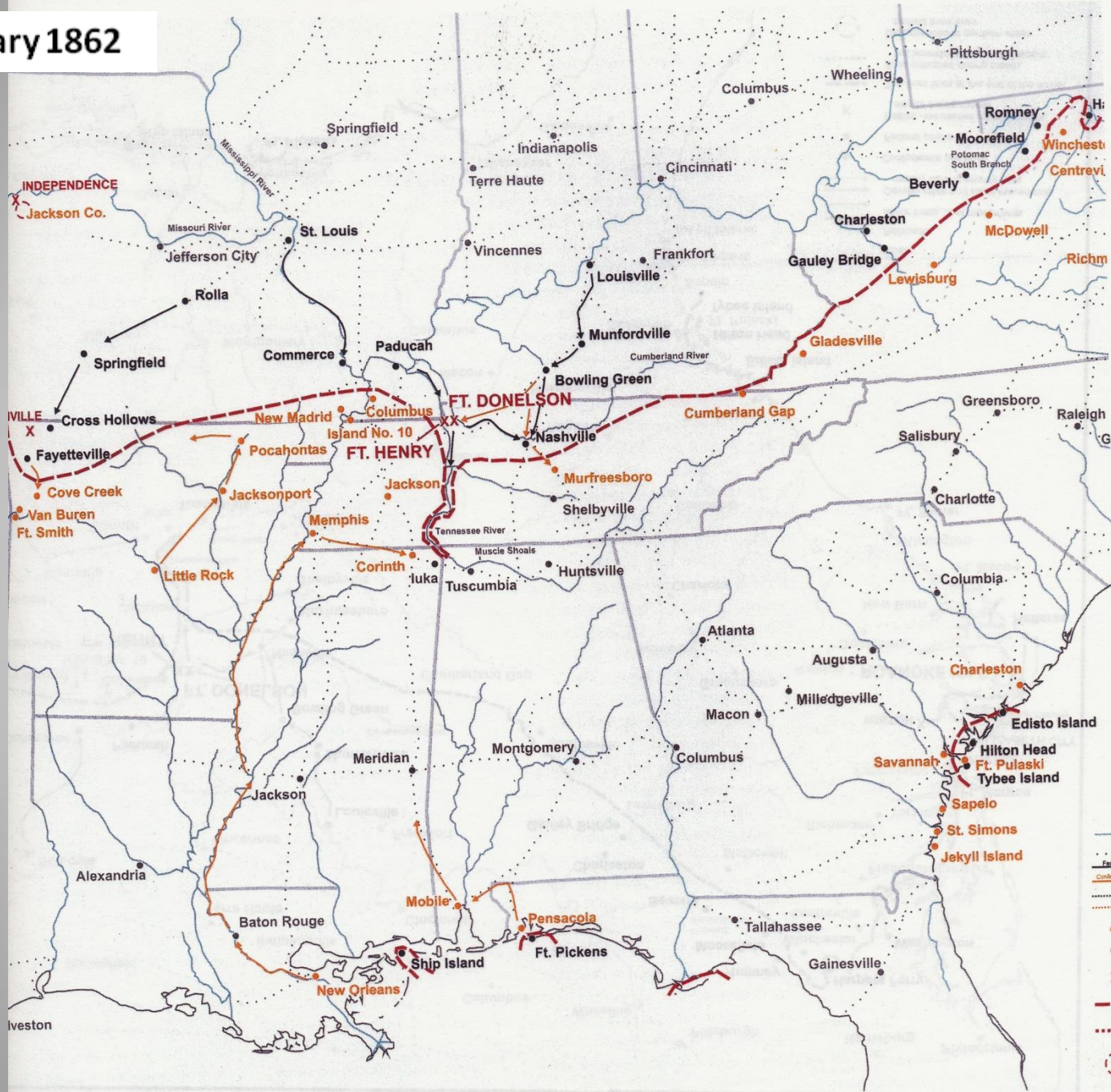
(327 killed

1,127 wounded

12,392
captured/missing)^[3]

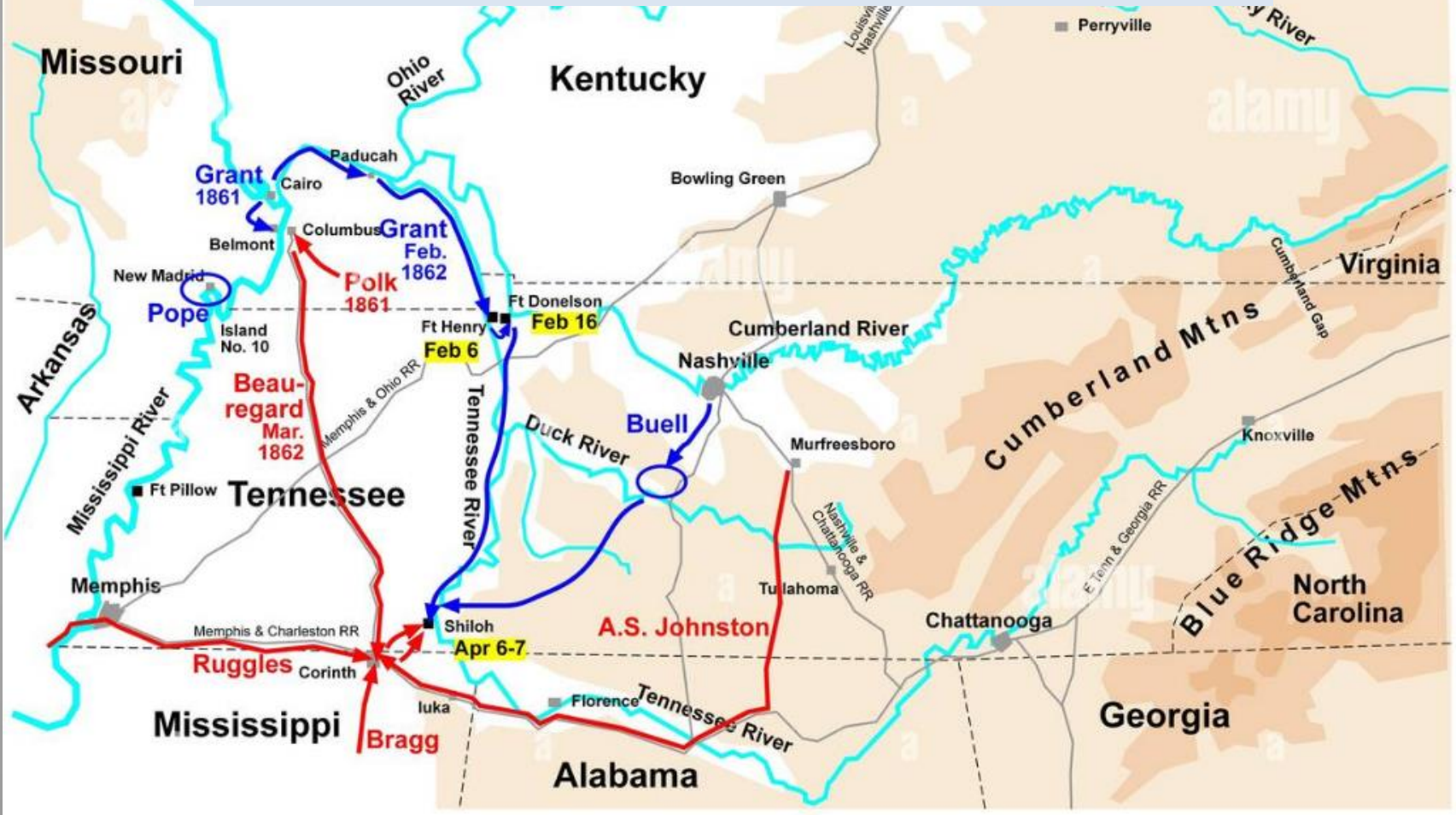


February 1862

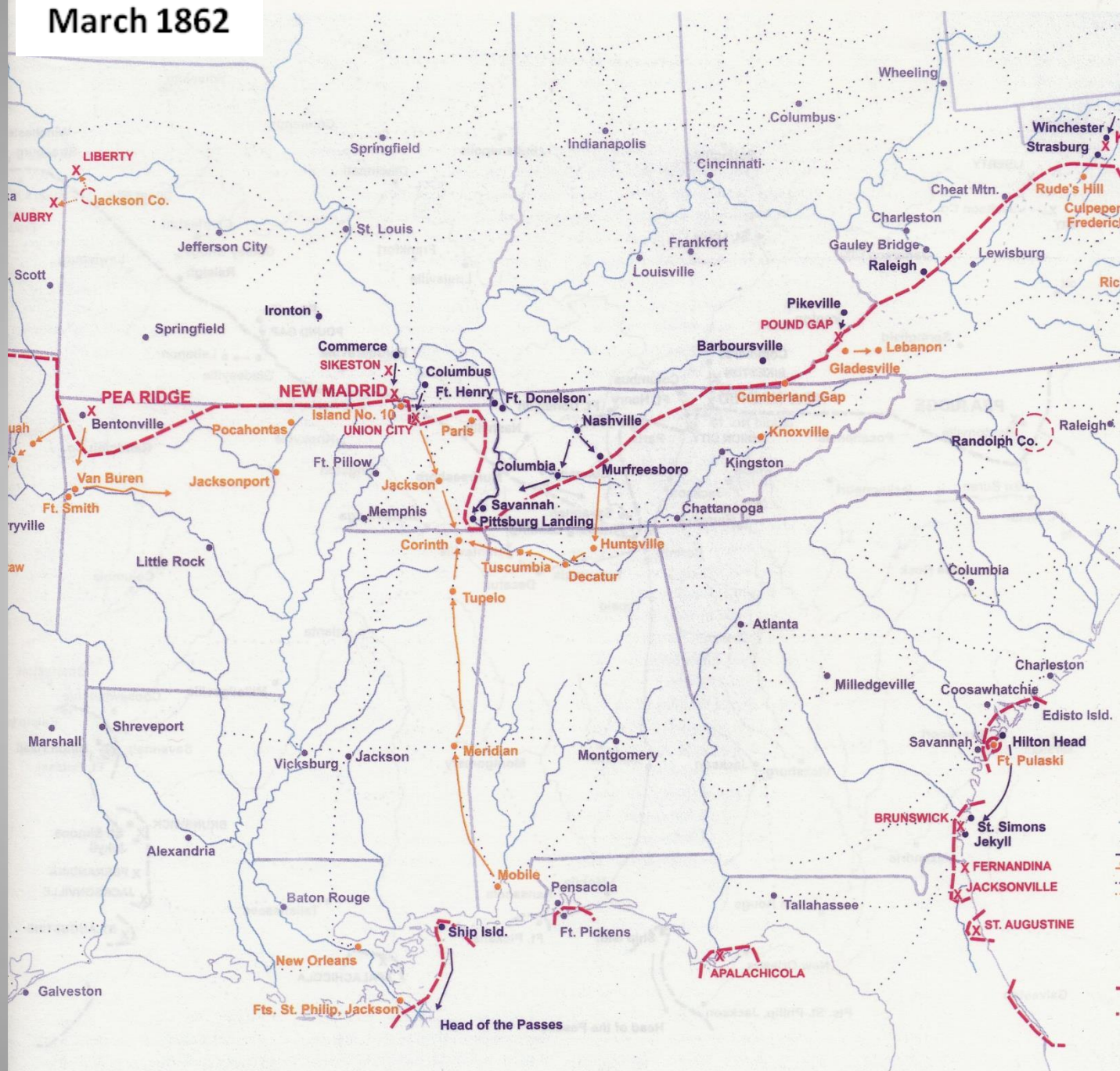


Consequences of Grant's victory:

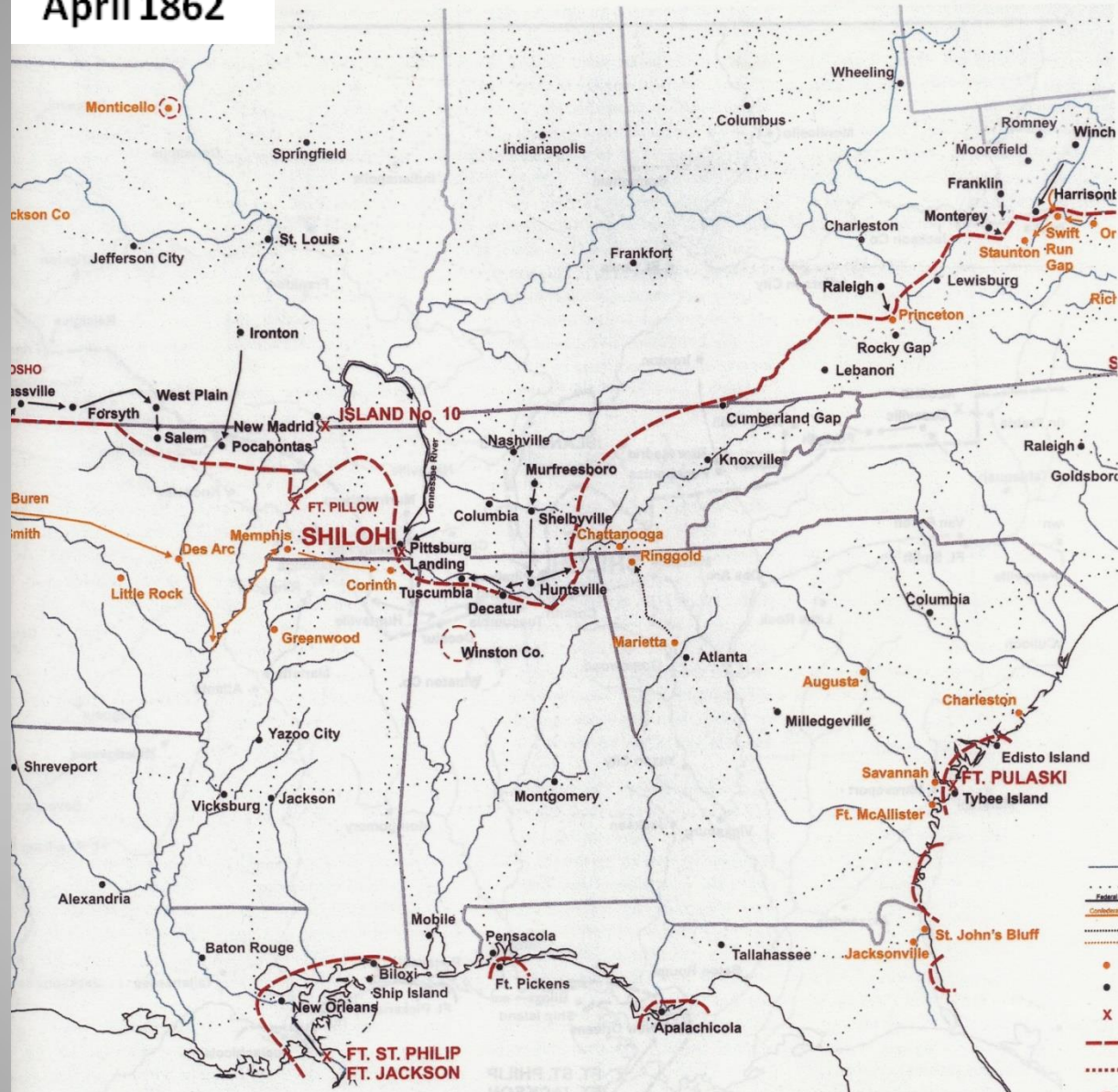
The divided Confederate forces in Kentucky had no choice but to withdraw and concentrate in northern Mississippi, to prepare for an April counterattack....
at Shiloh.



March 1862

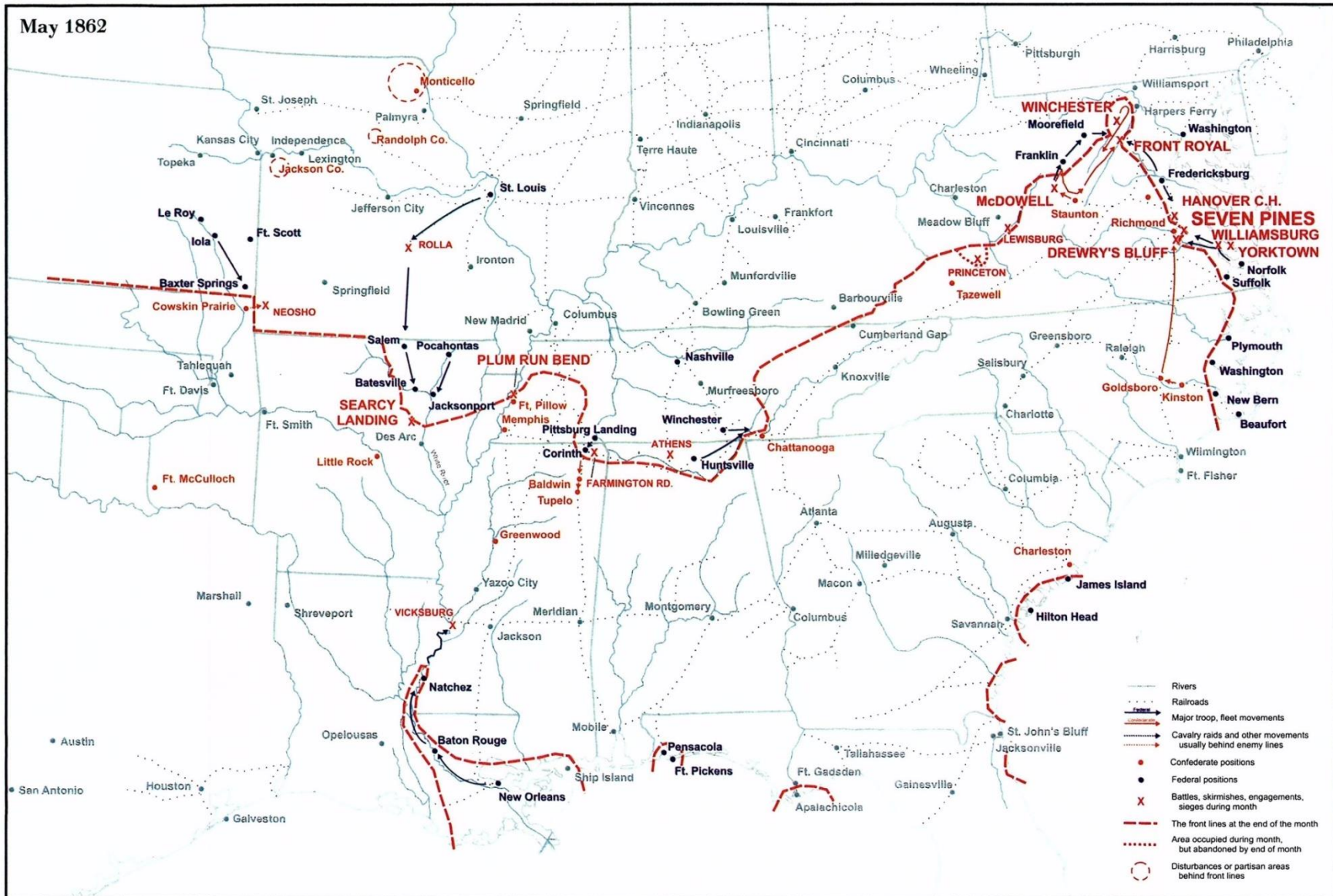


April 1862

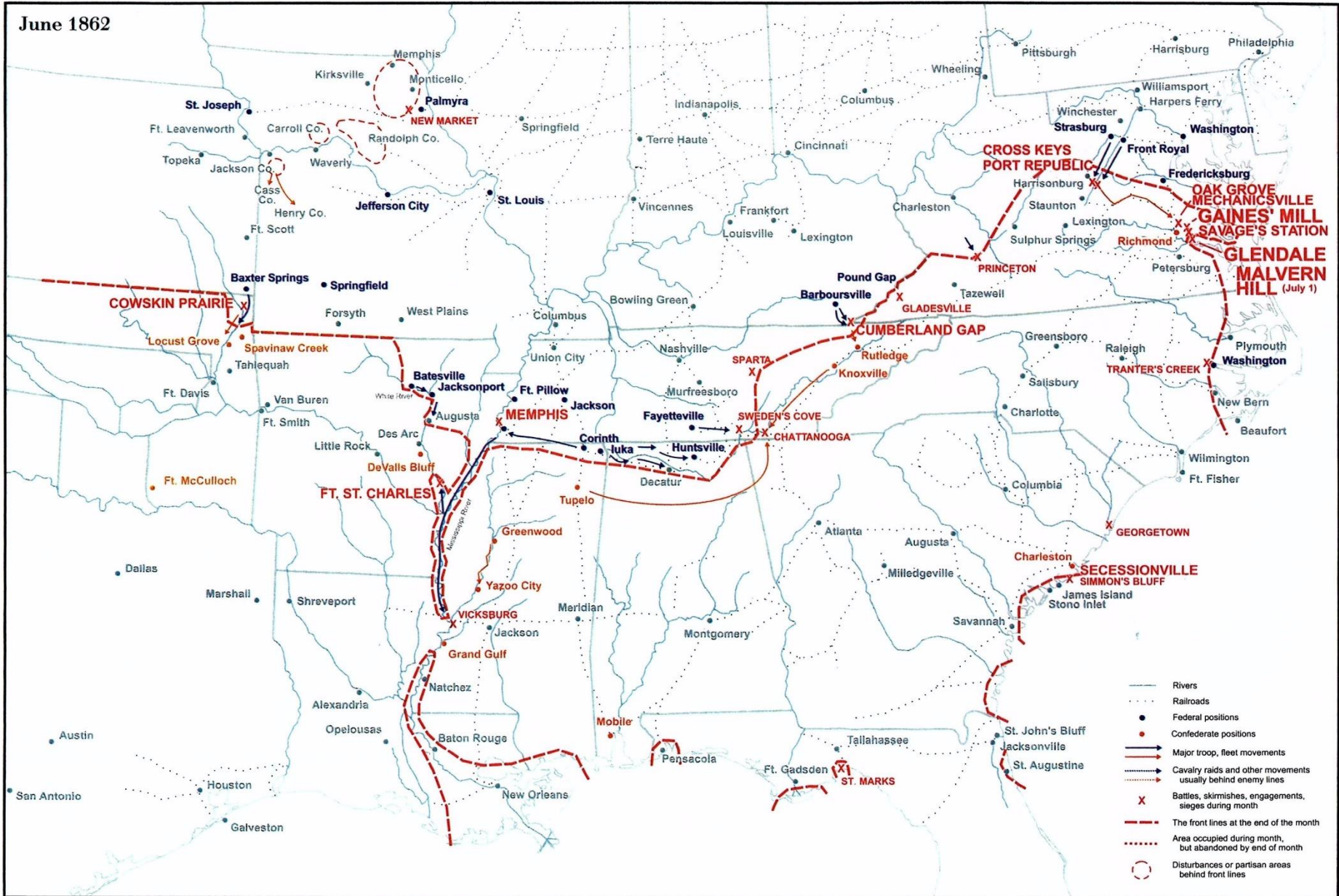


At the bloody battle of Shiloh, the Confederates failed to defeat Grant's army (reinforced by Buell's divisions). Another Union division marched south from Nashville, unopposed, to seize the east-west railroad line at Decatur.

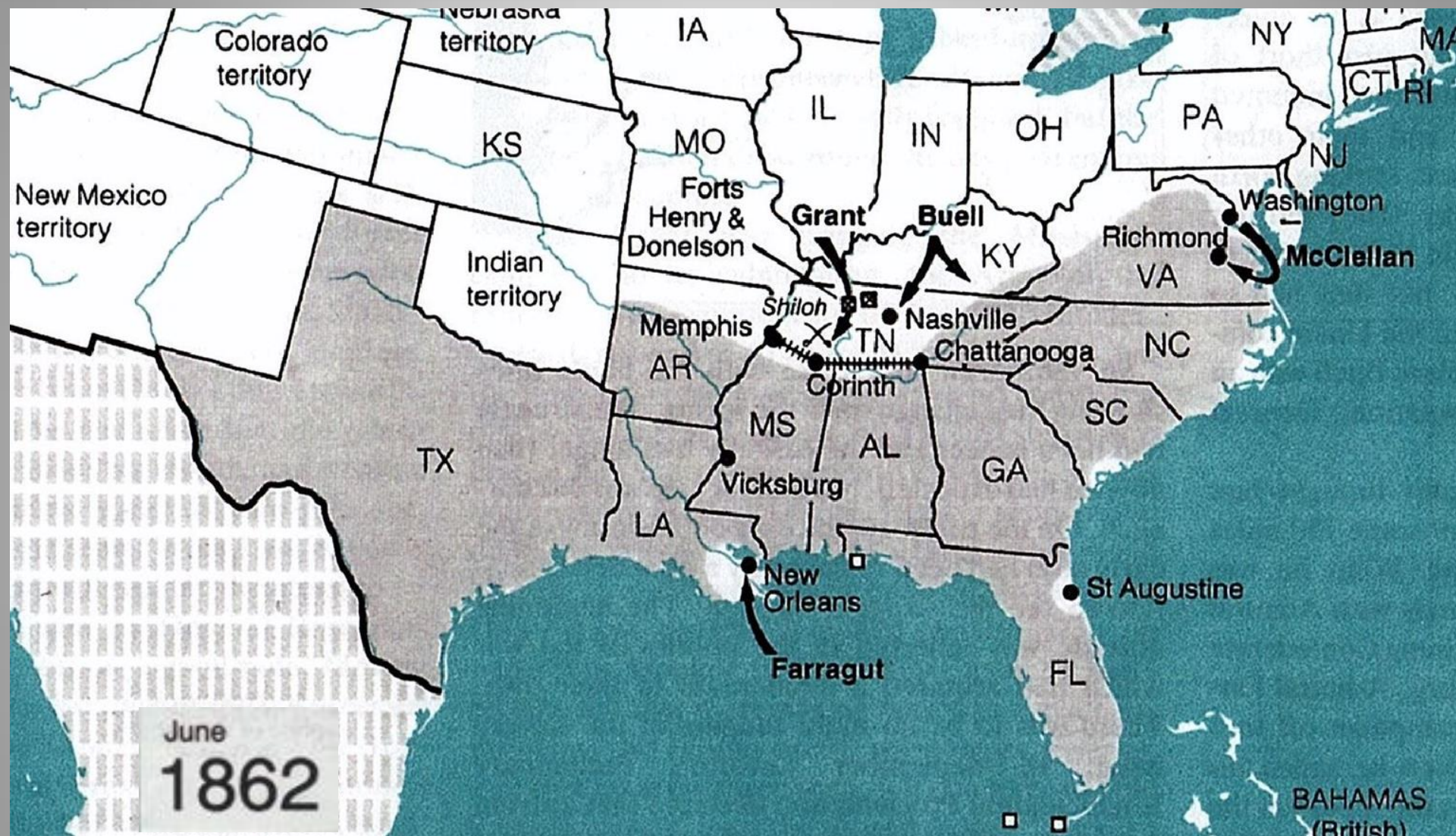
May 1862



June 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 behind front lines

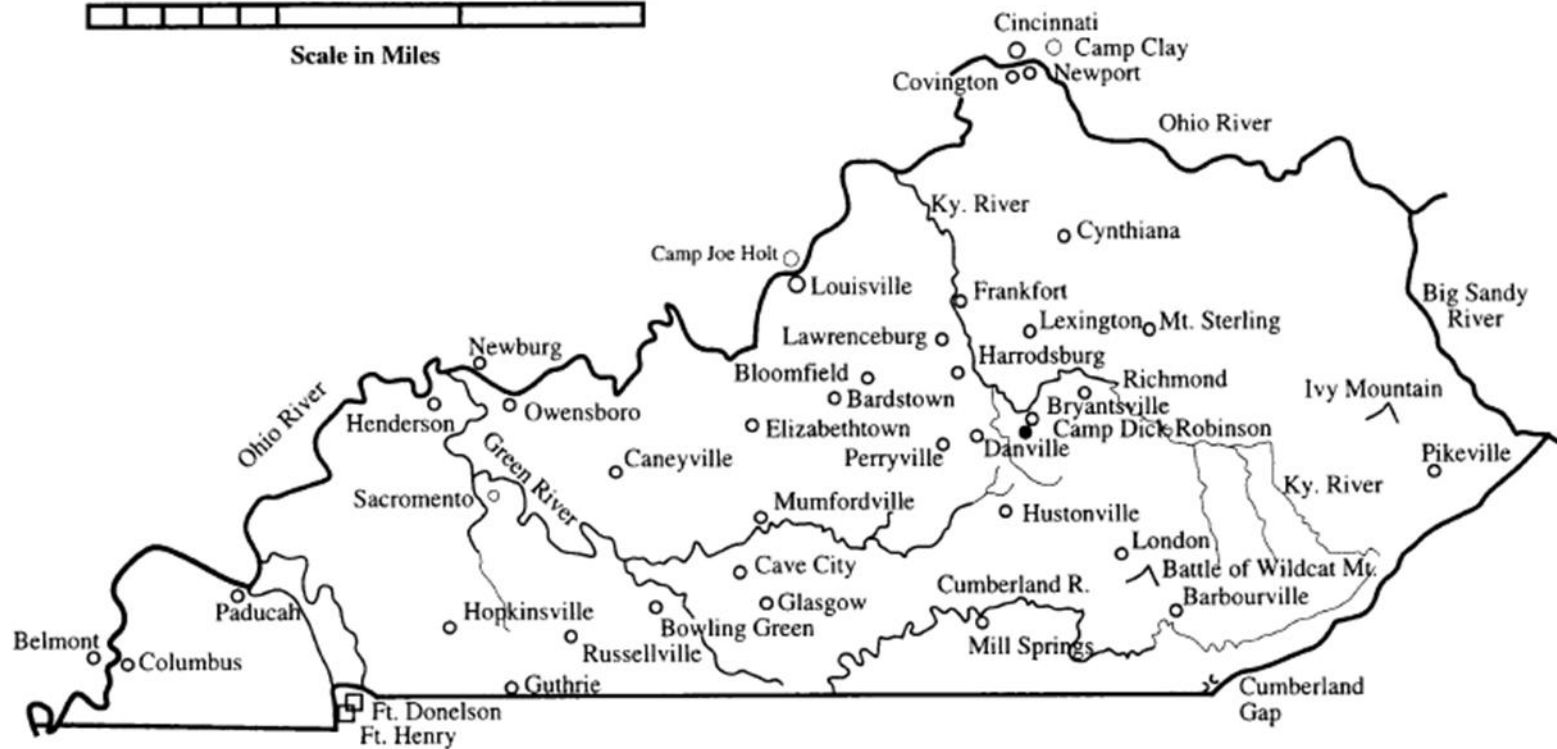


Spring 1862: Union forces push south. Summer 1862: Progress slows to a crawl, giving the Confederates time to plan counteroffensives in late summer and fall.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

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

Some Civil War Sites



EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

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

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



EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

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



EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

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

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

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



Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle



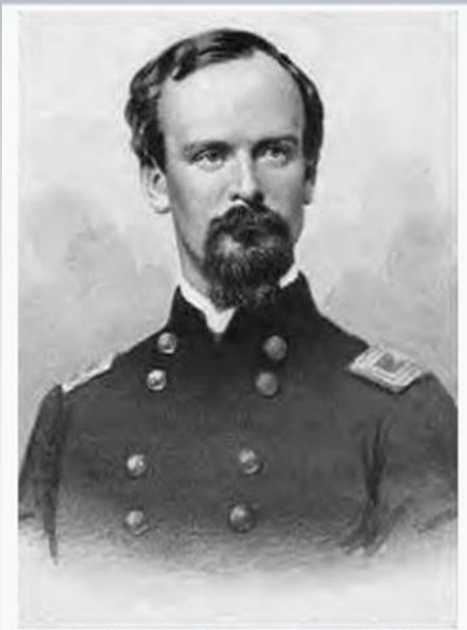
Major General Stephen G. Burbridge



Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle

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

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



Major General Stephen G. Burbridge

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

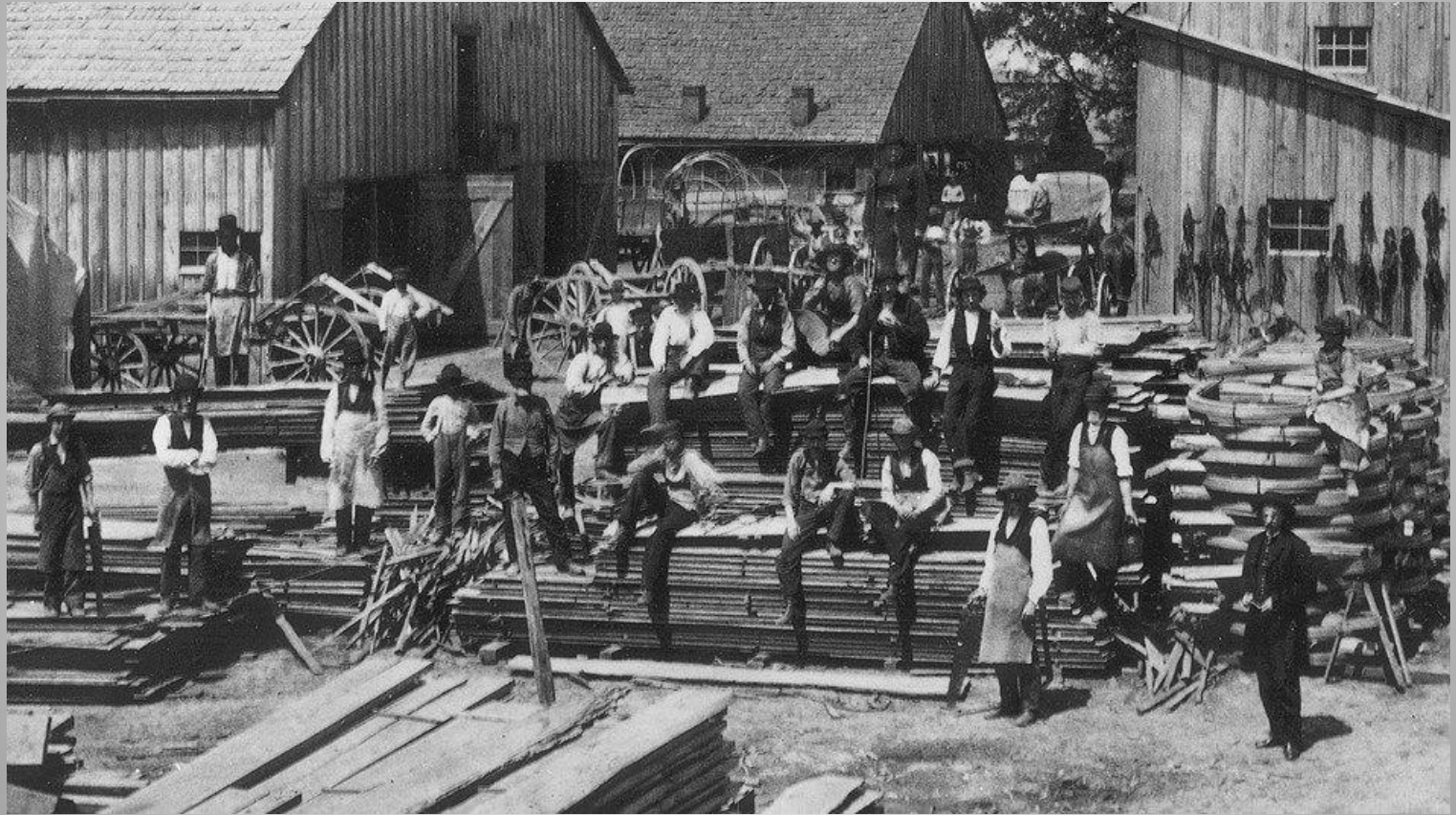
Both Boyle and Burbridge used martial law to overrule the civilian government of Kentucky under Governor Thomas Bramlette.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARTIME KENTUCKY

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



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



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

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



CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FOR ENLISTED SLAVE.

No. _____

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

Kentucky, hereby claim compensation, under the provisions of

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

slave *Anderson Arnett* enlisted

186 _____, at _____ by _____

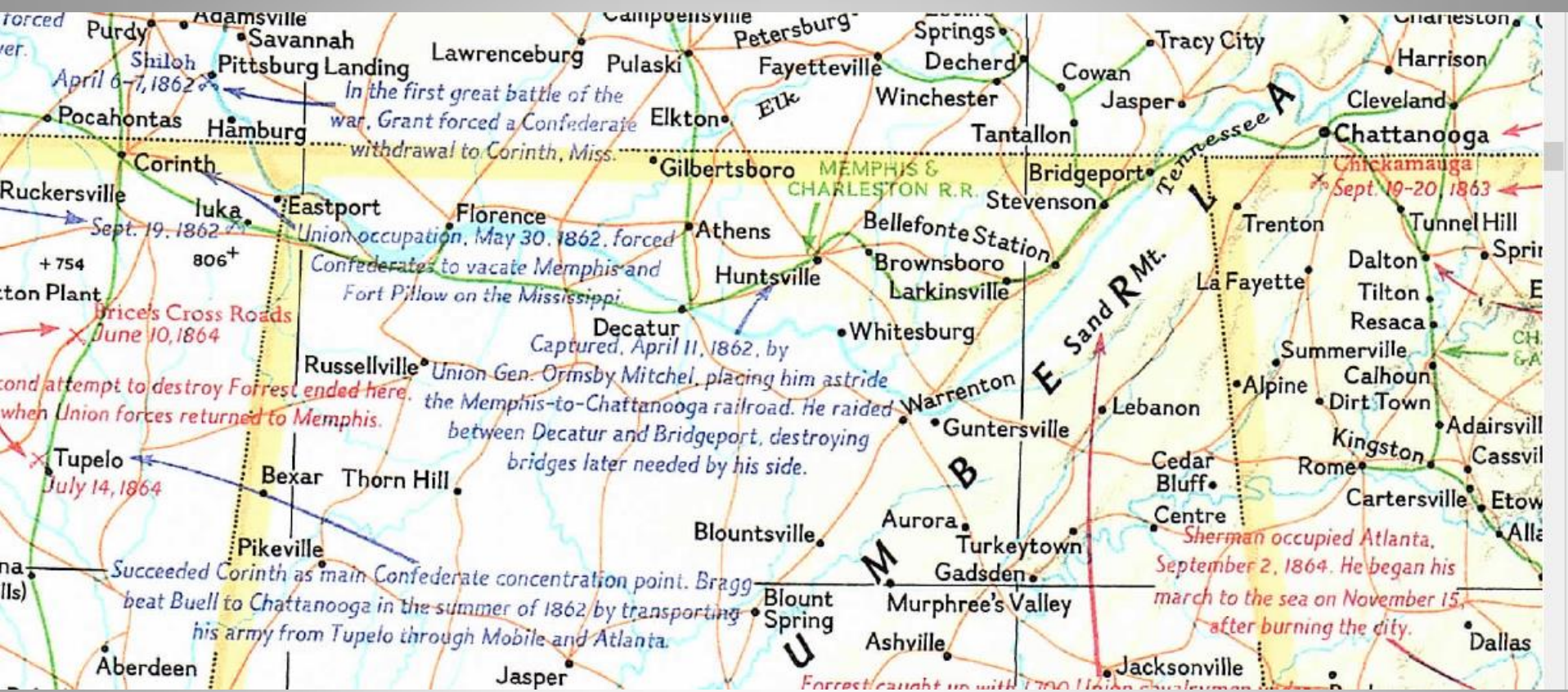
in the *123. Infantry* Regiment U. S. Colored Troops

Co. *18* 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.





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.

REBEL RAIDER



THE LIFE OF GENERAL
JOHN HUNT MORGAN

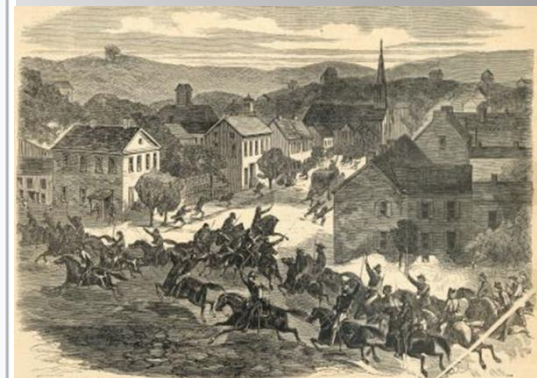
JAMES A. RAMAGE

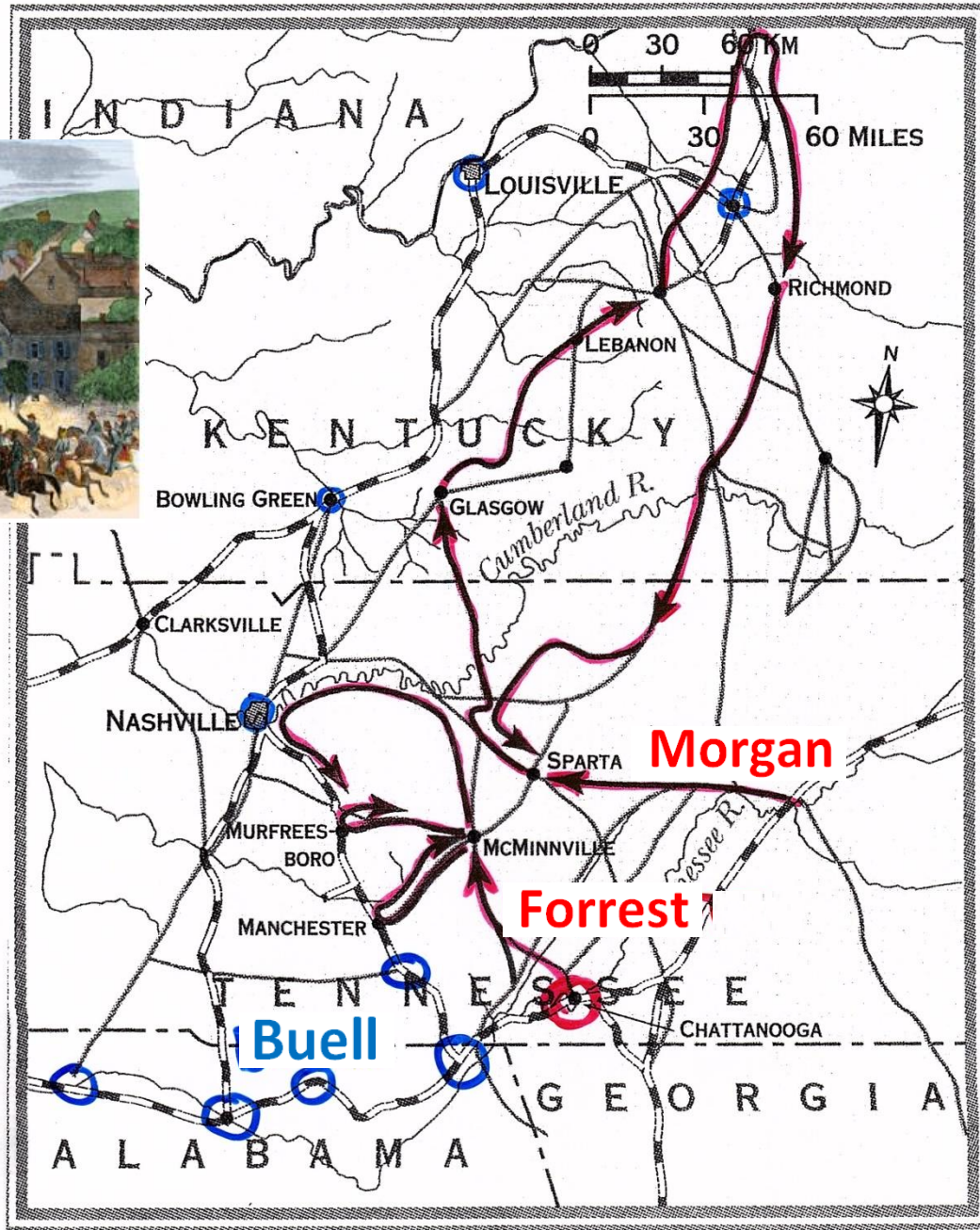
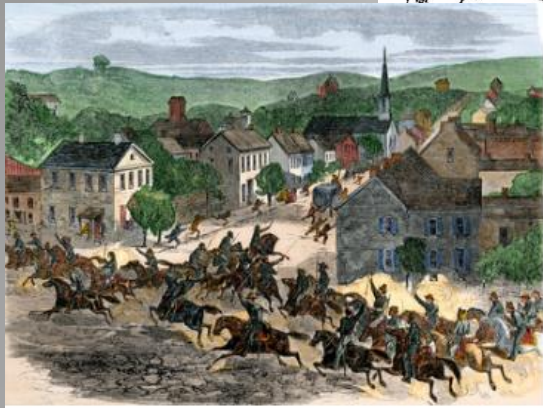


John H. Morgan

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

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





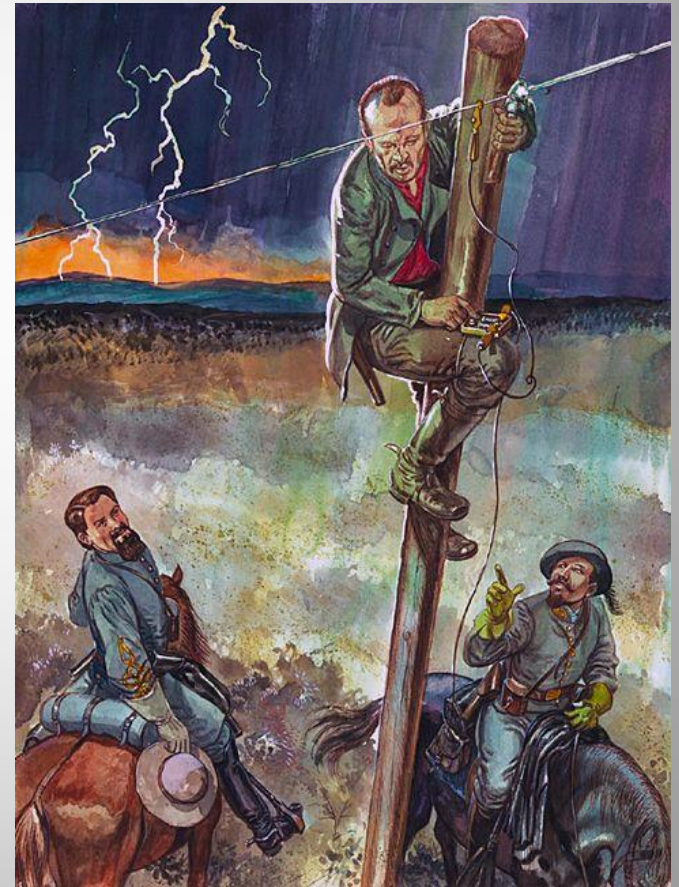
Morgan's First Kentucky Raid, July 1862



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



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



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



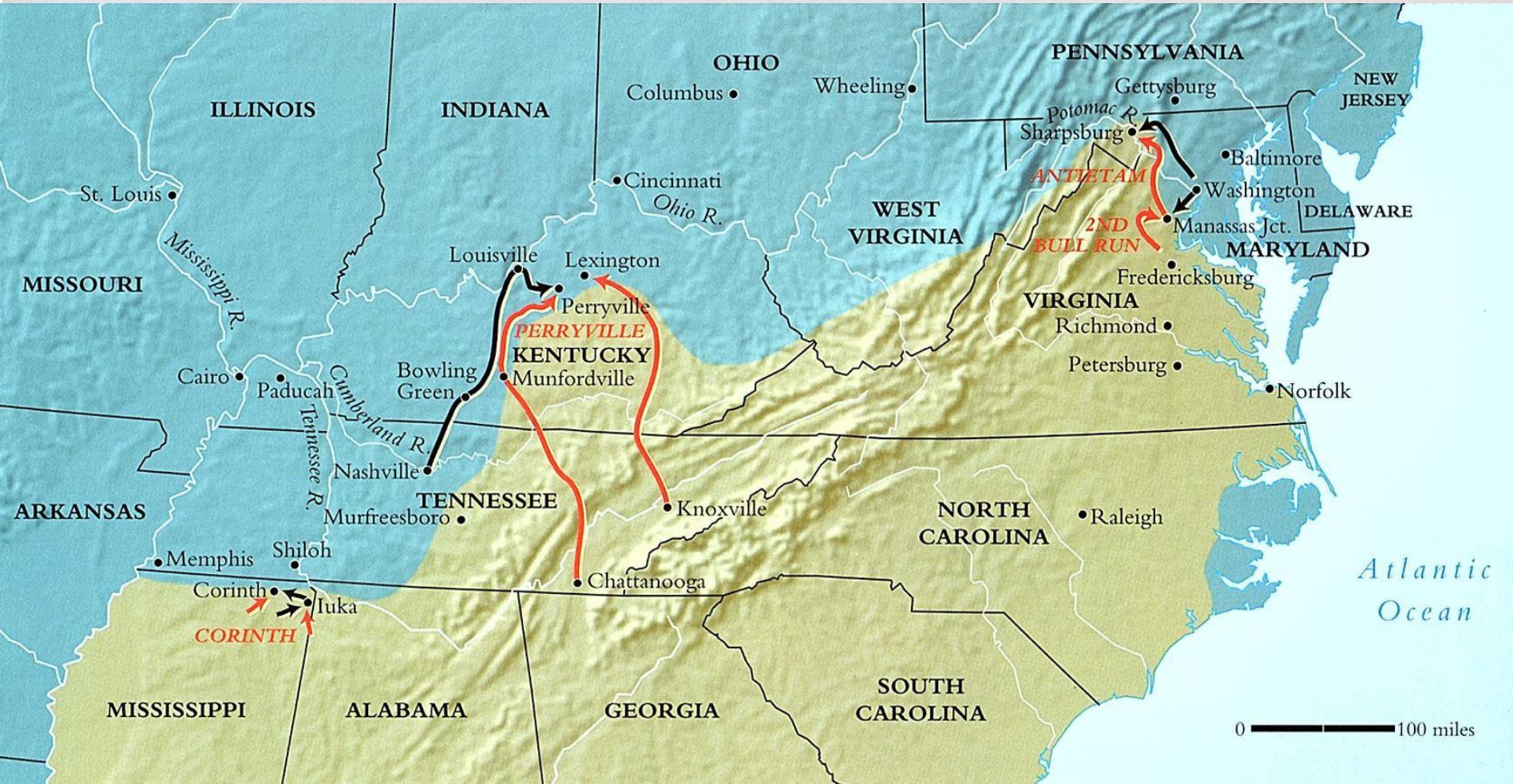
The Fall Campaigns, 1862:

Confederate counteroffensives in Maryland, Kentucky, and west Tennessee



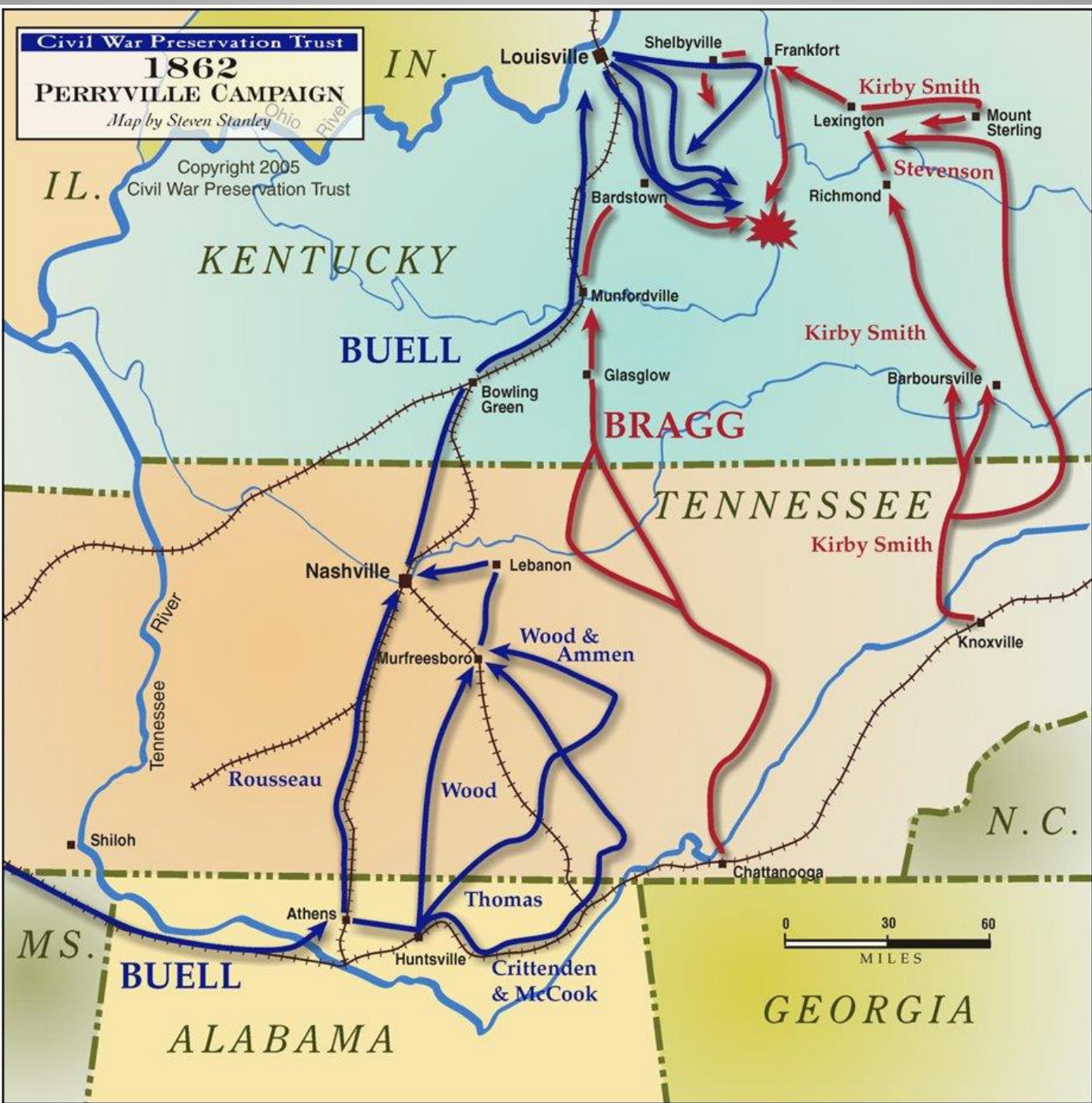
PRINCIPLES OF WAR

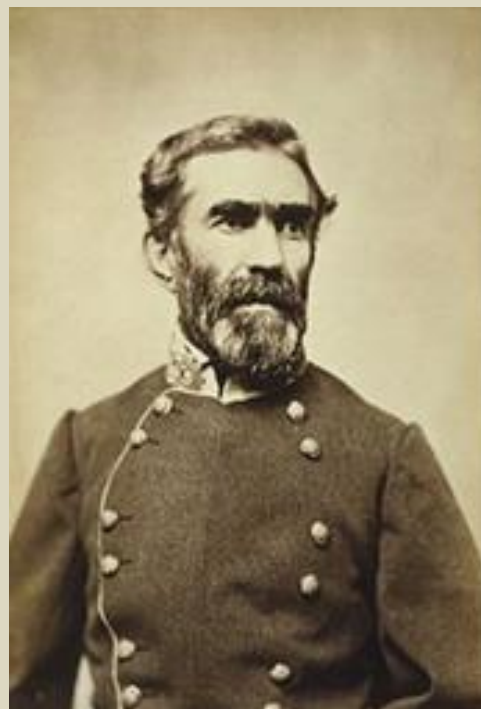
OBJECTIVE - "every military operation should be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective."



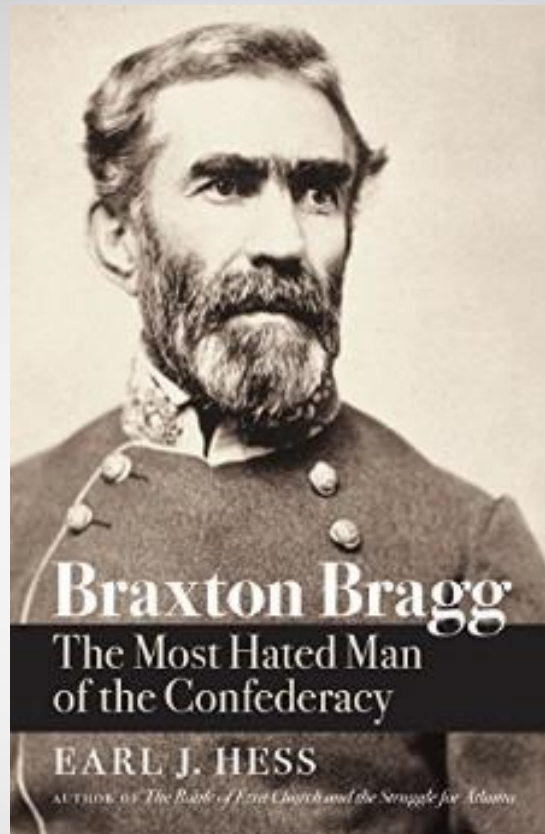
Civil War Preservation Trust
1862
PERRYVILLE CAMPAIGN
Map by Steven Stanley

Copyright 2005
Civil War Preservation Trust



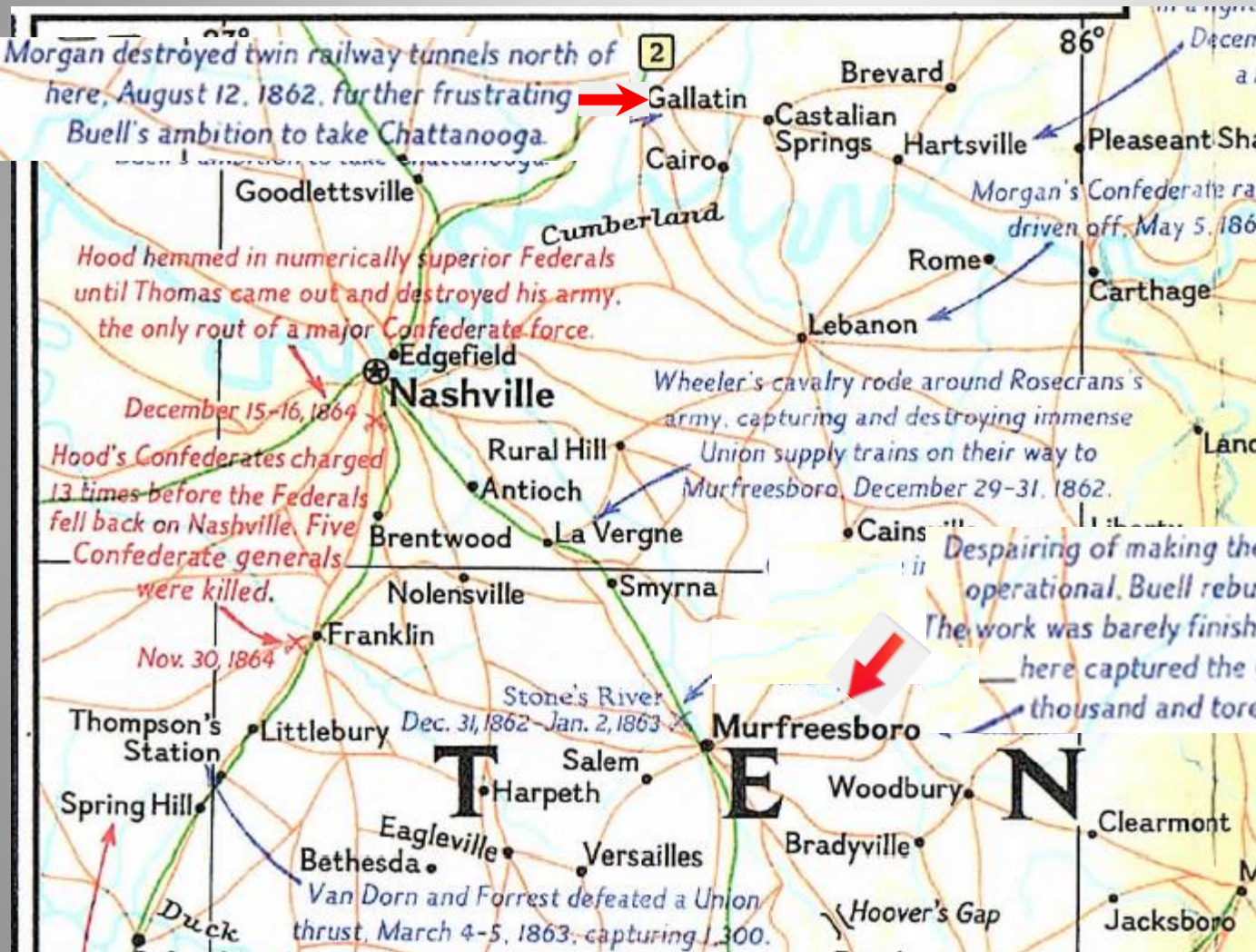


General Braxton Bragg commanded the Army of Tennessee for most of the crucial years 1862 and 1863. His harsh, argumentative, assertive, quarrelsome and thin-skinned personality made him deeply unpopular with many of his subordinates. His military judgment might produce temporary success cancelled by a change of mood or plans.

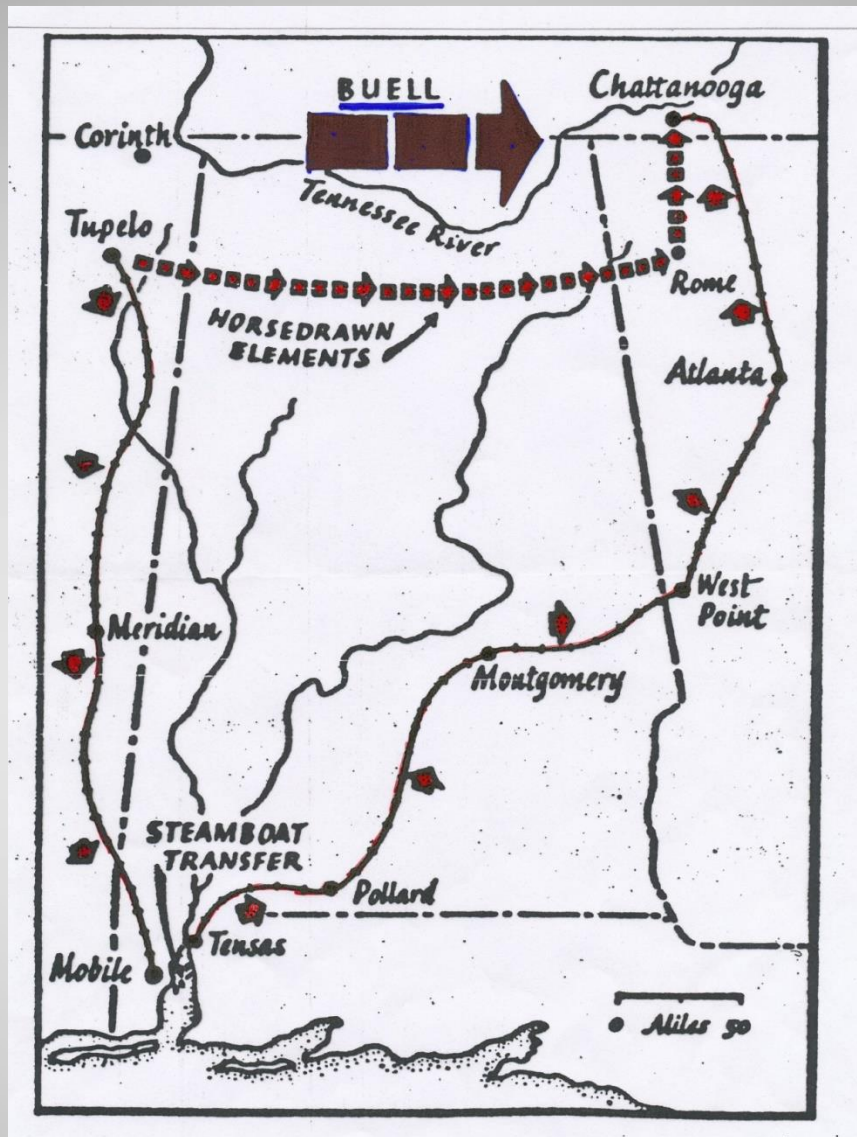


This good recent biography offers a fair-minded assessment of Bragg's strengths and weaknesses.

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.



Despairing of making the Memphis-to-Chattanooga railroad operational, Buell rebuilt the Nashville-Chattanooga line. The work was barely finished when Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest here captured the Union garrison of more than a thousand and tore up the railway, July 13, 1862.



Those paralyzing cavalry raids allowed Bragg the time to transfer his army from Tupelo MS to Chattanooga TN, with the infantry moved by rail using a very roundabout route.

"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)

The Commanders during the Kentucky Campaign of 1862

Don Carlos Buell



Born	March 23, 1818 Lowell, Ohio
Died	November 19, 1898 (aged 80) Rockport, Kentucky
Buried	Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri
Allegiance	 United States of America Union
Service/ branch	United States Army Union Army
Years of service	1841–1864
Rank	 Major General
Commands held	Army of the Ohio

The Commanders during the Kentucky Campaign of 1862

General
Braxton Bragg



A portrait of General Braxton Bragg, a man with a full beard and mustache, wearing a dark military uniform with brass buttons and a high collar.

Born	March 22, 1817 Warrenton, North Carolina, U.S.
Died	September 27, 1876 (aged 59) Galveston, Texas, U.S.
Buried	Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama  30°40′30.3″N 88°03′45.7″W
Allegiance	 United States  Confederate States
Service/ branch	 United States Army  Confederate States Army
Years of service	1837–1856 (USA) 1861–1865 (CSA)
Rank	 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (USA)  General (CSA)
Commands held	Army of Mississippi (1862) Army of Tennessee (1863)

The Commanders during the Kentucky Campaign of 1862

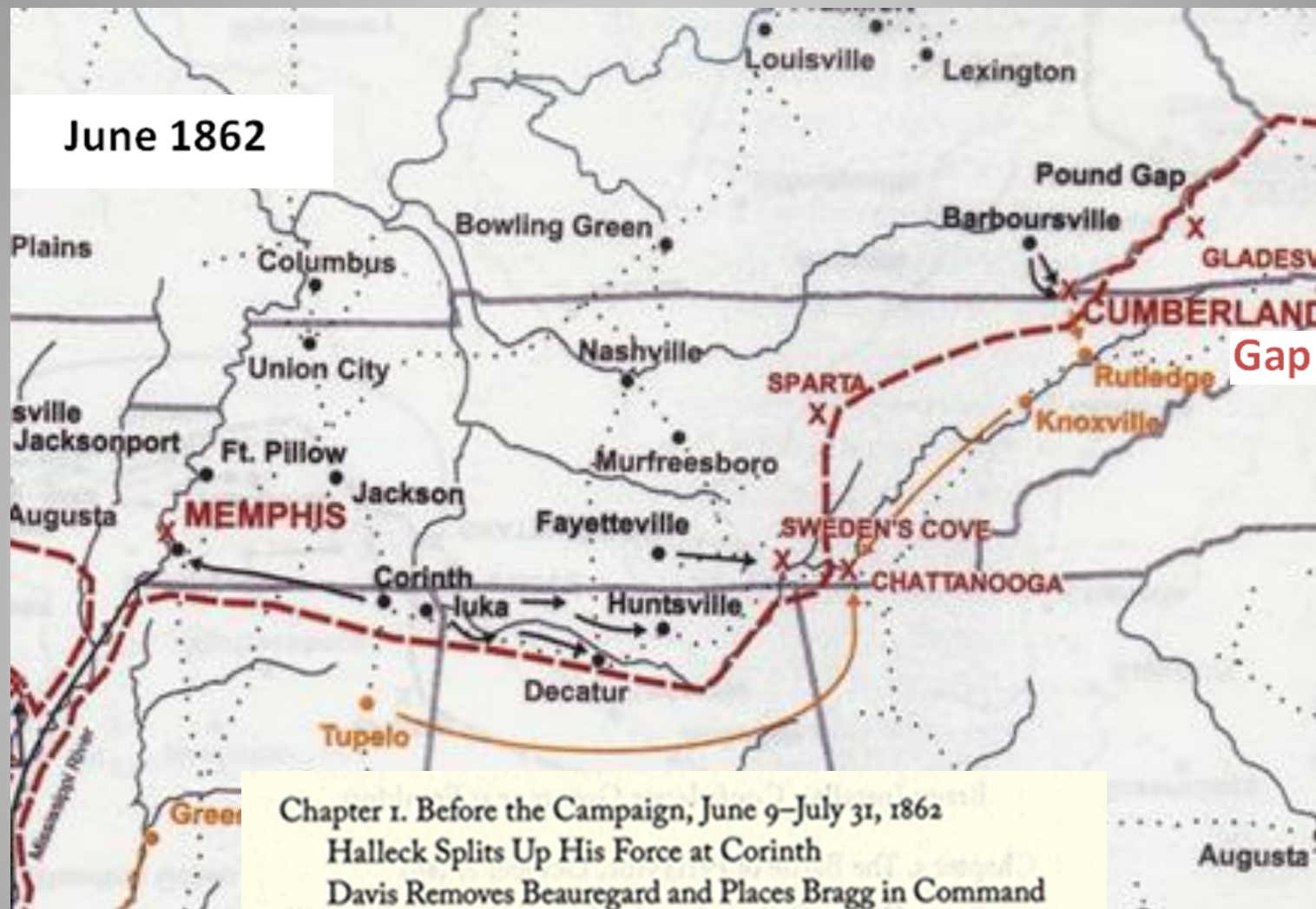
Edmund Kirby Smith



Smith in uniform, c. 1862

Nickname(s)	"Ted", "Seminole"
Born	May 16, 1824 St. Augustine, Florida, U.S.
Died	March 28, 1893 (aged 68) Sewanee, Tennessee, U.S.
Buried	University Cemetery, Sewanee, Tennessee, U.S.
Allegiance	 United States  Confederate States
Service/branch	United States Army  Confederate States Army
Years of service	1845–1861 (U.S.) 1861–1865 (C.S.)
Rank	 Major (U.S.)  General (C.S.)
Commands held	3d Corps, Army of Tennessee Trans-Mississippi Department

June 1862



Chapter 1. Before the Campaign, June 9–July 31, 1862

Halleck Splits Up His Force at Corinth

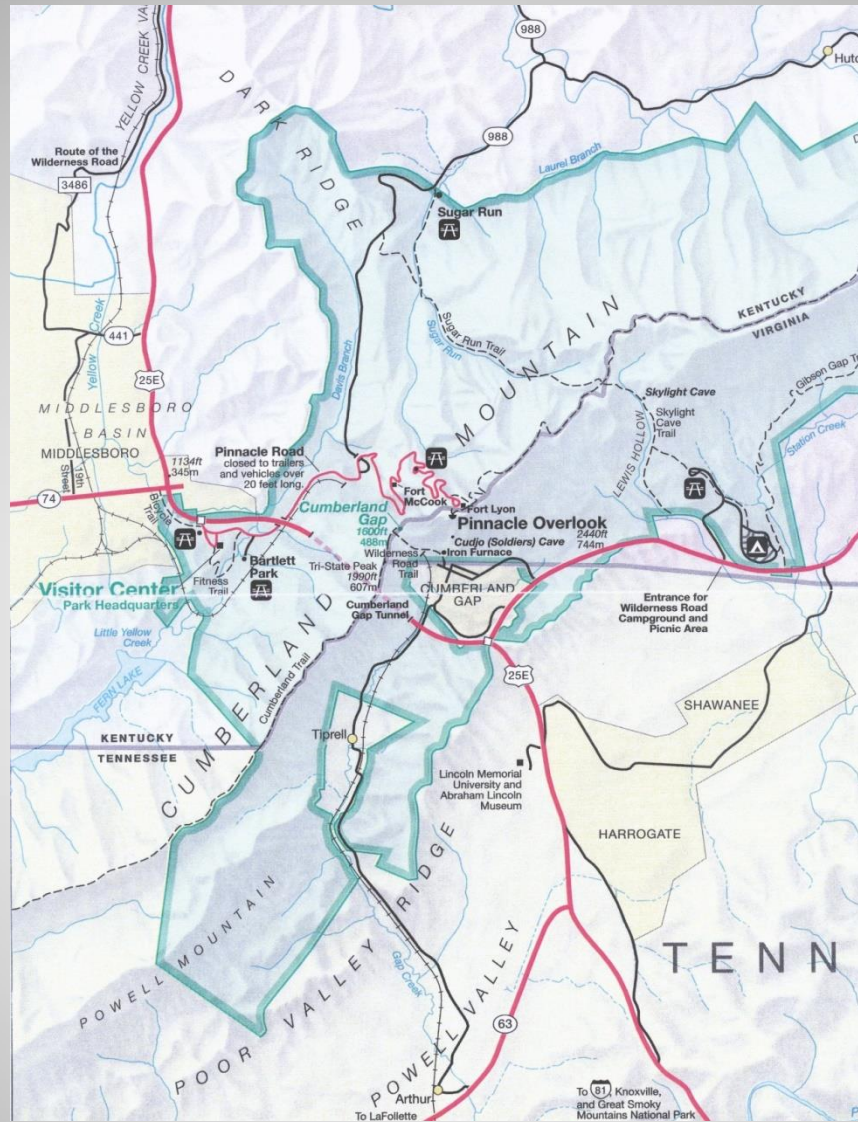
Davis Removes Beauregard and Places Bragg in Command

Davis Places Chattanooga within Kirby Smith's Department

Kirby Smith Decides to Liberate Kentucky

Bragg Decides to Beat Buell to Chattanooga

Bragg and Kirby Smith Agree to Conduct a Joint Campaign

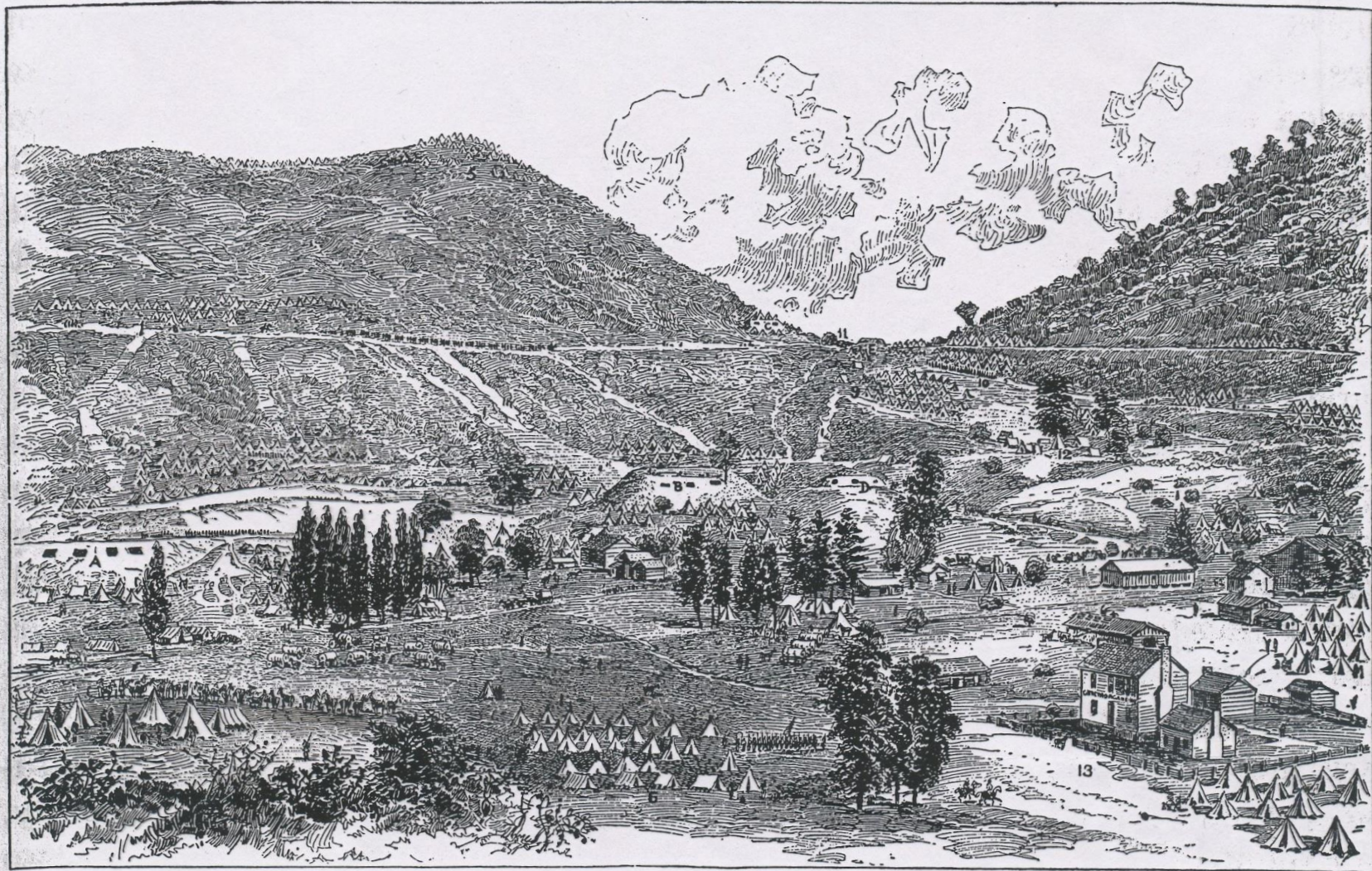


In June, Cumberland Gap, gateway to east Tennessee, was occupied by a 9,000-man Union division under General George Morgan.



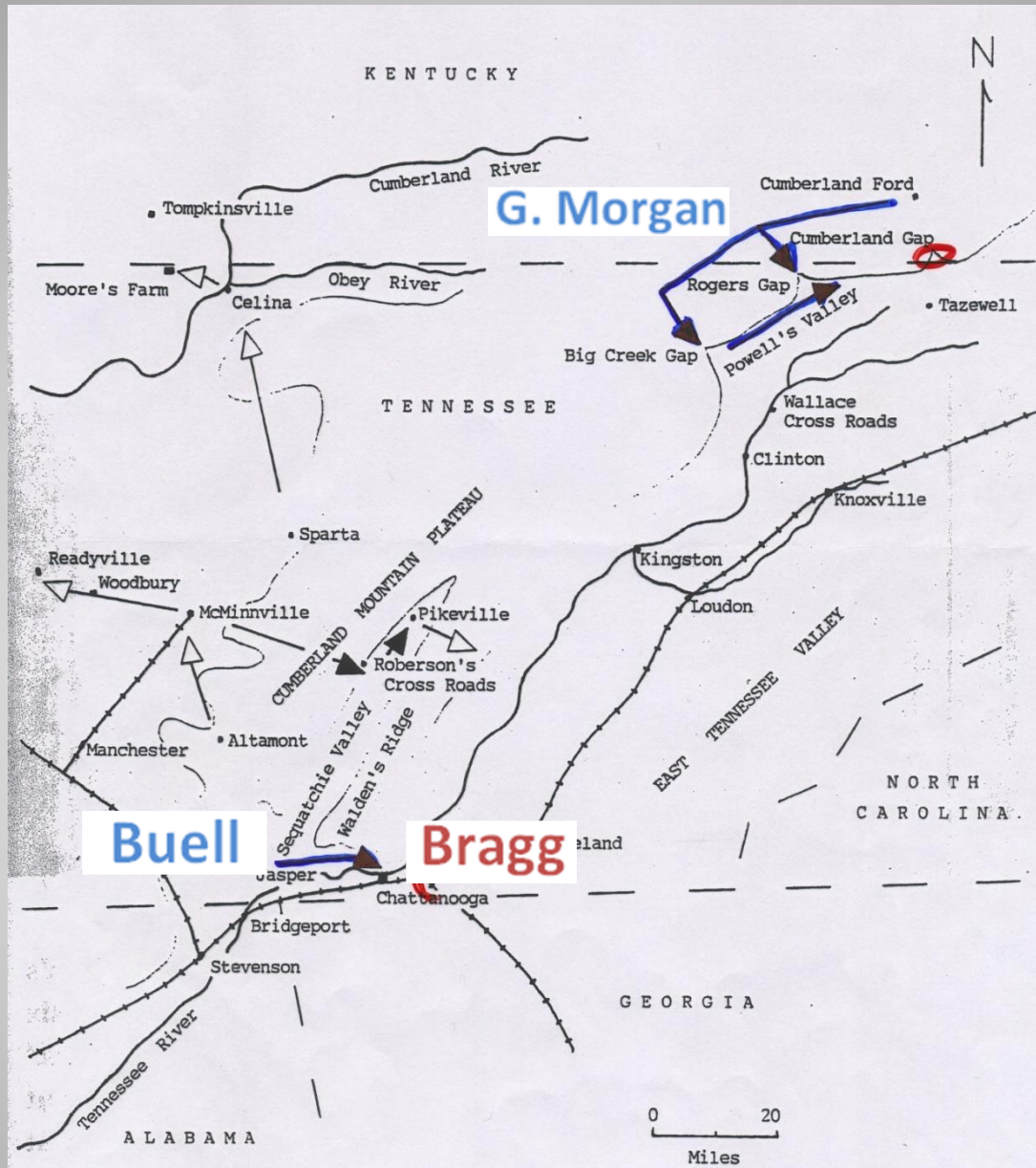
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

CUMBERLAND GAP.



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

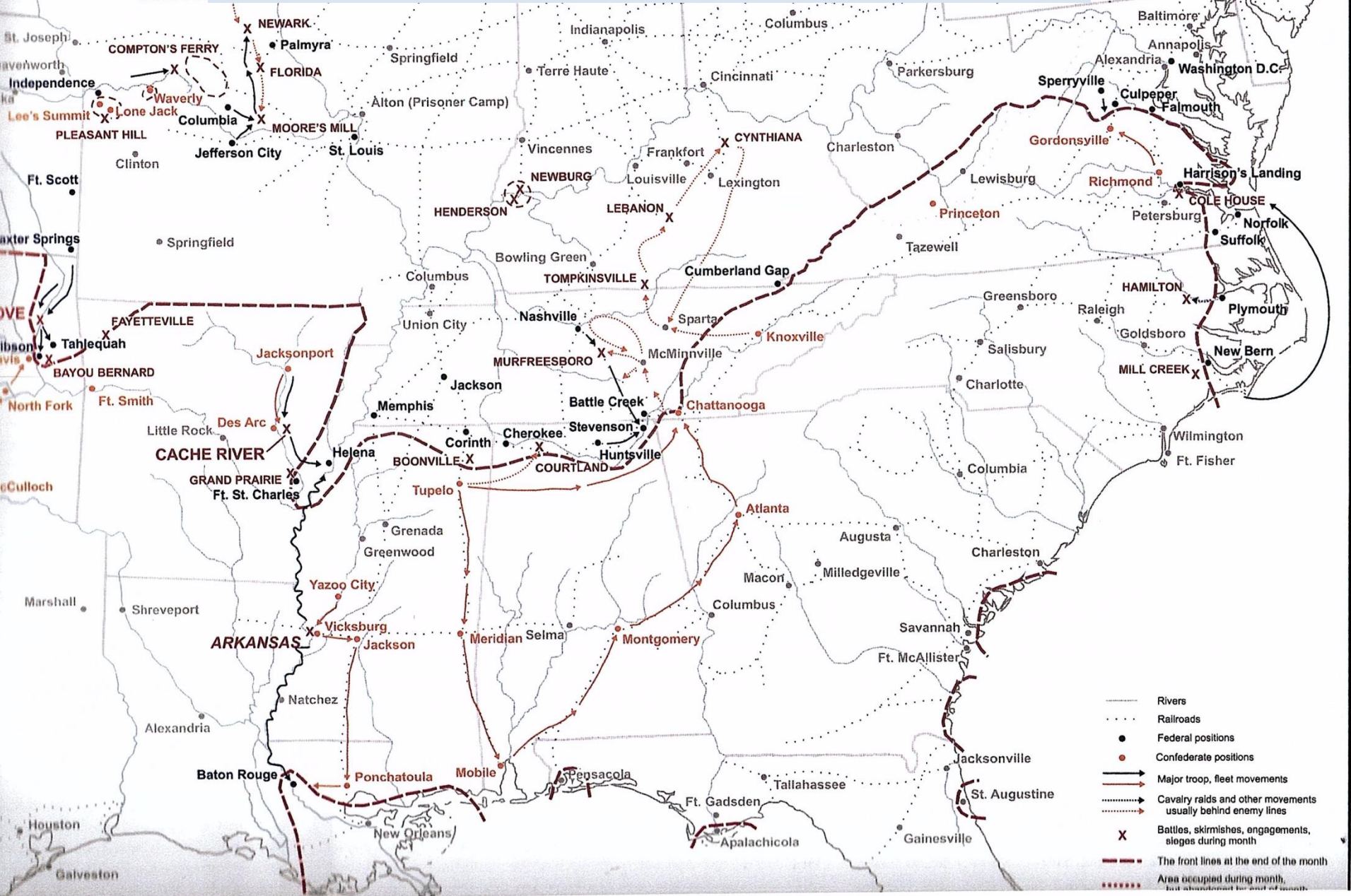
A, Battery No. 1; B, Battery No. 2; C, Fort McClellan; D, Battery No. 3; E, Fort Halleck; 1, 1st Tennessee Regt.; 2, 2d Tennessee; 5, 49th Indiana; 6, 14th Kentucky; 8, Headquarters Provost Guard; 9, 3d Kentucky; 10, 33d Indiana; 11, General Baird's Headquarters; 12, General Carter's Headquarters; 13,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



In June, Cumberland Gap, gateway to east Tennessee, was occupied by a 9,000-man Union division under General George Morgan.

July 1862

Note the Confederate cavalry raids, and Buell's stalled advance (due to supply issues!).



**The logistician draws the line
beyond which the tactician cannot go.**

—old Army slogan



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

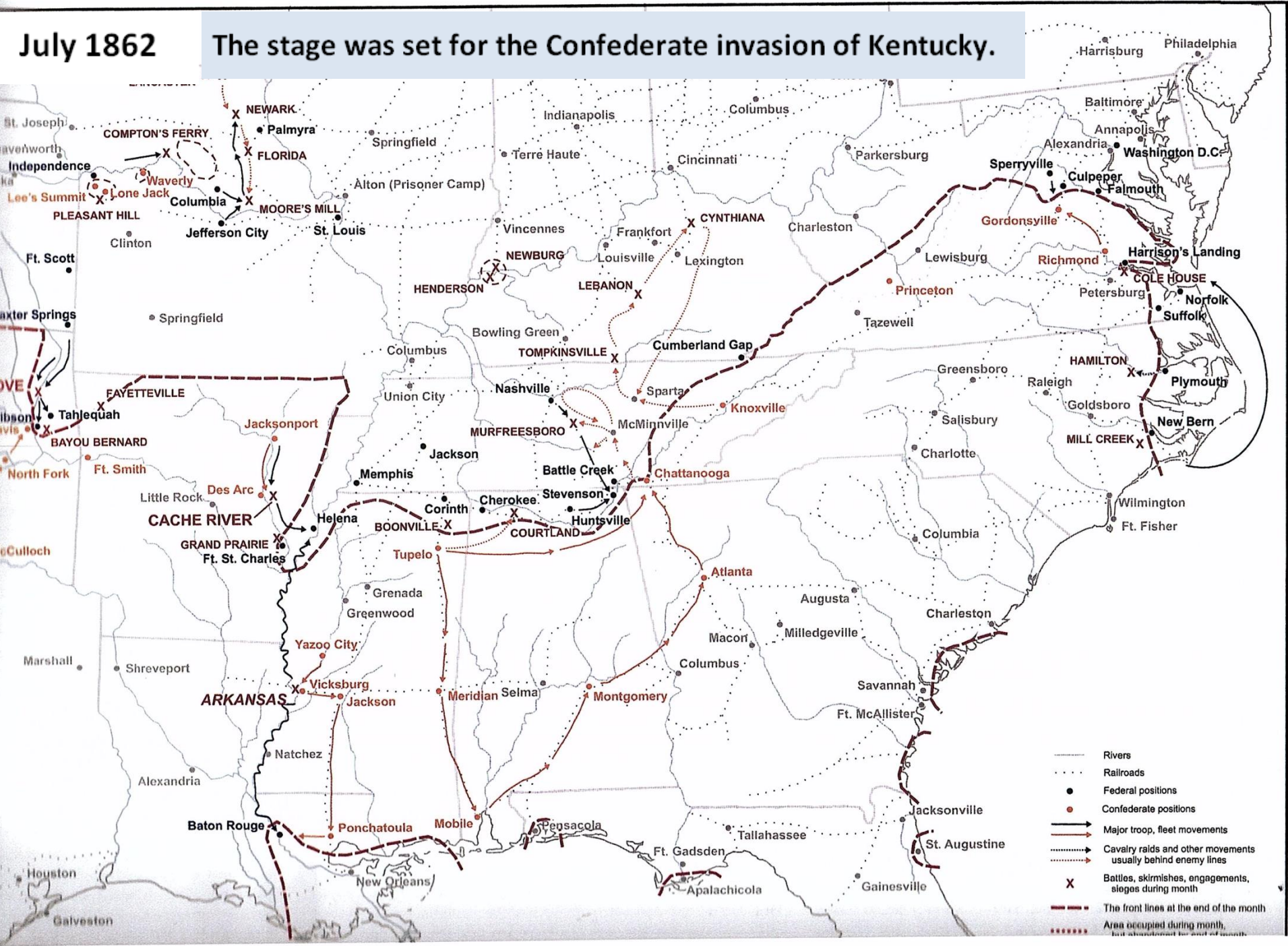
BIG SOUTH TUNNEL

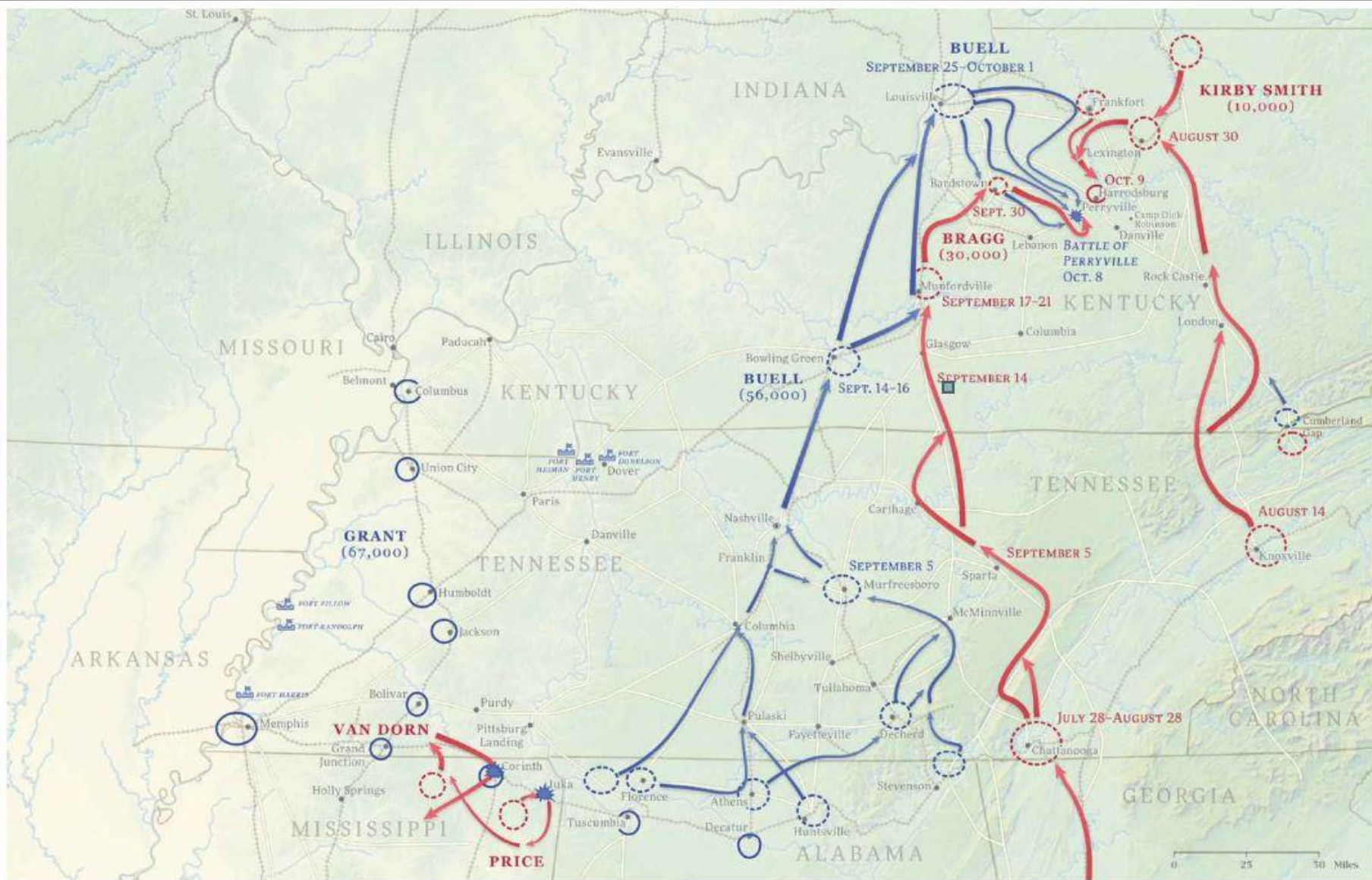
On August 12, 1862, 2.7 miles north of here, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan and his raiders, aided by citizens of Gallatin, demolished the Big South Tunnel on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad by crashing a locomotive into a barrier of timbers. The resulting explosion, fires and collapse of the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

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

July 1862

The stage was set for the Confederate invasion of Kentucky.





KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN

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

Bragg's two corps commanders

Leonidas Polk

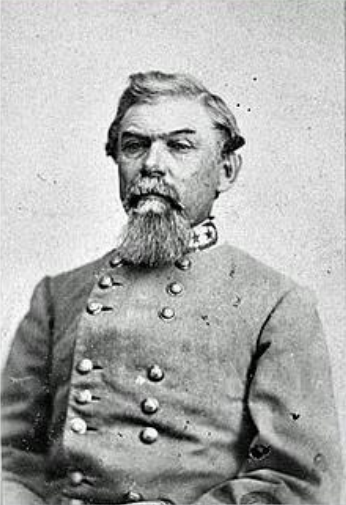






University of the South

GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK
Polk in uniform, c. 1862

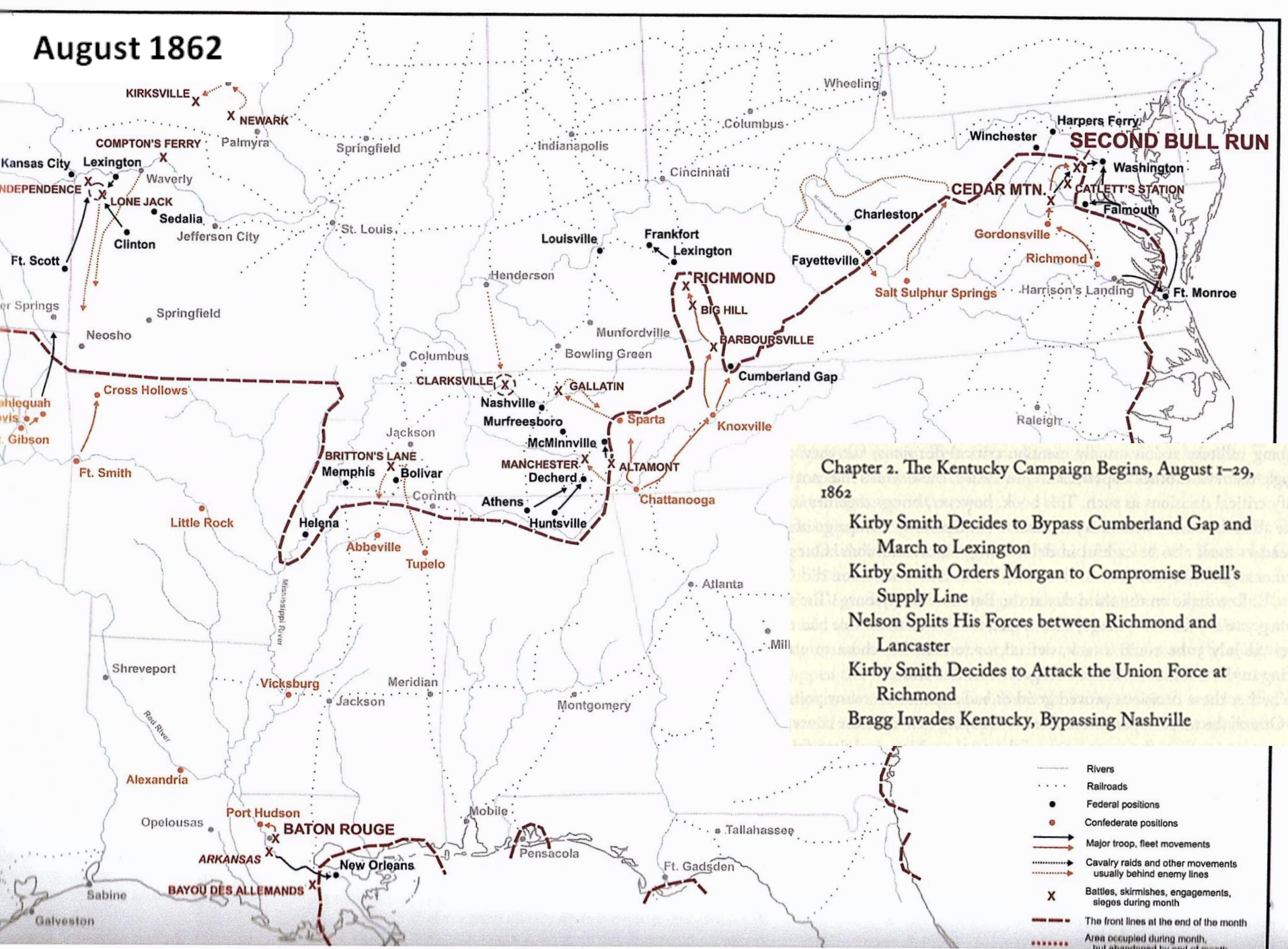
Nickname(s)	"Sewanee's Fighting Bishop", "Bishop Polk"
Born	April 10, 1806 Raleigh, North Carolina, US
Died	June 14, 1864 (aged 58) Cobb County, Georgia, US
Place of burial	Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans
Allegiance	 United States  Confederate States
Service/branch	 United States Army  Confederate States Army
Years of service	1827 (U.S.) 1861–1864 (C.S.)
Rank	 Brevet Second Lieutenant (U.S.)  Lieutenant-General (C.S.)

Lieutenant-General
William Joseph Hardee



Nickname(s)	"Old Reliable"
Born	October 12, 1815 Camden County, Georgia
Died	November 6, 1873 (aged 58) Wytheville, Virginia
Place of burial	Old Live Oak Cemetery, Selma, Alabama ^[1]
Allegiance	 United States of America  Confederate States of America
Service/branch	 United States Army  Confederate States Army
Years of service	1838–61 (U.S.A.) 1861–65 (C.S.A.)
Rank	 Lieutenant Colonel (USA)  Lieutenant General (CSA)
Commands held	First Corps, Army of Tennessee

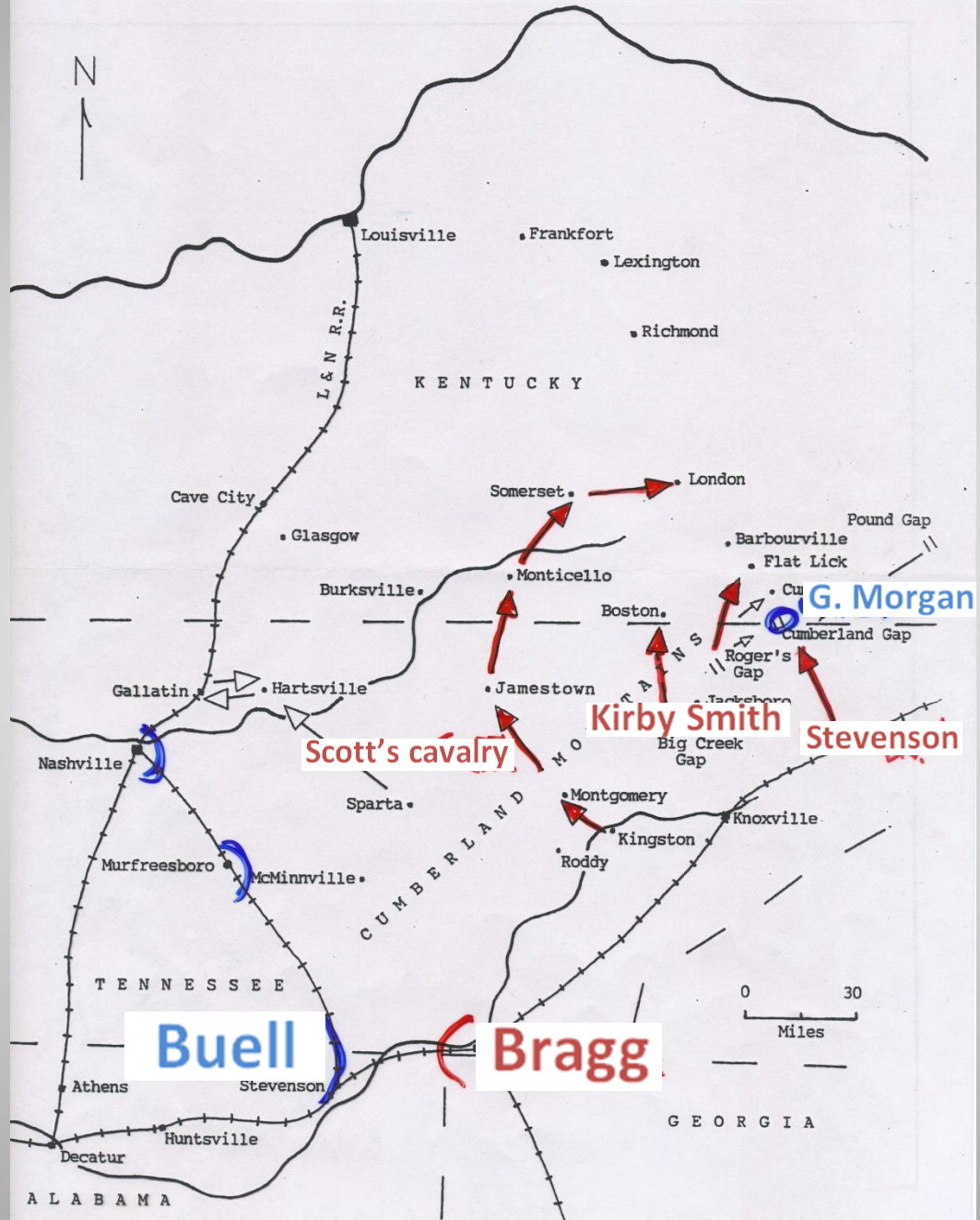
August 1862



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.



Scott's cavalry

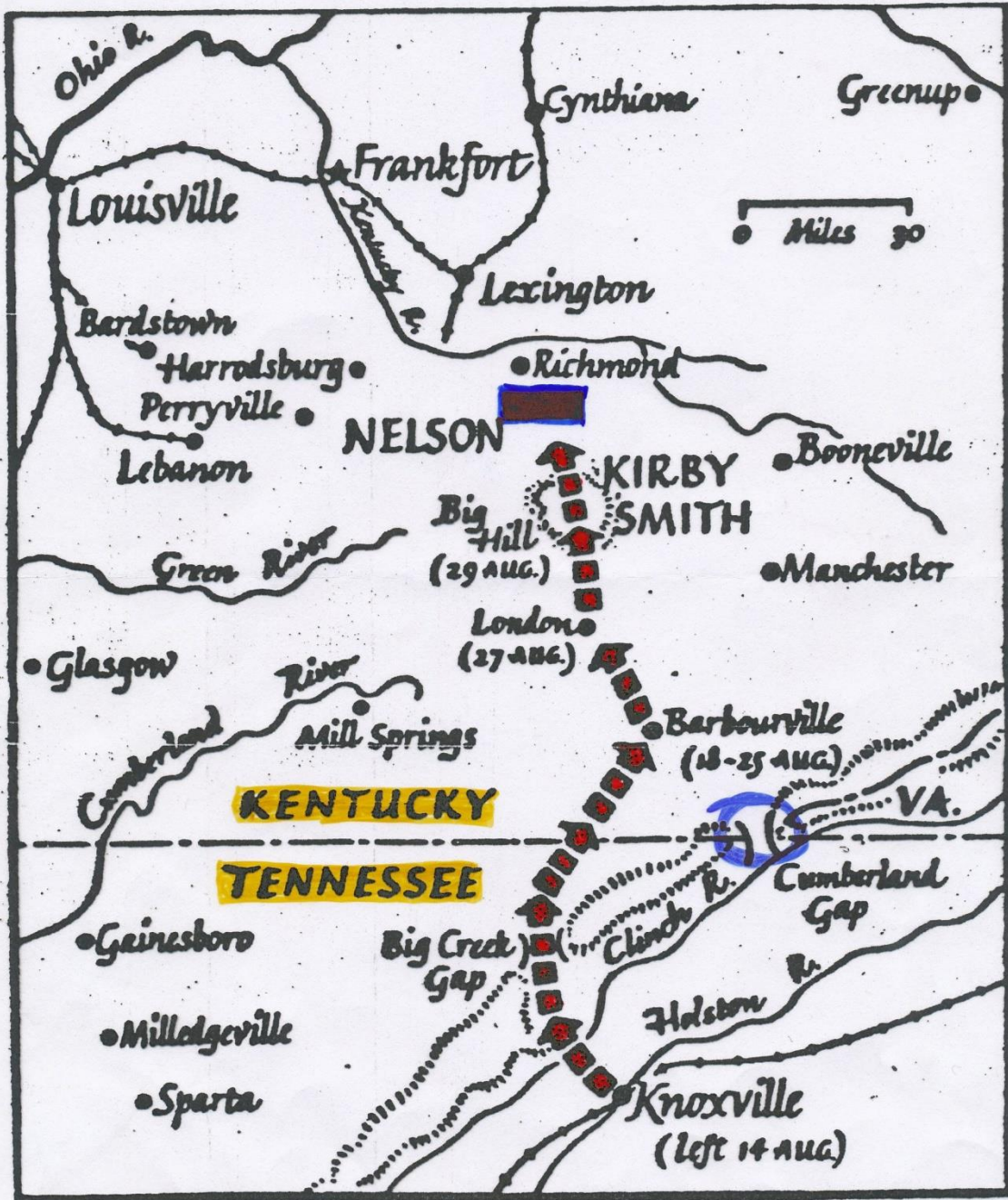
Kirby Smith

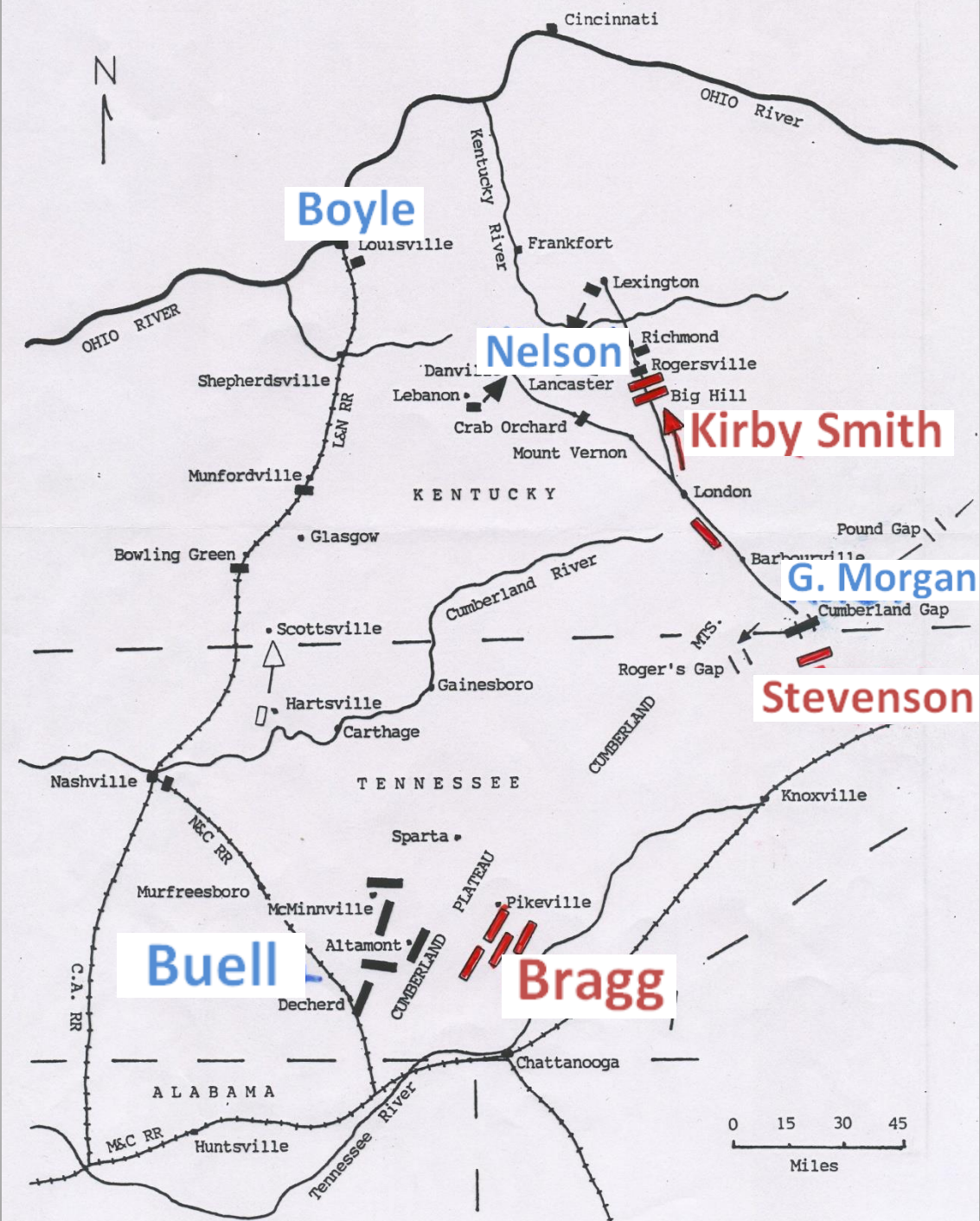
Stevenson

G. Morgan

Buell

Bragg





Boyle

Nelson

Kirby Smith

G. Morgan

Stevenson

Buell

Bragg

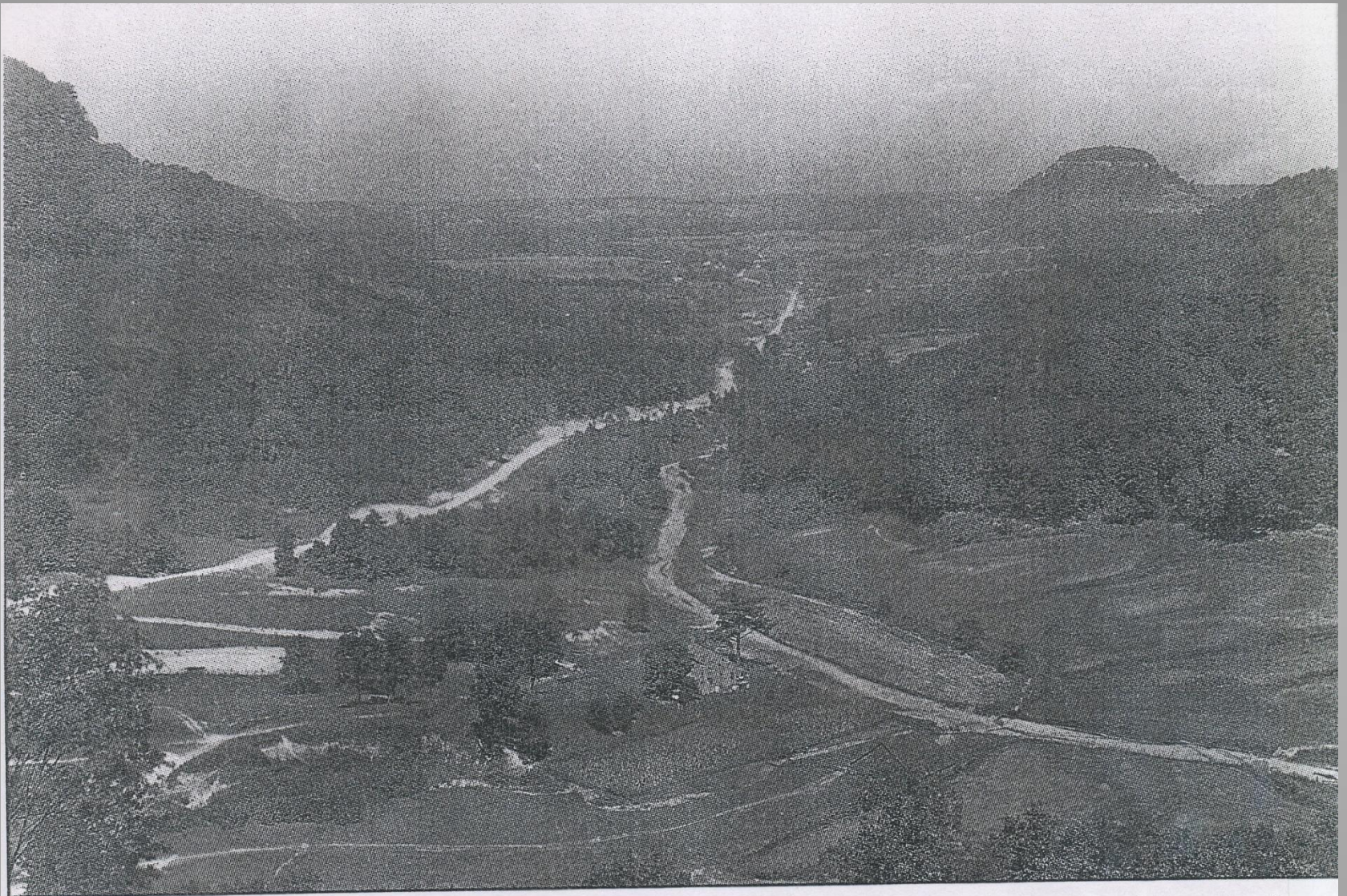


Above left, Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, as military commander in Kentucky, antagonized many citizens with his zeal for the Union cause. John Hunt Morgan enjoyed taunting Jerry.



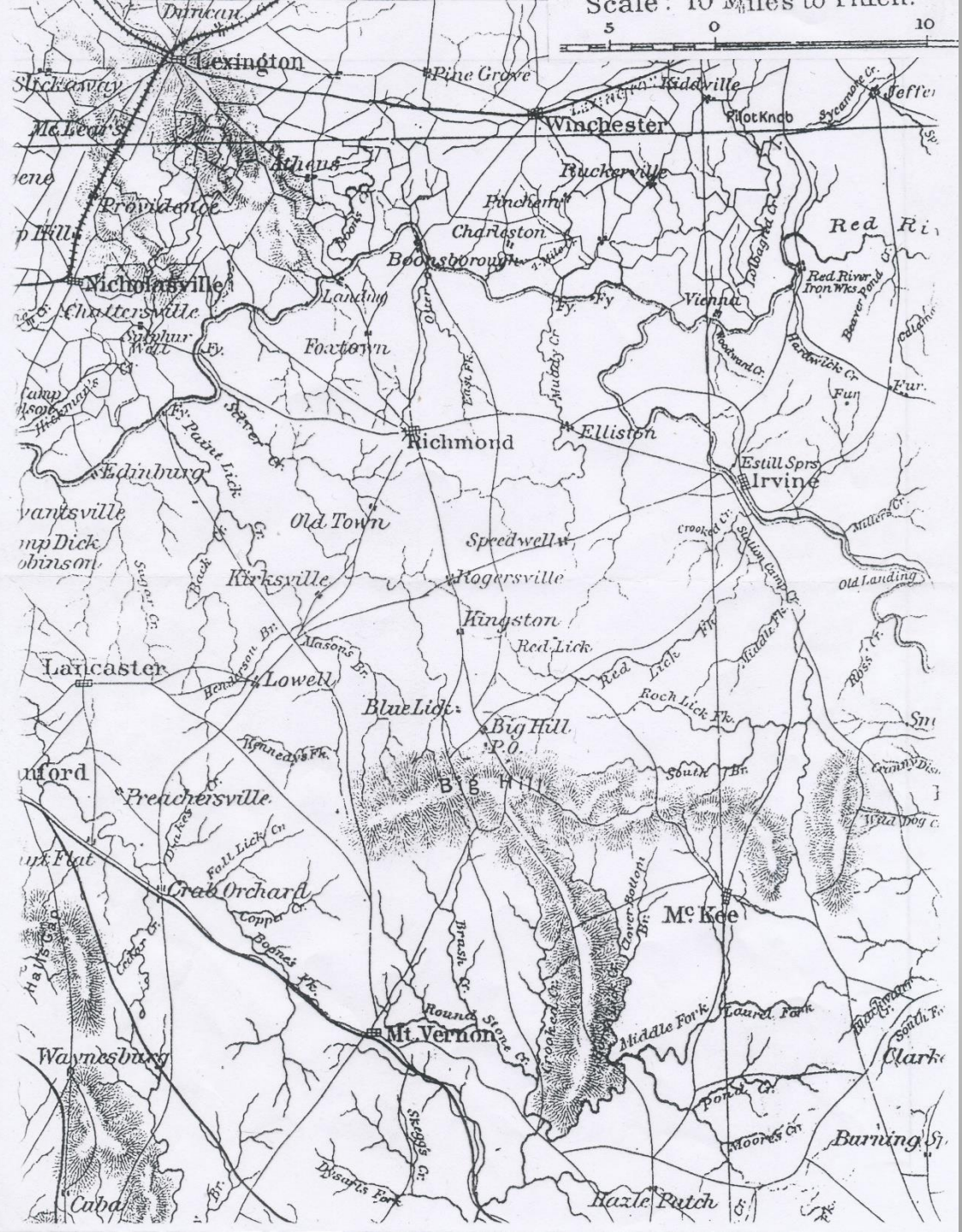
Maj. Gen. William "Bull" Nelson, commander, Provisional Army of Kentucky, U.S.

"Bull" Nelson was big, brutal, domineering, harsh and energetic. Buell sent him to Kentucky to organize Union forces (mostly raw recruits).



Southern Madison County from the top of Big Hill, as Kirby Smith's army would first have seen it.
University of Louisville Photo Archive

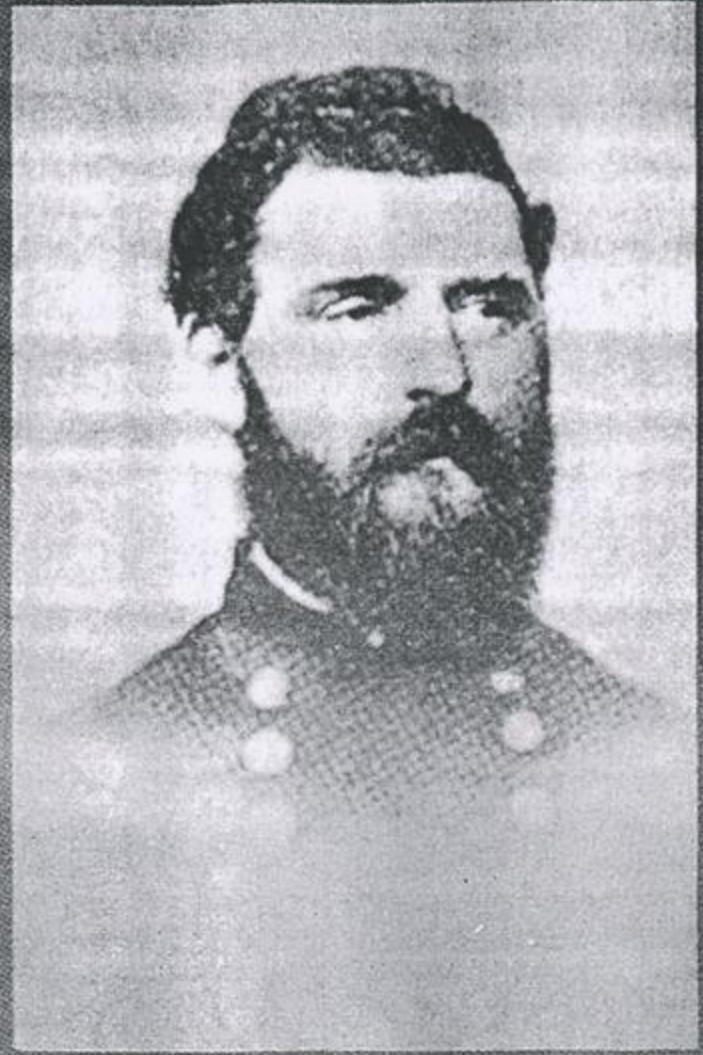
Scale: 10 Miles to an Inch.
5 0 10



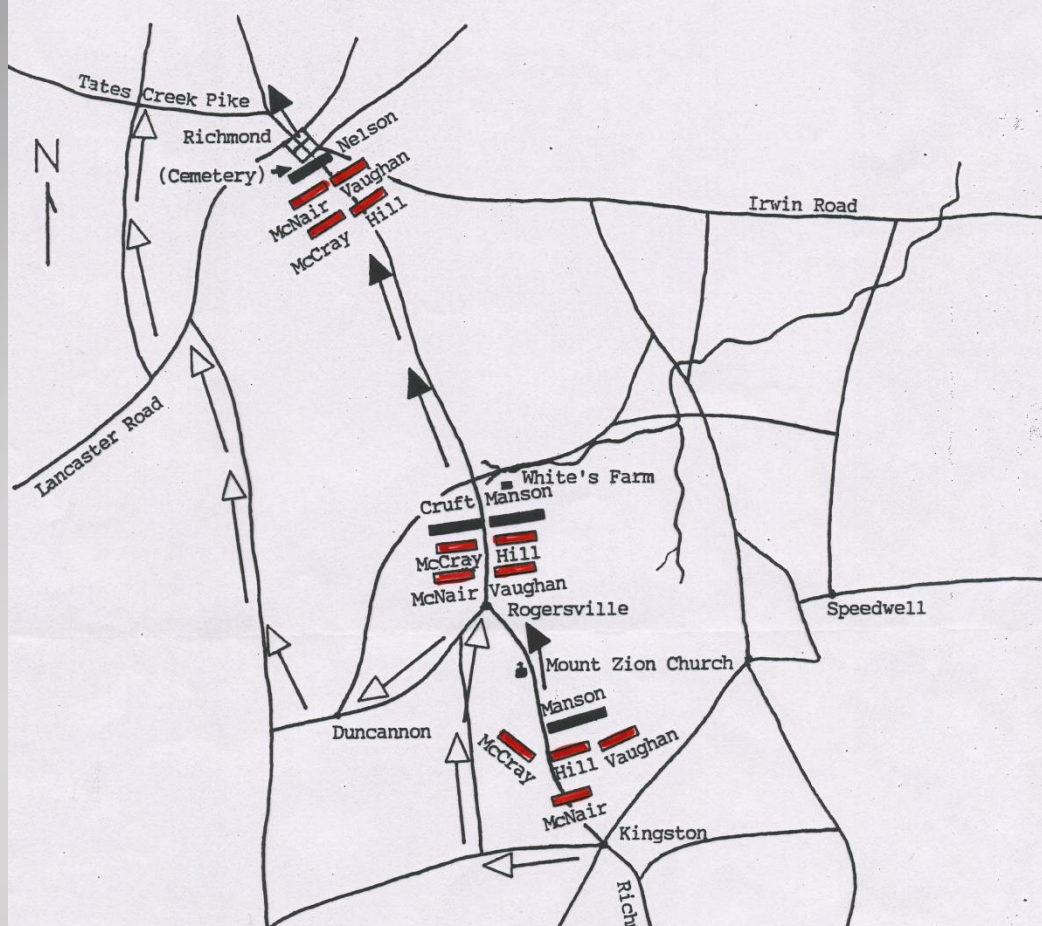
Two Union Brigadier Generals, leading the forces under Nelson.



Brigadier General Mahlon Manson.

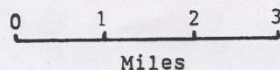


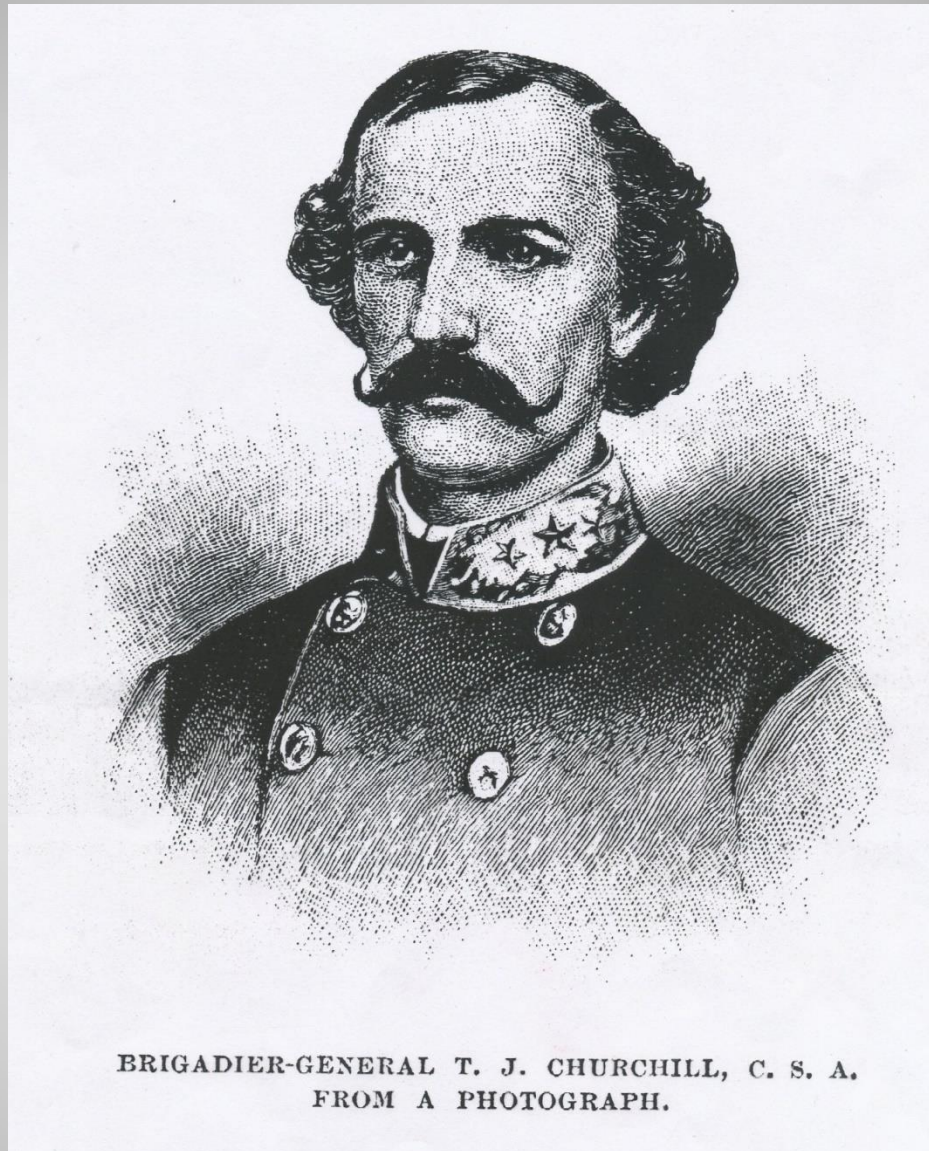
Brigadier General Charles Cruft



Chapter 3. The Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862

Manson Moves South of Richmond to Defend the City
 Kirby Smith Orders Flank Attacks against Manson
 Kirby Smith Prepares to Capture Fleeing Union Troops





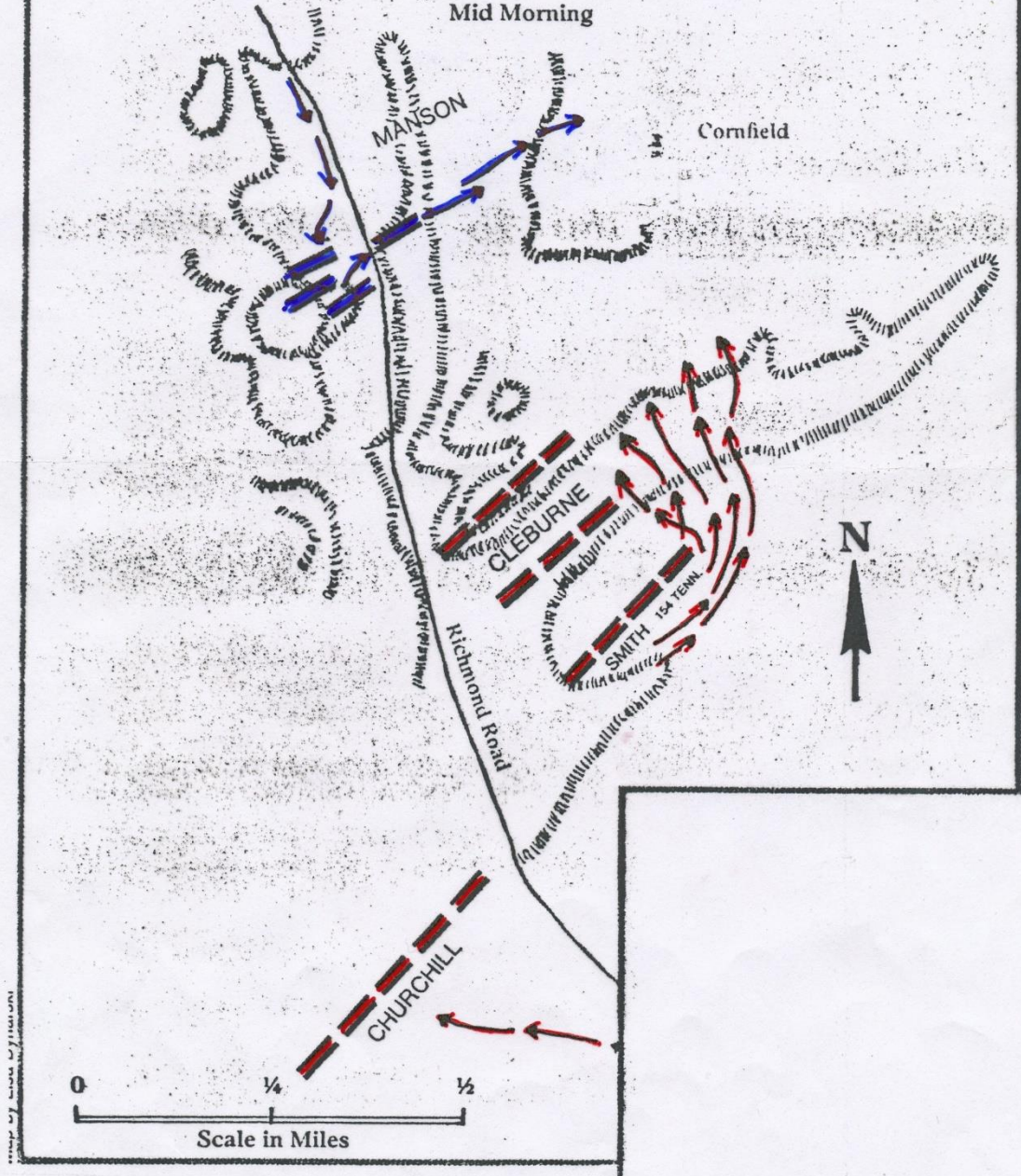
BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. J. CHURCHILL, C. S. A.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

Churchill, one of Kirby Smith's division commanders, fought effectively in the three-stage battle of Richmond.

BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

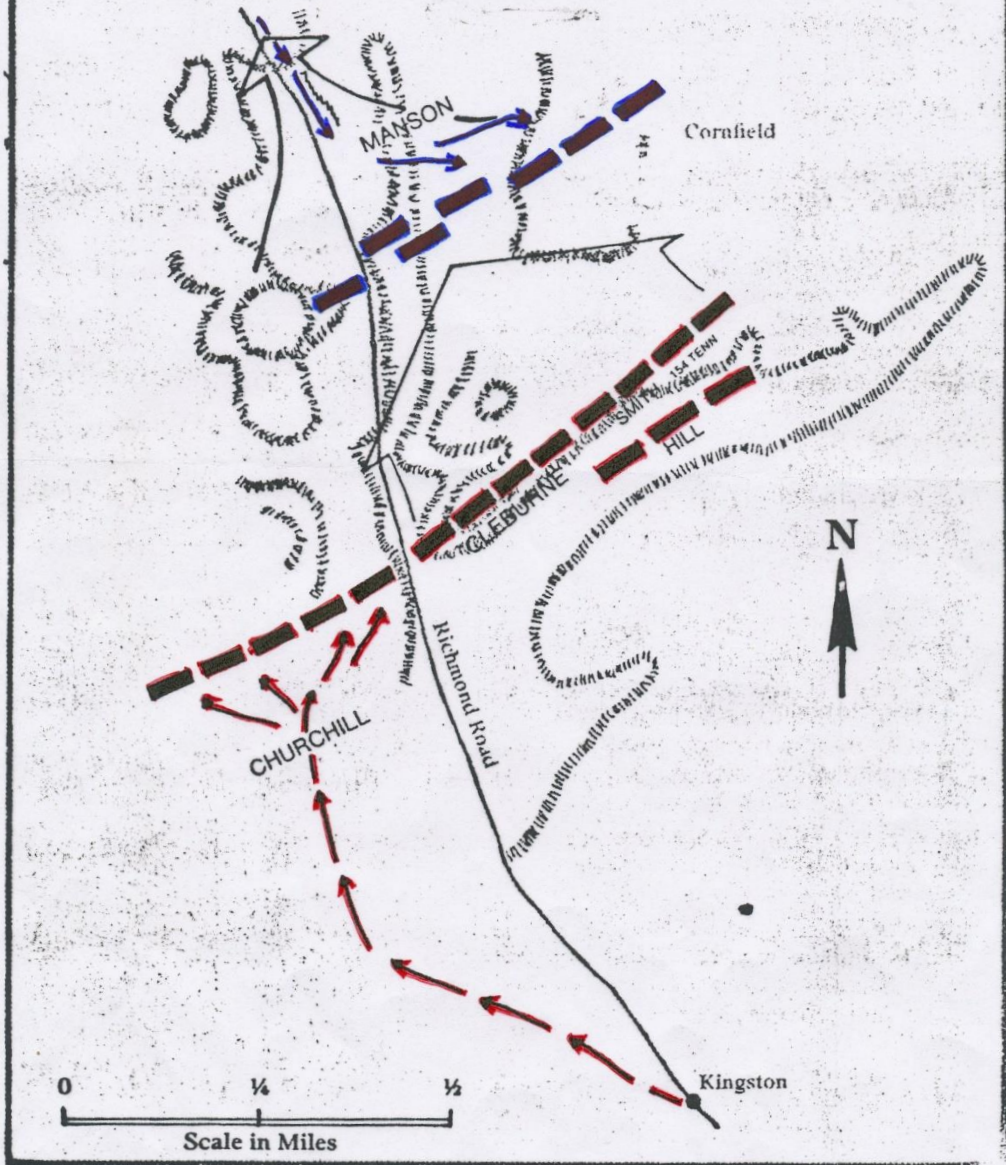
August 30, 1862

Mid Morning



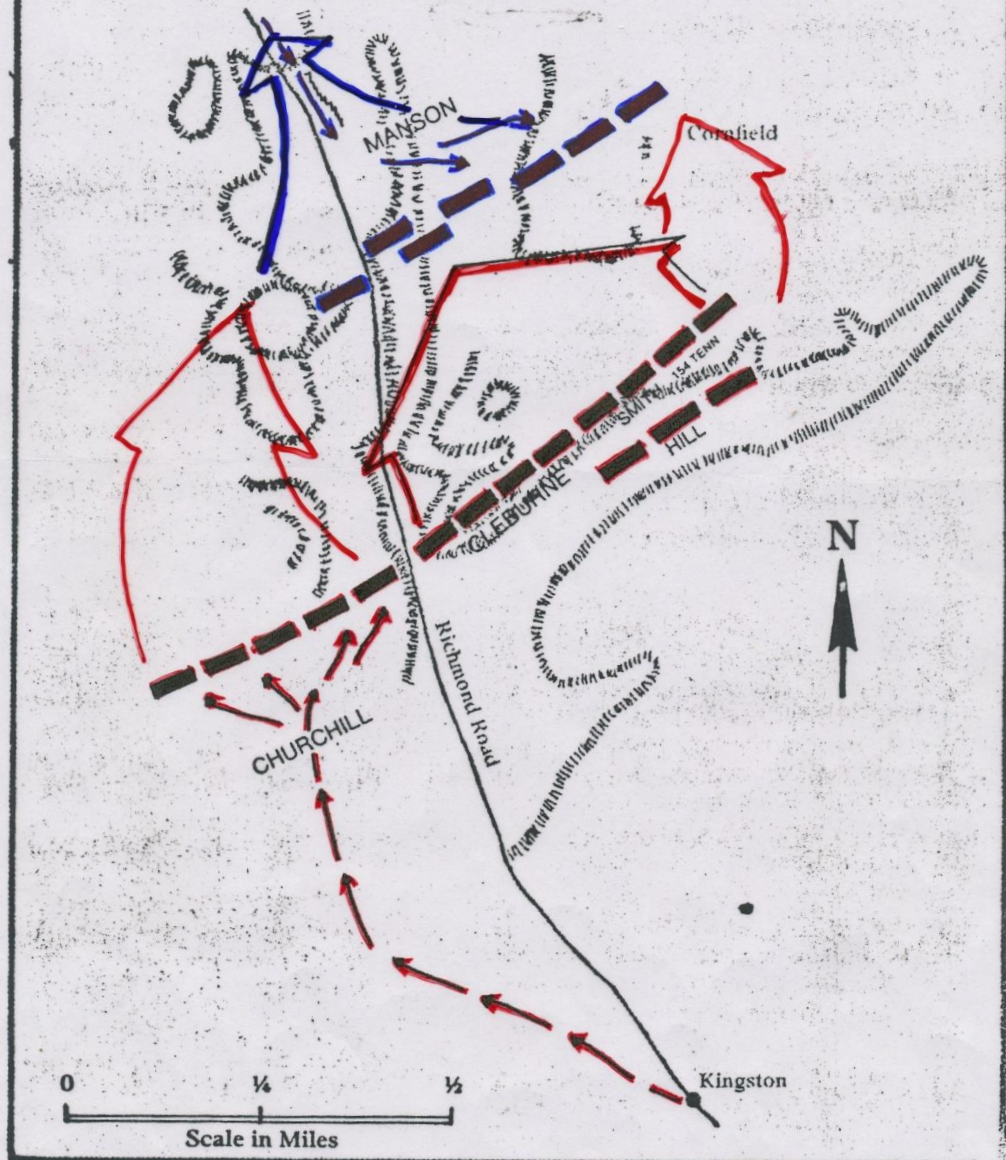
BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

August 30, 1862



BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

August 30, 1862





BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.— TAKING A YANKEY BATTERY

BATTLE SKETCH—This is a photostatic copy of an original drawing by a 15-year old boy in a regiment of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Confederate army, which defeated federal troops at Richmond, Ky., in late August of 1862. The boy was allowed to accompany two older brothers serving in Col. James A. Weaver's regiment. The original drawing is in the possession of a family by the name of Whitlock in

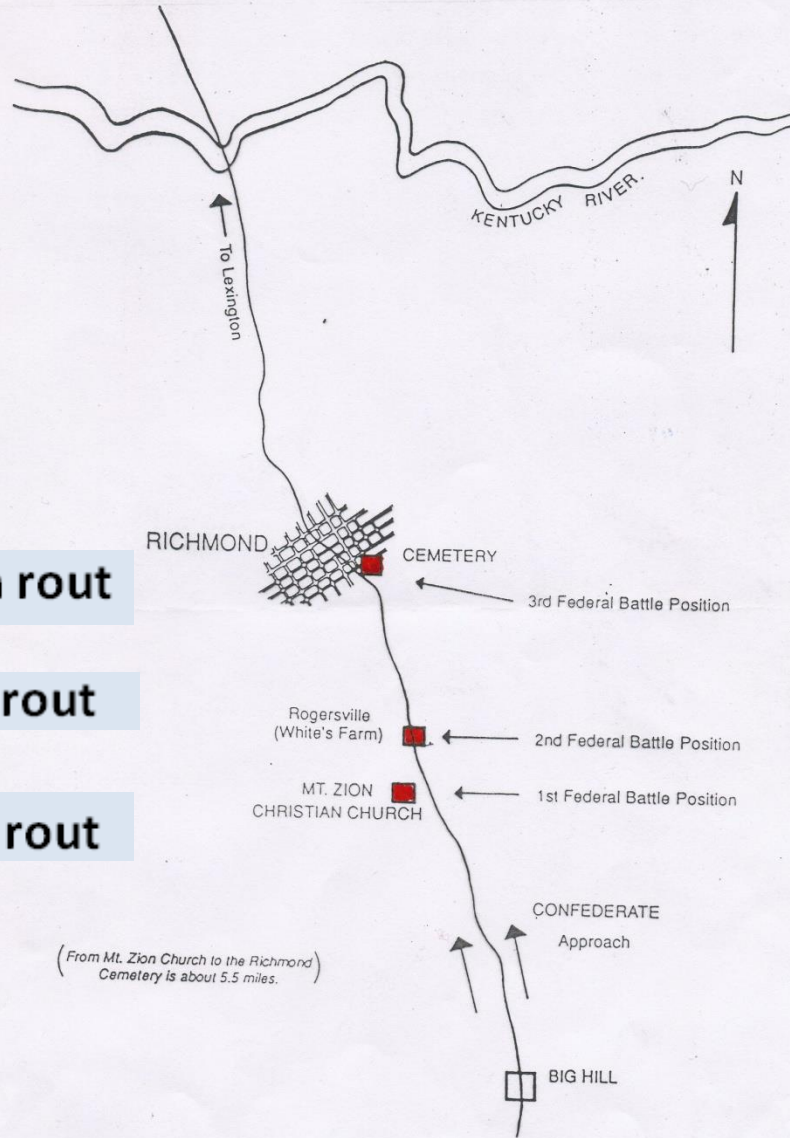
The only known contemporary illustration of the battle, drawn in pencil by a fifteen-year-old boy from Texas who was with an older brother in Lt. Col. James A. Weaver's Fifteenth Dismounted Cavalry Regiment. The bearded officer (center) quite possibly is Prince de Polignac. *Russell Todd, This Is Boone Country, p. 23*

Three Union routes in one day.

Afternoon route

Noon route

Morning route

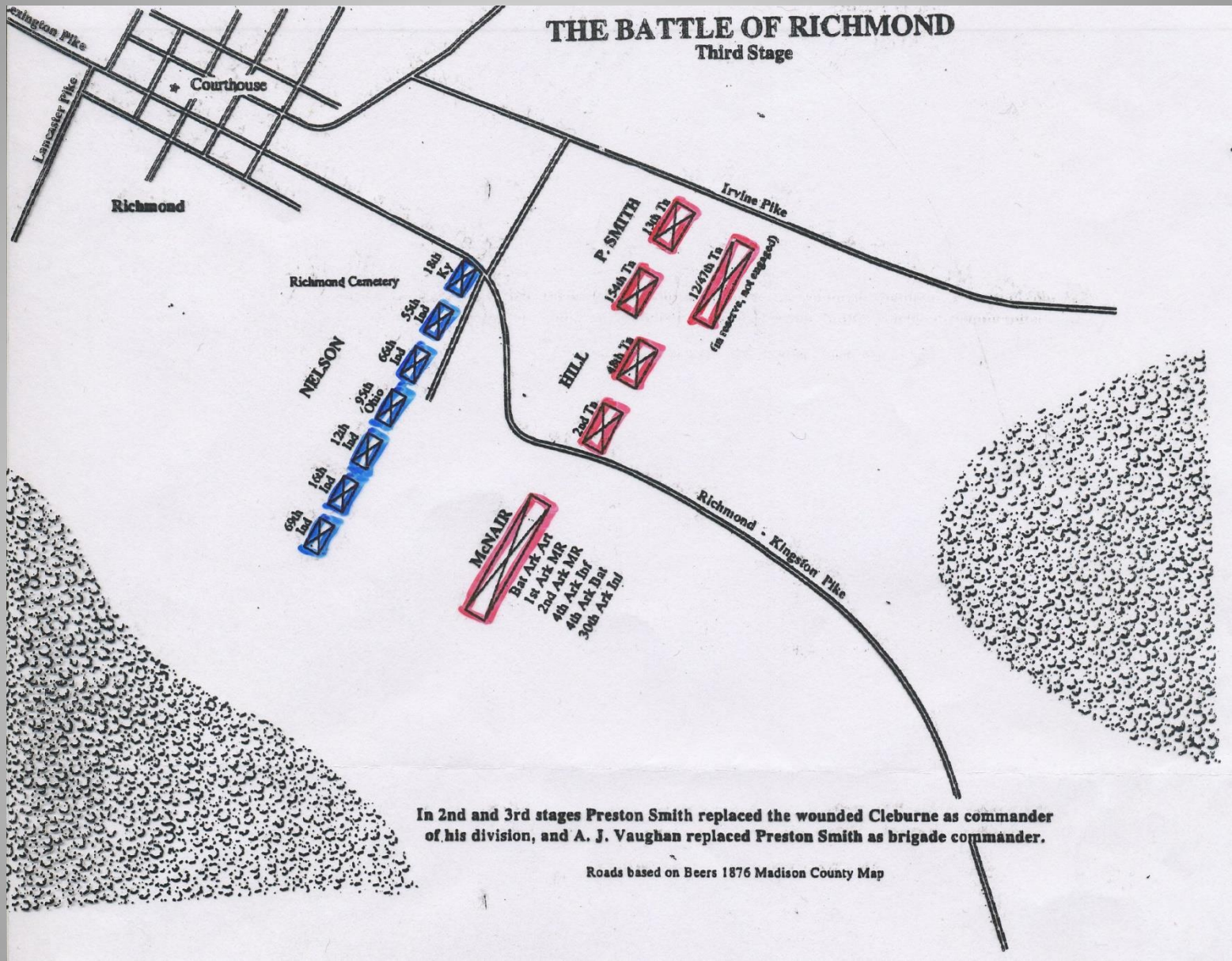


Richmond battle area.

Map prepared by Sharon McDonough.

THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND

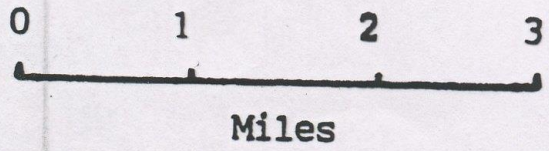
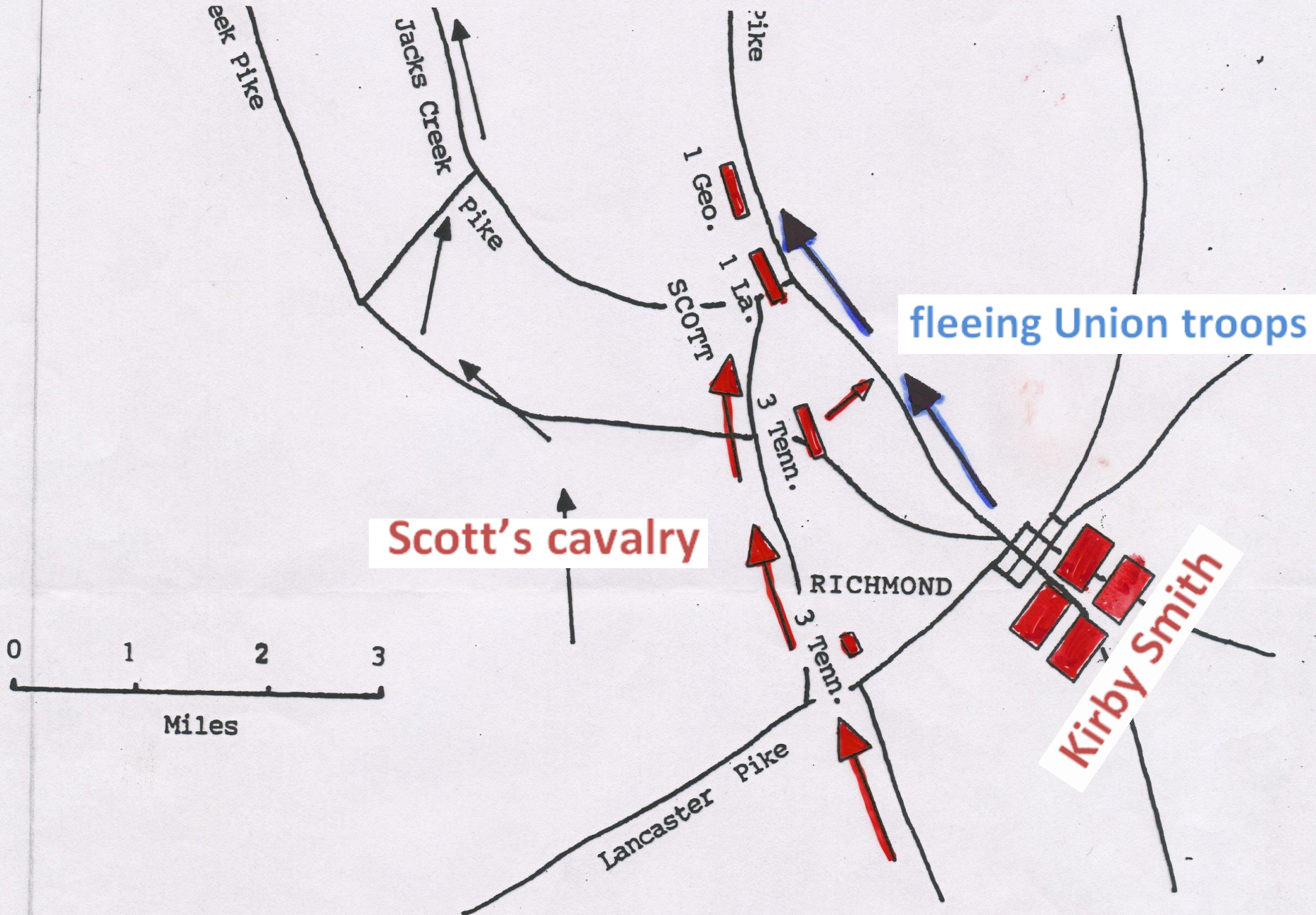
Third Stage



In 2nd and 3rd stages Preston Smith replaced the wounded Cleburne as commander of his division, and A. J. Vaughan replaced Preston Smith as brigade commander.

Roads based on Beers 1876 Madison County Map





fleeing Union troops

Scott's cavalry

Kirby Smith

RICHMOND

eeek Pike

Jacks Creek

pike

pike

SCOTT

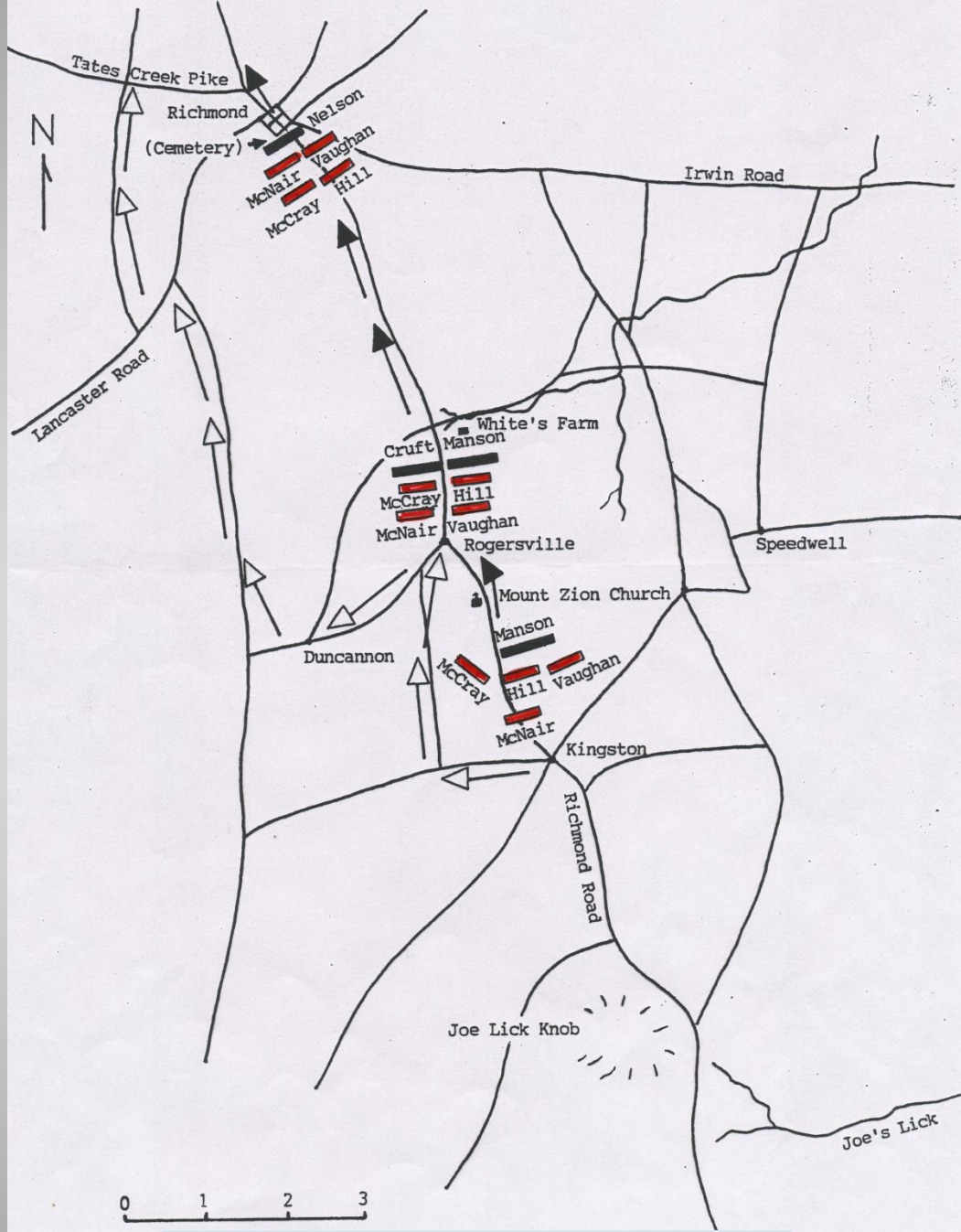
1 Geo.

1 La.

3 Tenn.

3 Tenn.

Lancaster Pike



Three Union routes in one day.

9-2-1862

Headquarters Army of

Richmond, Va. Sept. 1

I, Washington D. Manson Brig. Gen.

~~was~~ a prisoner of war, captured by the Conf
under GENERAL KIRBY SMITH, and this day paroled, do solemnly s
not take arms against the Confederate States; that I will neither give aid
the enemies thereof; nor communicate any military information to them, until
according to the usages of war. The violation of this parole will be punishe

duplicate

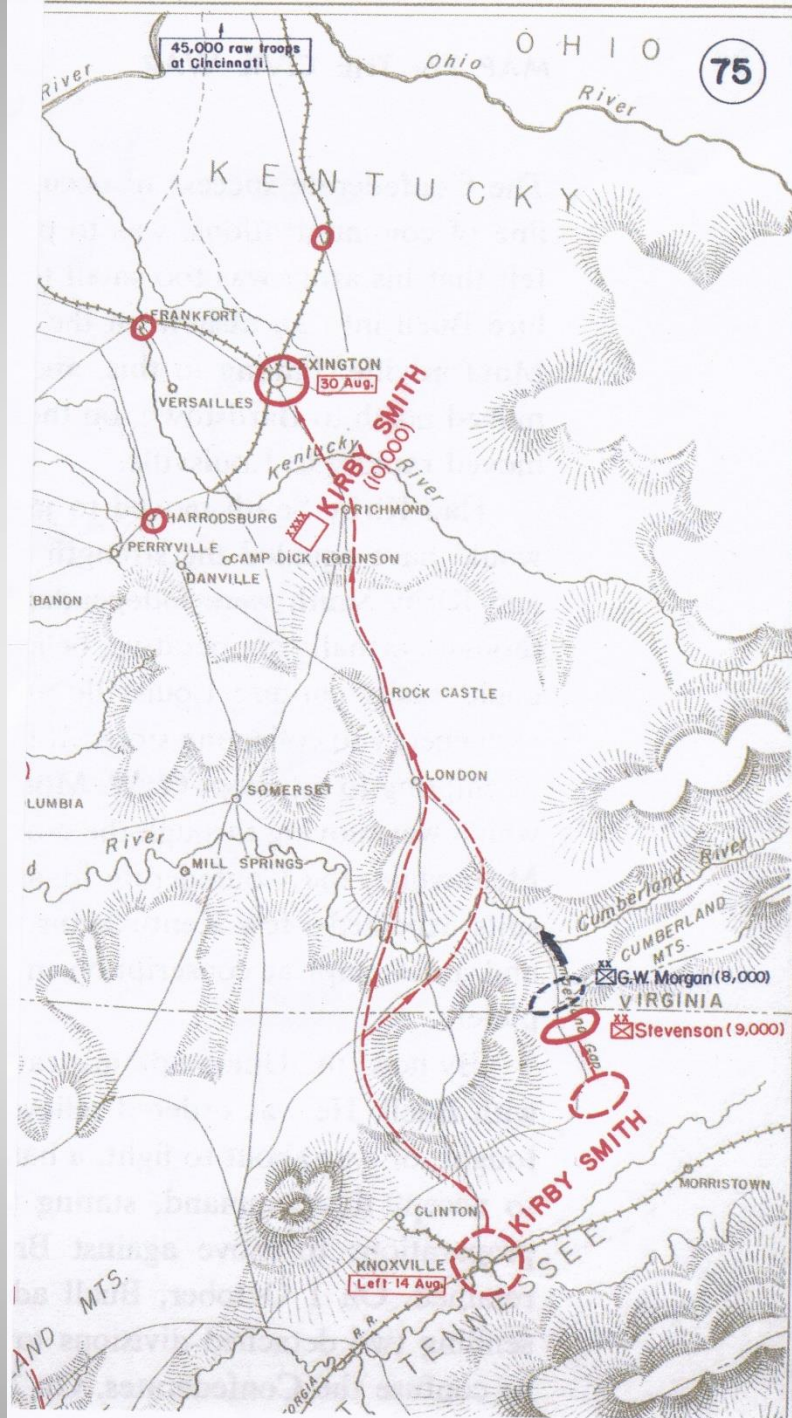
W. D. Manson

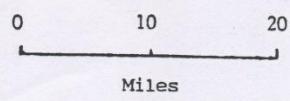
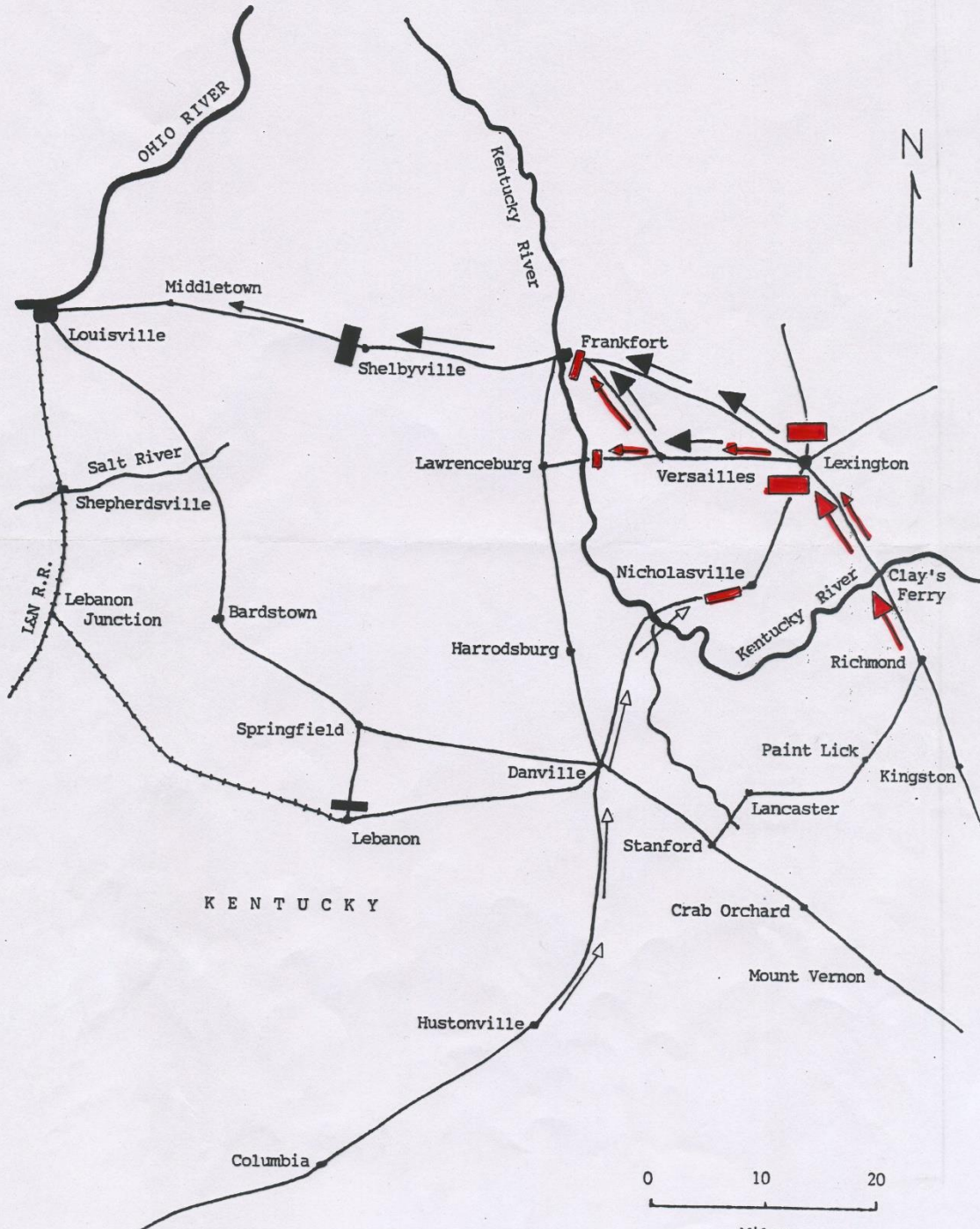
Surviving portion of Manson's parole, signed as a prisoner of war after his capture north of Richmond. Indiana Division, Indiana State Library and Archives



General "Bull" Nelson, wounded, returned to Louisville to save what could be saved from this debacle.

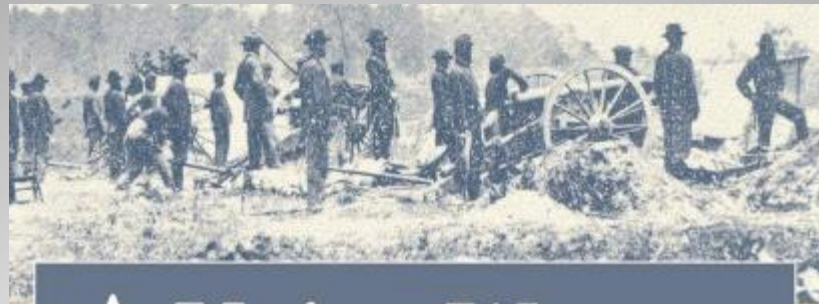
He would find tens of thousands of new recruits there, plus one very angry subordinate general.







Main Street (looking east), Lexington, Kentucky, 1860. General William Nelson occupied the Phoenix Hotel (at center-right) when the fighting south of Richmond, Kentucky began. After the battle, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's army occupied Lexington. *University of Kentucky Special Collections*



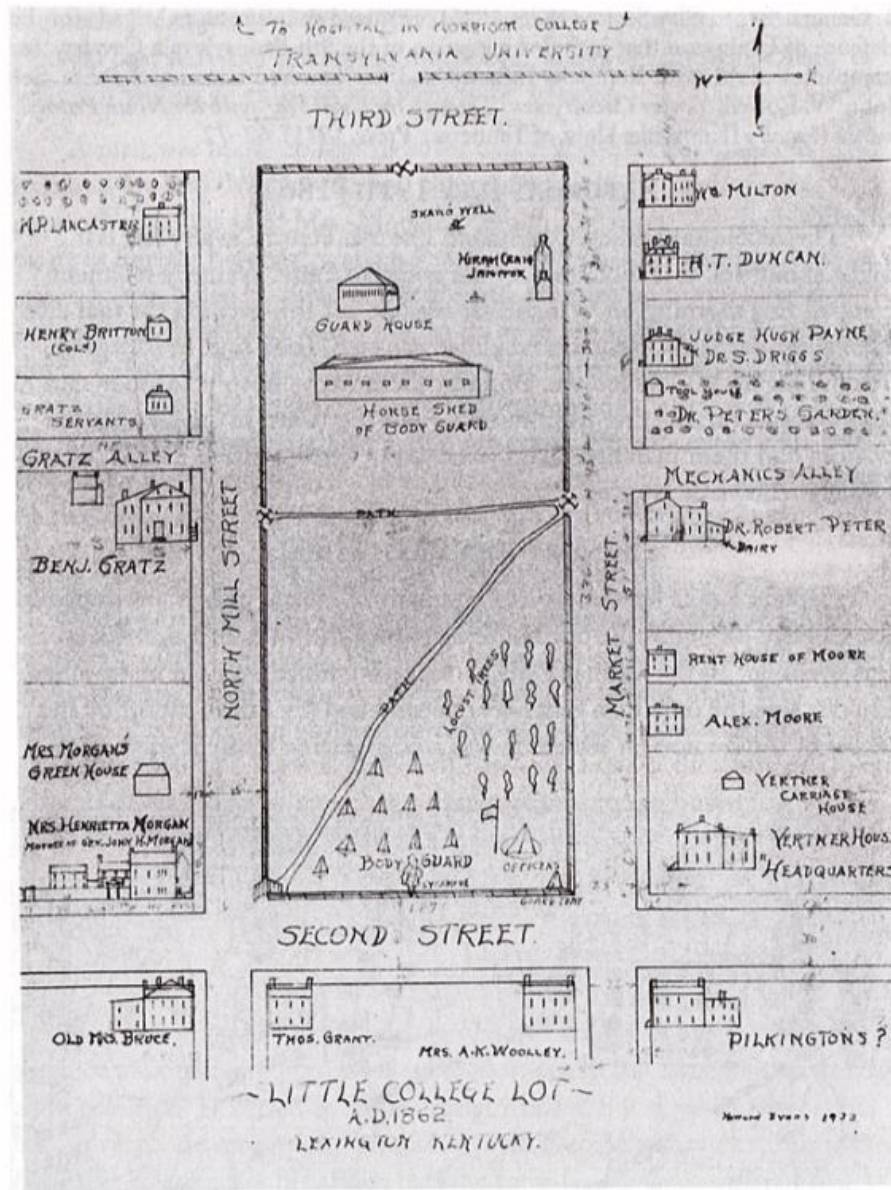
A Union Woman
— *in* —
Civil War Kentucky

The Diary of Frances Peter

EDITED BY
JOHN DAVID SMITH
AND WILLIAM COOPER, JR.

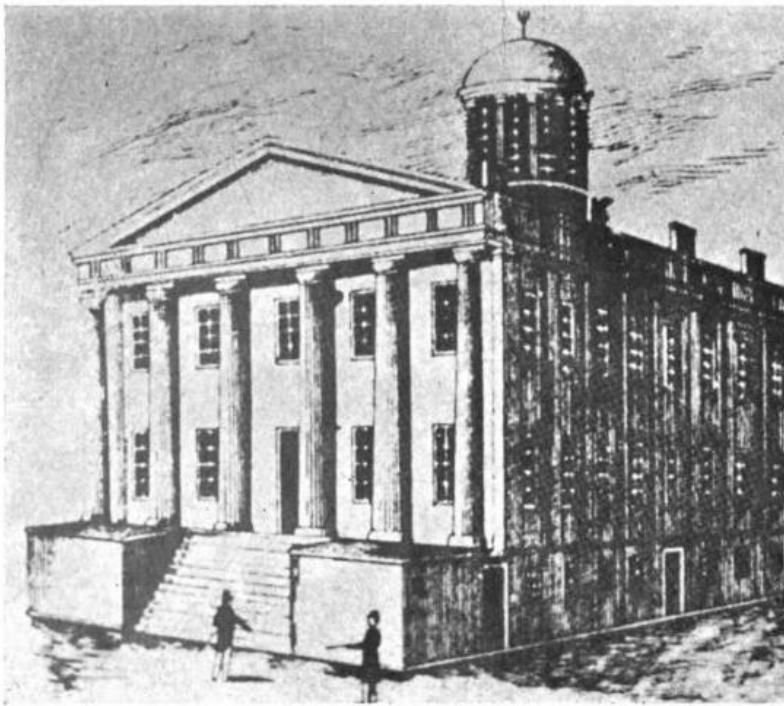


Gratz Park

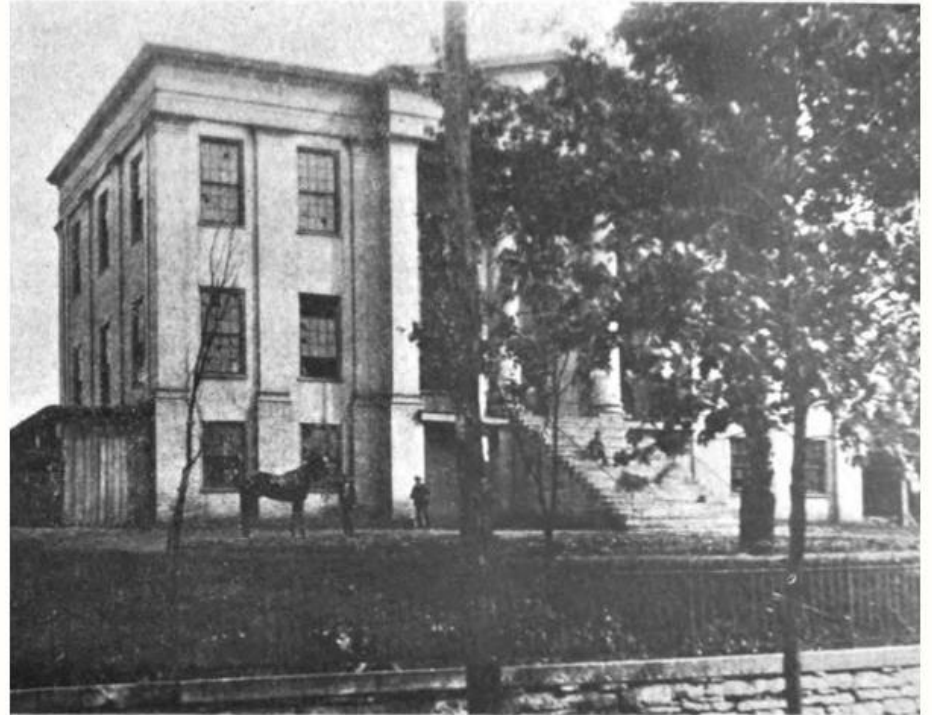


Map showing many of the sites mentioned in Frances Peter's diary. The area is now known as Gratz Park. (Evans Collection, Special Collections and Archives, University of Kentucky Libraries)

TWO LEXINGTON BUILDINGS USED AS UNION HOSPITALS—



Transylvania Medical Hall.

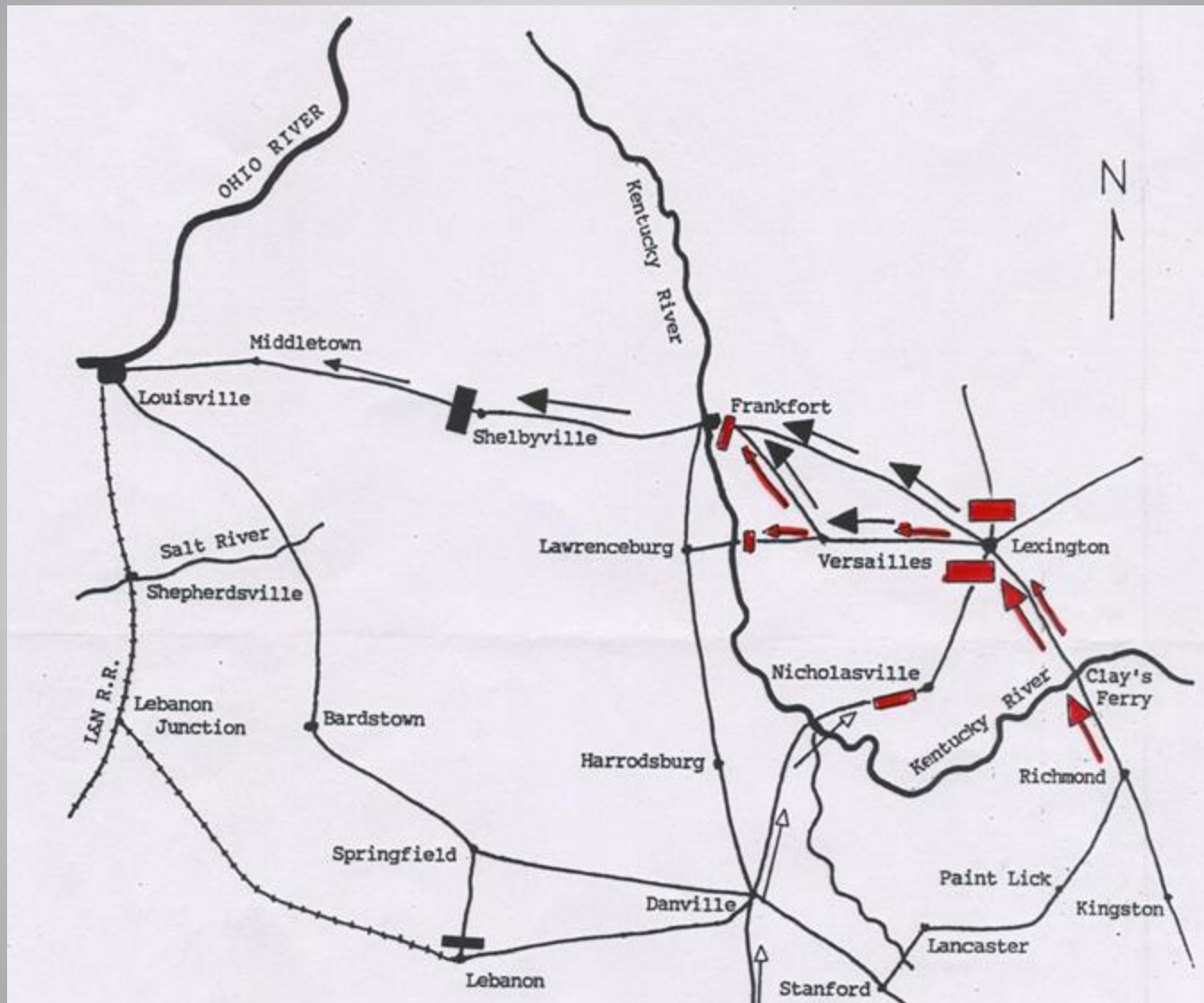


Masonic Hall, Walnut and Short Streets. Torn down 1891.





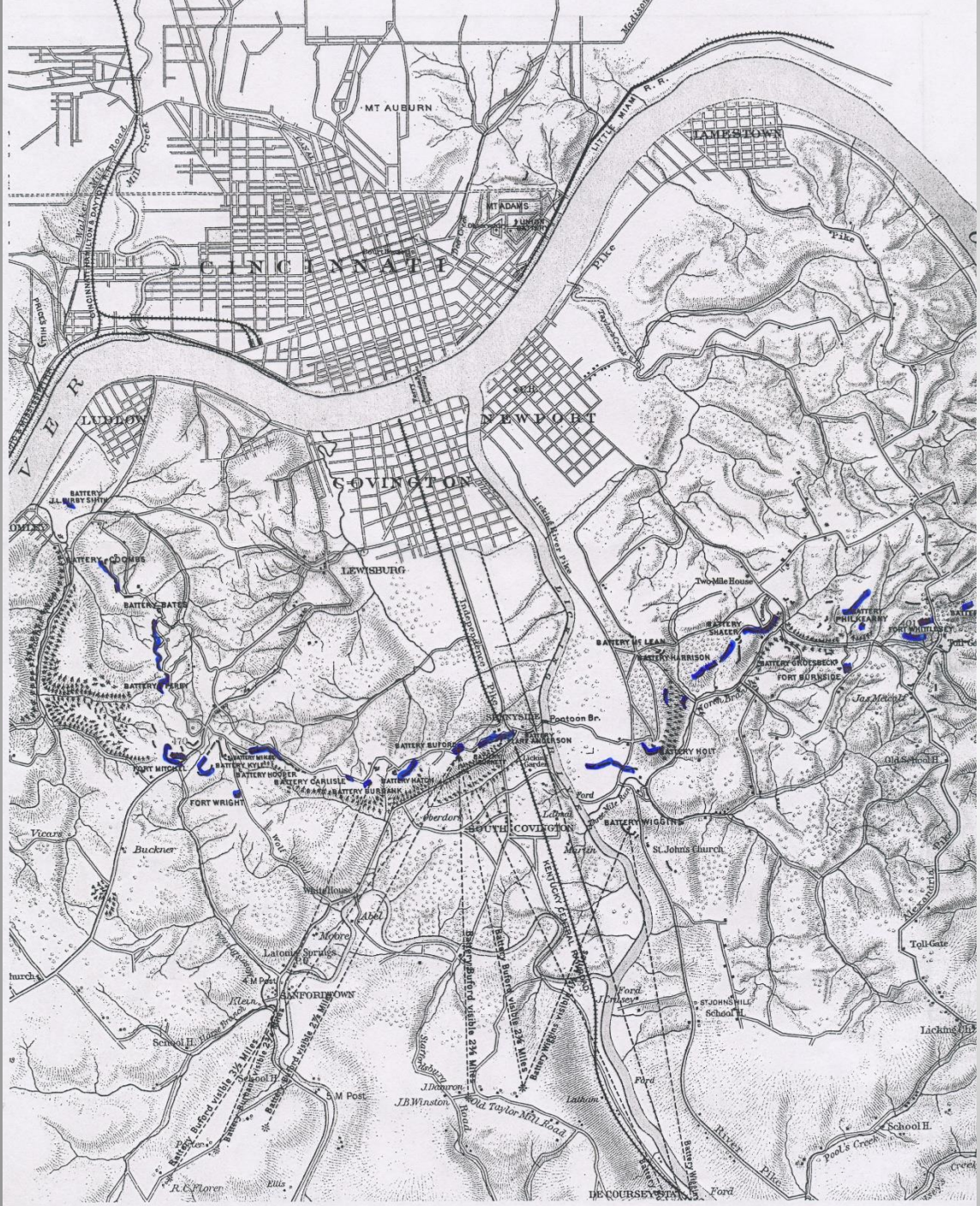
Ashland



Frankfort was the only Union state capital to fall into Confederate hands during the war.

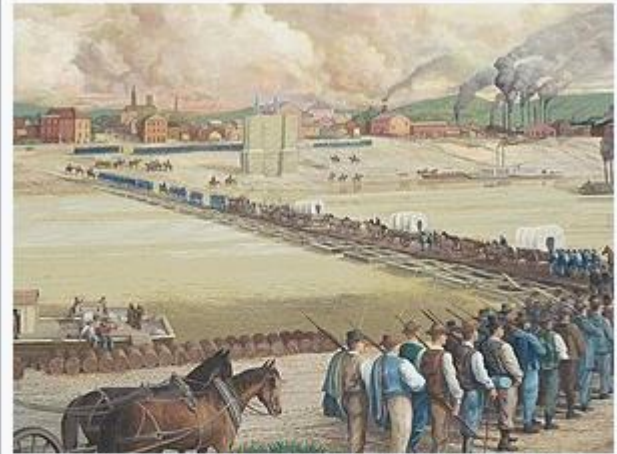


During his month-long occupation of central Kentucky, Kirby Smith sent forces out to gather supplies and probe Union positions. One division (under Gen. Heth) moved north to the Ohio River, threatening Cincinnati.



Defense of Cincinnati

Part of the American Civil War





A modern mural depicting the "Squirrel Hunters" crossing the Ohio River for the defense of Cincinnati.

Date September 1–13, 1862

Location Kenton County & Campbell County, Kentucky, & Cincinnati, Ohio

Result Union strategic victory

Belligerents

 United States (Union)  CSA (Confederacy)

Commanders and leaders

Lew Wallace

Henry Heth

Strength

85,000

8,000

[approximate 25,000
military & 60,000 militia]

[approximate]

Casualties and losses

6 total

unknown

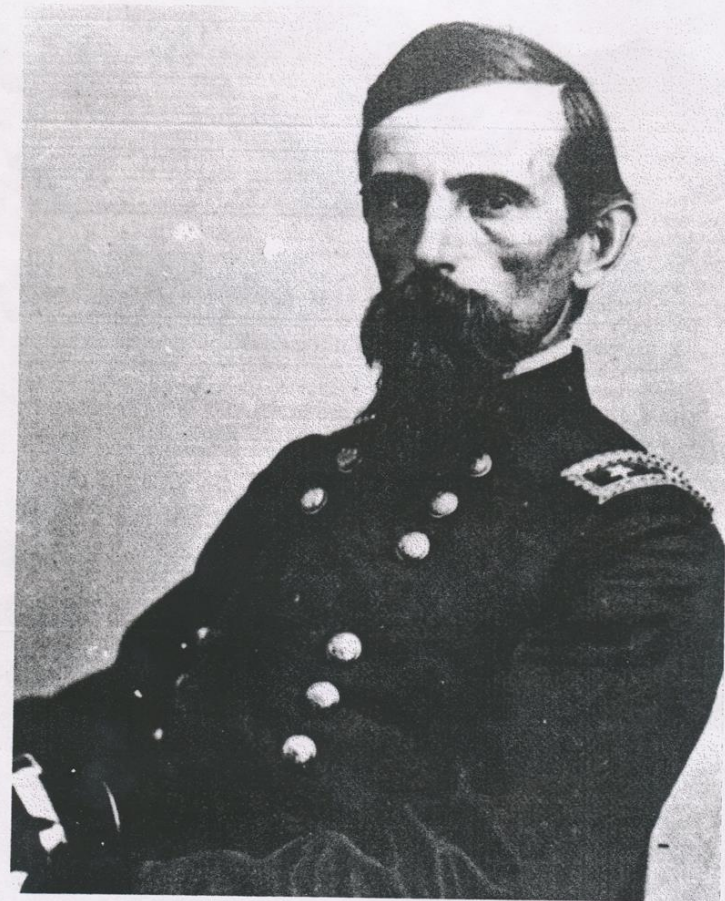
1 killed

5 wounded



General Horatio G. Wright

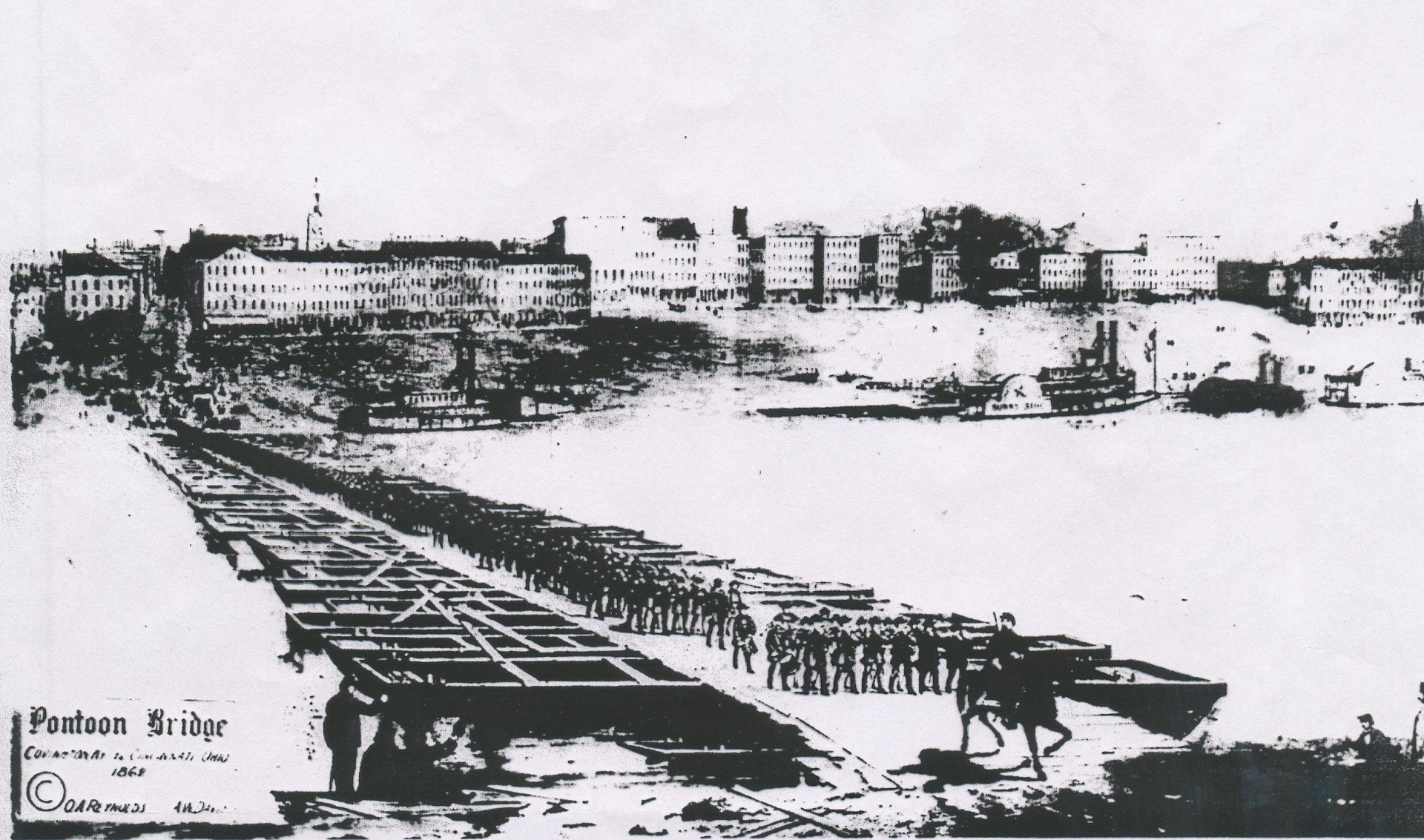
Wright was Commander of the Military Department of the Ohio at the time of the invasion of Kentucky in 1862.



General Lew Wallace

Summoned to Cincinnati on Sept. 1 by General Wright in Louisville, Wallace took charge of the defense of the "Queen City" with his headquarters at the fashionable Burnet House hotel.

Below: Troops arriving at Covington to man the defenses, with General Wallace at their head. In the background is the wartime Cincinnati skyline. In comparison to the modern skyline (above), the light-strung Roebling Suspension Bridge now sits to the left (west) of the pontoon bridge, and Riverfront Stadium occupies the site just beyond the steamboat nearest the bridge. The modern view is looking northeast from the overlook in Devou Park, Covington, Kentucky.



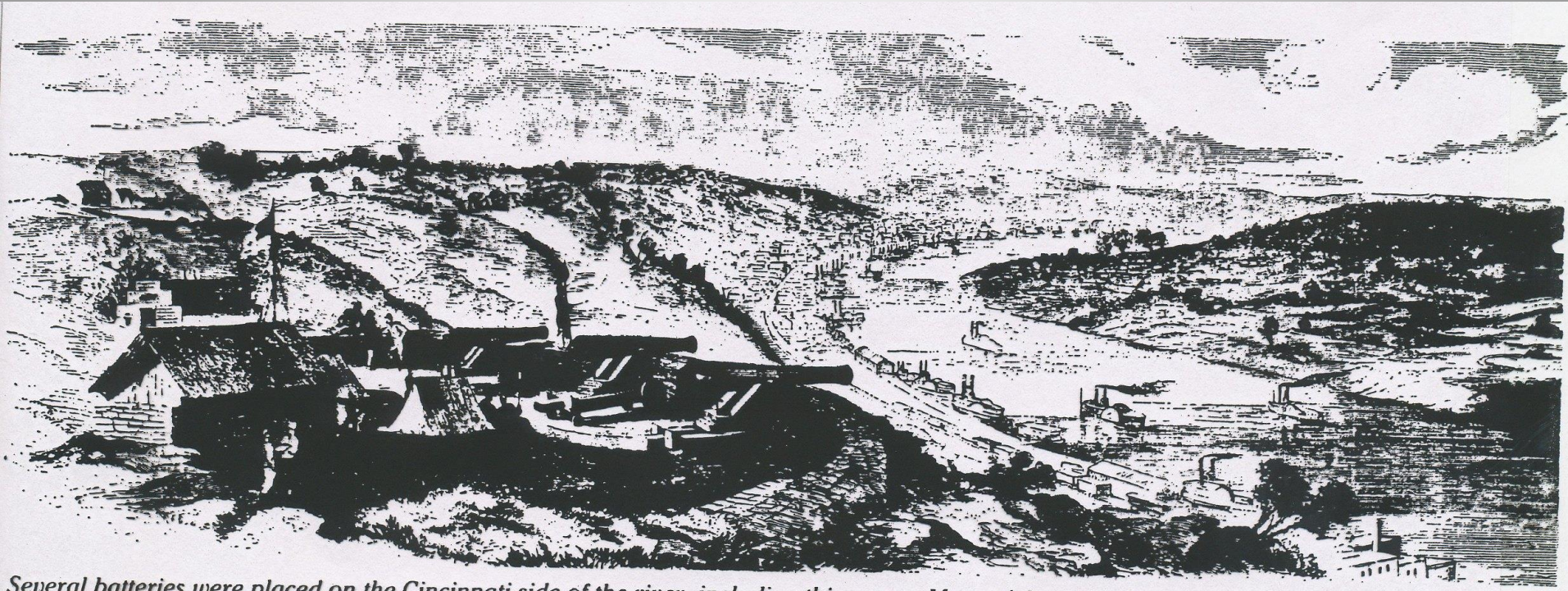
Pontoon Bridge

CONSTRUCTION BY CINCINNATI JOHN
1862

© OAR PUBLISHED BY THE
A. H. J. H. S.

Citizen volunteers crossing the pontoon bridge from Cincinnati to Covington on September 6th. Notice the several top hats and the gentleman with an umbrella, also the two large bridge abutments of the Roebling Suspension Bridge, then under construction and not completed until after the war. The pontoon structure robbed Mr. Roebling's bridge of the distinction of being the first span across the Ohio at Cincinnati. (Compare the wartime horizon to the modern view of the northern Kentucky hills, above right.)





Several batteries were placed on the Cincinnati side of the river, including this one on Mount Adams, covering the wide river bend above the city.

Major-General
Henry Heth



General Heth

Nickname(s)	"Harry", "Jack" (in youth & at West Point)
Born	December 16, 1825 Black Heath, Virginia
Died	September 27, 1899 (aged 73) Washington, D.C.
Resting place	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia
Allegiance	 United States  Confederate States
Service/branch	 United States Army  Confederate States Army
Years of service	1847–61 (USA) 1861–65 (CSA)
Rank	 Captain (USA)  Major-General (CSA)
Battles/wars	Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Battle of Chancellorsville• Battle of Gettysburg• Siege of Petersburg



THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS' DISCHARGE.



*Cincinnati was menaced by the enemies of our Union.
 David Tod, Governor of Ohio called on the Minute Men of the State and the Squirrel
 Hunters came by thousands to the rescue. You James M. Capper were one
 of them and this is your Honorable Discharge.
 September 1862.*

Approved by
DAVID TOD,
 Governor.

Chas. W. Hill
 Adjt. Gen. of Ohio

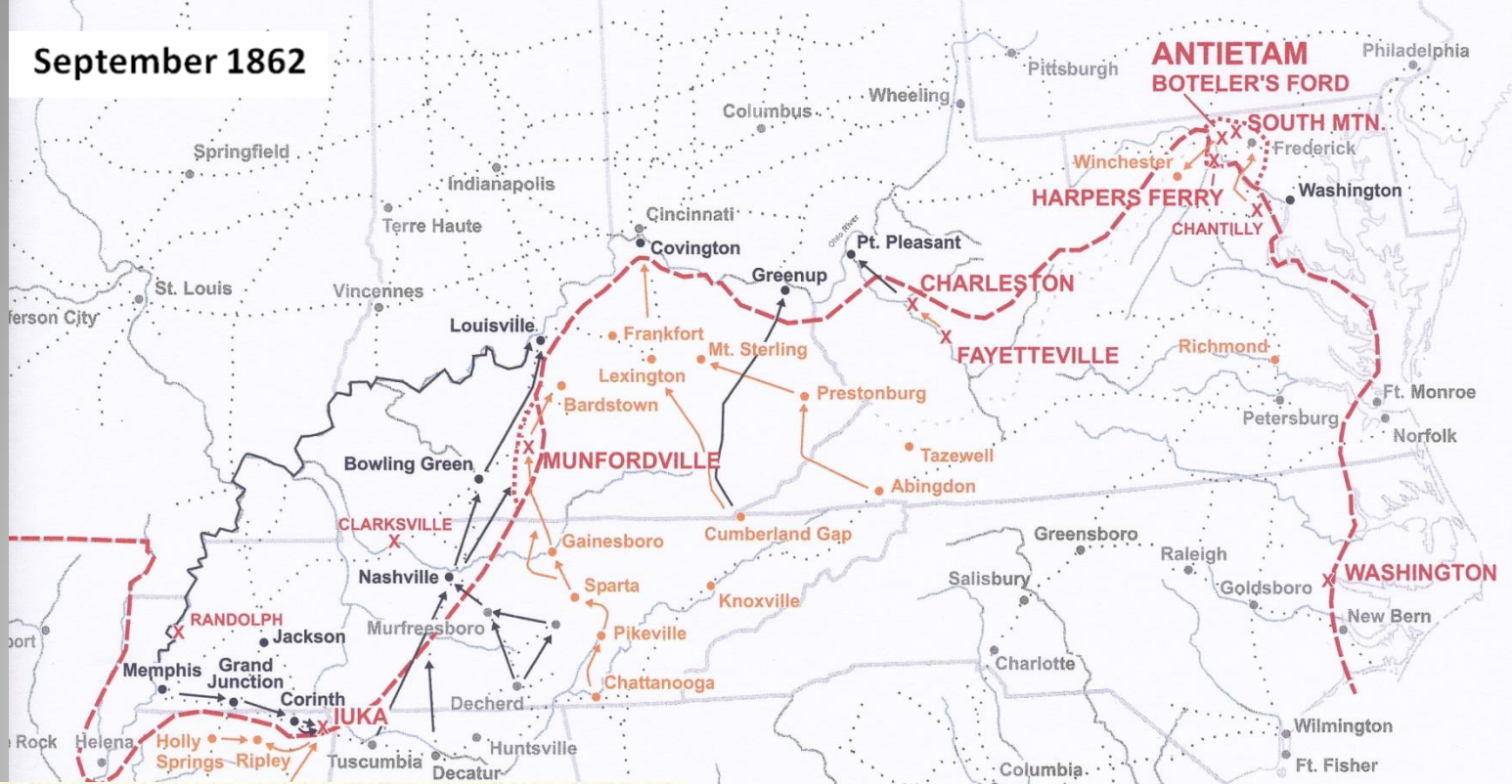
Malcolm McDonell
 Major & A. S. C.



Ehrpot, Forbräger & Co. Lith. Cin.

Tens of thousands of Ohio farmers (the "Squirrel Hunters") flocked to Cincinnati to man the entrenchments. We'll never know how well they would have fought....

September 1862



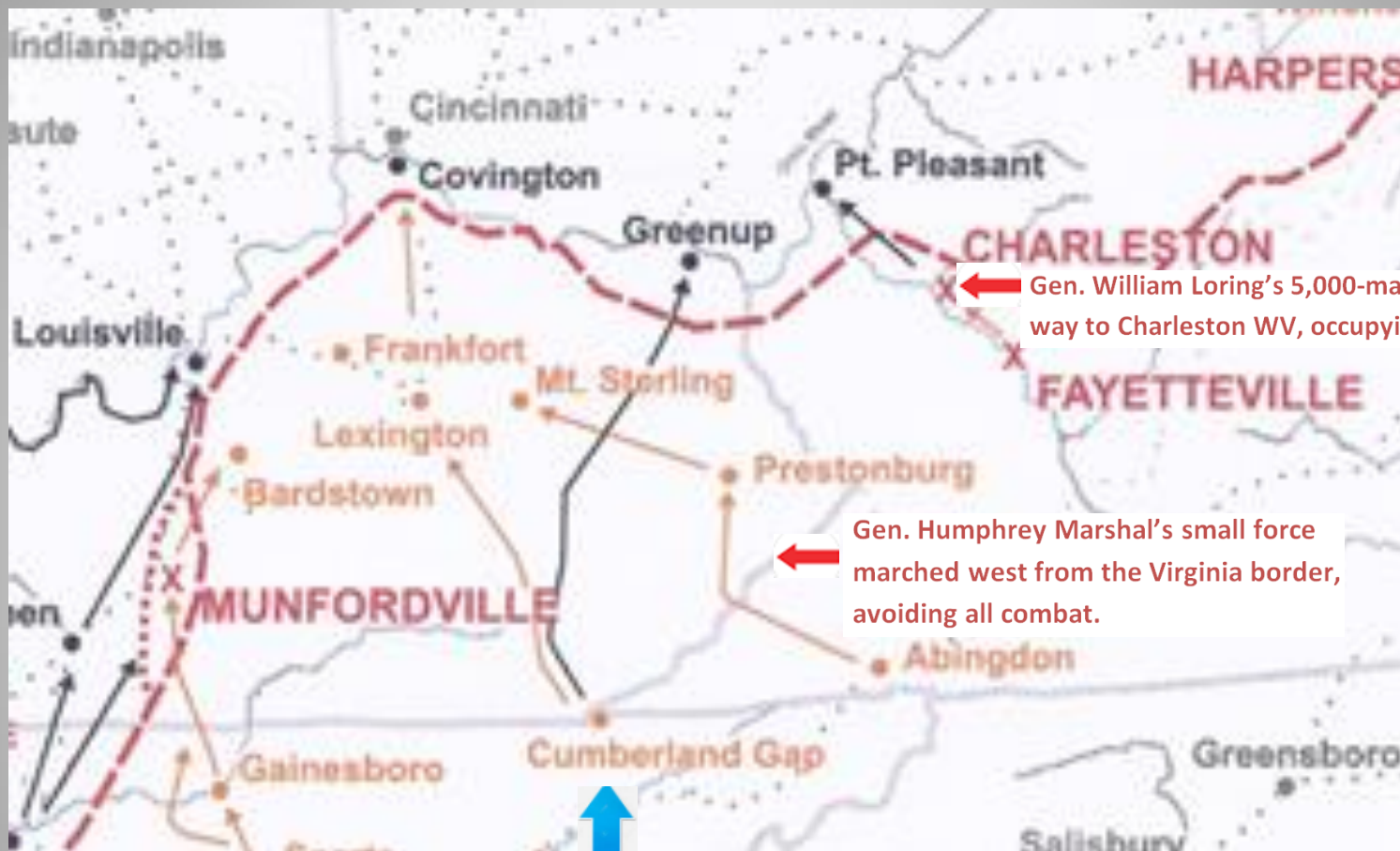
Chapter 4. The Kentucky Campaign Continues, August 31–October 7, 1862

- Buell Decides to Retreat to Nashville
- Bragg Orders the Capture of the Garrison at Munfordville
- Bragg Decides Not to Fight Buell but to Join Kirby Smith
- Buell Appoints "Maj. Gen." Charles Gilbert to Third Corps Command
- Bragg Unites with Kirby Smith and Assumes Command of Both Armies
- Buell Decides to Confront Bragg
- Bragg Installs a Confederate Governor at Frankfort



- 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

September 1862



Gen. William Loring's 5,000-man force fought its way to Charleston WV, occupying it for six weeks.

Gen. Humphrey Marshal's small force marched west from the Virginia border, avoiding all combat.

G. Morgan's 9,000-man division made a remarkable forced march from Cumberland Gap to safety at Greenup on the Ohio River.

Troops in motion, eastern Kentucky and west Virginia



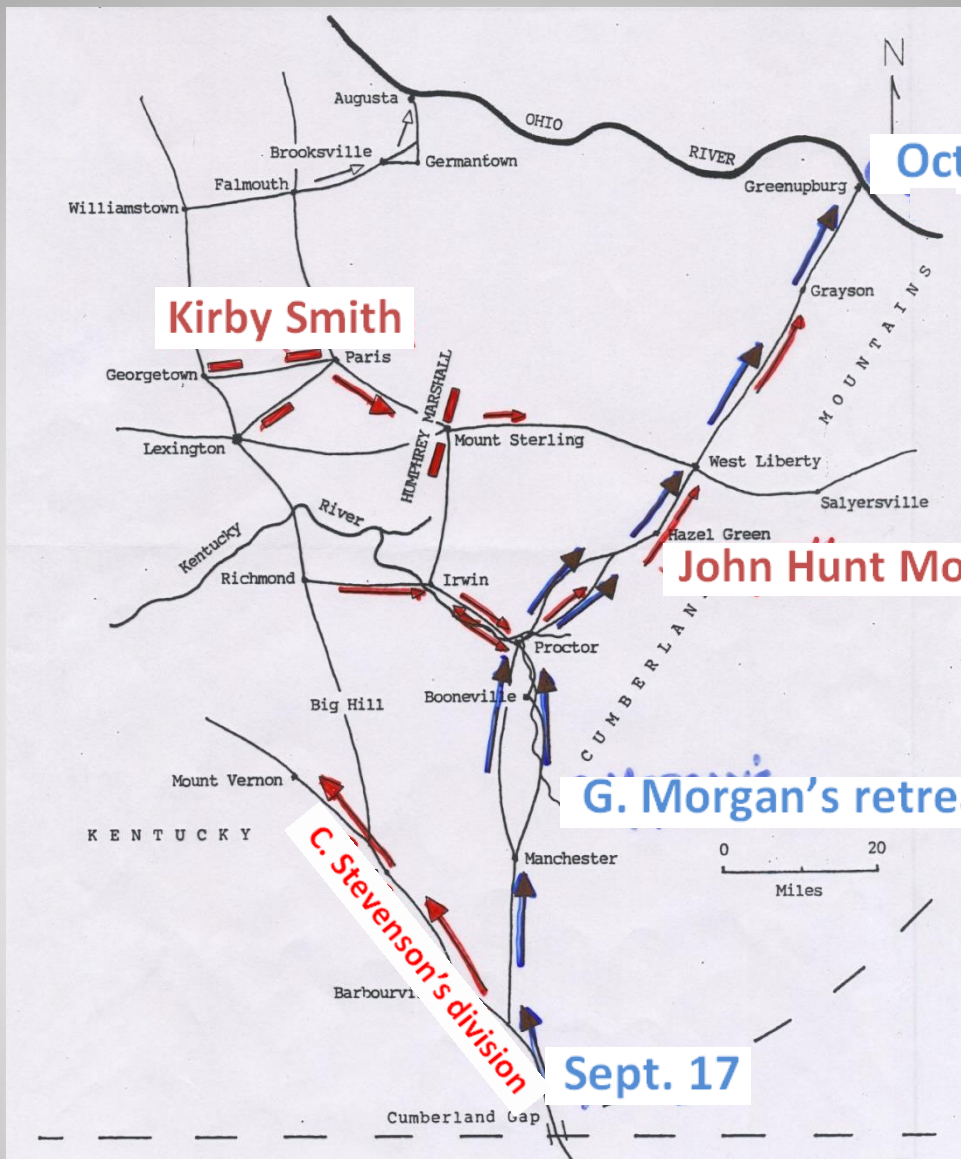
Isolated at Cumberland Gap, Gen. George Morgan planned his escape carefully. After midnight on Sept. 17, his 9,000-man division quietly headed north, with fuses laid to blow up the supplies left behind.



The lieutenant who lit the fuse quickly mounted his horse and galloped away. The resulting explosions produced the biggest fireworks display ever seen at Cumberland Gap. Gunpowder barrels kept exploding through the next morning, delaying pursuit by Stevenson's Confederate division.



Morgan's column with its wagon train made its way north along the miserable trail of the Wilderness Road, heading for the Ohio River 200 miles away.



Kirby Smith

Oct. 3

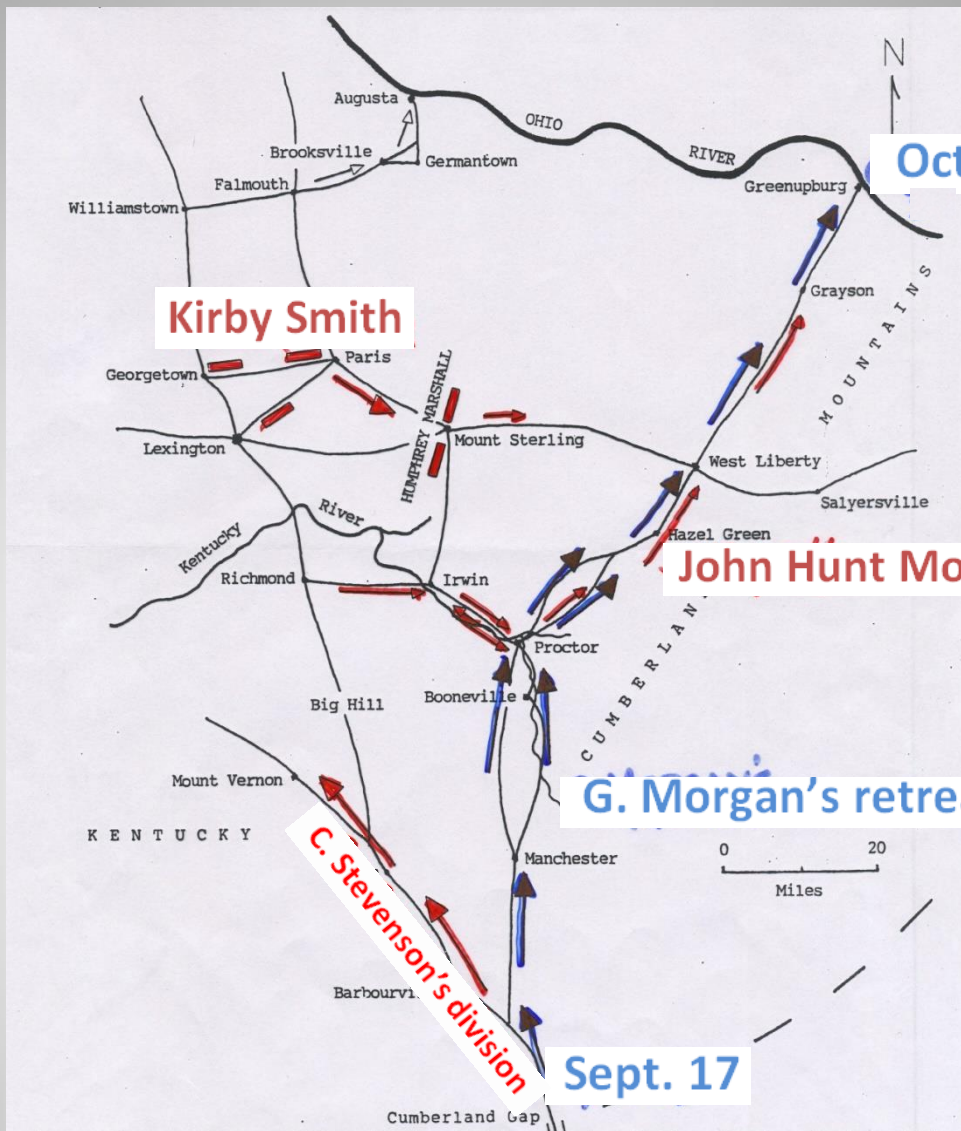
John Hunt Morgan's pursuit

G. Morgan's retreat

C. Stevenson's division

Sept. 17

Concerned that the Union division might turn west toward Lexington, Kirby Smith sent John Hunt Morgan's cavalry to intercept it. The Confederate cavalry could harass but not halt the Union infantry.



Kirby Smith

Oct. 3

John Hunt Morgan's pursuit

G. Morgan's retreat

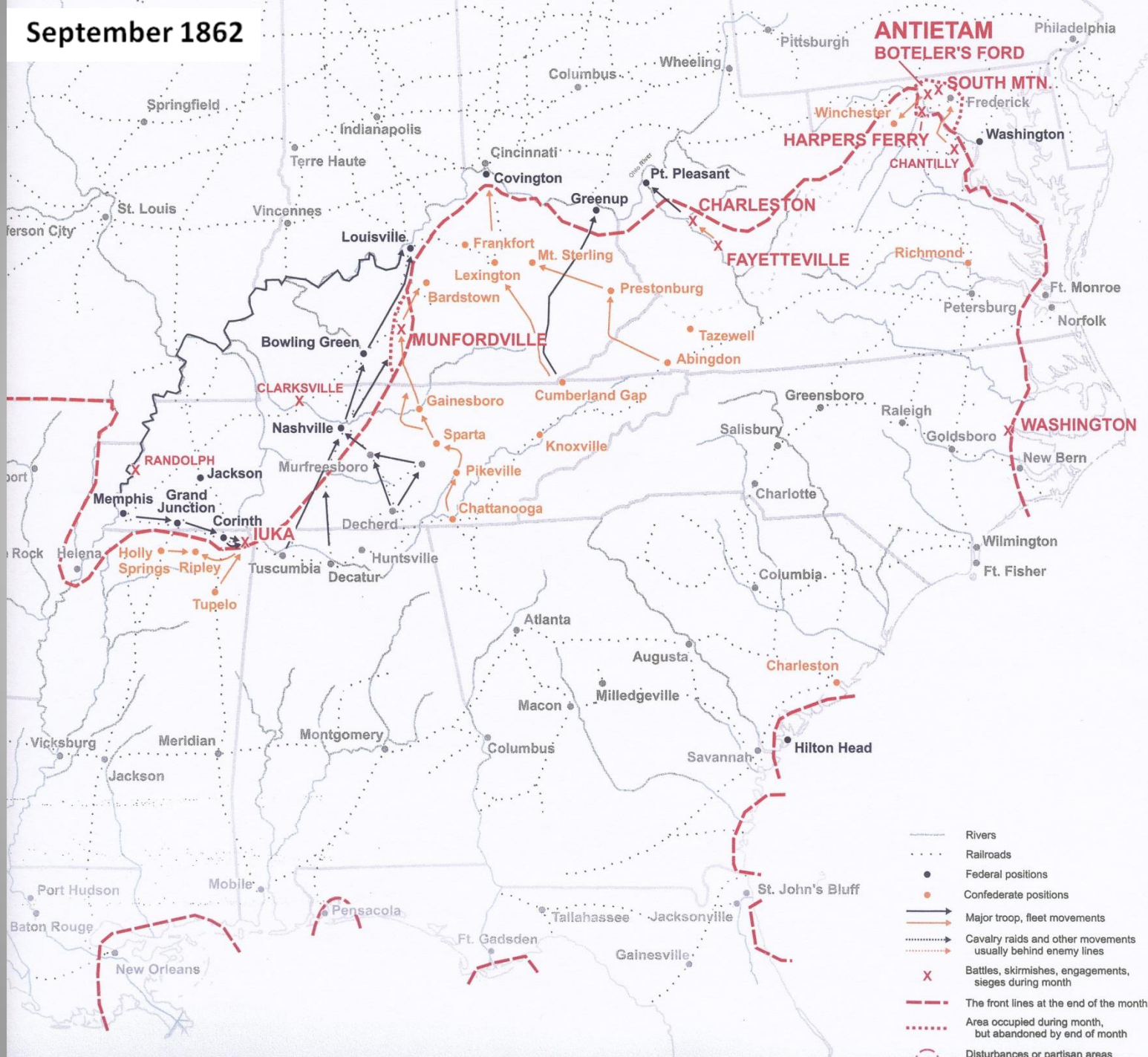
C. Stevenson's division

Sept. 17

“Frequent skirmishes took place, and it several times happened that while the one Morgan was clearing obstructions, the other Morgan was blocking the trail with rocks and felled trees.....One thousand men under Captains Patterson and Lyon labored with skill and courage to make the trail passable....On the 3rd of October we reached the Ohio River at Greenup without the loss of a cannon or a wagon, and with the loss of but eighty men.”

—paraphrased from George Morgan’s account in “Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,” vol. 3

September 1862



**ANTIETAM
BOTELER'S FORD**

SOUTH MTN.

HARPERS FERRY

CHARLESTON

FAYETTEVILLE

MUNFORDVILLE

CLARKSVILLE

RANDOLPH

IUKA

WASHINGTON

Charleston

Hilton Head

St. John's Bluff

Baton Rouge

New Orleans

Pensacola

Ft. Gadsden

Jacksonville

Gainesville

Springfield

St. Louis

Person City

port

Rock

Vicksburg

Port Hudson

New Orleans

Indianapolis

Terre Haute

Vincennes

Bowling Green

Nashville

Murfreesboro

Grand Junction

Corinth

Tuscumbia

Decatur

Montgomery

Mobile

Pensacola

Ft. Gadsden

Jacksonville

Gainesville

Cincinnati

Covington

Louisville

Frankfort

Lexington

Bardstown

Gainesboro

Sparta

Pikeville

Chattanooga

Decherd

Huntsville

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Ft. Gadsden

Jacksonville

Gainesville

Columbus

Wheeling

Greenup

Mt. Sterling

Prestonburg

Tazewell

Abingdon

Knoxville

Salisbury

Greensboro

Raleigh

Charlotte

Columbia

Augusta

Milledgeville

Macon

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St. John's Bluff

Jacksonville

Gainesville

Jacksonville

Gainesville

Gainesville

Pittsburgh

Winchester

Chantilly

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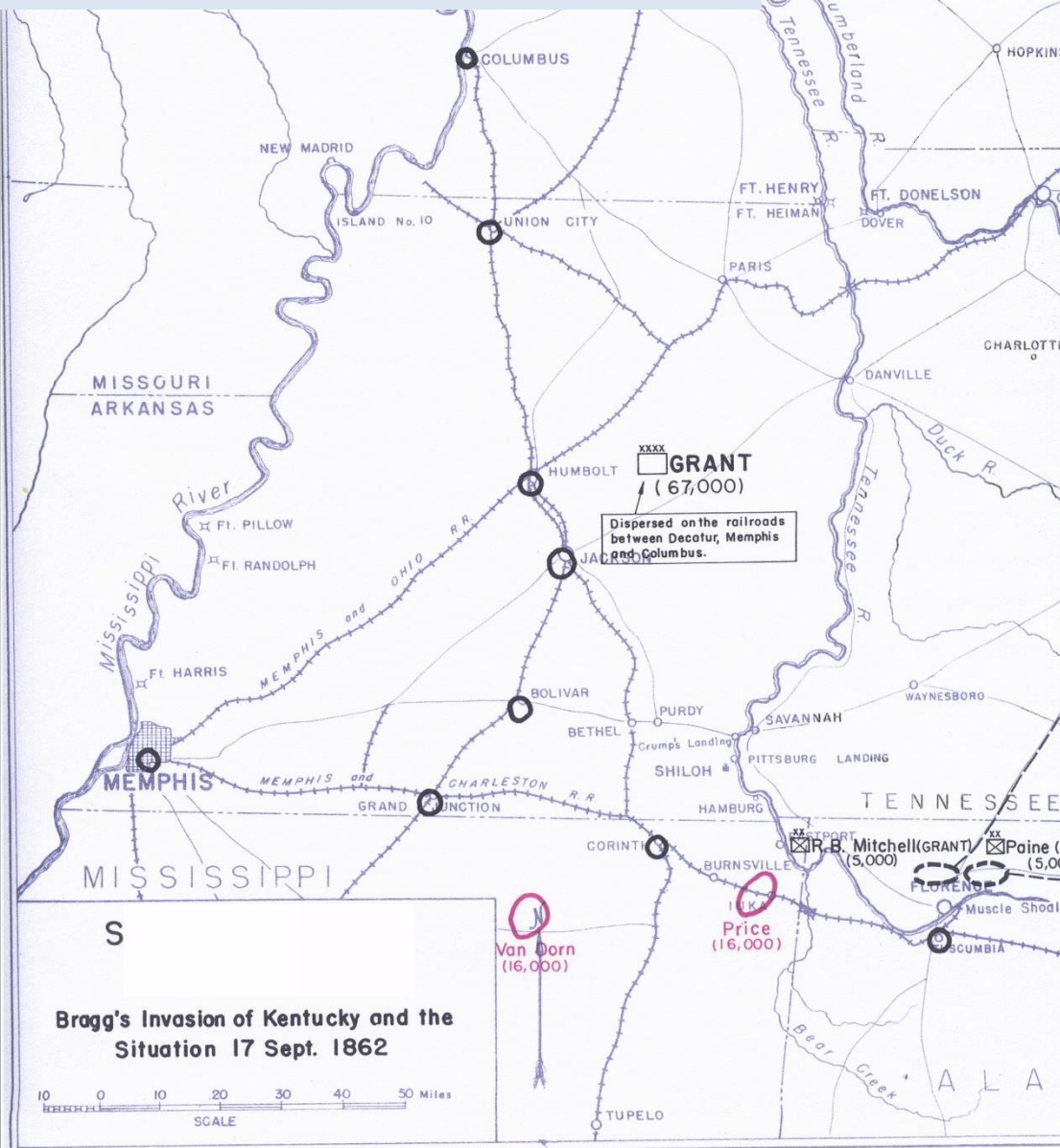
New Orleans

Indianapolis

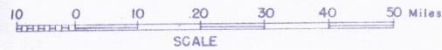
Terre Haute

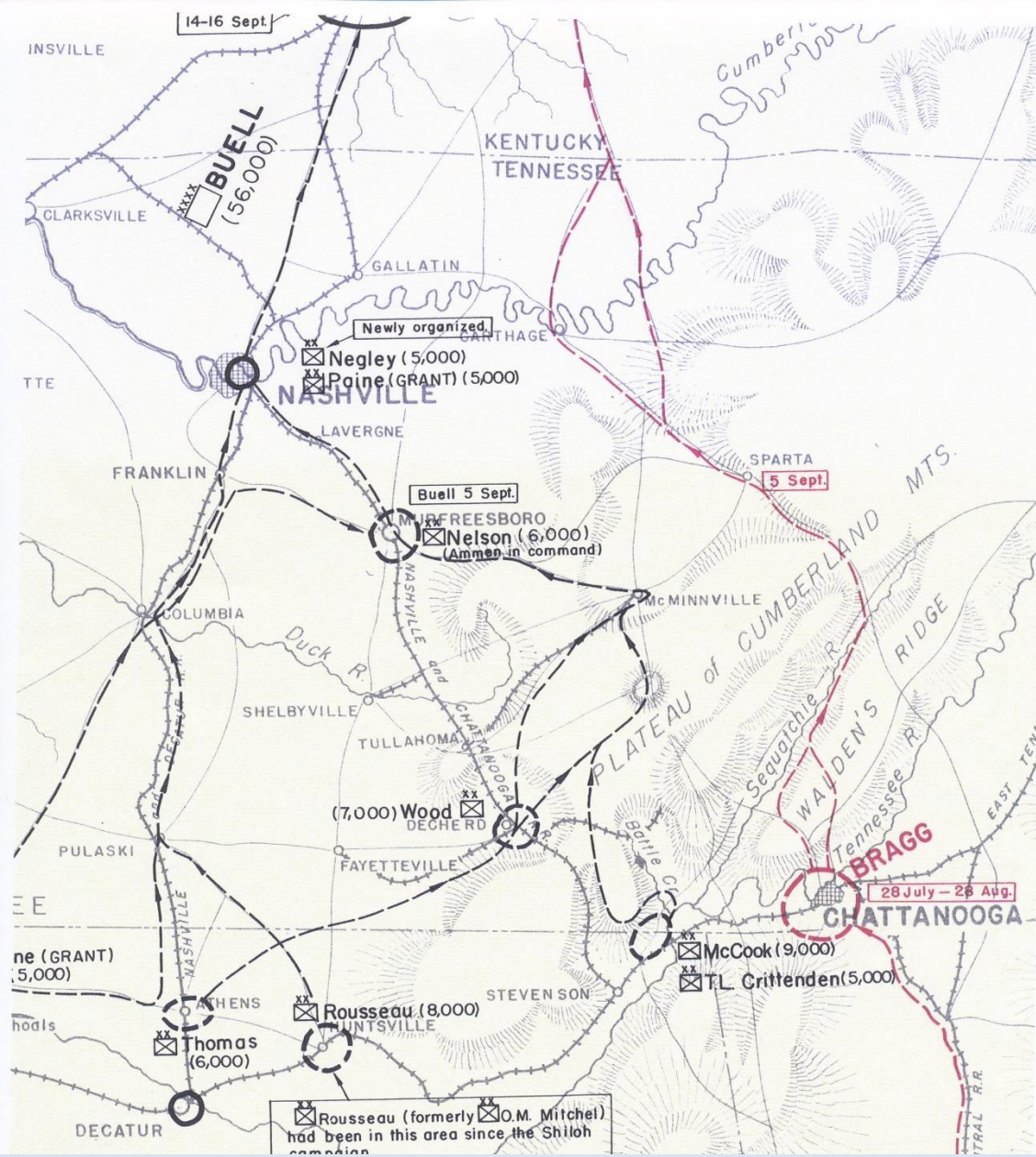
Vincennes

In west Tennessee, Gen. Grant had to deal with two small Confederate armies attacking luka and Corinth. He and his subordinate, Gen. Rosecrans, did this quite handily.

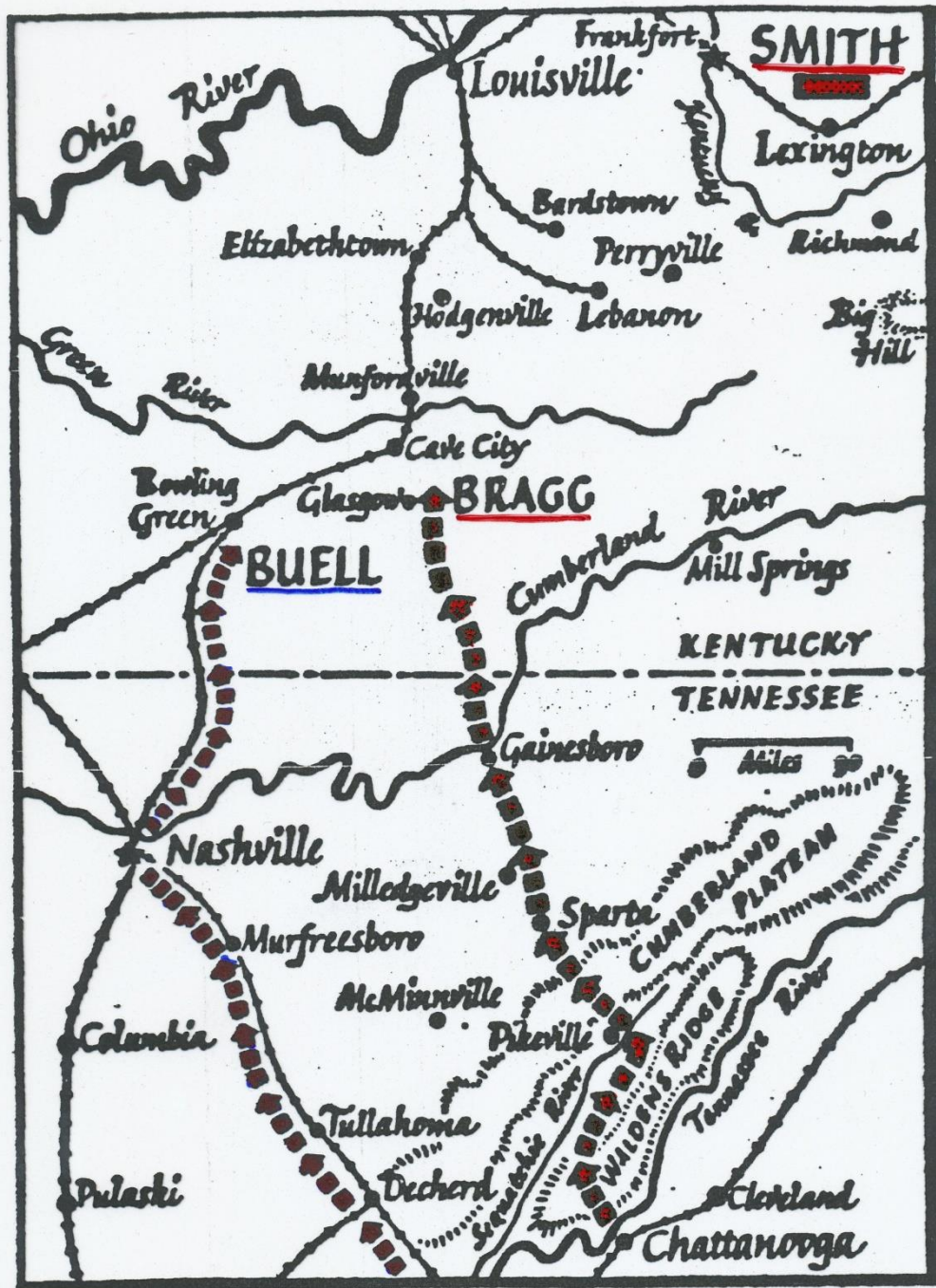


Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky and the Situation 17 Sept. 1862

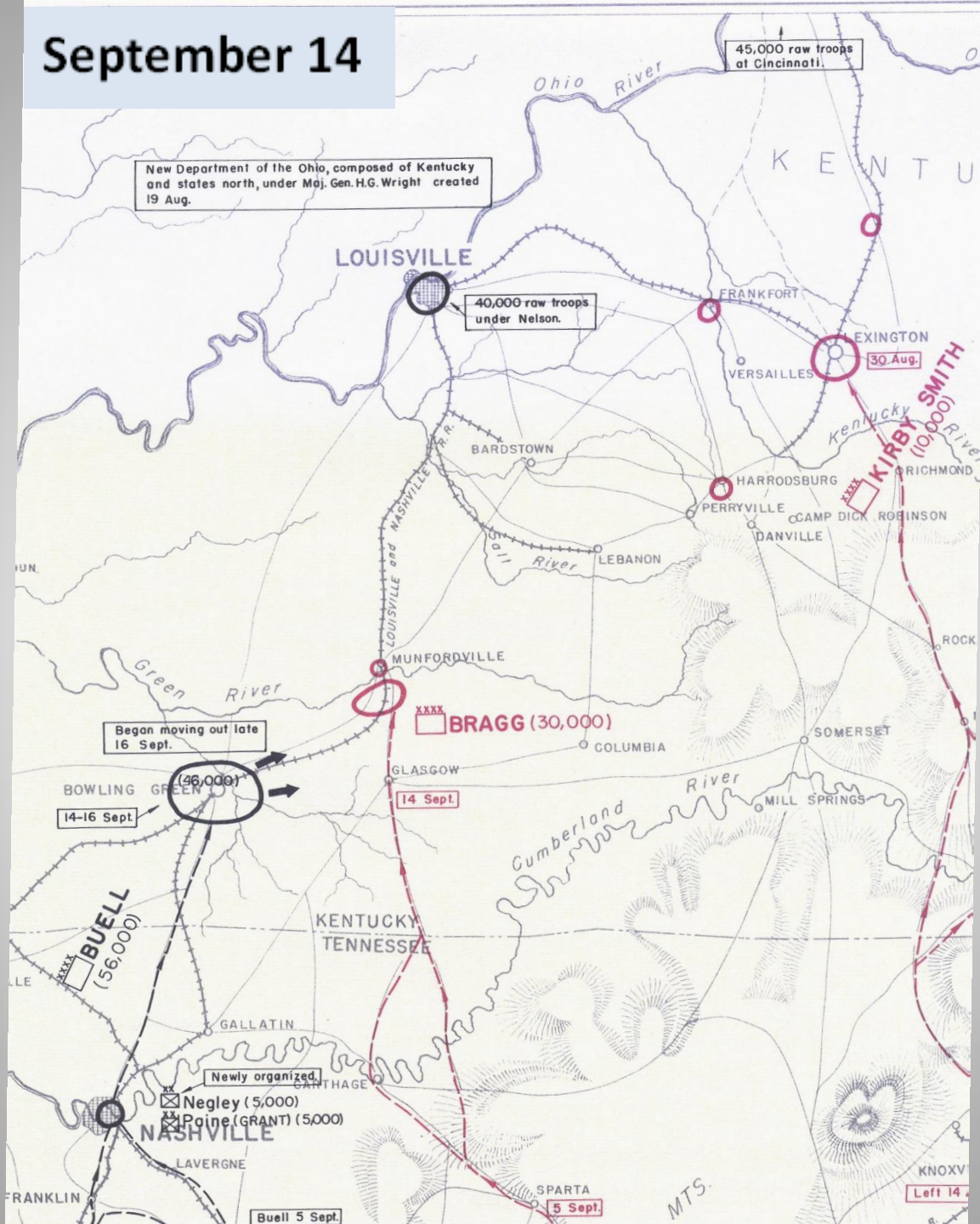




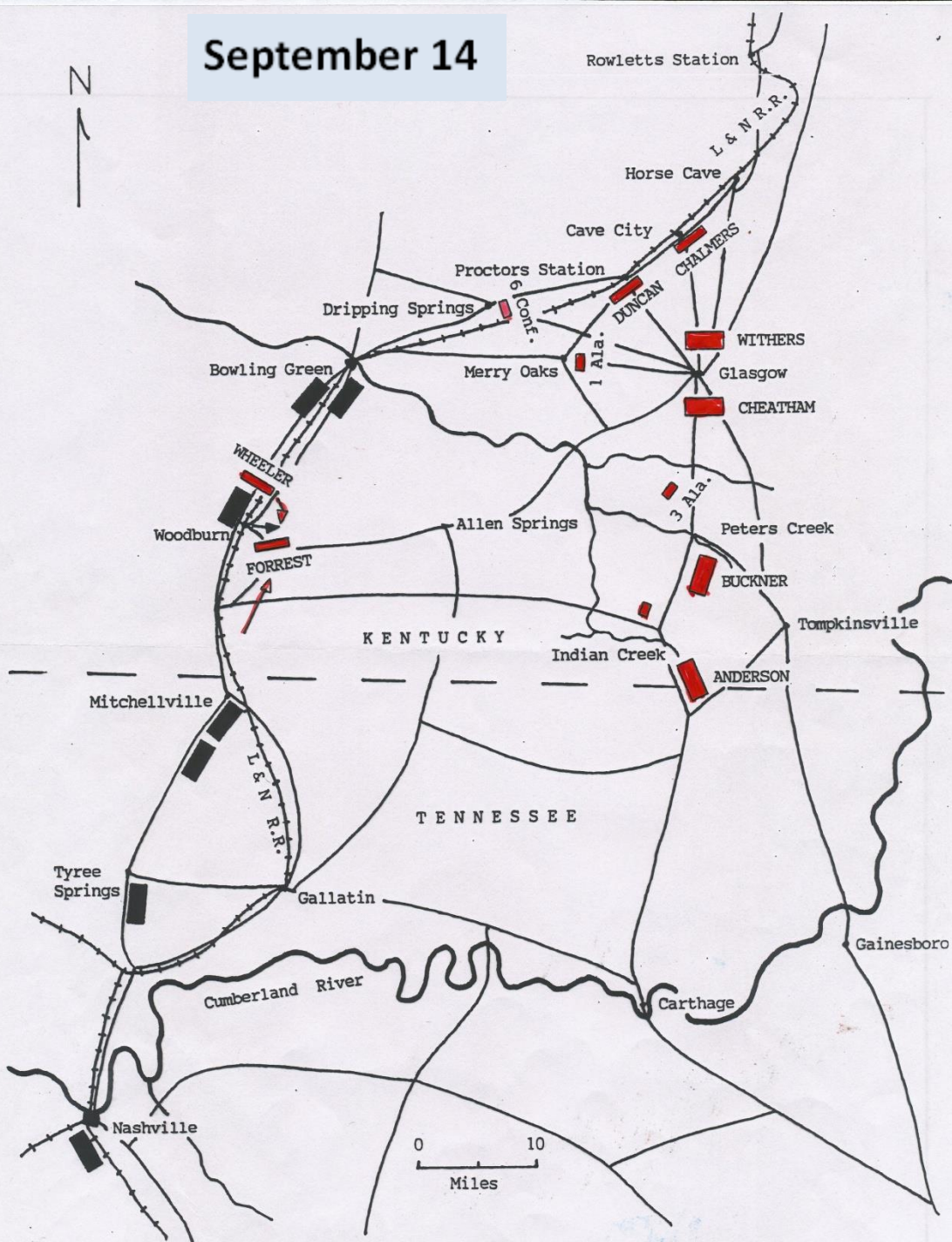
As Bragg's army marched north, Buell shifted his forces to keep up with it. He rejected the idea of driving east to bring on a battle with Bragg somewhere in east Tennessee.



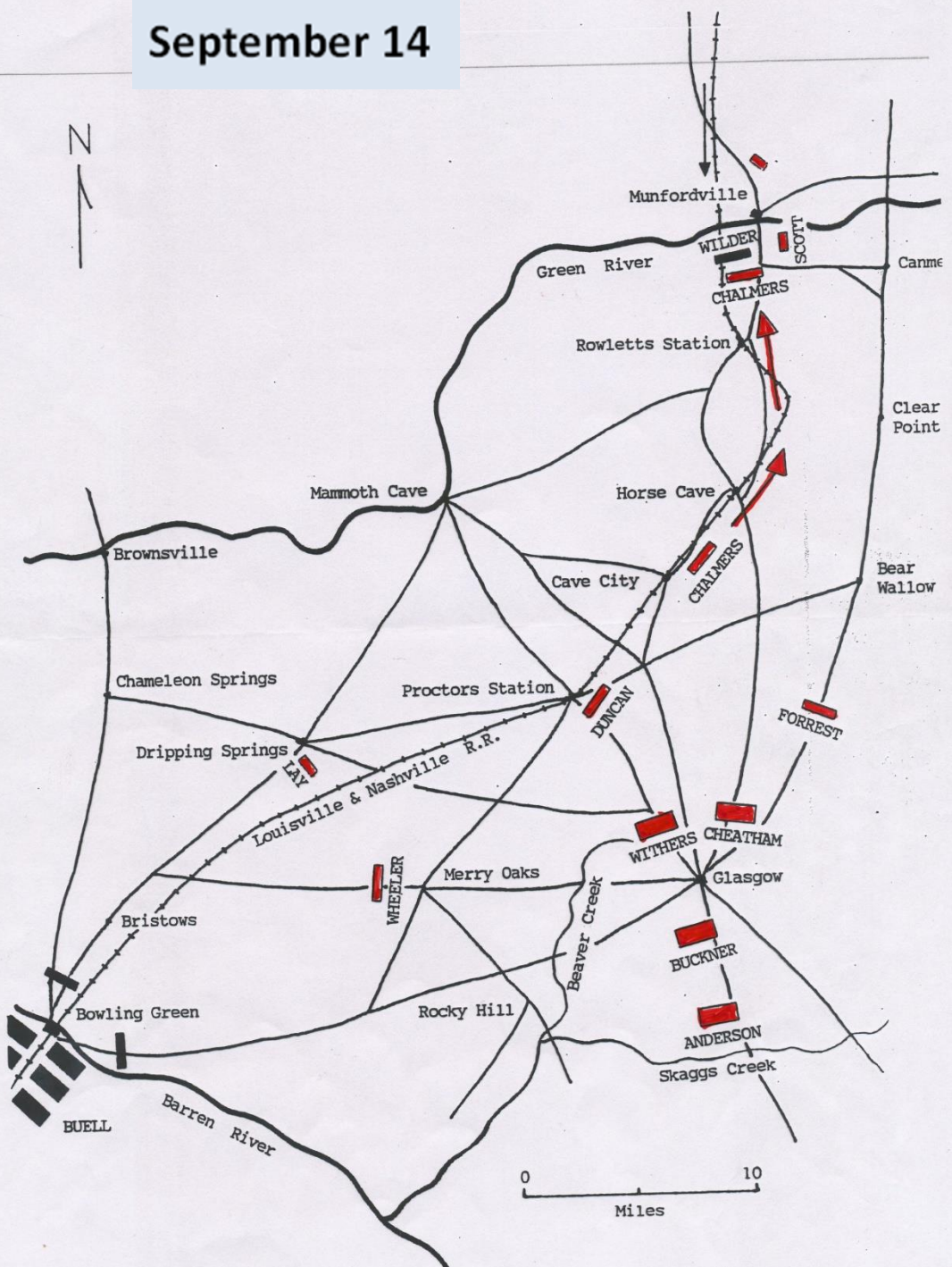
September 14

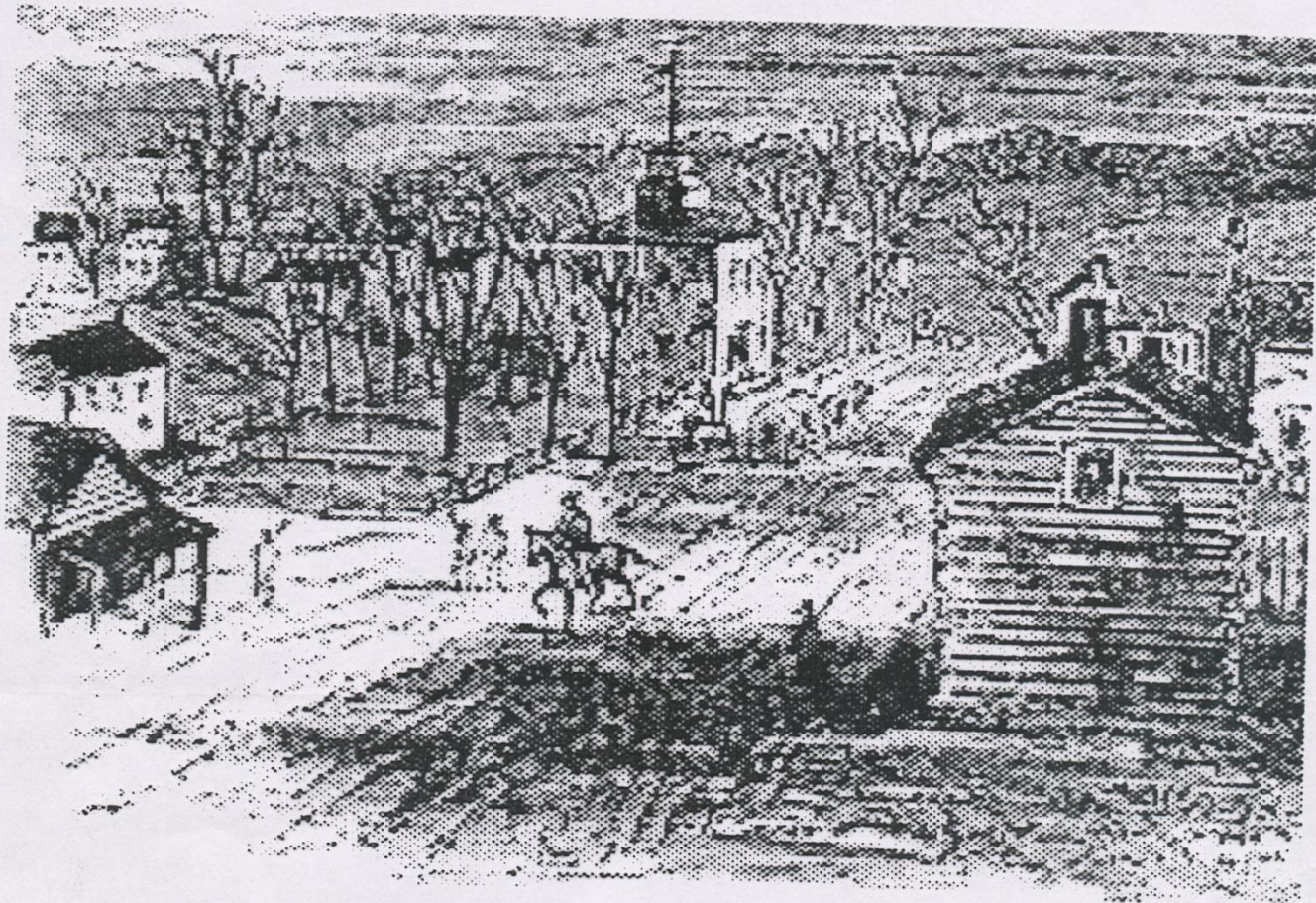


September 14



September 14





Old Munfordville



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

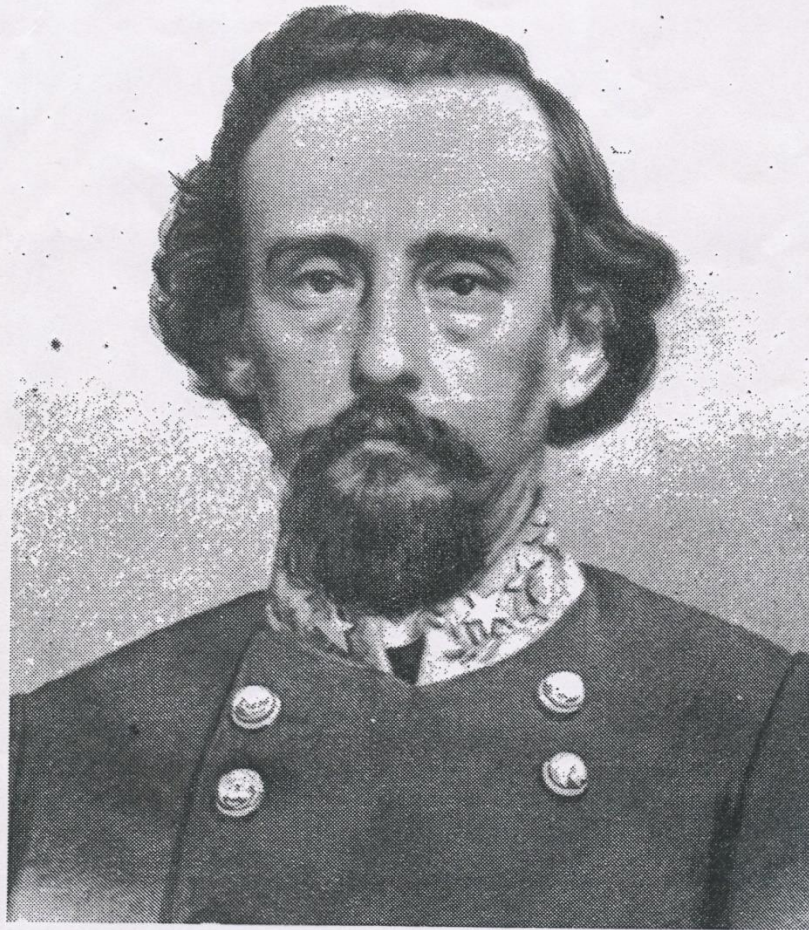


The Union fortifications at Munfordville



Colonel John T. Wilder

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










General James R. Chalmers

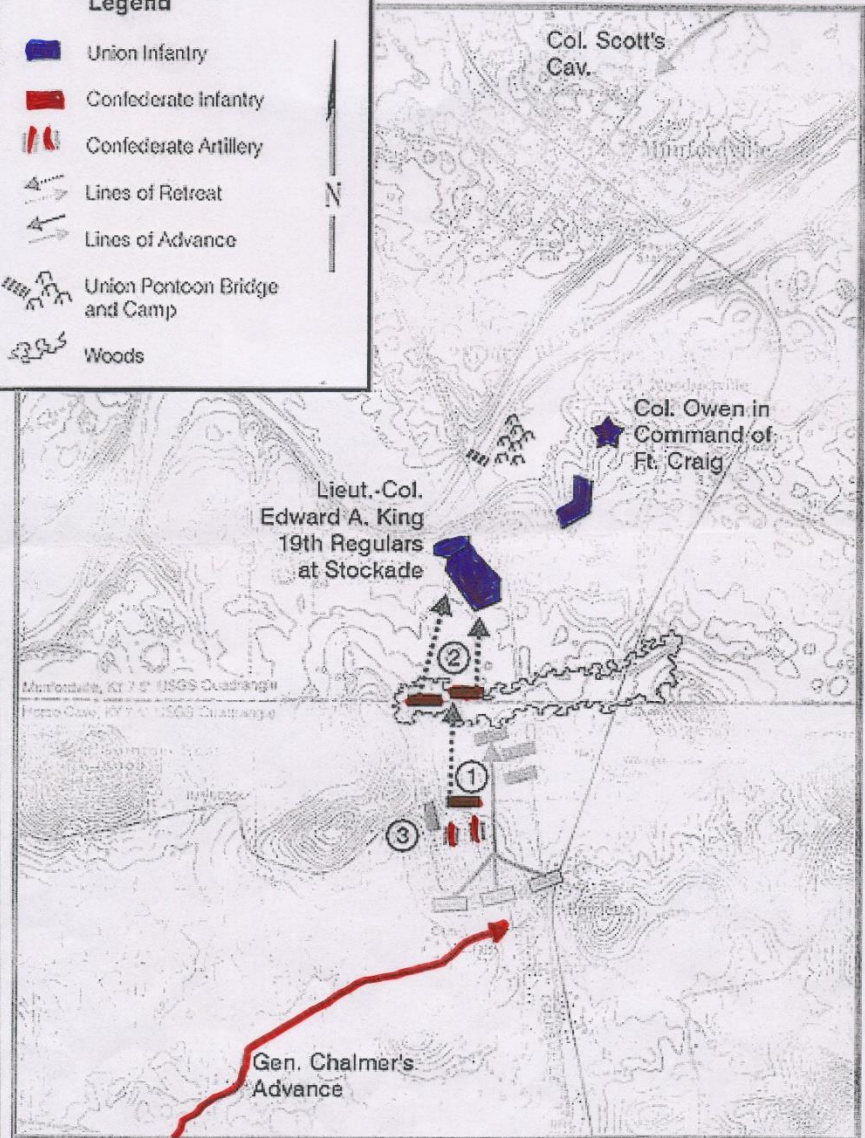
Chalmers' brigade attacked the Munfordville garrison, and was repulsed. Bragg decided to move his entire army there, to surround and capture that key point.

Opening Engagement, September 14, 1862

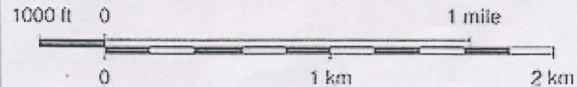
3:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.

Legend

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










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

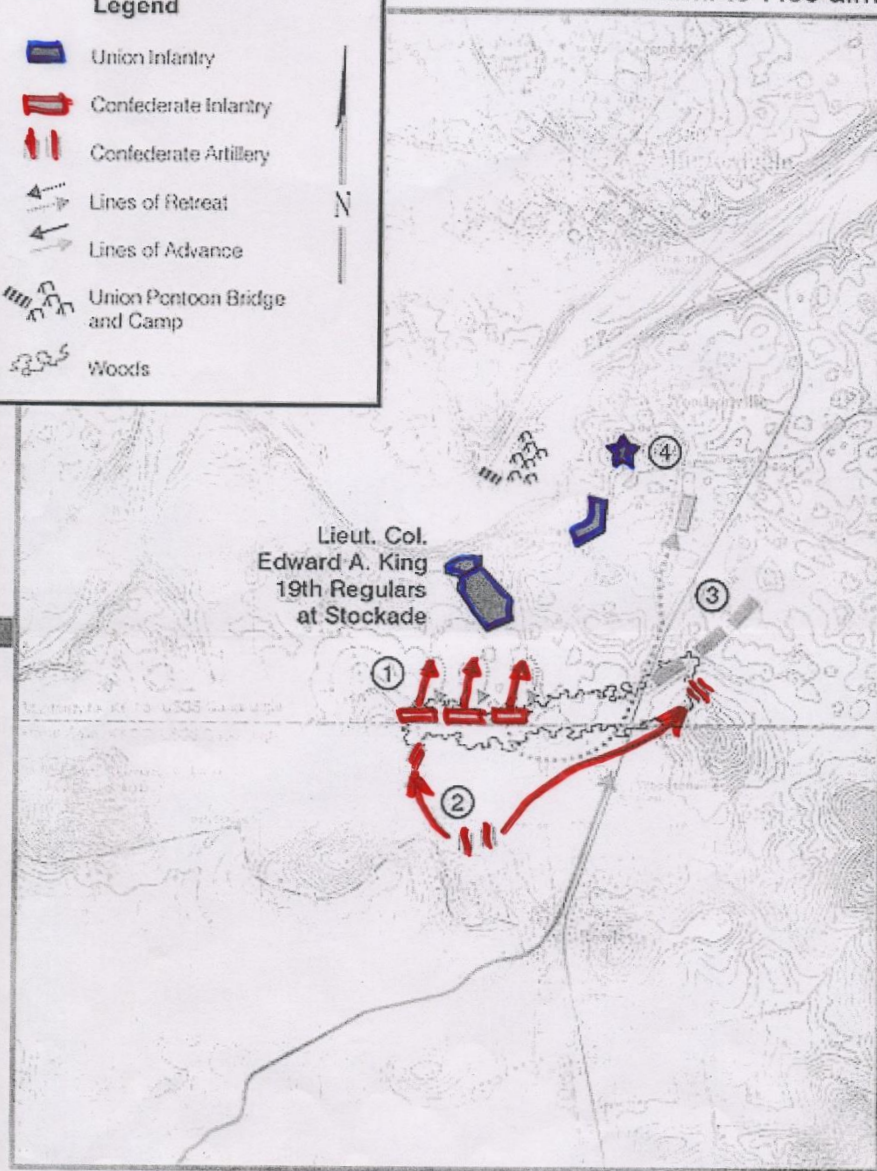


Middle Engagement, September 14, 1862

6:00 a.m. to 7:30 a.m.

Legend

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

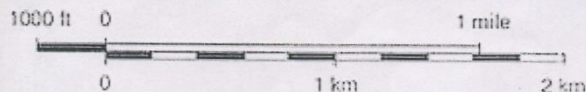


① The 7th and 10th Miss. and the 7th Ala. assault the stockade and are repulsed with heavy losses

② Ketchum's Artillery is divided: Garrity's section is placed on knob east of Woodsonville Rd.; Bond's section advances north along knob overlooking stockade

③ Richards' Sharpshooters repositioned as skirmishers before Ft. Craig, and the 7th, 9th and 29th Miss. are placed in line of battle at the foot of knob








④ Federal troops at Ft. Craig burn the church immediately to their east to clear their field of fire

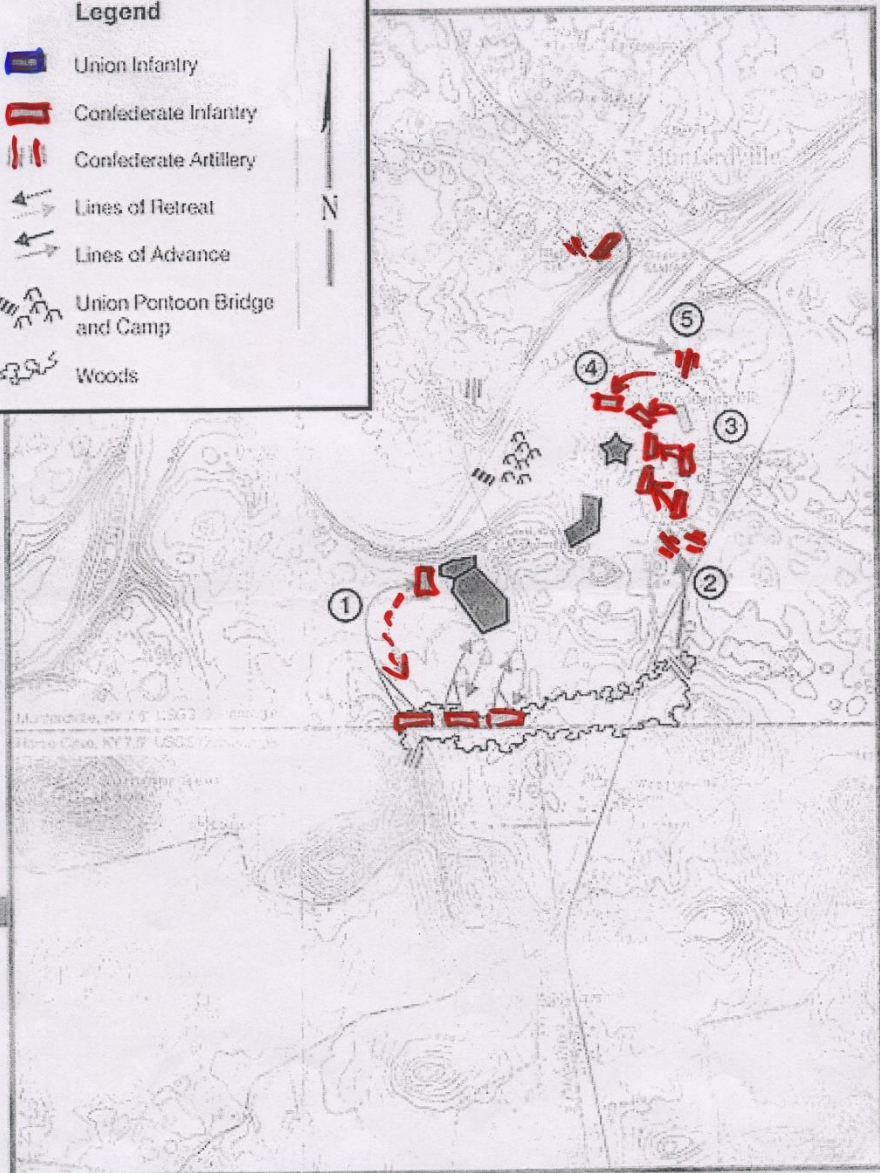


Final Engagement, September 14, 1862

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

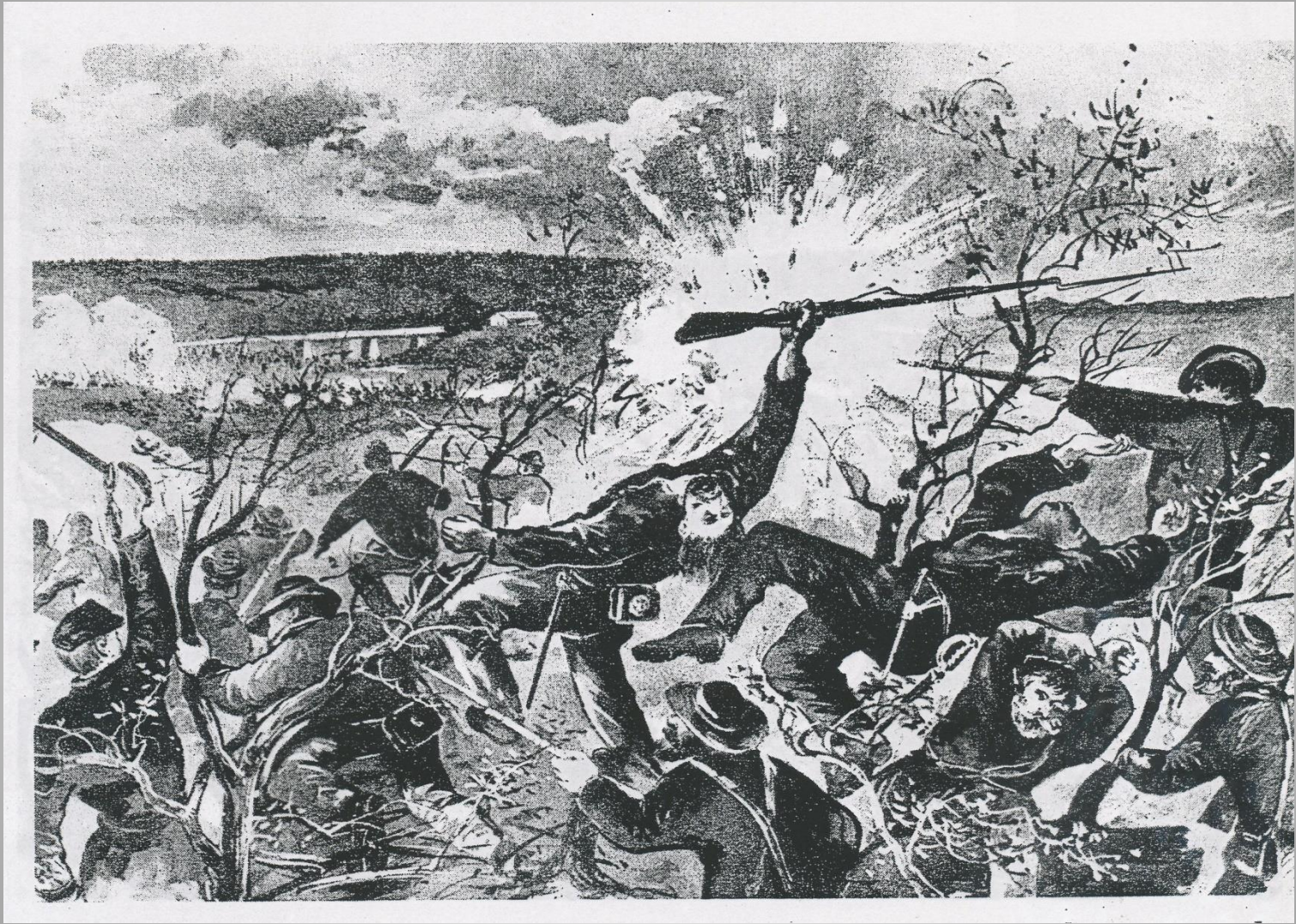
Legend

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



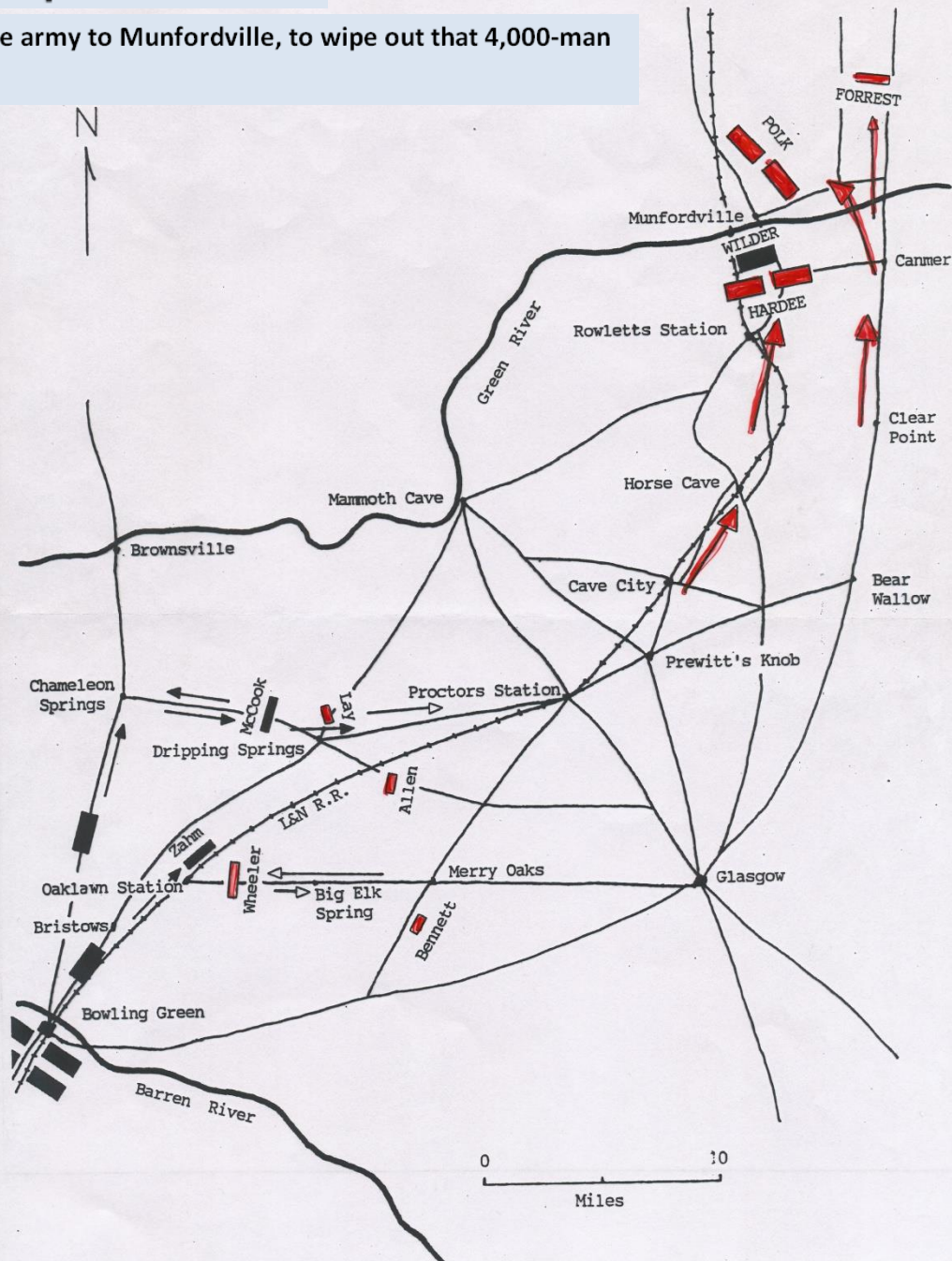
- ① Col. Smith mortally wounded while leading 10th Miss. in assault on stockade from western extremity of battlefield
- ② Garrity's Battery advanced to Woodson's farm
- ③ From south to north, 9th, 29th and 7th Miss. form line, cross road, and advance on Ft. Craig under cover of houses and ruins of church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



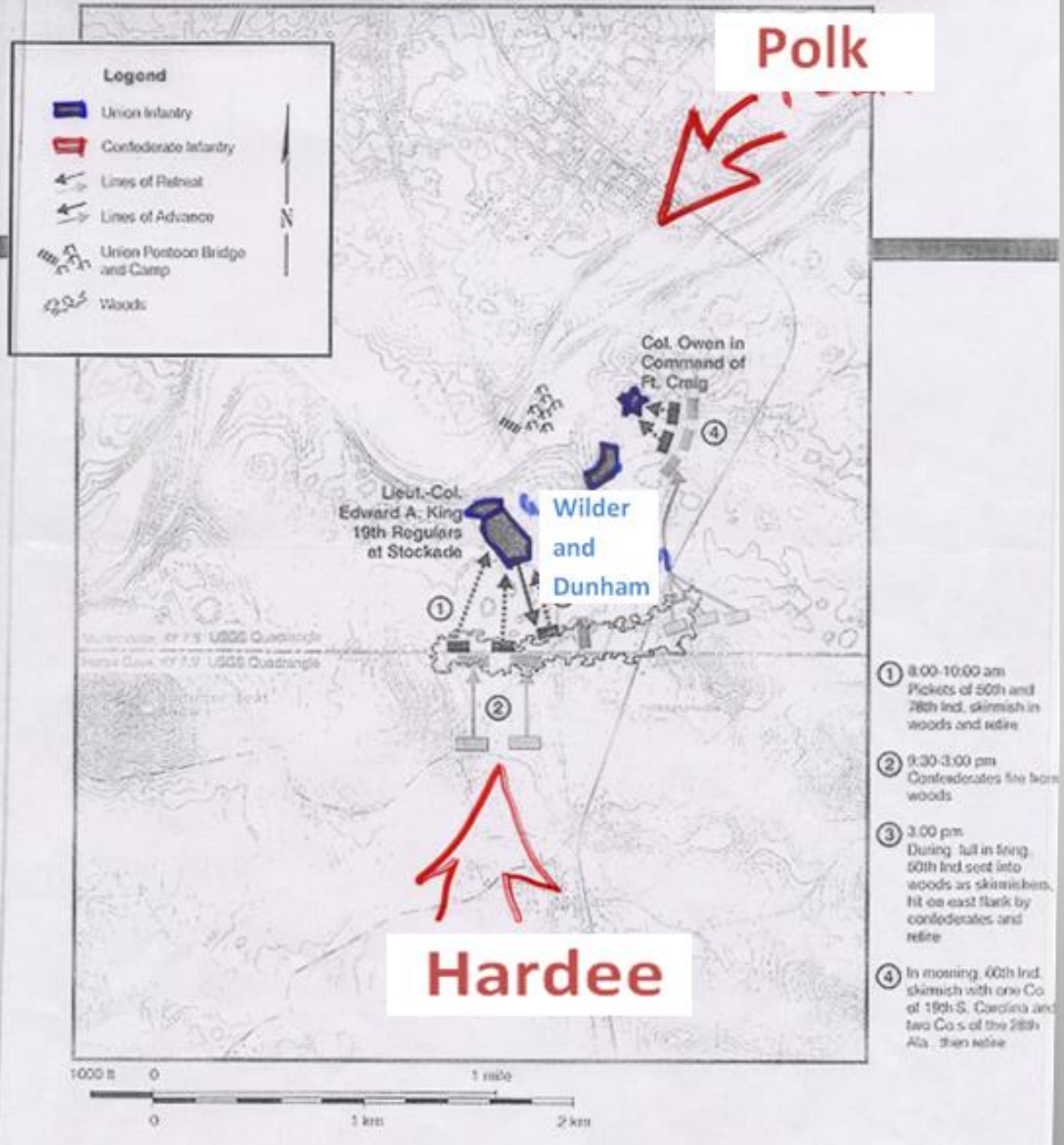


September 15







Bragg moved his whole army to Munfordville, to wipe out that 4,000-man garrison.



Skirmishing on Tuesday, September 16, 1862



Legend

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

Polk

Hardee

Wilder and Dunham

Lieut.-Col. Edward A. King
19th Regulars at Stockade

Col. Owen in Command of Ft. Craig

- ① 8:00-10:00 am Pickets of 50th and 76th Ind. skirmish in woods and retire
- ② 9:30-3:00 pm Confederates fire from woods
- ③ 3:00 pm During lull in firing, 50th Ind sent into woods as skirmishers. Hit on east flank by Confederates and retire
- ④ In morning, 60th Ind skirmish with one Co of 19th S. Carolina and two Co's of the 28th Ala, then retire



CIVIL WAR BATTLE
MUNFORDVILLE, KY
 SEPTEMBER 14-17, 1862
 SEPTEMBER 15 FIGHTING
 Presented by the American Battlefield Trust

On General Buckner's advice, Bragg sends a part of Polk's wing eight miles upstream to cross the river and return along the north bank. His goal is to establish a position on the high river bluffs overlooking the Union works.

Observing the arrival of Bragg's advance force from the south, Col. Cyrus Dunham orders companies of the 50th, 60th, and 78th Indiana Infantry forward as skirmishers to resist the oncoming rebels. The Federals are driven back into their works.

Bragg's Army of the Mississippi arrives at Munfordville in force. Positioning his divisions in the cover of the woods, Bragg at first focuses his strength on the stockade and trenches on the Union right. By 11:00 a.m., the action is general along the entire line of works.

LEGEND

TRIGP MOVEMENTS
 Confederate (Red arrow) Union (Blue arrow)

LAND FEATURES & PRESERVATION

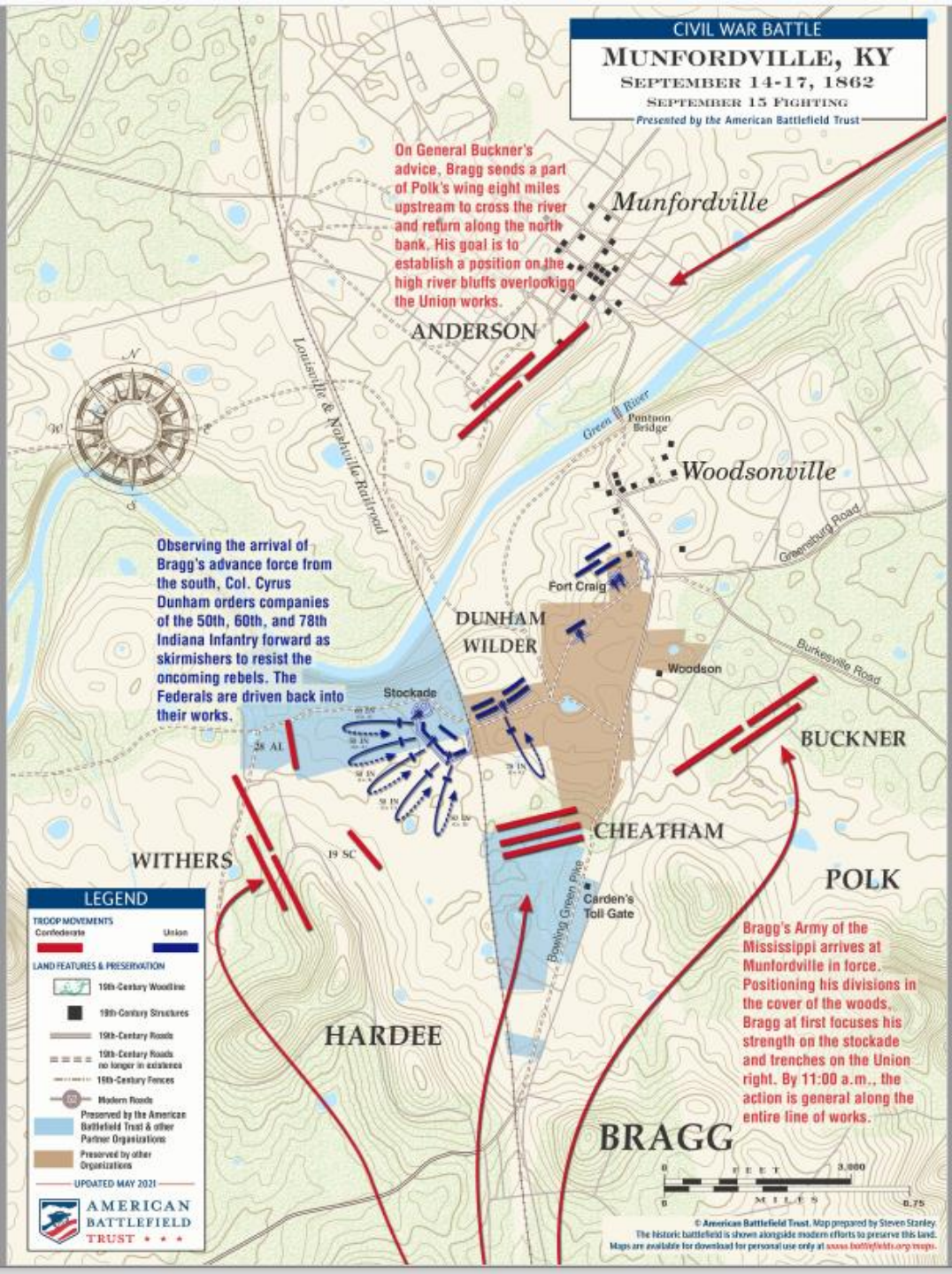
- 18th-Century Woodline
- 18th-Century Structures
- 18th-Century Roads
- 18th-Century Roads no longer in existence
- 18th-Century Fences
- Modern Roads
- Preserved by the American Battlefield Trust & other Partner Organizations
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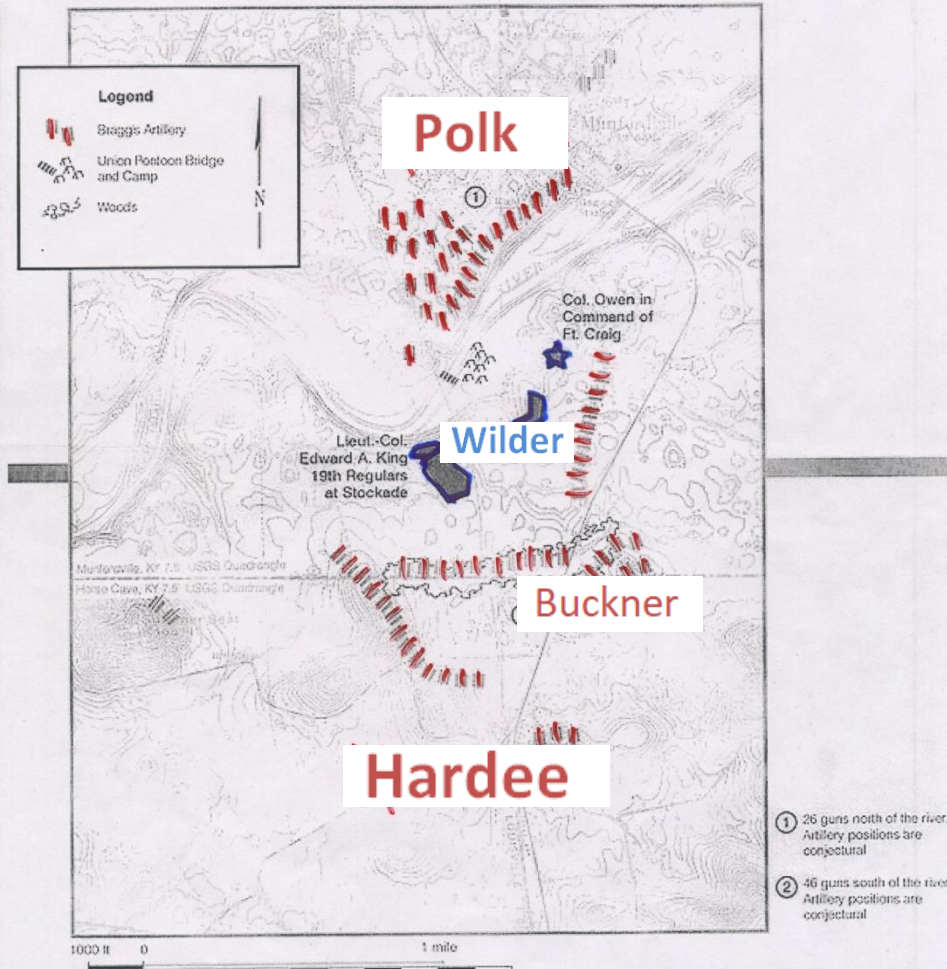
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST



© American Battlefield Trust. Map prepared by Steven Stanley. The historic battlefield is shown alongside modern efforts to preserve this land. Maps are available for download for personal use only at www.battlefields.org/maps.



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

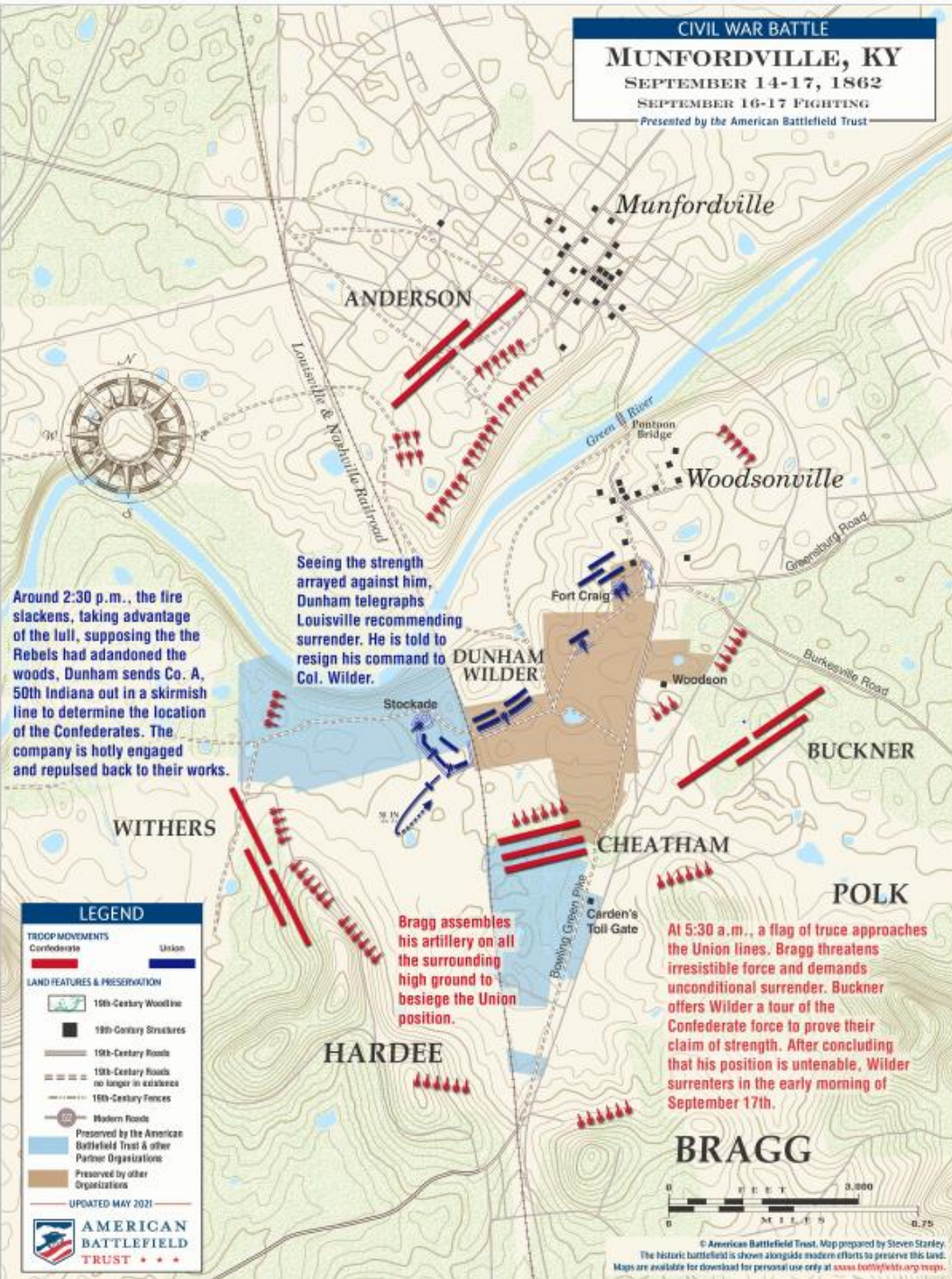


Under a flag of truce, Col. Wilder went to Conf. General Simon Bolivar Buckner:

Wilder: "Should I surrender or fight?" Bucker, later: "I would not have deceived that man for anything!" Bragg allowed Wilder to count the artillery pieces dominating his position, and the Union colonel then decided to surrender.

Naïve citizen-soldier....or shrewdly stalling for time?

CIVIL WAR BATTLE
MUNFORDVILLE, KY
SEPTEMBER 14-17, 1862
 SEPTEMBER 16-17 FIGHTING
 Presented by the American Battlefield Trust



Around 2:30 p.m., the fire slackens, taking advantage of the lull, supposing the Rebels had abandoned the woods, Dunham sends Co. A, 50th Indiana out in a skirmish line to determine the location of the Confederates. The company is hotly engaged and repulsed back to their works.

Seeing the strength arrayed against him, Dunham telegraphs Louisville recommending surrender. He is told to resign his command to Col. Wilder.

Bragg assembles his artillery on all the surrounding high ground to besiege the Union position.

At 5:30 a.m., a flag of truce approaches the Union lines. Bragg threatens irresistible force and demands unconditional surrender. Buckner offers Wilder a tour of the Confederate force to prove their claim of strength. After concluding that his position is untenable, Wilder surrenders in the early morning of September 17th.

LEGEND

TROOP MOVEMENTS
 Confederate (Red line with arrows) Union (Blue line with arrows)

LAND FEATURES & PRESERVATION

- 19th-Century Woodline
- 19th-Century Structures
- 19th-Century Roads
- 19th-Century Roads no longer in existence
- 19th-Century Fences
- Modern Roads
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UPDATED MAY 2021

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST



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September 17

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

45,000 raw troops at Cincinnati

40,000 raw troops under Nelson

XINGTON 30 Aug

PERRYVILLE

DANVILLE

ELASGOW

MILL SPRINGS

CLINTON

KNOXVILLE

Left 14 Aug

28 July - 28 Aug

Began moving out late 16 Sept

BOWLING GREEN 14-16 Sept

(46,000)

BUELL (56,000)

NEWLY ORGANIZED

Negley (5,000)

Paine (GRANT) (5,000)

NASHVILLE

BUELL 5 Sept

Nelson (6,000)

(Command in command)

(7,000) Wood

DECHER RD

FAYETTEVILLE

McCook (9,000)

TL Crittenden (5,000)

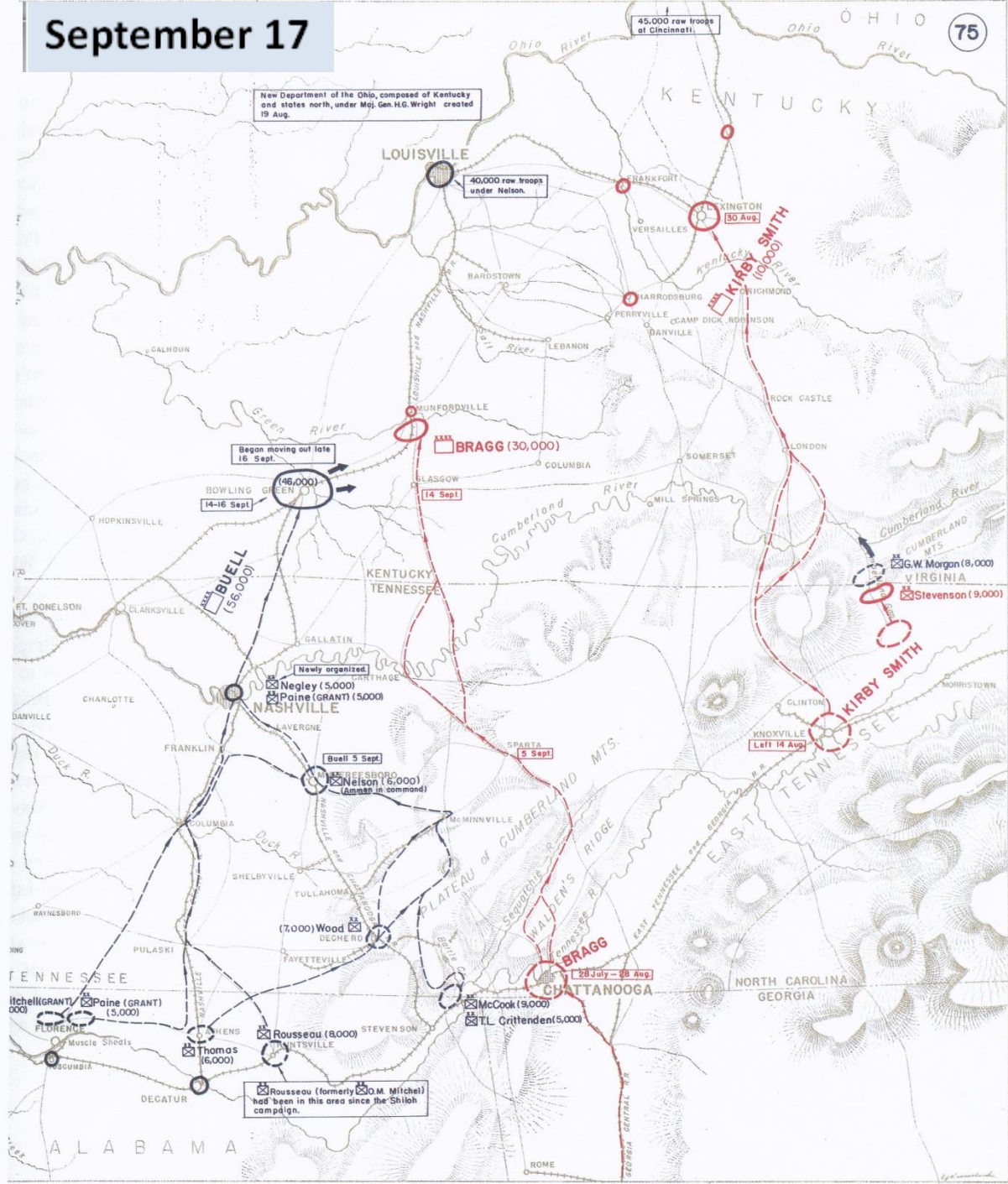
Rousseau (8,000)

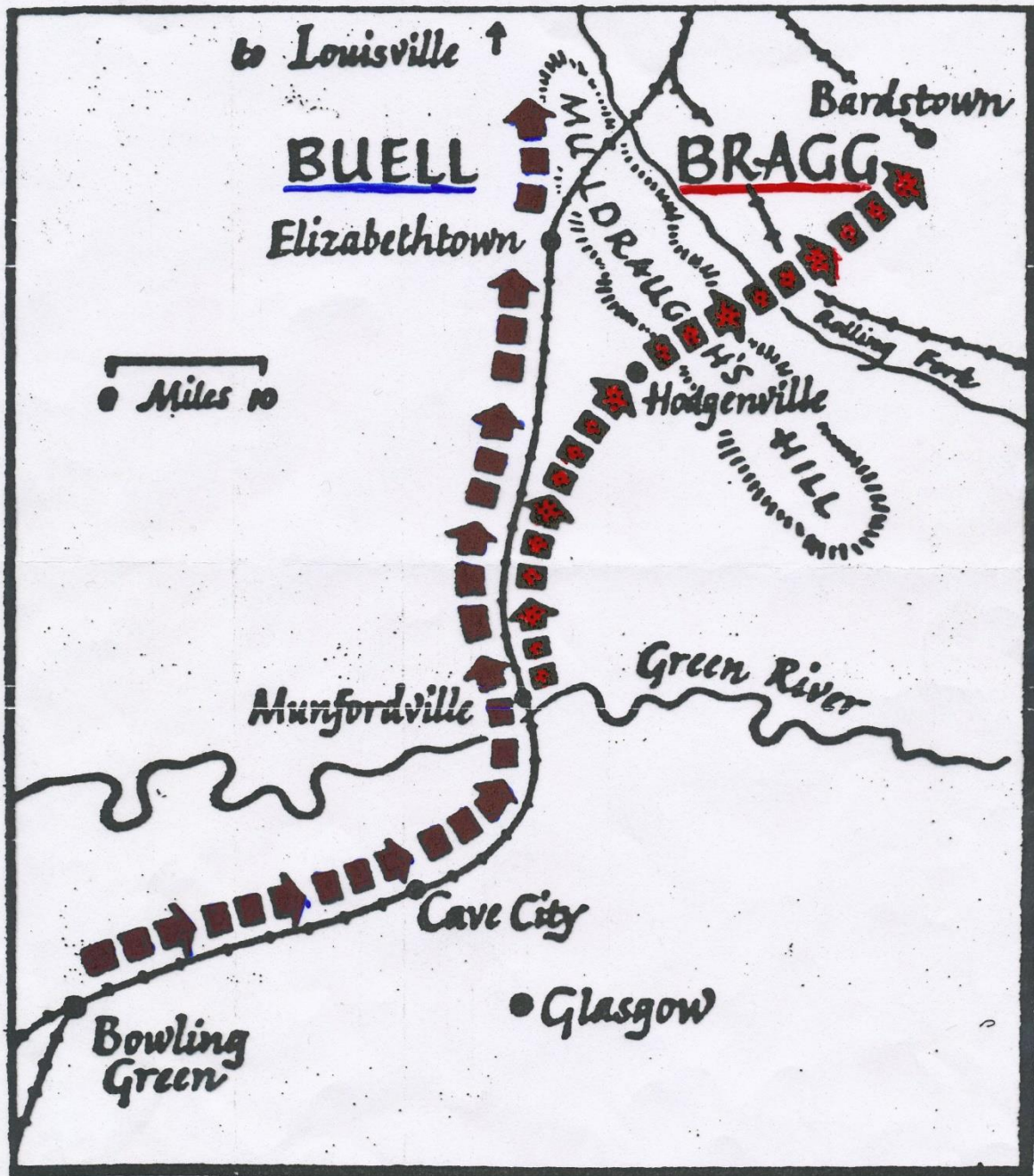
STEVENS

THOMAS (6,000)

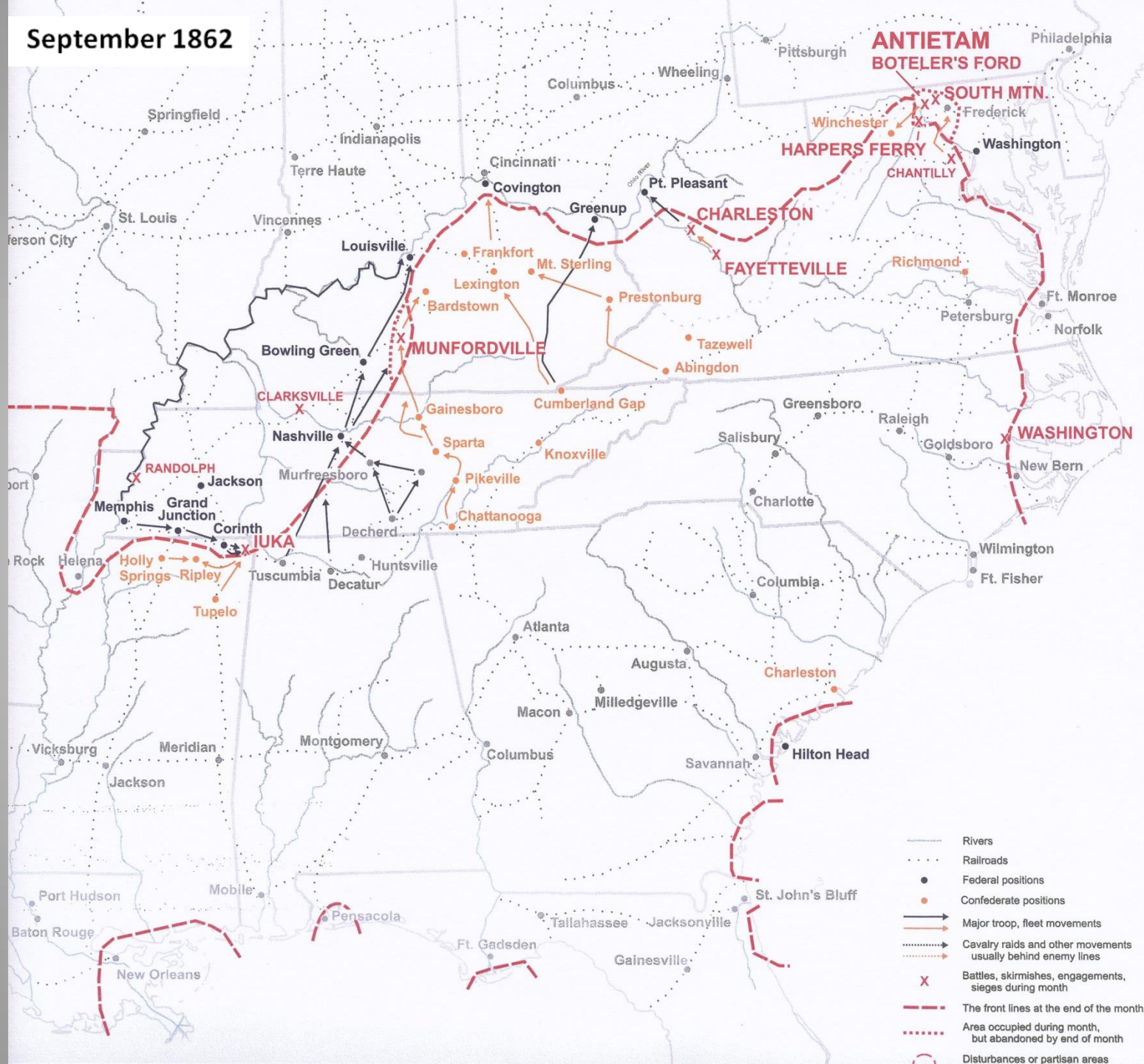
DECATUR

Rousseau (formerly M. Mitchell) had been in this area since the Shiloh camp'n.





September 1862

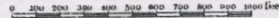


- Rivers
- Railroads
- Federal positions
- Confederate positions
- Major troop, fleet movements
- Cavalry raids and other movements usually behind enemy lines
- Battles, skirmishes, engagements, sieges during month
- The front lines at the end of the month
- Area occupied during month, but abandoned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

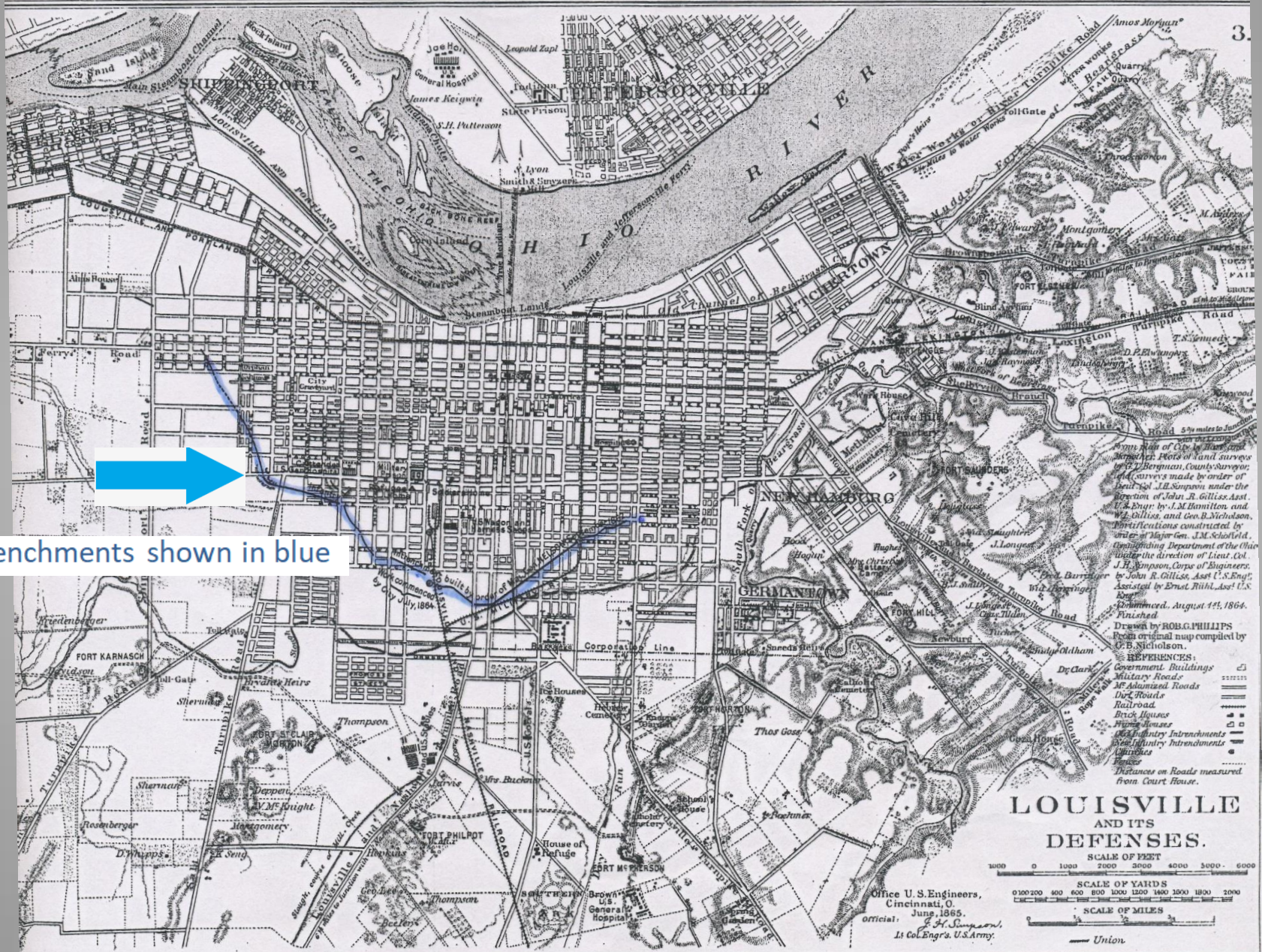
Official:

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

Scale



Contours 5 feet.



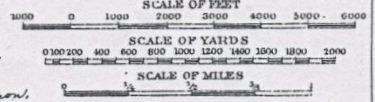
Entrenchments shown in blue

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

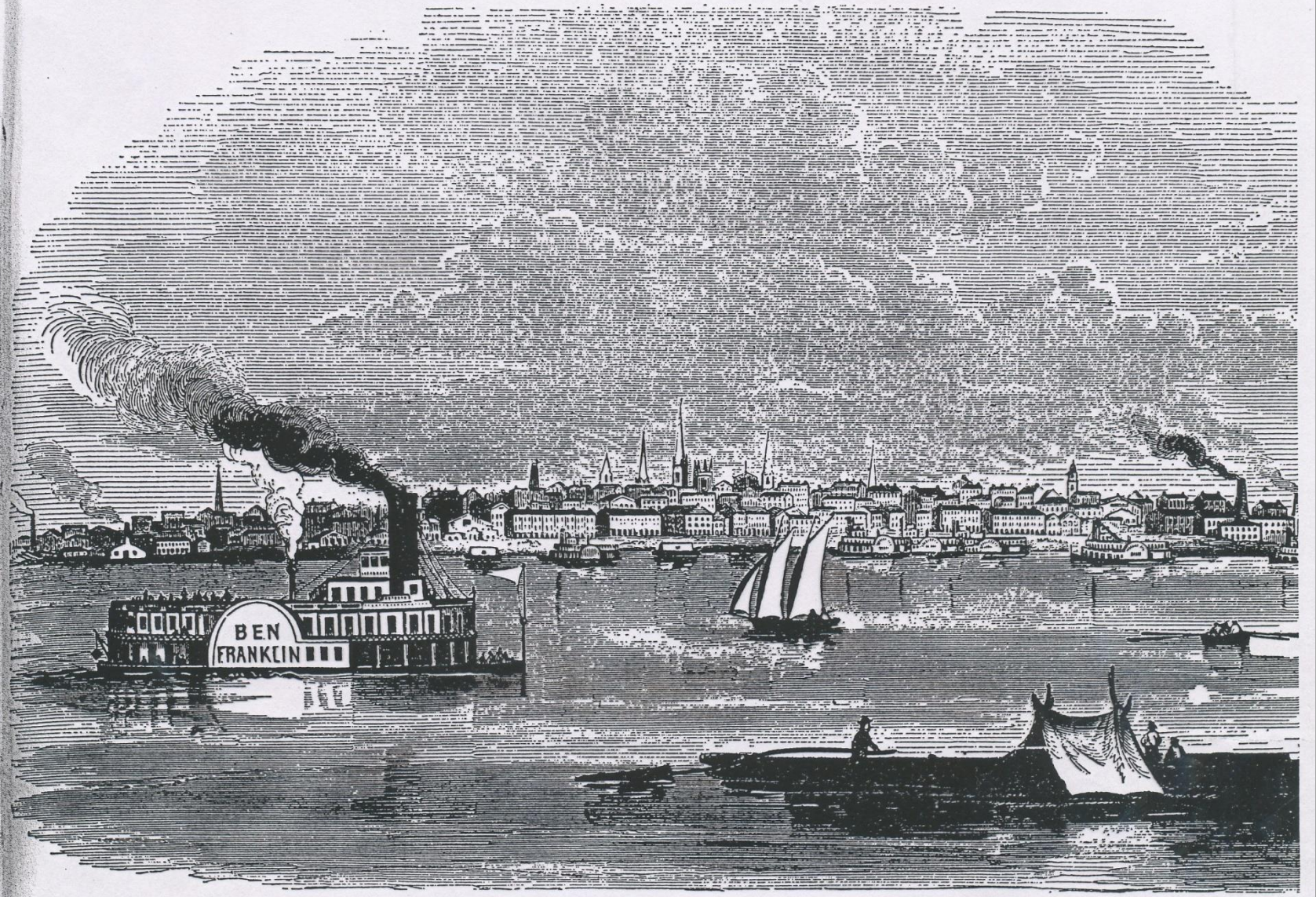
Drawn by ROB. G. PHILLIPS from original map compiled by G. B. Nicholson.

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

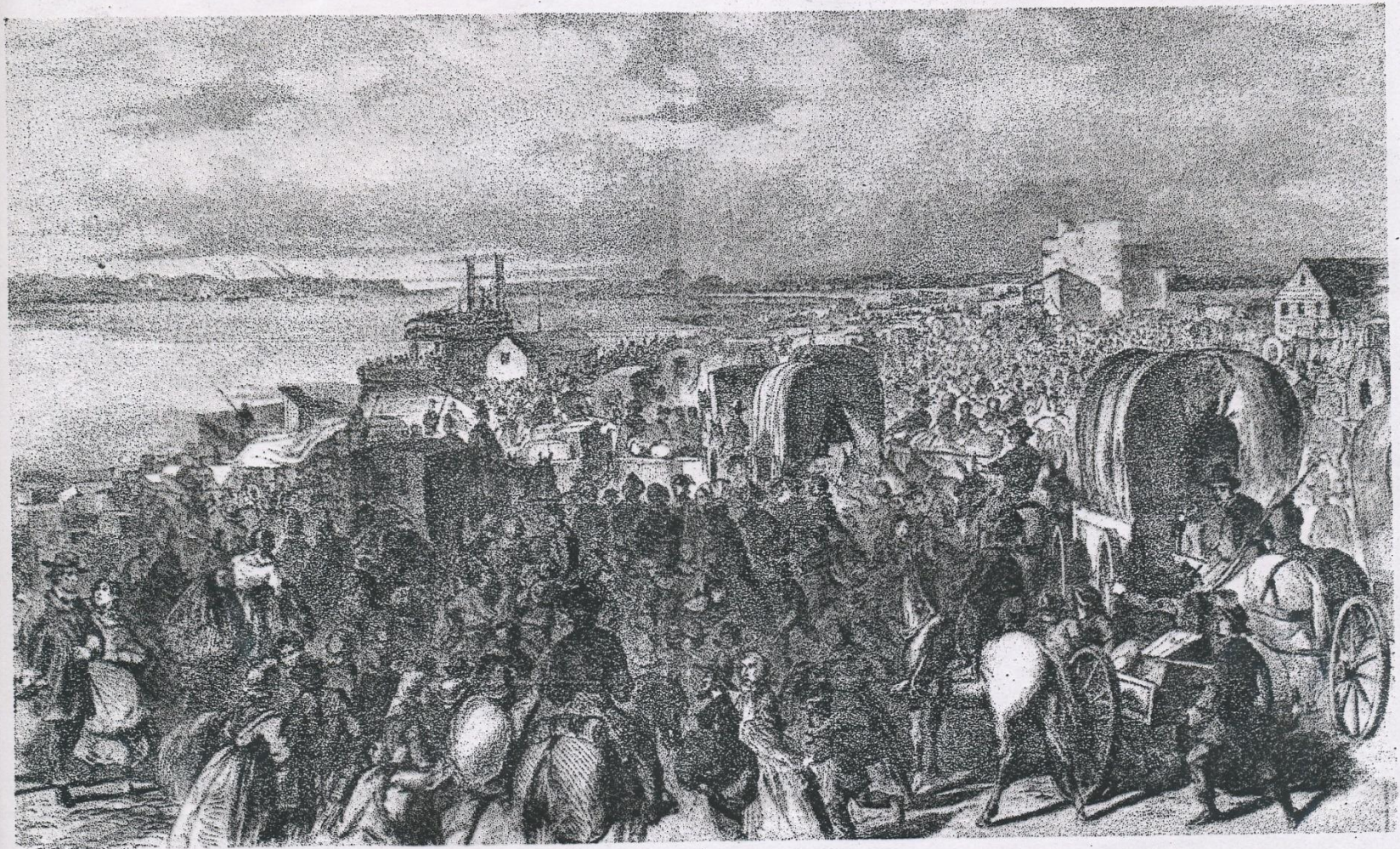
LOUISVILLE AND ITS DEFENSES.



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



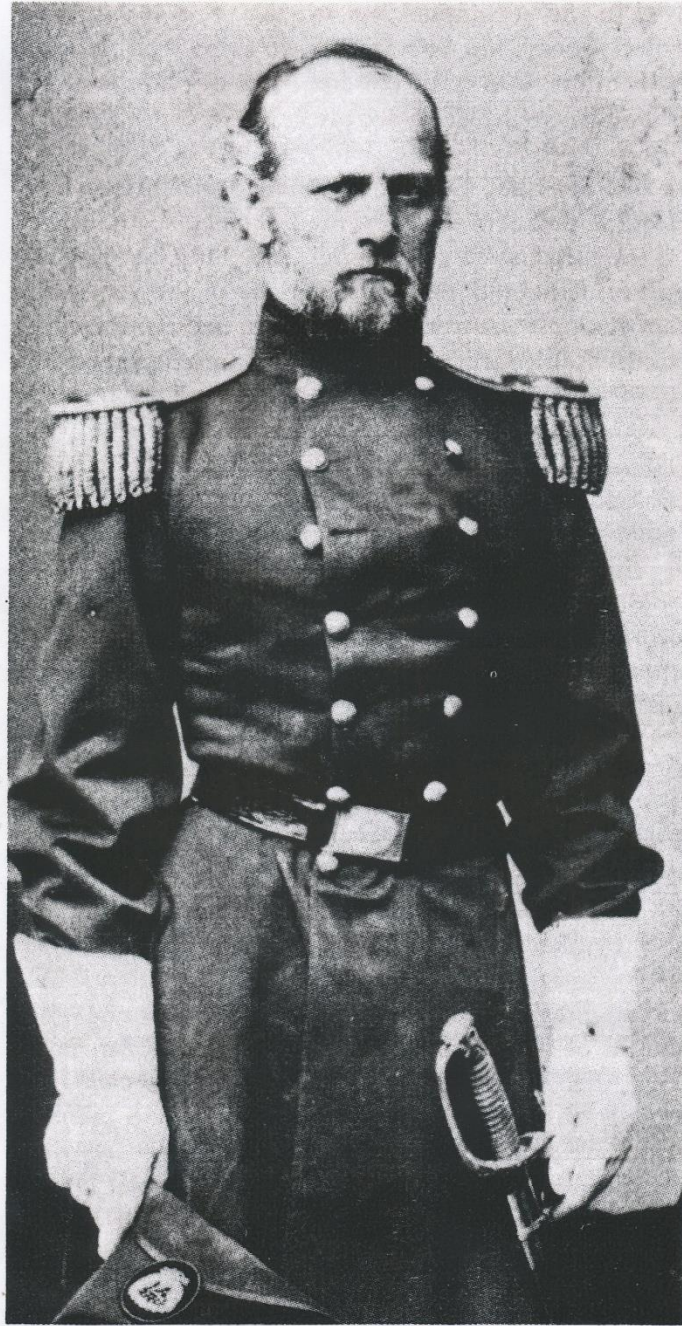
Above: View of the City of Louisville from the river front just prior to the beginning of the war.



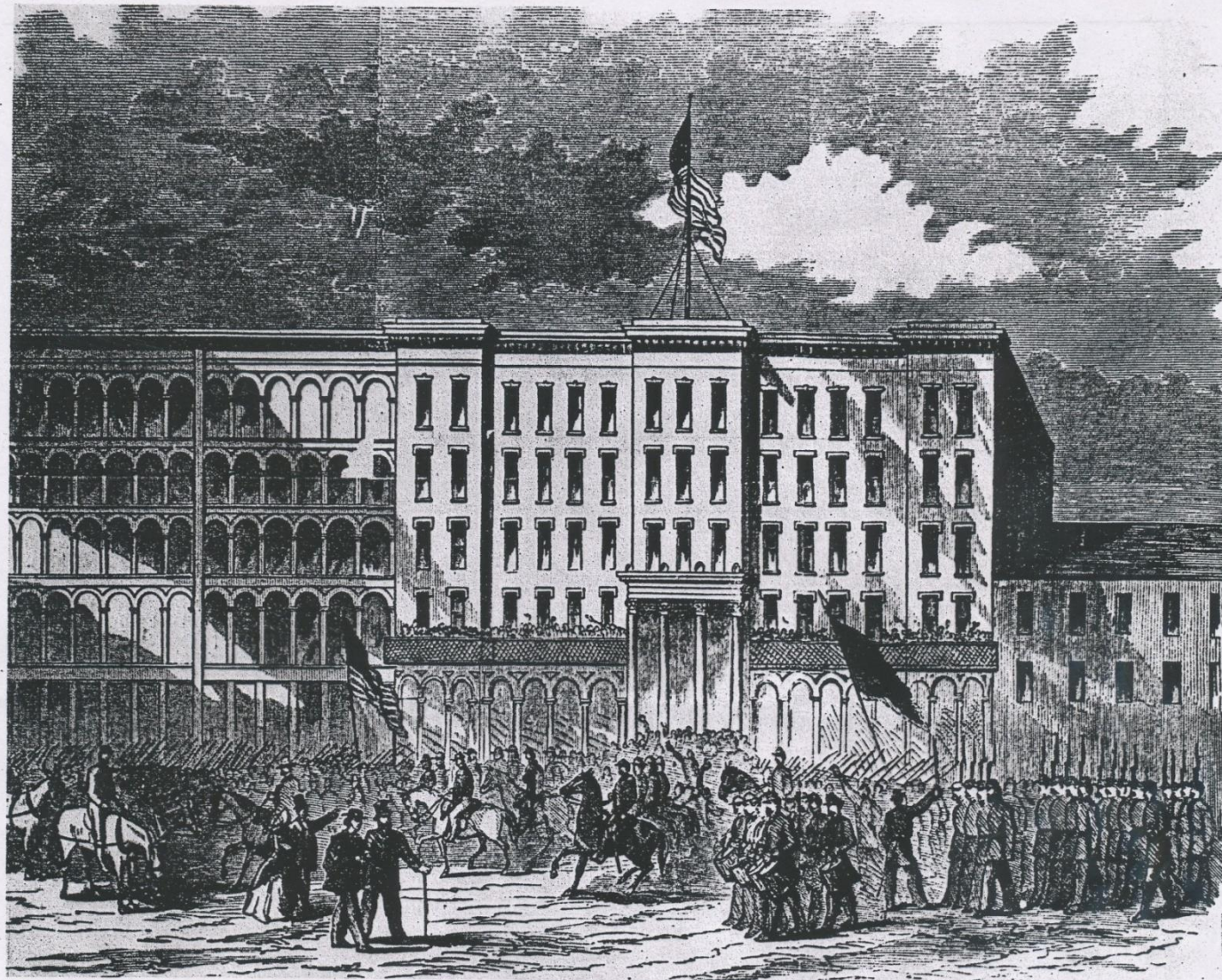
A sketch in Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper in October, 1862, was captioned:
"Civilians fleeing the city preparatory to the expected rebel bombardment."



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



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



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



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



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



The end of "Bull" Nelson.

A violent quarrel, including a face-slapping, ended this way.

Buell's Corps Commanders

Alexander McDowell McCook



Alexander McDowell McCook

Born	April 22, 1831 Columbiana County, Ohio
Died	June 12, 1903 (aged 72) Dayton, Ohio
Place of burial	Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio
Allegiance	United States of America Union
Service/branch	United States Army Union Army
Years of service	1852–1895
Rank	★★★ Major General

Thomas Leonidas Crittenden



Born	May 15, 1819 Russellville, Kentucky
Died	October 23, 1893 (aged 74) Annadale, Staten Island, New York
Place of burial	Frankfort Cemetery, Frankfort, Kentucky
Allegiance	United States of America Union
Service/branch	United States Army Union Army
Years of service	1847–1848, 1861–1864, 1867– 1881
Rank	★★★ Major General

Charles Champion Gilbert



Born	March 1, 1822 Zanesville, Ohio
Died	January 17, 1903 (aged 80) Baltimore, Maryland
Place of burial	Cave Hill Cemetery Louisville, Kentucky
Allegiance	United States of America Union
Service/ branch	United States Army Union Army
Years of service	1846–1886
Rank	 Colonel, USA  Brigadier General, USV (unconfirmed)  Acting Major General, USV

Buell replaced the energetic Nelson with Gilbert, a captain hastily promoted to Major General, who reflected Buell's own style.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO

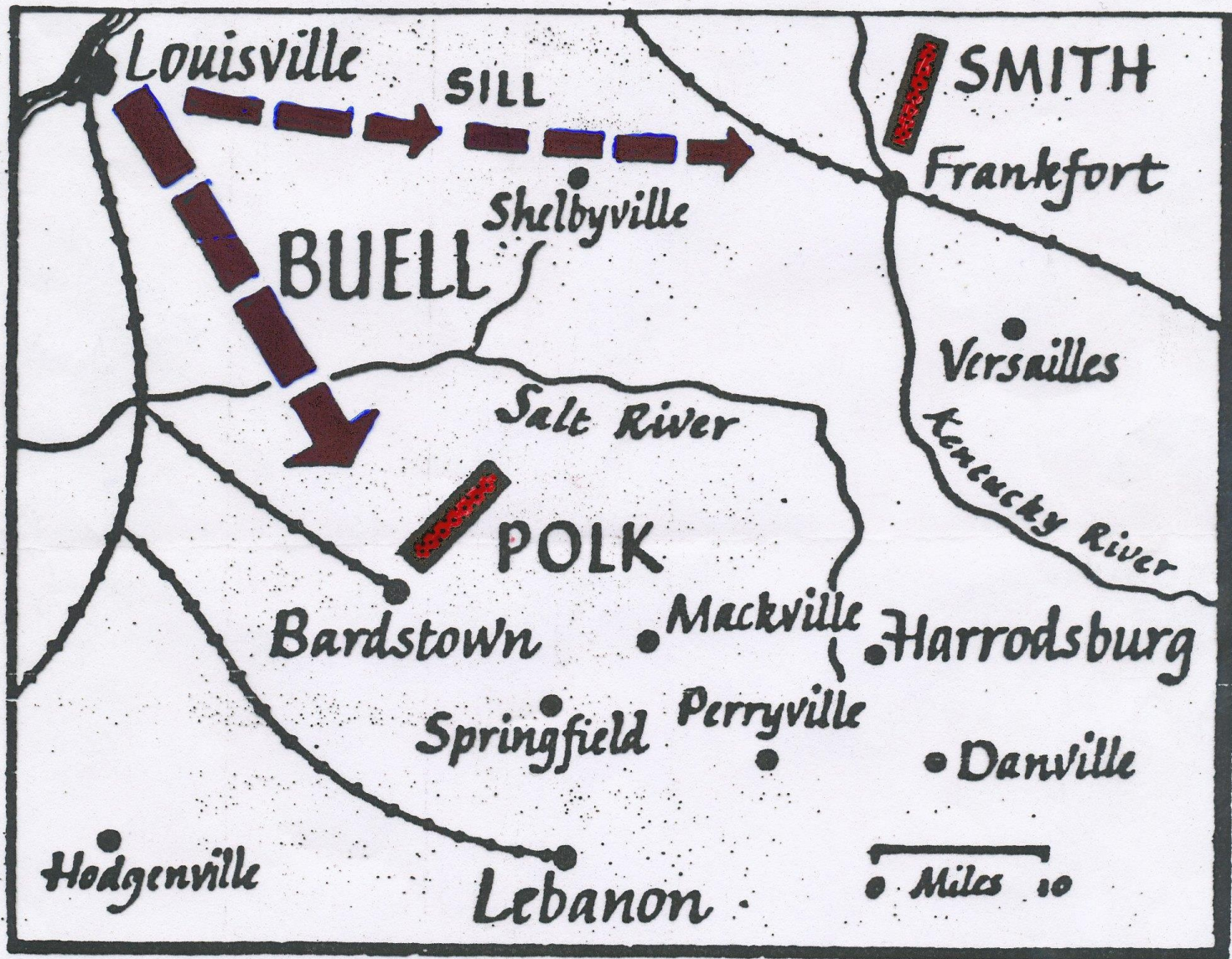
REGIMENTS BY STATE

<u>IL.</u>	<u>IND.</u>	<u>OH.</u>	<u>KY.</u>	<u>WISC.</u>	<u>MICH.</u>
21	9	2	1	1	13
24	10	3	2	10	21
25	15	6	3	15	
35	17	9	4	21	
36	22	10	6	24	
38	31	13	7/32		<u>MINN.</u>
44	35	14	8		2
59	36	17	9		
73	38	19	10		
74	40	24	11		
75	42	26	12		<u>MO.</u>
80	44	31	13		2
84	51	33	15		15
85	57	35	20		
86	58	38	21		
88	73	41	23		<u>KS.</u>
100	74	50	24		8 BN.
110	79	51	26		
123	80	52	27		
125	81	59			<u>PA.</u>
	82	64			79
	86	65			
	87	90			
	88	94			
		97			
		98			<u>TN.</u>
		99			3 DET.
		101			
		105			
		121			

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

REGIMENTS BY STATE

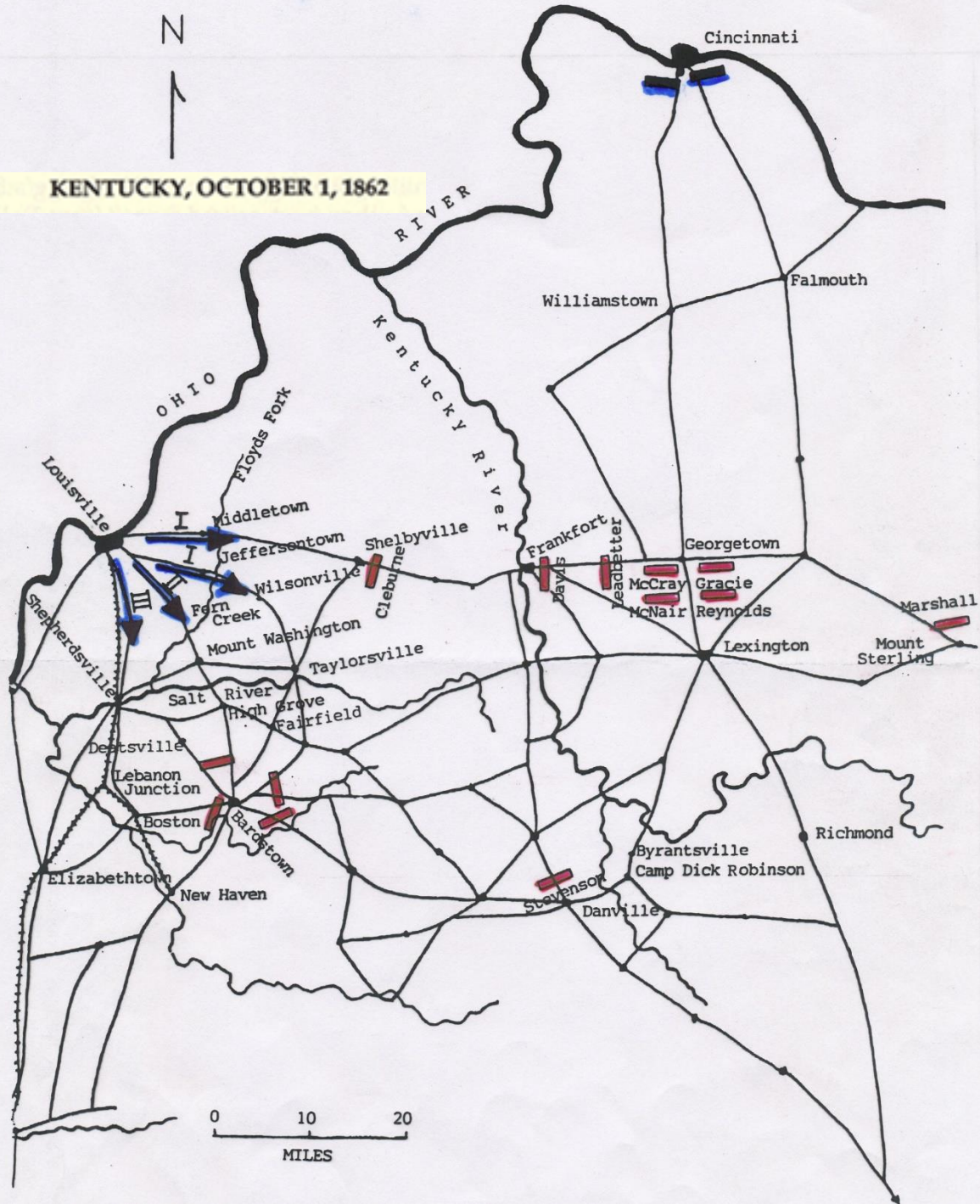
<u>TENN.</u>	<u>ARK.</u>	<u>MISS.</u>	<u>ALA.</u>	<u>FLA.</u>	<u>LA.</u>	
1	1	24	16	1	13	
2	2	27	33	3	16	
4	5	30	45		20	
5	8	37	1 CAV.		25	
6	13	41	3 CAV.		14 BN	
8	15	45				
9		15 BN				
15						
16						<u>TEX.</u>
17						8 CAV.
23						
24						
25						
27						
29						<u>KY.</u>
31						1 CAV.
33						
37						
38						
44						<u>"CONF."</u>
51						3
4 CAV.						5
						6 CAV.
						<u>GA.</u>
						2 CAV.
						3 CAV.



Buell's plan was a good one, with four columns on four roads, leading to Confederate uncertainty as to which was a feint.

N

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 1, 1862



0 10 20
MILES

Information found while thumbing through the 700 pages of fine print of the "Buell Commission Report," published in the "Official Records."

Column of
40,000 men (7 days) full
16 miles ... [20,000 = 8 mi.]
⑤ 2 MPH, on good roads ...
rugged, $1\frac{1}{2}$ MPH for 8 or 10 hrs.

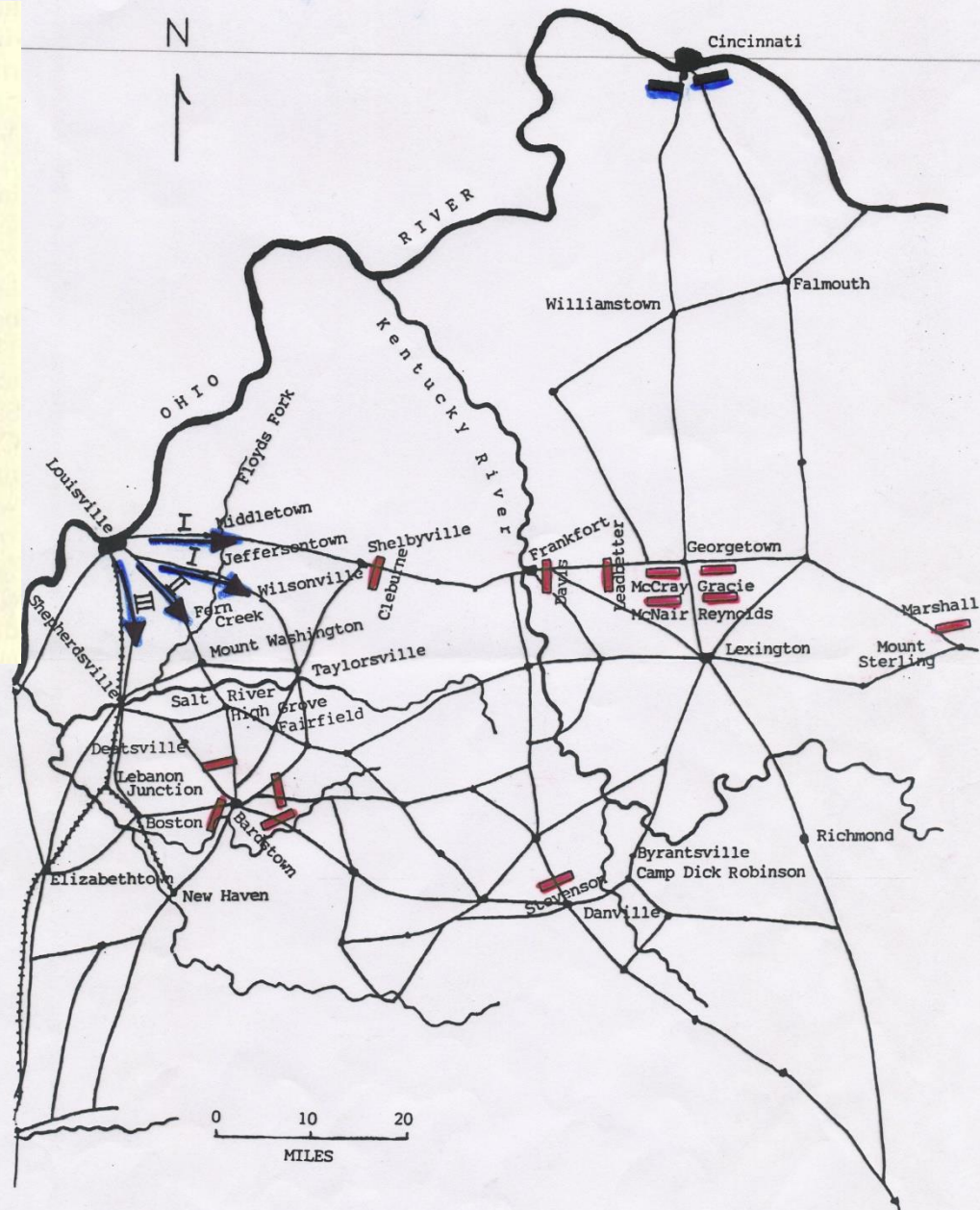
P. 721 \downarrow : length of a
row of 475 men: (2 ranks)
140 yards
(40 feet)

Ca. rank \rightarrow 1.7 men per yard

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 1, 1862

This map shows Buell's Army of the Ohio moving out of Louisville on October 1, as indicated by the large solid arrows. Sill's Division of McCook's I Corps is seen moving out the Shelbyville Road. Driving the Confederate cavalry out of Middletown and beyond Floyds Fork, the division halts for the night just east of this stream. The other two divisions of the I Corps are seen advancing through Jeffersontown and halting for the night between Floyds Fork and Wilsonville on the Taylorsville Road. Crittenden's II Corps is shown moving out the Bardstown Road and, after driving the Confederate cavalry out of Fern Creek, halting for the night just south of the town. Gilbert's III Corps is seen moving out the Shepherdsville Road.

Bragg's Army of the Mississippi, consisting of Hardee's Wing of two divisions and Polk's Wing of two divisions, are seen in camp around Bardstown. Cleburne's Division, consisting of his and Preston Smith's brigades, is seen at Shelbyville. Stevenson's Division of Kirby Smith's Army of Kentucky is seen having arrived at Danville from the Cumberland Gap. The rest of Smith's army is seen at Frankfort and extending back to Georgetown. Humphrey Marshall's army is seen at Mount Sterling. Also show is the Federal force building at Covington and Cincinnati.

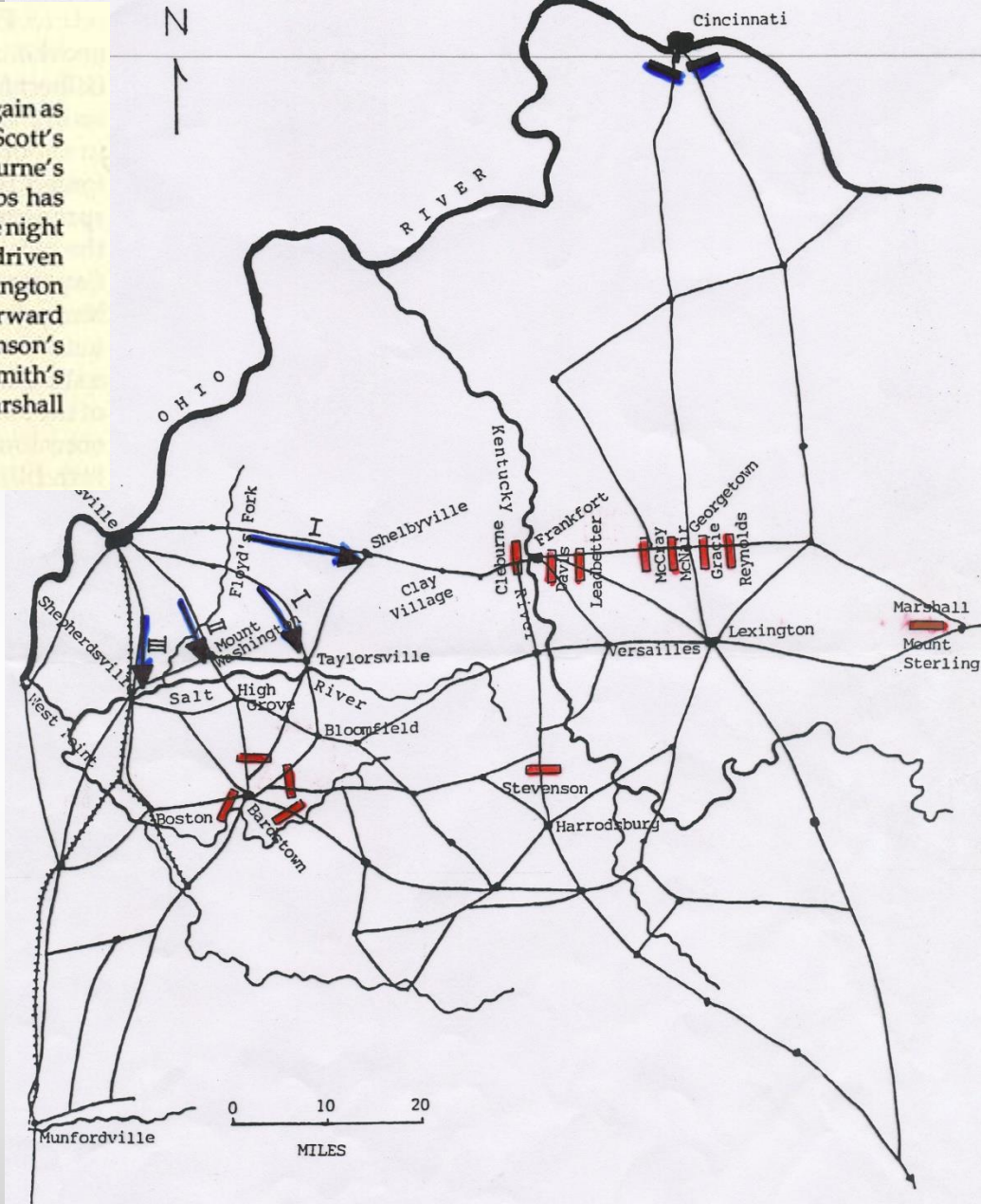


1 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 2, 1862

This map shows Buell's Army of the Ohio moving forward again as indicated by the large solid arrows. Sill's Division has pushed John Scott's cavalry back to Clay Village and halts for the night at Shelbyville. Cleburne's Division has fallen back to Frankfort. The rest of McCook's I Corps has driven back elements of Wharton's cavalry in its front and halts for the night at Taylorsville. On the Bardstovwn Road, Crittenden's II Corps has driven Wharton's main force from Floyds Fork and back through Mount Washington where they go into camp for the night. Gilbert's III Corps moves forward to Shepherdsville. Bragg's army is still seen around Bardstovwn. Stevenson's Division is shown moving north from Danville. The rest of Kirby Smith's Army of Kentucky is seen at Frankfort or moving in that direction. Marshall is still at Mount Sterling.

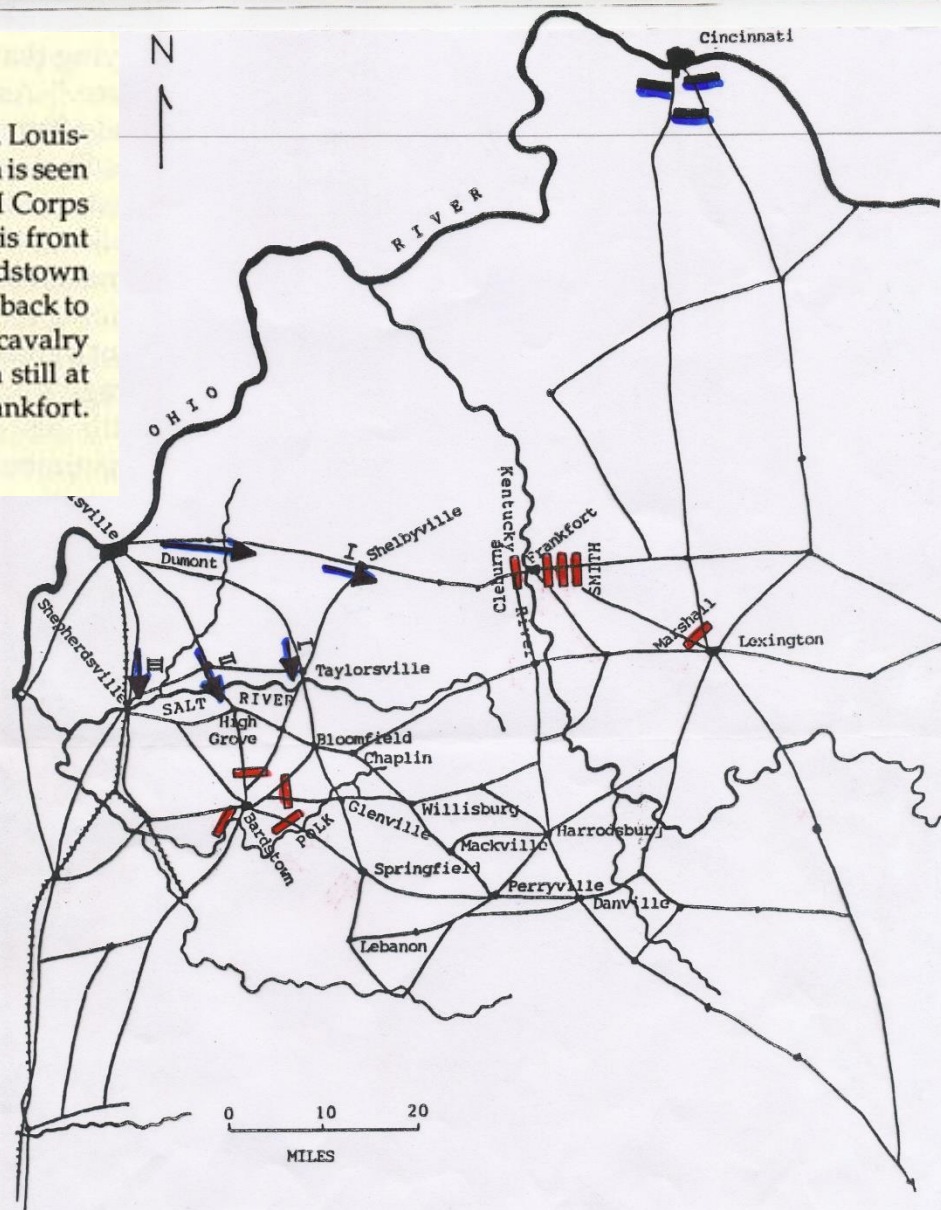


2 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 3, 1862

This map again shows Buell's army moving forward from Louisville. Sill's Division remains at Shelbyville while Dumont's Division is seen leaving Louisville on the Shelbyville Road. The main body of the I Corps under McCook remains at Taylorsville today as Gay's cavalry in his front pushes on toward Bloomfield. Crittenden's II Corps on the Bardstown Road forces its way across the Salt River, driving Wharton's cavalry back to High Grove. Gilbert's III Corps remains at Shepherdsville with cavalry elements south of the Salt River. Bragg's army under Polk is seen still at Bardstown while Kirby Smith's entire army has arrived in Frankfort. Marshall has now moved up to Lexington.



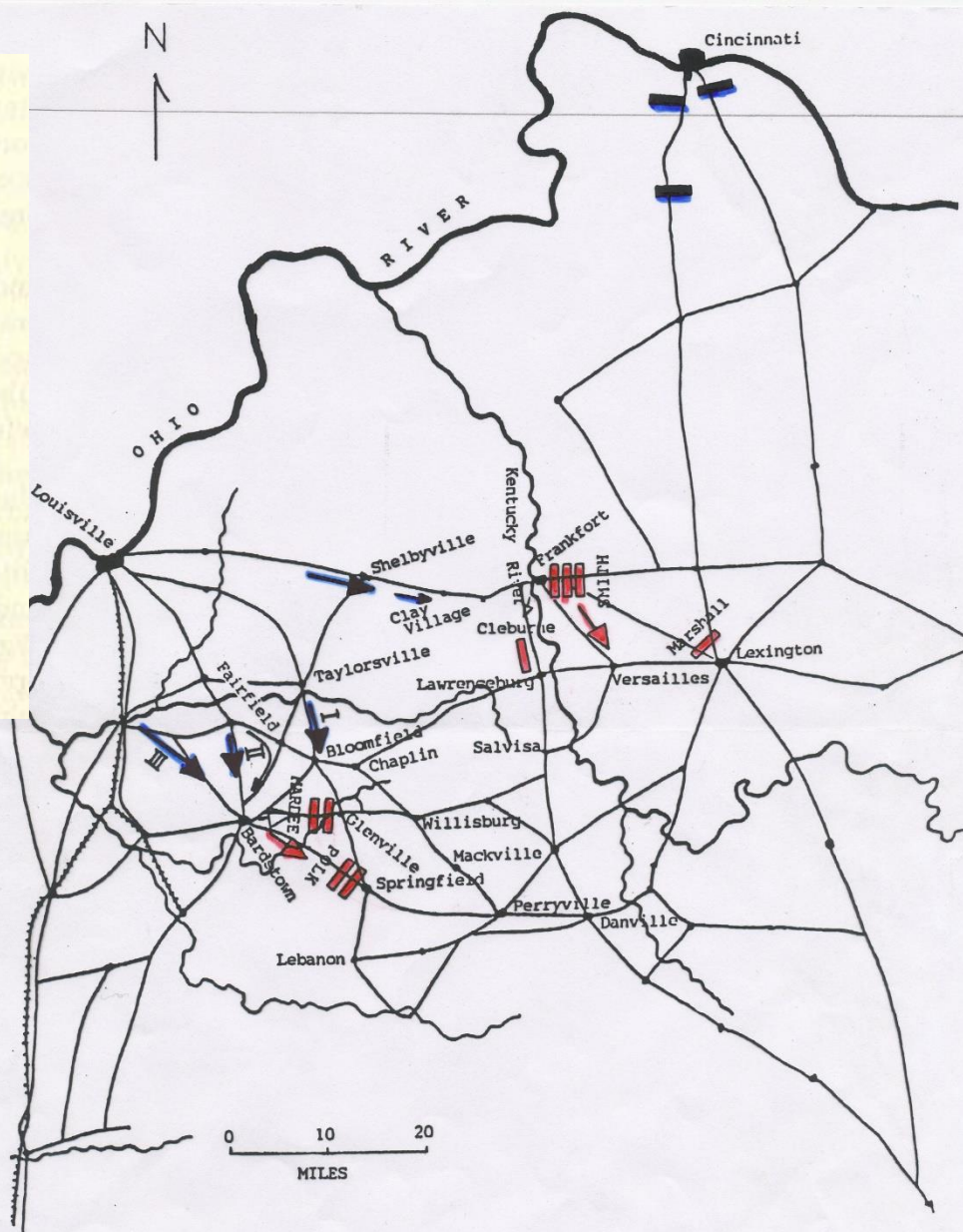
3 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 4, 1862

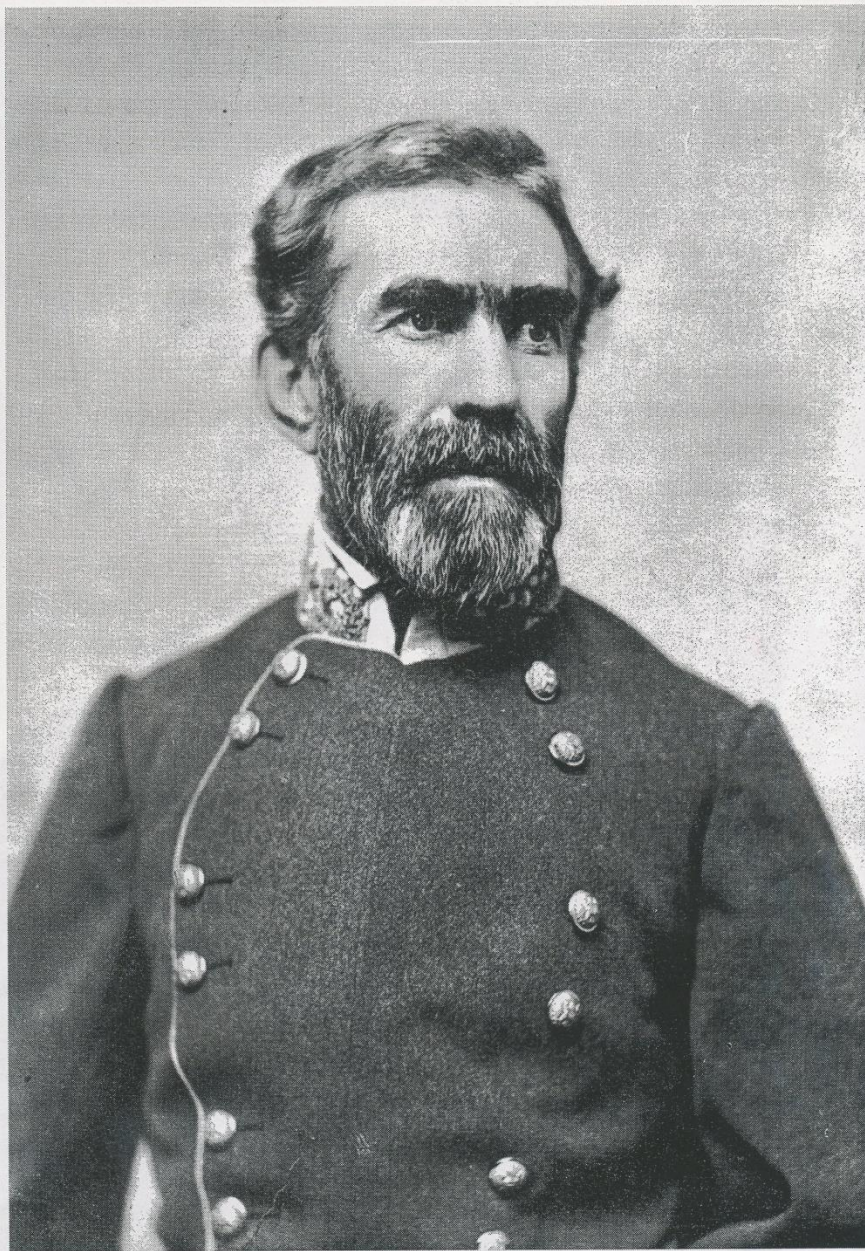
This map shows Buell's army pressing forward toward Bardstovwn. McCook's I Corps has advanced to Bloomfield from Taylorsville. Crittenden's II Corps along with elements of the III Corps is seen moving forward from High Grove while sending a flanking party to Fairfield and then southwest to trap Wharton's cavalry. The rest of Gilbert's III Corps is seen moving from Shepherdsville southeast toward Bardstovwn. By evening, elements of Crittenden's II Corps enter Bardstovwn. Bragg's Army of the Mississippi under Polk has retreated east, with Hardee's Wing heading toward Glenville while Polk's Wing moves to Springfield.

On the Shelbyville Road, Dumont's and Sill's divisions are seen at Shelbyville with Kirk's Brigade from Sill's Division pressing toward Clay Village where they engage Scott's cavalry. Cleburne's two brigades are seen moving south to Lawrenceburg en route to join Bragg's army. Marshall's army is still at Lexington, while Kirby Smith's entire army, consisting of Heth's, Churchill's and Stevenson's divisions, is in Frankfort. As indicated by the large open arrow, Smith's army falls back toward Versailles late in the day.



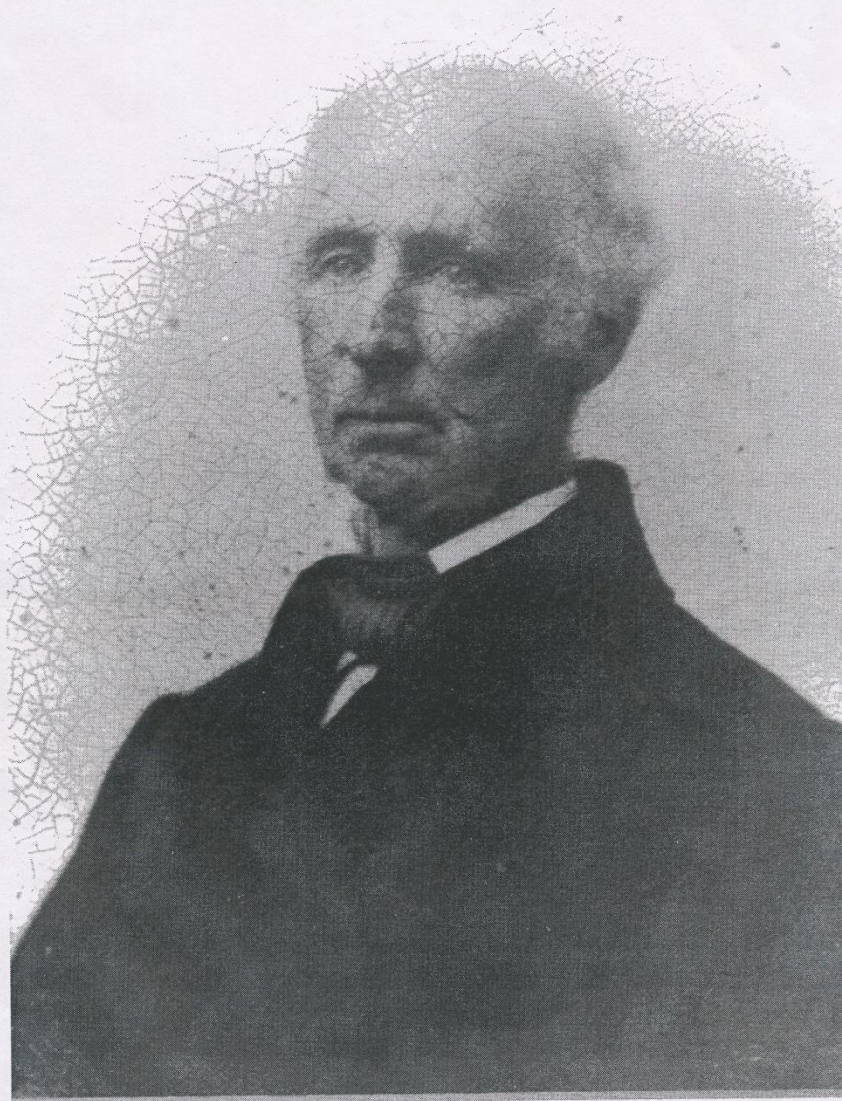
4 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defense



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

THE CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY

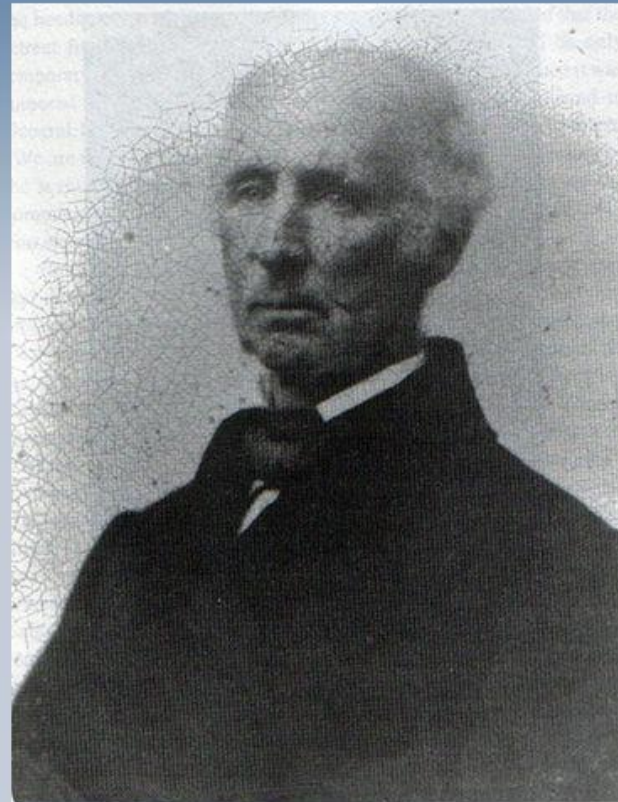


A rarely seen tintype of Governor Richard Hawes. A Bourbon County, Kentucky lawyer before the war, Hawes was named governor of Confederate Kentucky after the Battle of Shiloh. Sworn in on the State Capitol steps in front of a large crowd on October 4, 1862, during the invasion of Kentucky, Hawes fled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

Richard Hawes

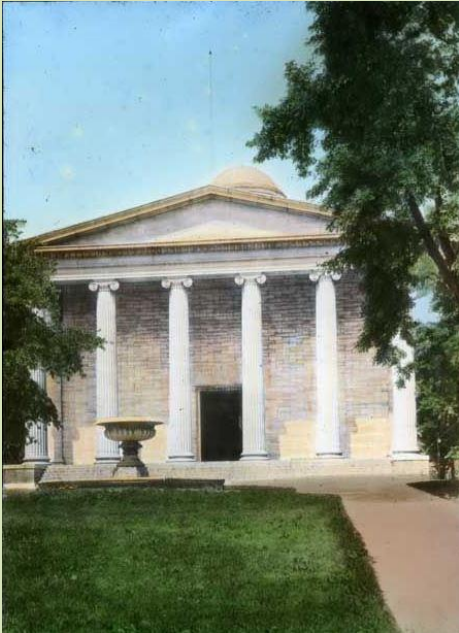
Kentucky's 2nd (and last) Confederate Governor

- Hawes followed General Braggs Army into KY during the Confederate Heartland Offensive.
- Hawes was inaugurated in Frankfort after Braggs army captured it in October, 1862.

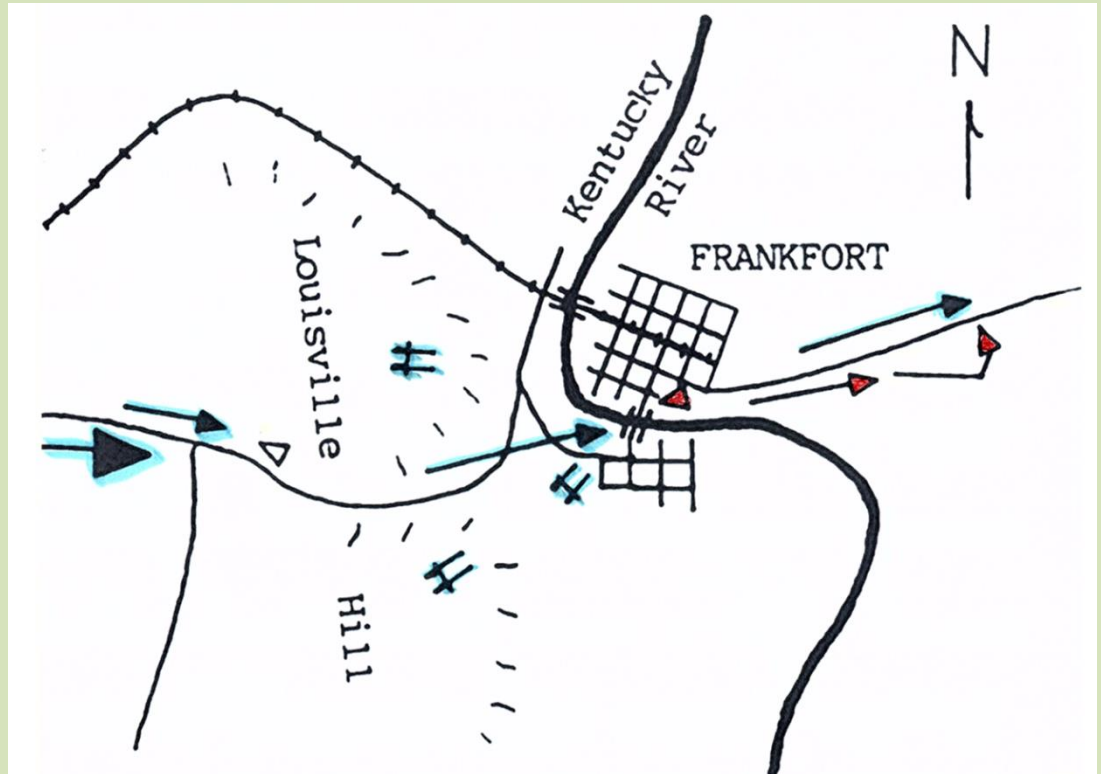


Worst Inauguration Day ever!

October 4, 1862



The ceremony took place on the steps of the Old State Capitol Building, Frankfort.

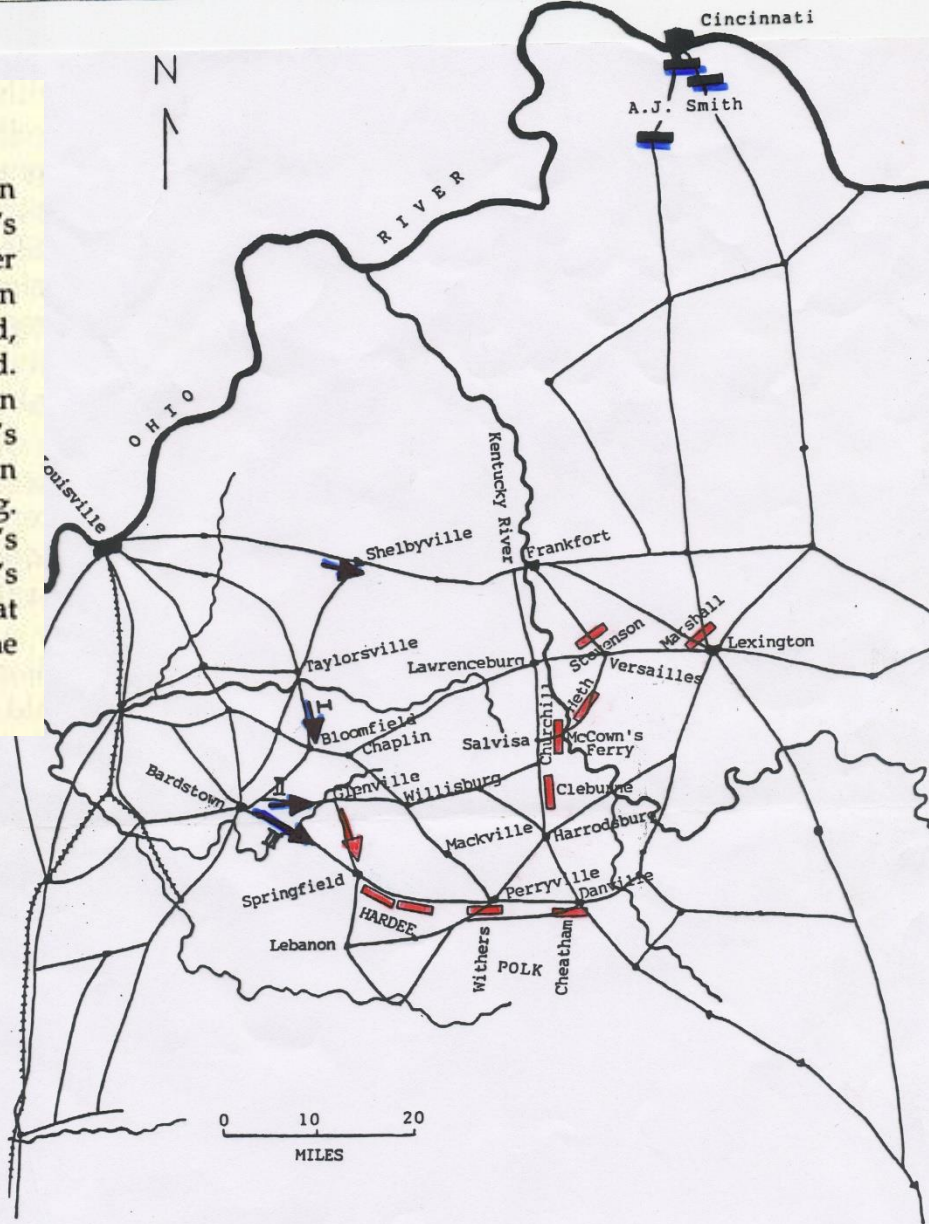


Hawes' inauguration speech was interrupted by Union artillery fire

from Gen. Joshua Sill's division, rapidly approaching from the west. The Confederates fled the city.

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 5, 1862

This map shows Buell's army passing through Bardstovwn with Crittenden's II Corps moving out the Glenville Road following Hardee's Wing. Gilbert's III Corps is seen moving out the Springfield Road after Polk's Wing. Hardee's Wing, however, as indicated by the large open arrow, has moved south from Glenville and passed through Springfield, where it goes into camp this night east of that town on the Perryville Road. Polk's Wing has moved on to Perryville where Polk and Withers' Division halt for the night while Cheatham's Division goes on to Danville. McCook's I Corps remains at Bloomfield today. Sill's and Dumont's divisions remain at Shelbyville. Cleburne's two brigades are seen moving to Harrodsburg. Marshall's army is still at Lexington. Stevenson's Division of Kirby Smith's army is at Versailles, while Churchill's and Heth's divisions are at McCown's Ferry on the Kentucky River. Note is also made of the Federal forces at Covington and Cincinnati moving forward. These forces are now under the command of Brigadier General Andrew J. Smith.

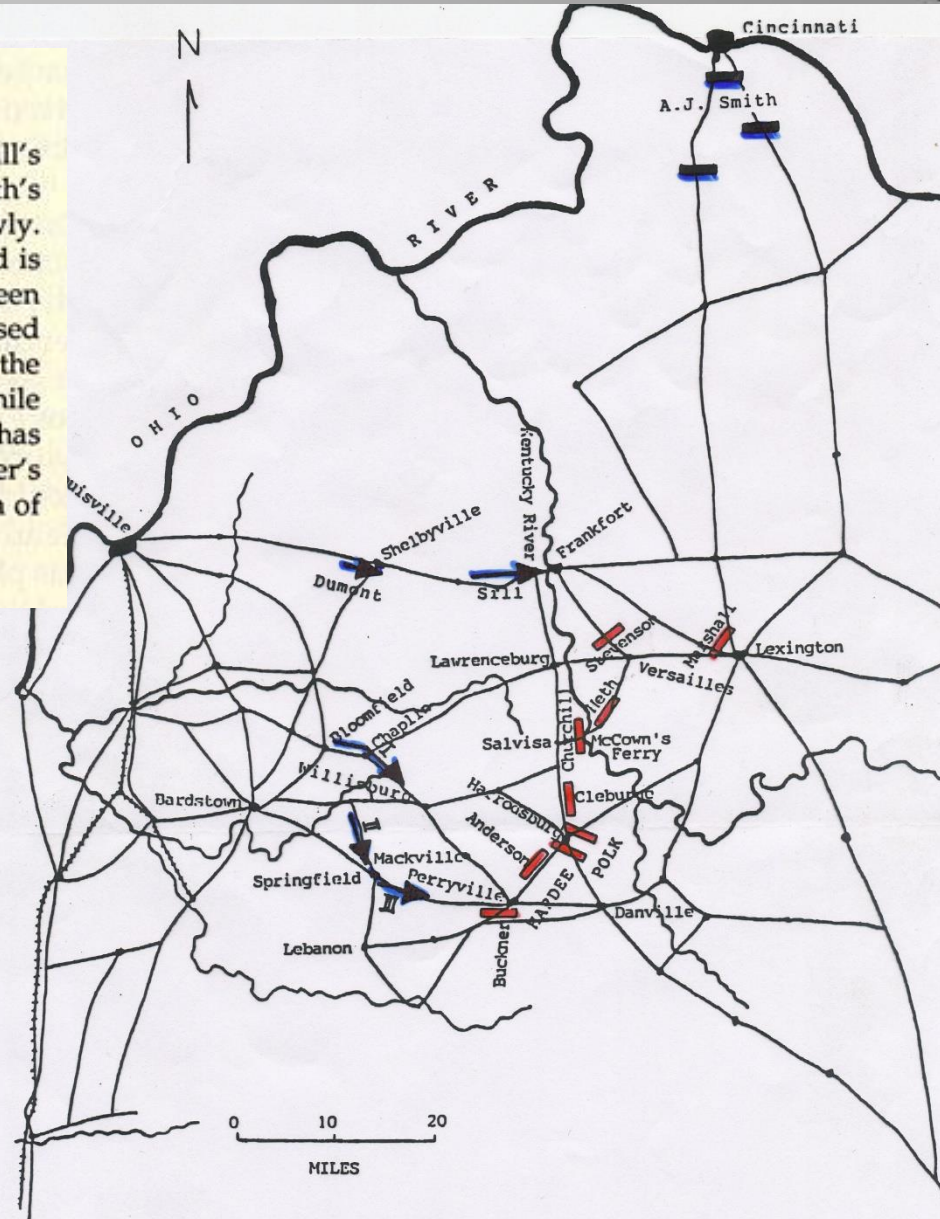


5 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defens

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 6, 1862

This map shows Dumont's Division still at Shelbyville while Sill's Division has advanced to the Kentucky River and taken Frankfort. Smith's forces from Cincinnati have continued to move forward very slowly. McCook's I Corps has traveled from Bloomfield through Chaplin and is seen camped on the road to Willisburg. Crittenden's II Corps is seen moving from Glenville to Springfield. Gilbert's III Corps has passed through Springfield and goes into camp this evening east of that town on the Perryville Road. Humphrey Marshall's army is still at Lexington while Kirby Smith's remains at Versailles and McCown's Ferry. Cleburne has reached Harrodsburg, as have Polk's two divisions. Hardee with Buckner's Division has halted this night at Perryville while Anderson's Division of Hardee's Wing has moved on toward Harrodsburg.

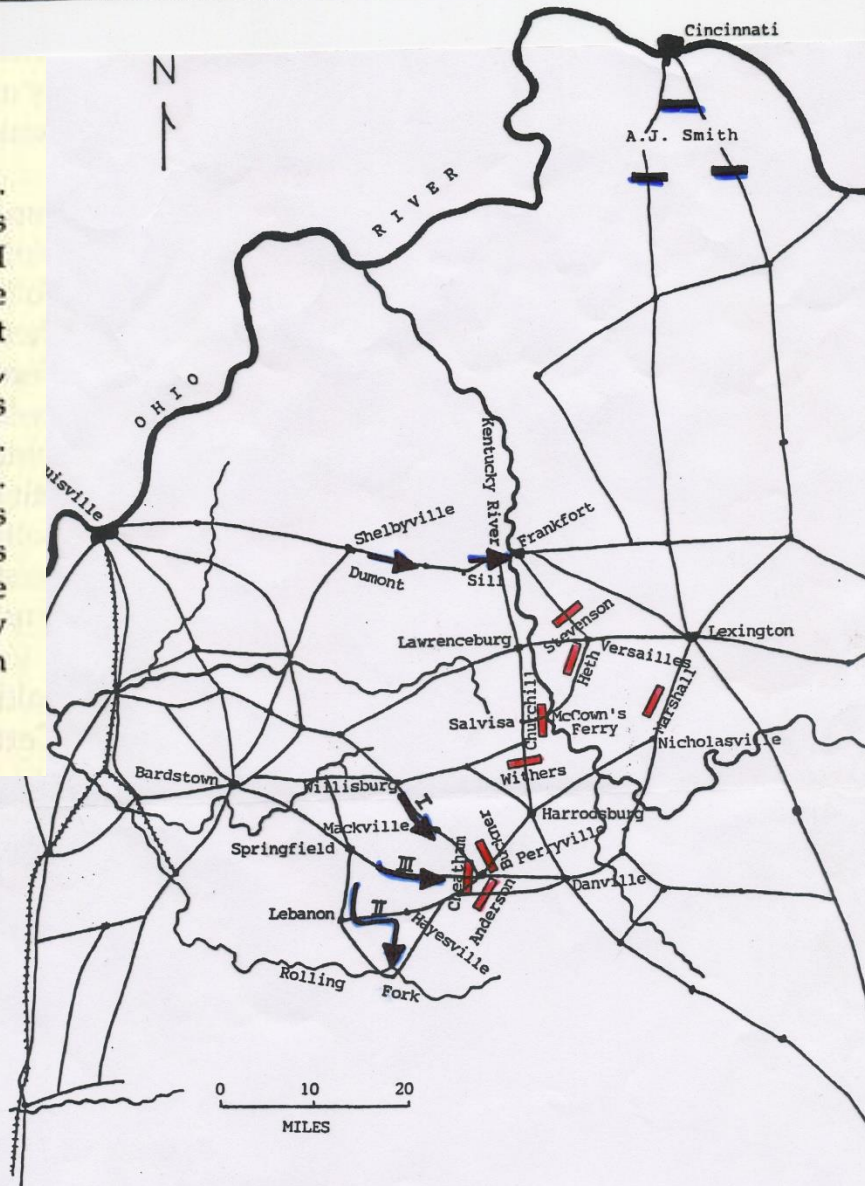


6 Oct 62

Bragg Goes on the Defe

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 7, 1862

This map shows Buell's three corps converging upon Perryville. McCook's I Corps has reached Mackville this night. Gilbert's III Corps is within four miles of Perryville on the Springfield Road. Crittenden's II Corps, after passing through Lebanon from Springfield, reaches Hayesville but, finding no water, turns south and camps along the Rolling Fork. At Perryville, Bragg has concentrated three of his four divisions under Cheatham, Buckner (including Cleburne's Brigade) and Anderson. Preston Smith's Brigade, which belongs to Cheatham's Division, is still at Harrodsburg. Withers' Division is seen moving north from Harrodsburg toward Salvisa. Churchill's Division is still at McCown's Ferry while Heth's Division has returned to Versailles to join Stevenson's Division. Marshall's army has moved south toward Nicholasville. Dumont's Division has left Shelbyville and is moving toward Frankfort. Sill's Division is still west of the Kentucky River at Frankfort. Andrew J. Smith's forces maintain their positions south of Cincinnati.

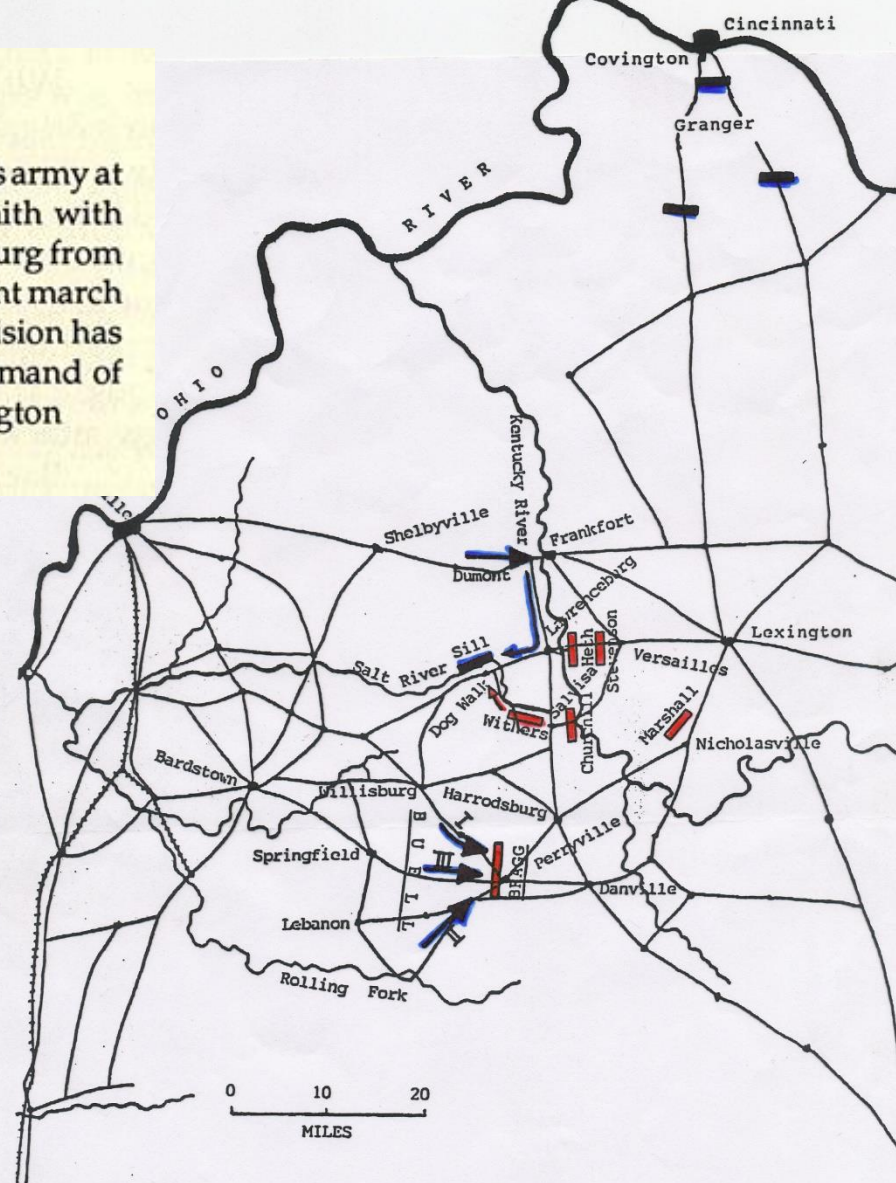


7 Oct 62

Force the Enemy to Reveal His St

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 8, 1862

This map shows Buell's three corps in action against Bragg's army at Perryville. Marshall's army is still near Nicholasville. Kirby Smith with Heth's and Stevenson's divisions are seen approaching Lawrenceburg from Versailles in their failure to trap Sill at Lawrenceburg. Withers' night march off to the west to gain Sill's flank and rear is shown. Dumont's Division has reached Frankfort. Federal forces, which are now under the command of Brigadier General Gordon Granger, are again seen south of Covington



The Battle of Perryville

8 OCT 62
THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE

Bragg is

CONFEDERATE FORCES AT PERRYVILLE

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Braxton Bragg, commanding

RIGHT WING—Leonidas Polk

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

Cavalry—John Wharton

LEFT WING—William J. Hardee

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

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

Cavalry—Joe Wheeler

TOTAL STRENGTH: 15,000 (approx.)

UNION FORCES AT PERRYVILLE

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

I Corps—Alexander McCook

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

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

II Corps—Thomas L. Crittenden

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

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

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

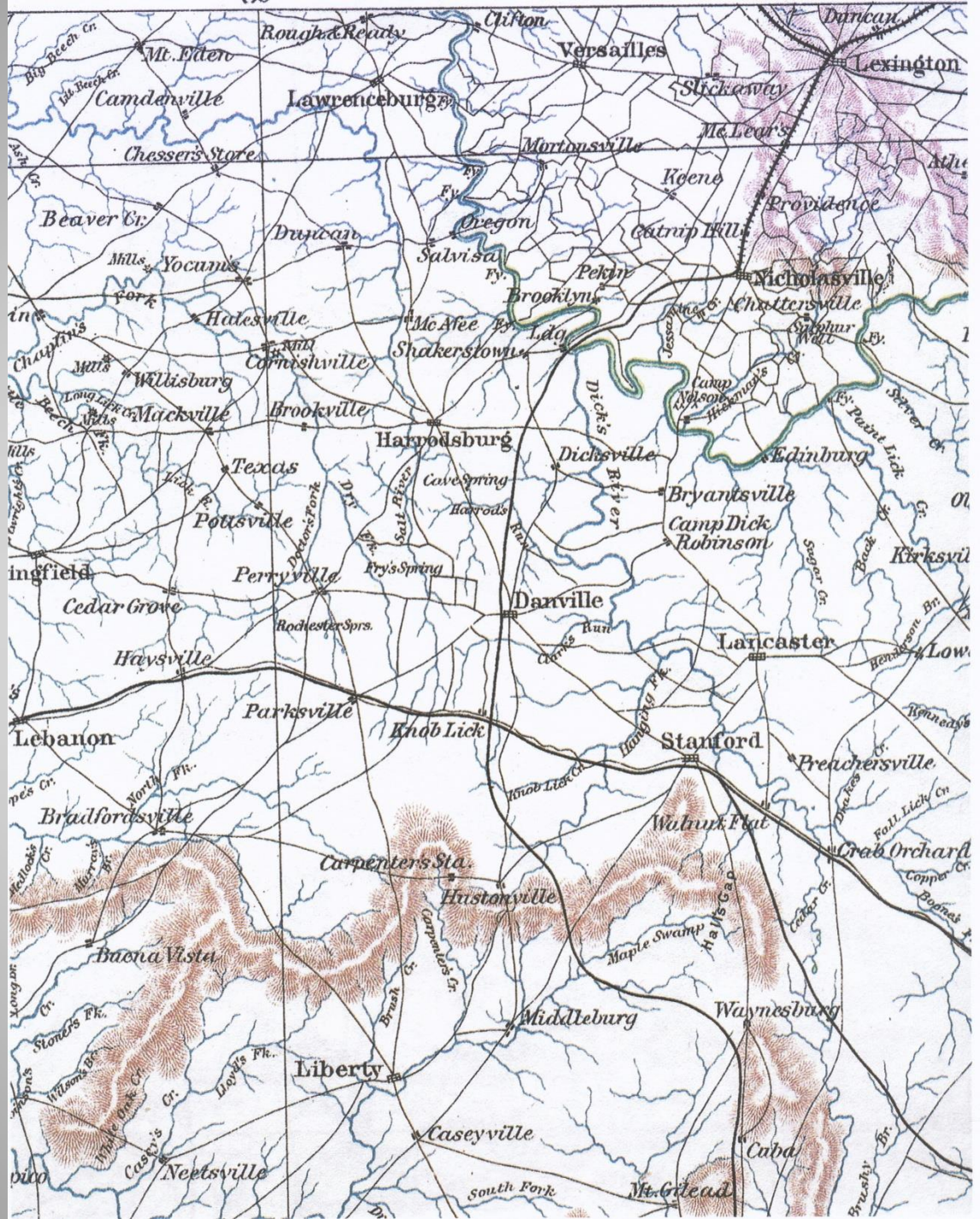
III Corps—Charles C. Gilbert

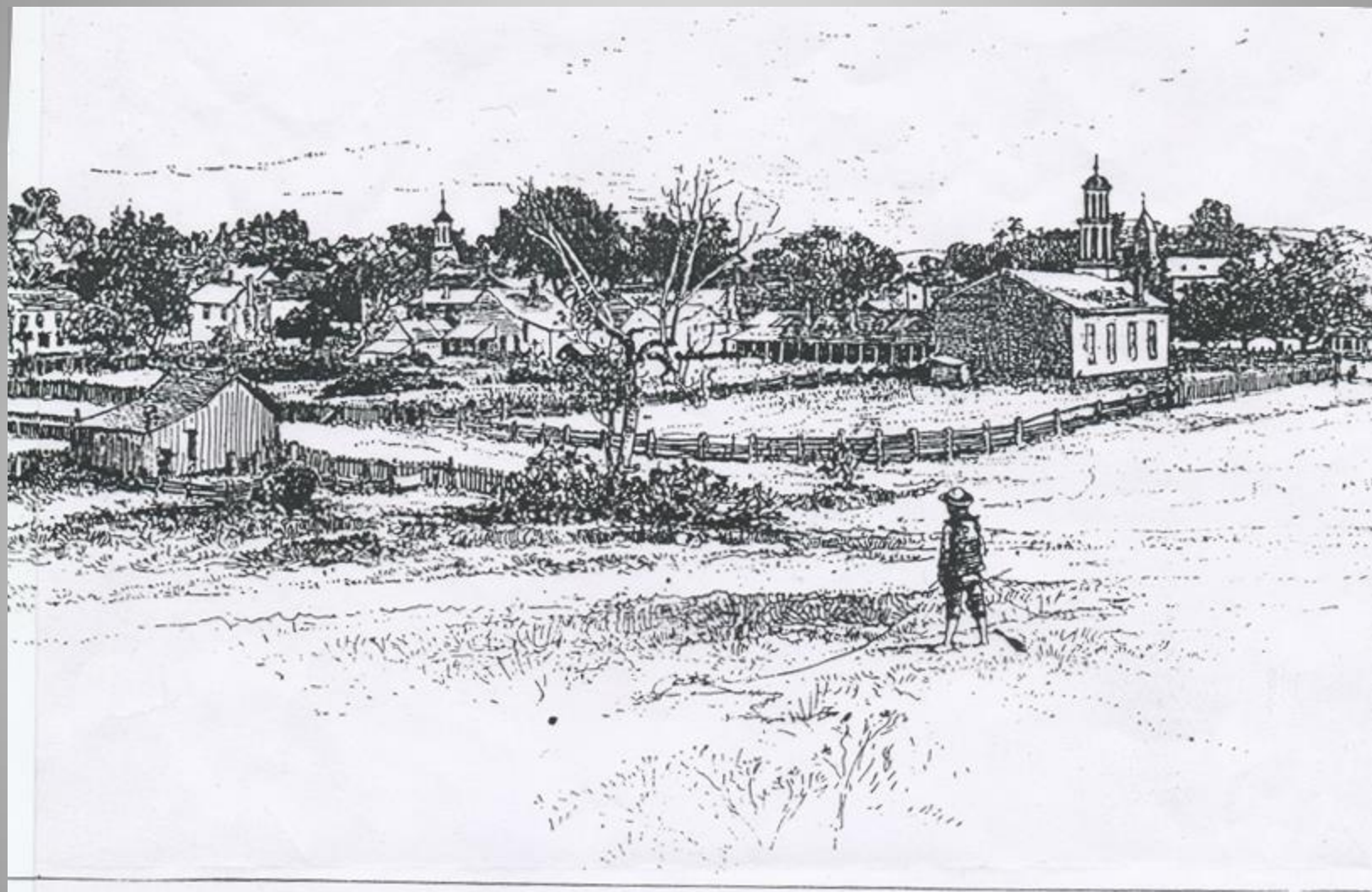
Albin Schoepf's Division (The brigades of Walker, Fry and Steedman)

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

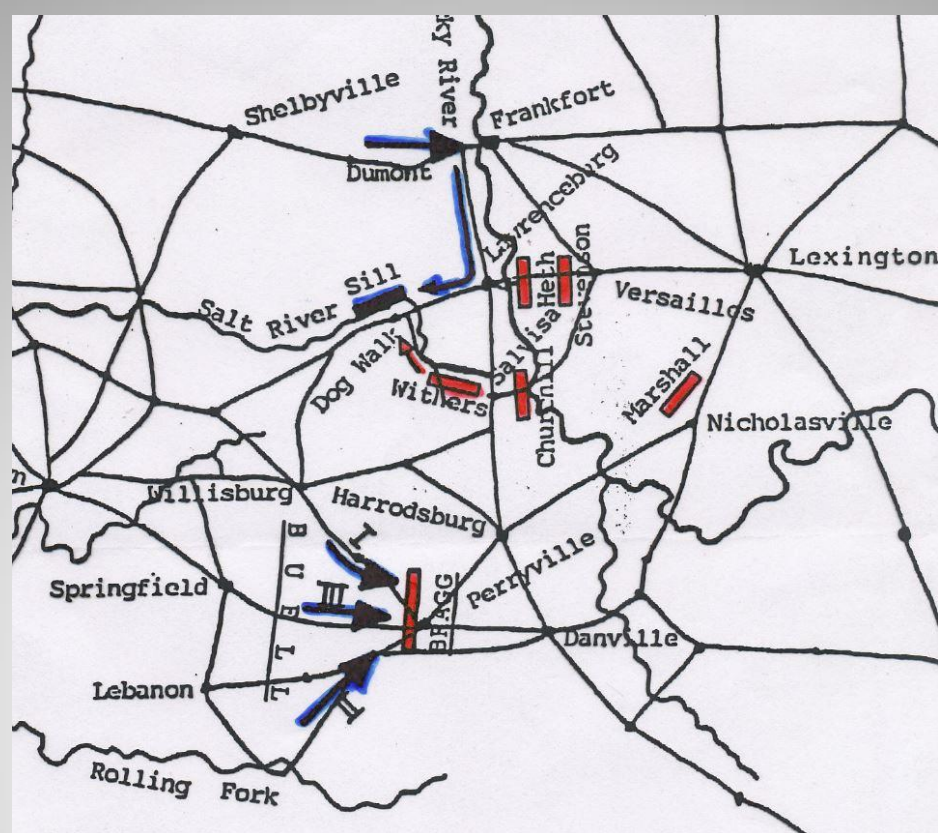
Phil Sheridan's Division (The brigades of Laiboldt, McCook and Greusel)

TOTAL STRENGTH: 55,000 (approx.)





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



At dawn of Oct. 8, forces were as shown here. More than half of the Confederate army in Kentucky was grouped around Versailles and Salvisa, in preparation for an assault on what Bragg thought was the main Union force. It was really the feint, with Sill's division and Dumont's division of raw recruits now starting south to join the main Union army.

Buell had successfully brought his three corps (55,000 men) into a battle line facing Perryville, with three Confederate divisions facing him. Bragg had gone to join these, planning to crush what he thought was the feint before concentrating all forces at Versailles.....

Neither commander really knew exactly what enemy forces were located where!

The Battle of Perryville, Oct. 8 1862

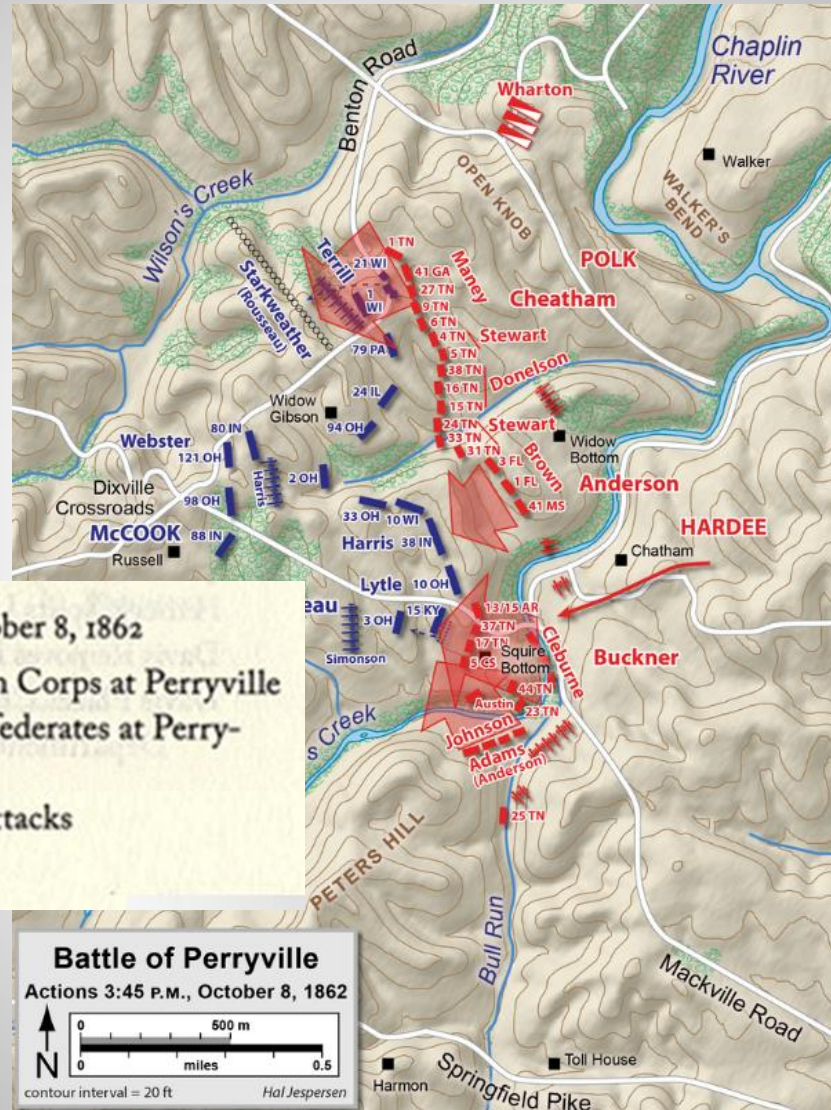


“There must be some mistake!” Bishop Polk’s narrow escape

At twilight with gunpowder smoke obscuring sight, friendly-fire incidents were possible. General Polk rode to prevent what he thought was one. Luckily for him, the color of his dark-gray coat wasn’t clear....

I determined to ride myself and settle the matter. Having cantered up to the colonel of the regiment which was firing, I asked in angry tones what he meant by shooting his own friends and I desired him to cease firing at once. He said with surprise, ‘I don’t think there can be any mistake about it for I am damned certain that they are the enemy.’ ‘Enemy!’ I said, ‘why I have just left them myself. Cease firing, sir. What is your name, sir?’ ‘My name is Colonel Keith of the 22nd Indiana, and pray, sir, who are you?’ Then for the first time I saw to my astonishment that he was a Yankee and that I was in rear of a regiment of Yankees. Well, I saw that there was no hope but to brazen it out. My dark blouse and the increasing obscurity befriended me, so I approached quite close to him and shook my fist in his face, saying, ‘I’ll soon show you who I am, sir. Cease firing at once!’ I turned my horse and cantered slowly down the line shouting in an authoritative manner to the Yankees to ‘cease firing.’ At the same time I experienced a disagreeable sensation like screwing up my back and calculating how many bullets would be between my shoulders every moment. I was afraid to increase my pace until I got to a small copse [thicket], when I put the spurs in and galloped back to my men.

The Battle of Perryville



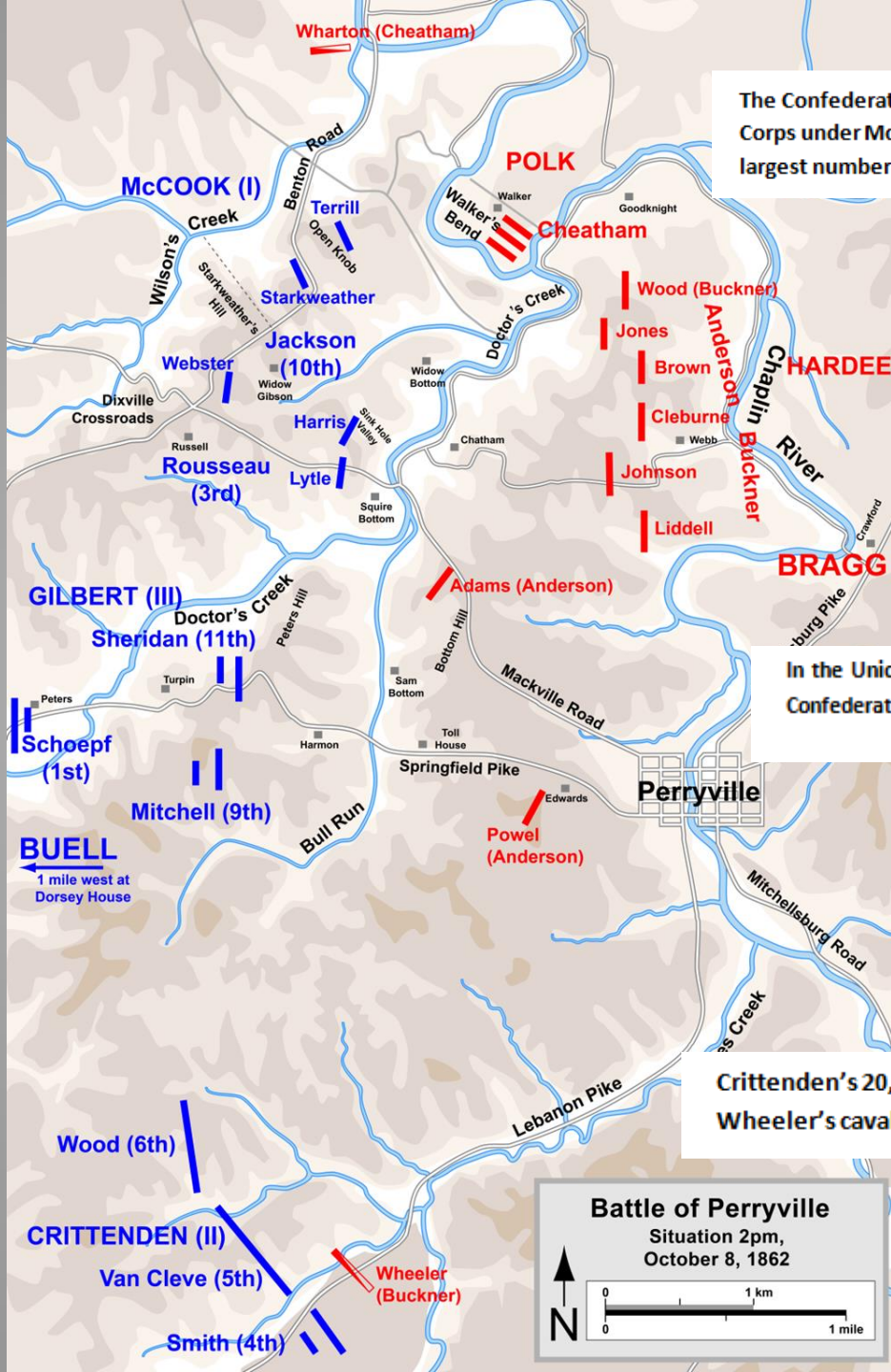
Chapter 5. The Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862

Bragg Orders Polk to Attack a Union Corps at Perryville

Buell Delays the Attack on the Confederates at Perryville until October 9

Bragg Realigns His Divisions and Attacks

Bragg Retreats from Perryville



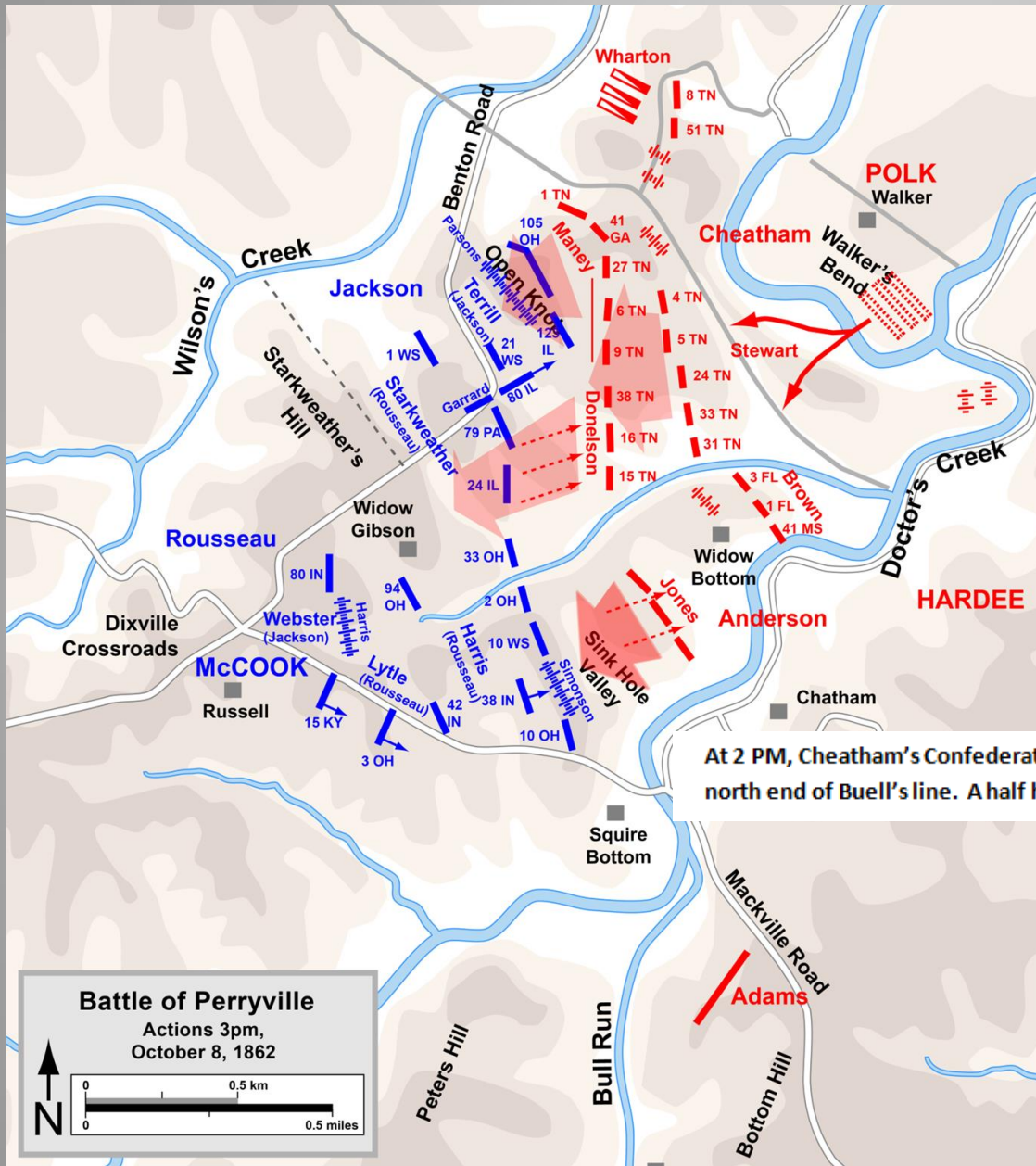
The Confederate army spent the morning of Oct. 8 getting into position for their assault. The Union 1 Corps under McCook would be hit by this assault. It was late getting into position, and it had the largest number of raw recruits in Buell's army.

In the Union center, Gilbert's corps had fought briefly in the early morning, driving away a single Confederate brigade. It would then be frozen in position by Buell's orders until late in the day.

Crittenden's 20,000 men spent the day awaiting orders that never came. It was faced by Joe Wheeler's cavalry brigade but did not know this.

Battle of Perryville
 Situation 2pm,
 October 8, 1862

0 1 km
 0 1 mile



Wharton

8 TN
 51 TN

POLK
 Walker

Creek

Jackson

OPEN Knot
 Terrill
 (Jackson)

1 TN

105 OH

Maney

41 GA

27 TN

Cheatham

Walker's Bend

Stewart

Starkweather's Hill

Starkweather
 (Rousseau)

1 WS

21 WS

Garrard

80 IL

9 TN

4 TN

5 TN

24 TN

Widow Gibson

79 PA

24 IL

Donelson

38 TN

16 TN

33 TN

31 TN

15 TN

3 FL

1 FL

41 MS

Doctor's Creek

Rousseau

80 IN

33 OH

Widow Bottom

94 OH

2 OH

HART'S
 (Rousseau)

10 WS

Anderson

HARDEE

Dixville Crossroads

Webster
 (Jackson)

Harris

94 OH

2 OH

HART'S
 (Rousseau)

10 WS

Sink Hole Valley

Jones

10 OH

Anderson

McCOOK

Lytle
 (Rousseau)

42 IN

38 IN

10 OH

Squire Bottom

10 OH

Chatham

Russell

15 KY

3 OH

Chatham

At 2 PM, Cheatham's Confederate division launched a bloody assault against the Union troops at the north end of Buell's line. A half hour later, two of Anderson's brigades joined in.

Mackville Road

Adams

Peters Hill

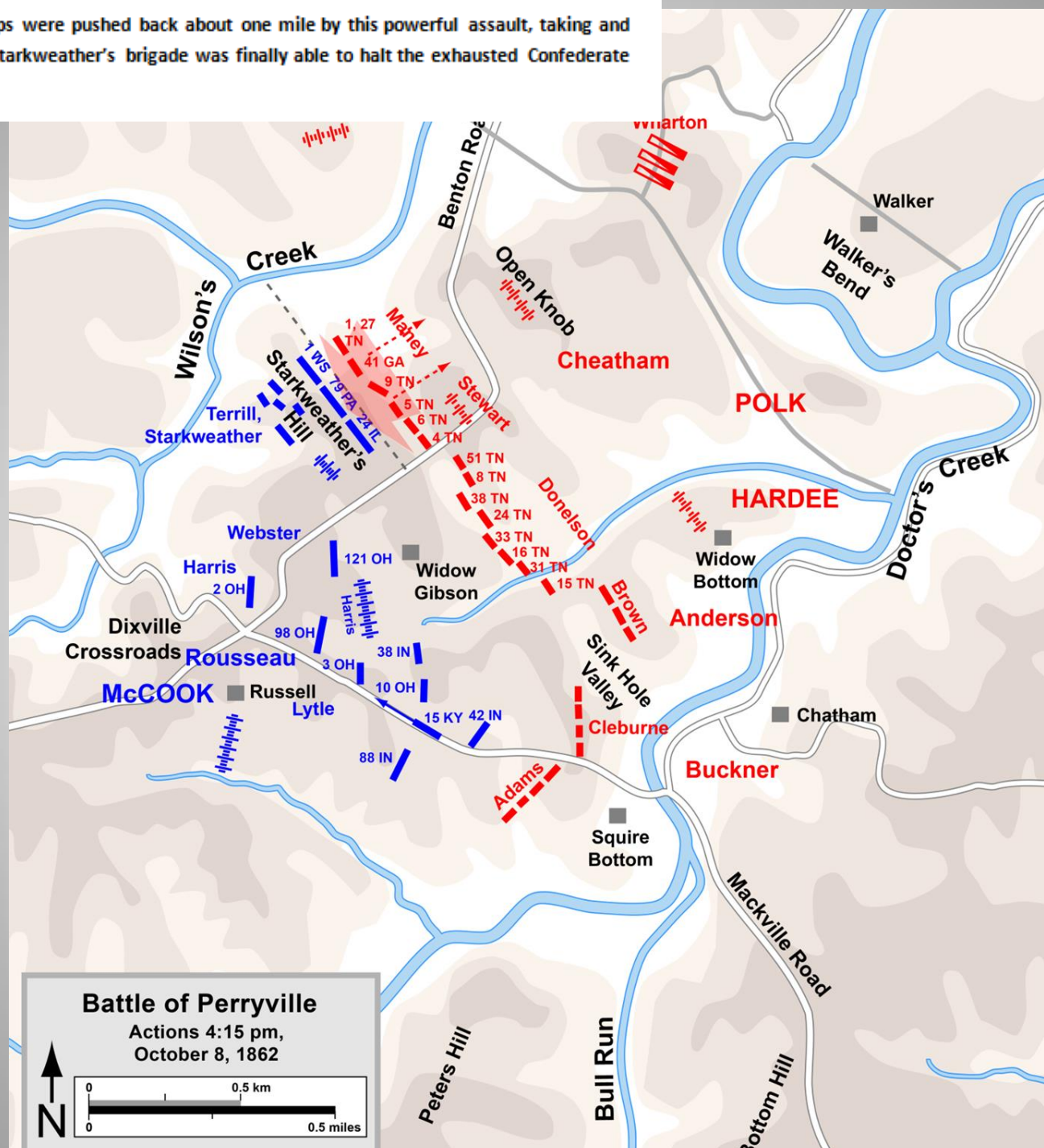
Bull Run

Bottom Hill



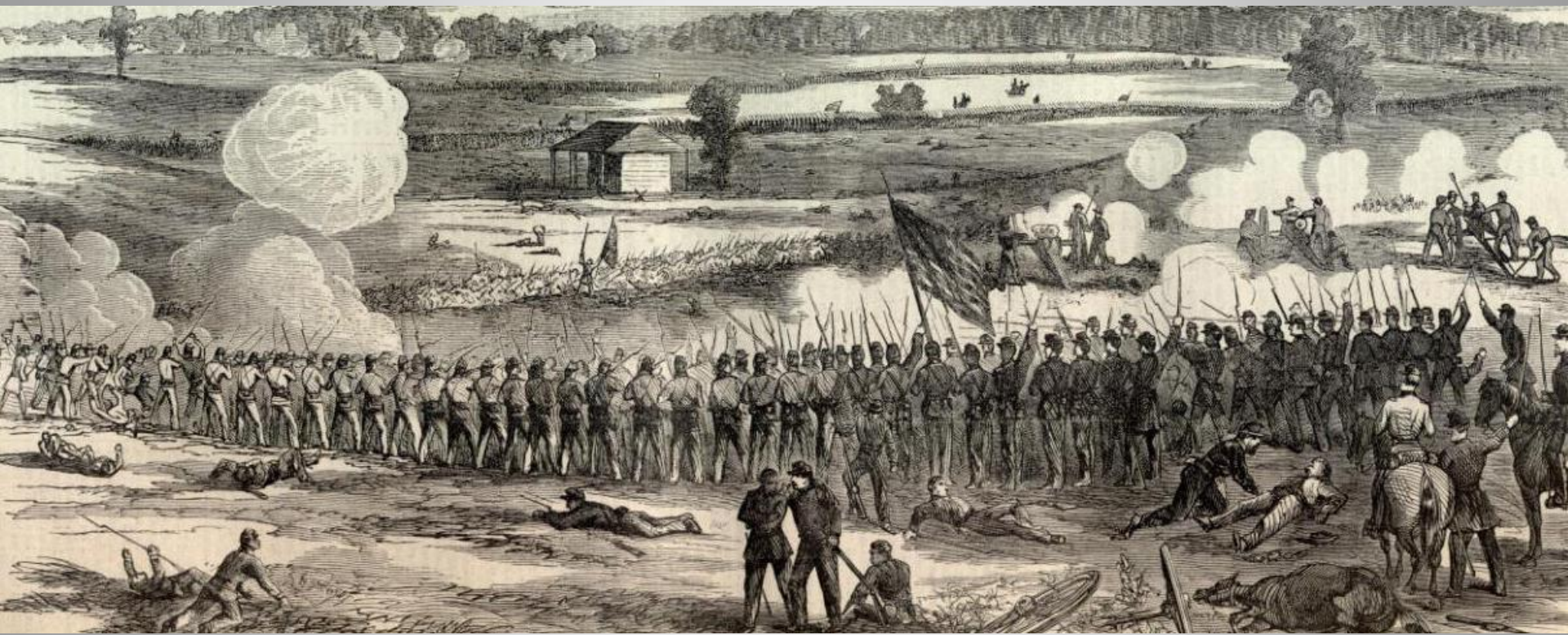


The men of the Union I Corps were pushed back about one mile by this powerful assault, taking and giving heavy casualties. Starkweather's brigade was finally able to halt the exhausted Confederate troops on his front.



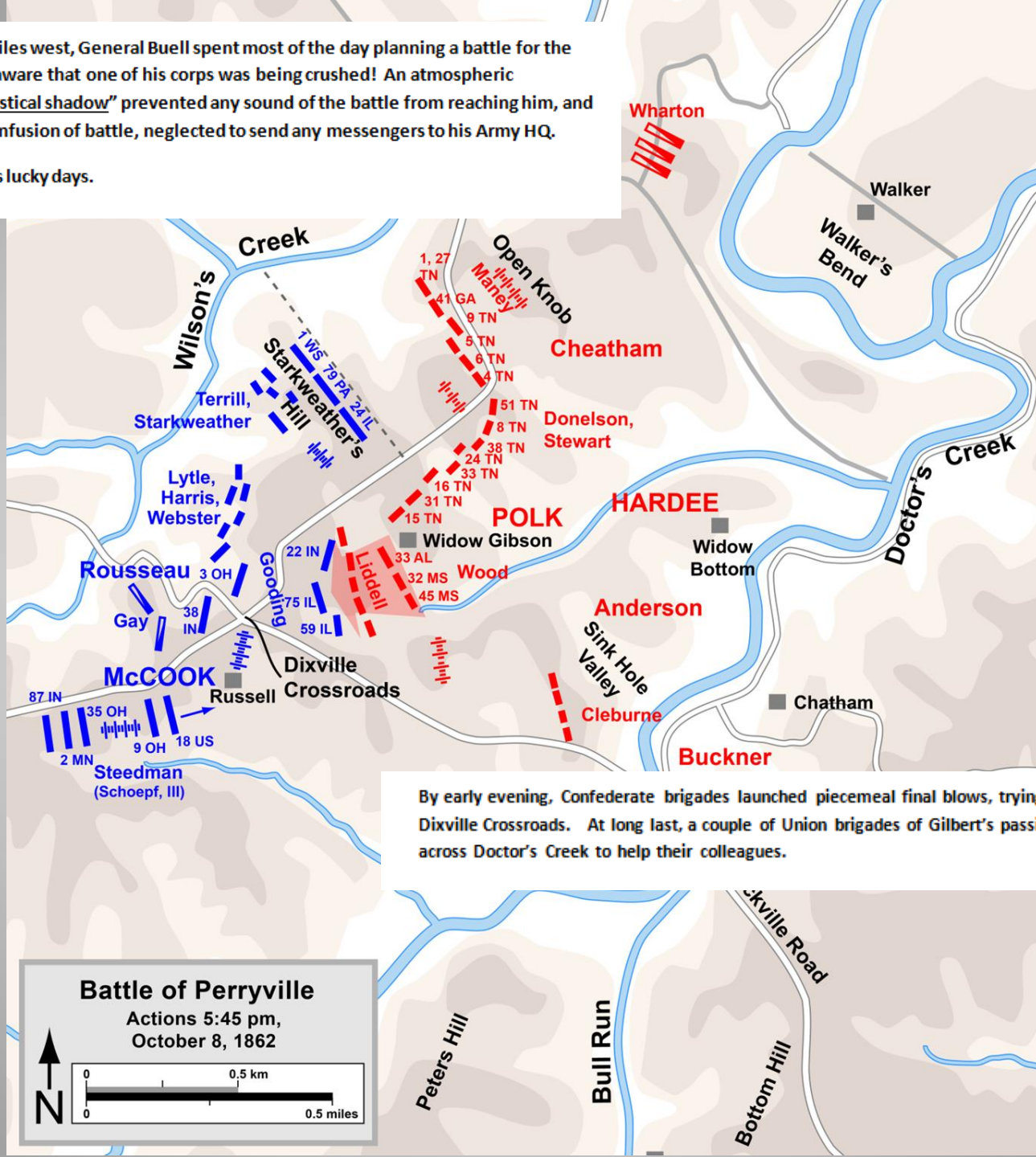
Battle of Perryville
 Actions 4:15 pm,
 October 8, 1862

0 0.5 km
 0 0.5 miles



At his headquarters 2 ½ miles west, General Buell spent most of the day planning a battle for the following day. He was unaware that one of his corps was being crushed! An atmospheric phenomenon called “acoustical shadow” prevented any sound of the battle from reaching him, and General McCook, in the confusion of battle, neglected to send any messengers to his Army HQ.

This was not one of Buell’s lucky days.



By early evening, Confederate brigades launched piecemeal final blows, trying but failing to reach the Dixville Crossroads. At long last, a couple of Union brigades of Gilbert's passive corps were sent across Doctor's Creek to help their colleagues.

Battle of Perryville
 Actions 5:45 pm,
 October 8, 1862

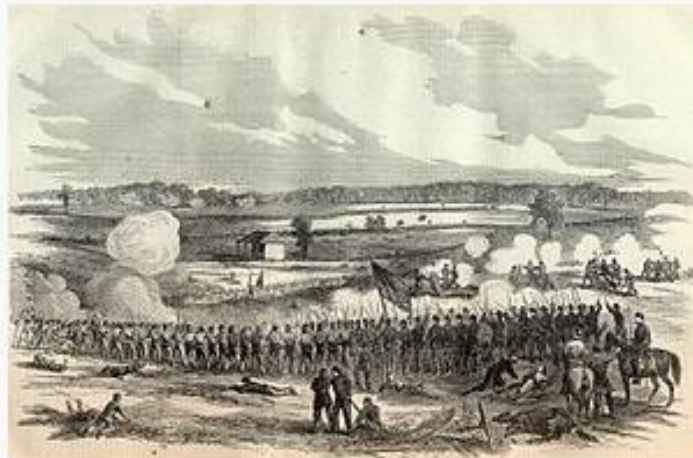
0 0.5 km
 0 0.5 miles

N

Battle of Perryville

Battle of Chaplin Hills

Part of the [Western Theater of the American Civil War](#)



The Battle of Perryville as depicted in *Harper's Weekly*

Date	October 8, 1862
Location	Near Perryville, Kentucky
	37°40′31″N 84°58′16″W﻿ / ﻿37.67500°N 84.97111°W﻿ / 37.675; -84.971
Result	Union strategic victory ^[1]

Belligerents

 United States	 Confederate States
---	--

Commanders and leaders

 Don Carlos Buell	 Braxton Bragg
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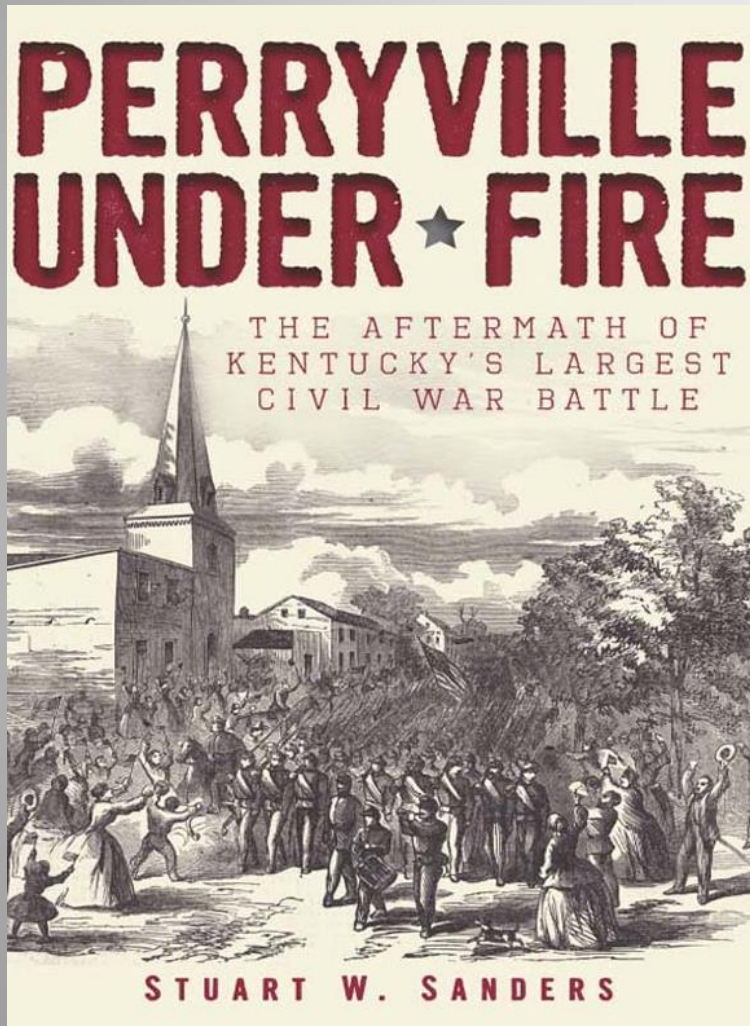
Units involved

Army of the Ohio	Army of Mississippi ^[a]
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Strength

55,000 ^[2] (22,000 engaged) ^[3]	16,000 ^[4]
--	-----------------------

THE AFTERMATH OF BATTLE



This excellent recent account describes the events after the battle, and portrays the human cost to all who were involved with it.

THE AFTERMATH

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

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

COMPARISONS

Perryville was essentially a corps-sized assault, and can thus be compared with similar ones in other battles.

Confederate forces at—

Perryville, Oct. 8 1862: Pickett's Charge, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863

#	16,000	12,500
<u>K</u>	532	1,123
<u>W</u>	2,641	4,019
<u>M/C</u>	228	3,750
Total	3,401	8,892

Confederate forces at—

Perryville, Oct. 8 1862:

**16,000**

K **532**

W **2,641**

M/C **228**

Total **3,401**

CASUALTY TOTALS FOR THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

Exact casualty totals cannot be determined, but these numbers compiled by The Antietam Battlefield Board show where and when the greatest losses occurred.

Morning Phase: primarily north end of battlefield, Miller's cornfield, East Woods, West Woods

UNION: Engaged, 23,600; Casualties, 7,280

CONFEDERATE: Engaged, 20,100; Casualties, 6,580

TOTAL: Engaged, 43,700; Casualties, 13,860

Mid-Day Phase: primarily center of field, Sunken Road aka Bloody Lane

UNION: Engaged, 10,000; Casualties, 2,900

CONFEDERATE: Engaged, 6,800; Casualties, 2,600

TOTAL: Engaged, 16,800; Casualties, 5,500

Afternoon Phase: primarily south end of field—Burnside Bridge, A. P. Hill's counterattack

UNION: Engaged, 13,800; Casualties, 7,150

CONFEDERATE: Engaged, 7,150; Casualties, 1,120

TOTAL: Engaged, 20,950; Casualties, 3,720

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion give these numbers:

Killed: Union, 2,100; Confederate, 1,550

TOTAL: 3,650

Wounded: Union, 9,550; Confederate, 7,750

TOTAL: 17,300

THE AFTERMATH OF
KENTUCKY'S LARGEST
CIVIL WAR BATTLE



Much of the heaviest combat took place on the property of Henry P. Bottom. His house was badly damaged by cannonfire and small-arms bullets. He is said to have hidden in his basement during the fighting. Today the Bottom House has been beautifully restored and is a private residence.



Much of the heaviest combat took place on the property of Henry P. Bottom (“HPB” lots on this map). By the end of October 8, about 900—1,000 corpses from both armies were scattered over his fields. During the next few days and weeks, Union army detachments buried their soldiers by regiment in mass graves. The Confederate dead were left to rot. Bottom, his family, tenant farmers, and slaves collected those bodies and moved them to two mass graves (today under the monument next to the museum).

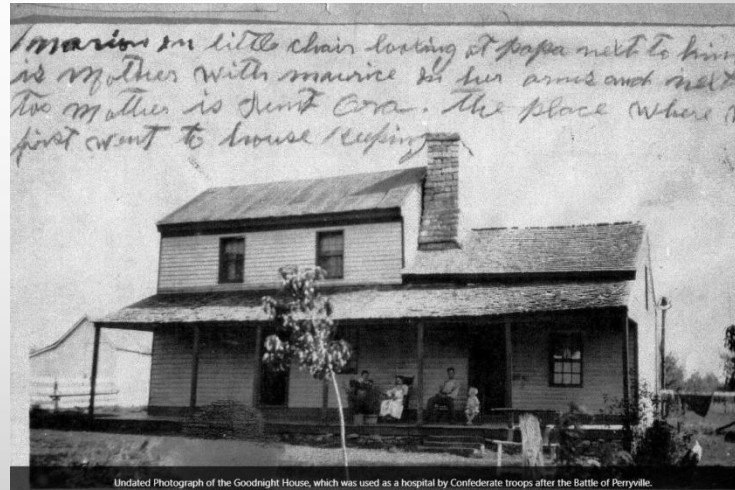


These photographs, taken on other battlefields, give some idea of what the area looked like in later days and weeks.

Every nearby building was filled with the wounded.



Antioch Church, to the west, was used as a Union hospital and packed with bleeding men.



Undated Photograph of the Goodnight House, which was used as a hospital by Confederate troops after the Battle of Perryville.

The Goodnight House, to the east, was used as a Confederate hospital during the hours before the Southern Army withdrew.



Merchant's Row, Perryville....today

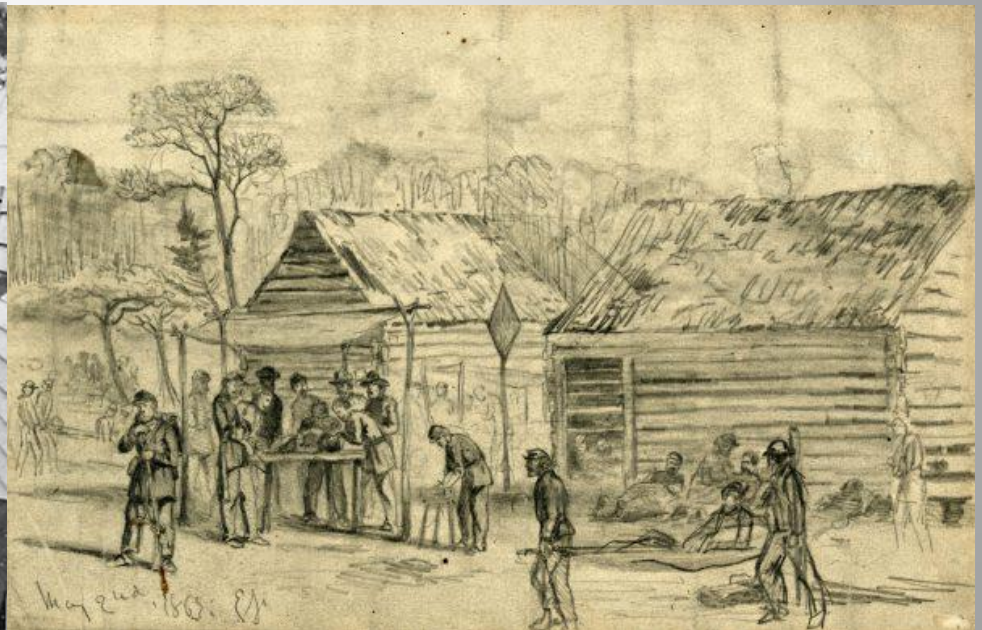
....and in the 1870s.



The village of Perryville (pop. 300) was utterly overwhelmed by battle casualties, with every building filled with the wounded. Family food stores were consumed, and clothing confiscated to be torn into desperately needed bandages.

DISEASES

Men weakened by wounds and exposure were very vulnerable to pneumonia, typhus, tetanus, amoebic dysentery, measles, diarrhea....and often died of these diseases.



SANITATION

The drought and water shortage meant that doctors had to work for hours with bloodstained hands and filthy equipment (scalpels etc.).



STRIPPING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED

Confederate soldiers in particular would strip Union dead and wounded of their shoes, trousers, jackets and the contents of their pockets. They took the view that the living needed these items more than the dead and those who were likely to die. They left their discarded ragged clothing next to those whose clothing they took.



FORAGING ANIMALS

Buzzards, crows, and above all feral pigs fed upon the corpses.

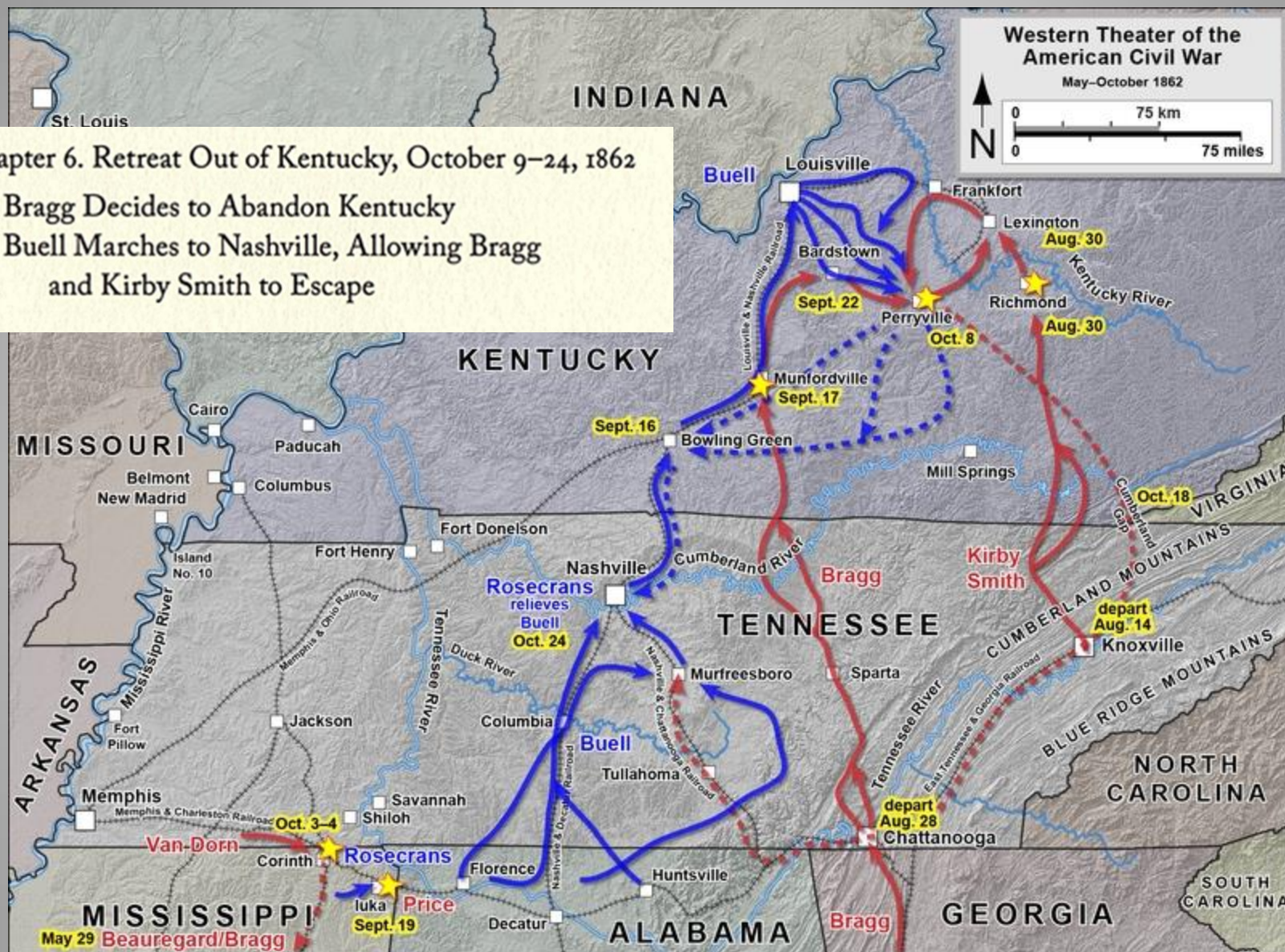
“In one place lay a wounded rebel too helpless to move, and near him lay one of his dead comrades, with the top of his head torn off, and hogs eating his body—the wounded man unable to drive them away.”

“The disgusting sight of these animals feeding upon human gore was more than sufficient to give them immunity from sacrifice to the hungry of our army. No one could be found sufficiently hardy to talk of eating of the flesh of hogs captured near the battlefield. No! No more than if we were an army of Hebrews.” [i.e. no pork!]



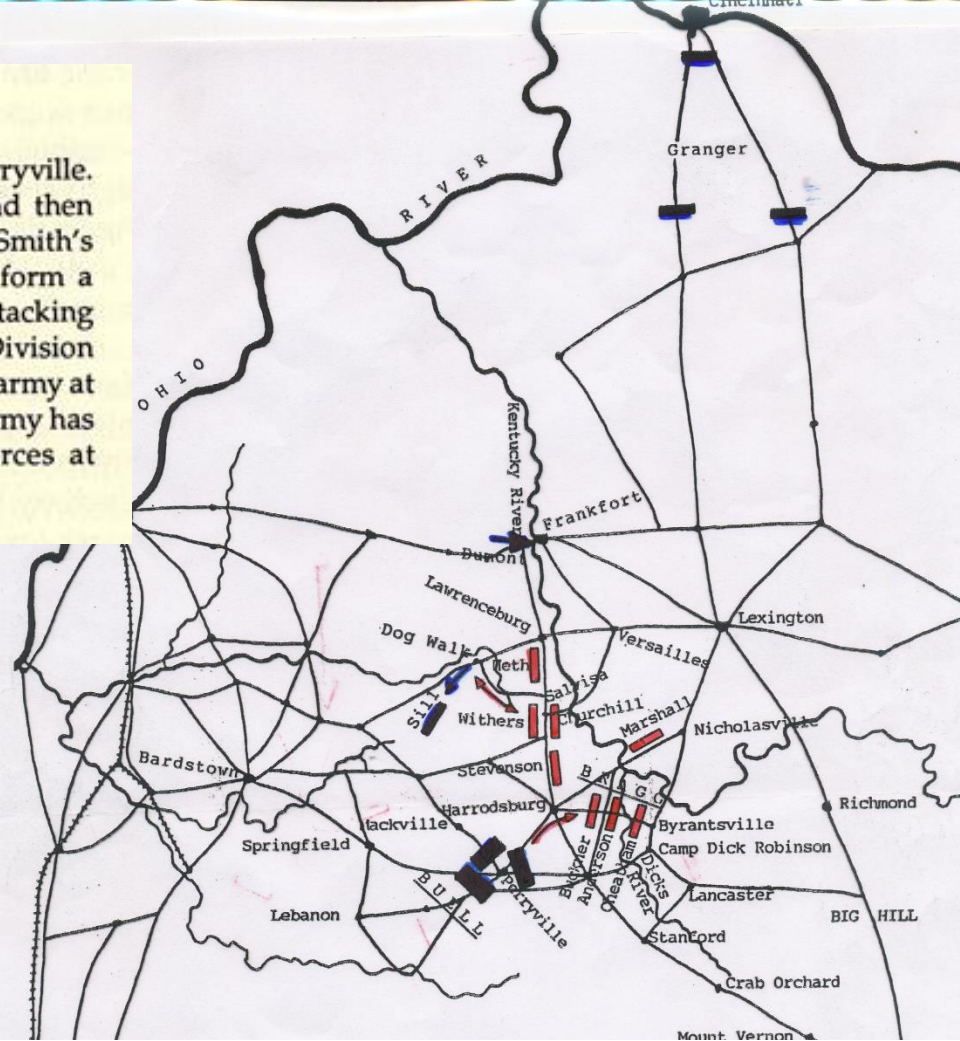
Chapter 6. Retreat Out of Kentucky, October 9–24, 1862

Bragg Decides to Abandon Kentucky
Buell Marches to Nashville, Allowing Bragg
and Kirby Smith to Escape



KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 9, 1862

This map shows Buell's three corps still in position around Perryville. Bragg's army has fallen back from Perryville to Harrodsburg and then pushed on out east toward the Dicks River and Bryantsville. Kirby Smith's army is seen moving south from Lawrenceburg and Salvisa to form a junction with Bragg at Harrodsburg. Withers' Division is shown attacking Sill's Division at Dog Walk, then retracing its march to Salvisa. Sill's Division is seen moving from the Dog Walk area to join up with Buell's main army at Perryville. Dumont's Division has reached Frankfort. Marshall's army has passed through Nicholasville to join the other Confederate forces at Harrodsburg.

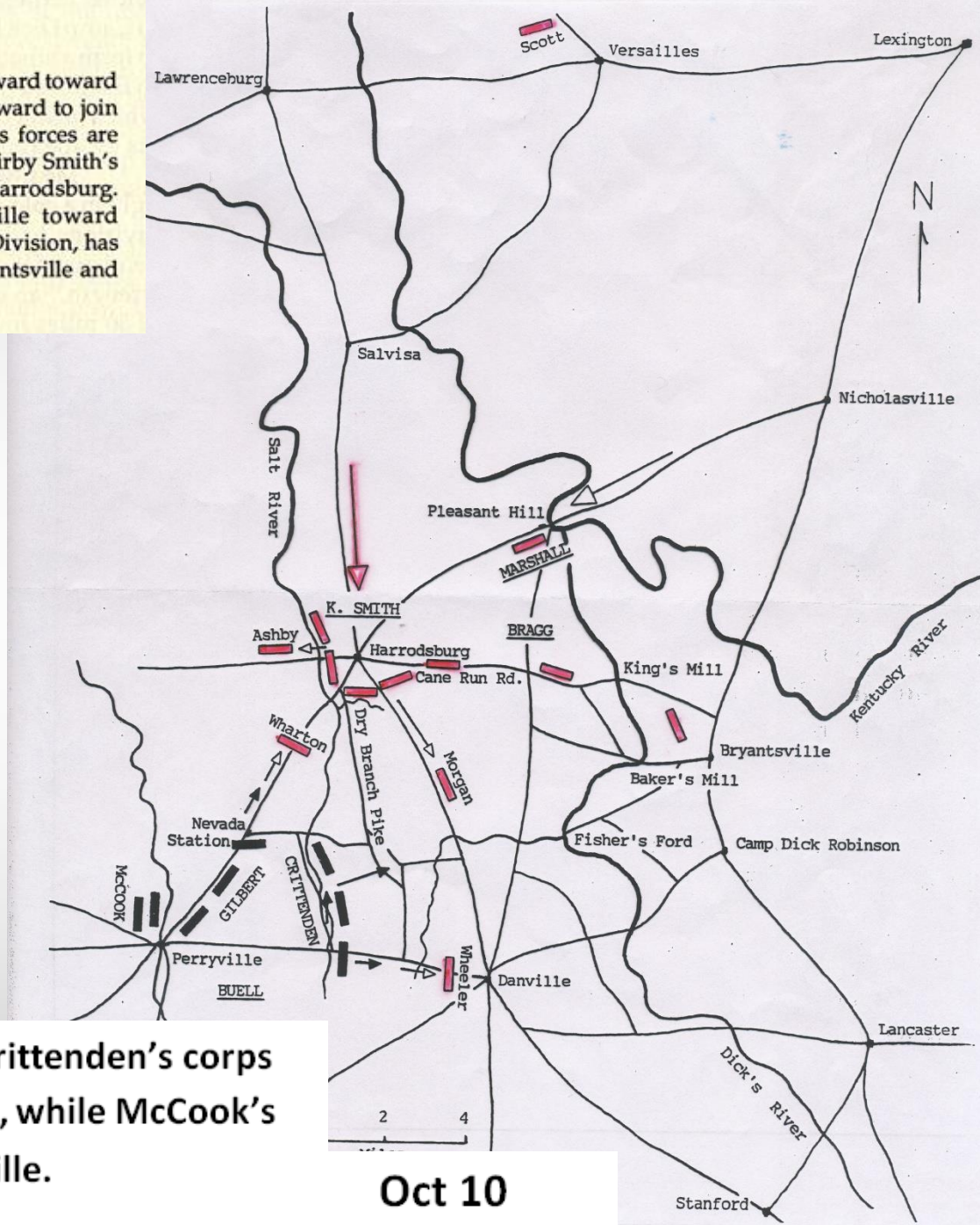


During the evening, General Bragg became aware of the real situation and of the odds he faced here. He ordered a withdrawal of the entire Confederate army toward Harrodsburg, having to abandon the dead and wounded.

9 OCT 62

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 10, 1862

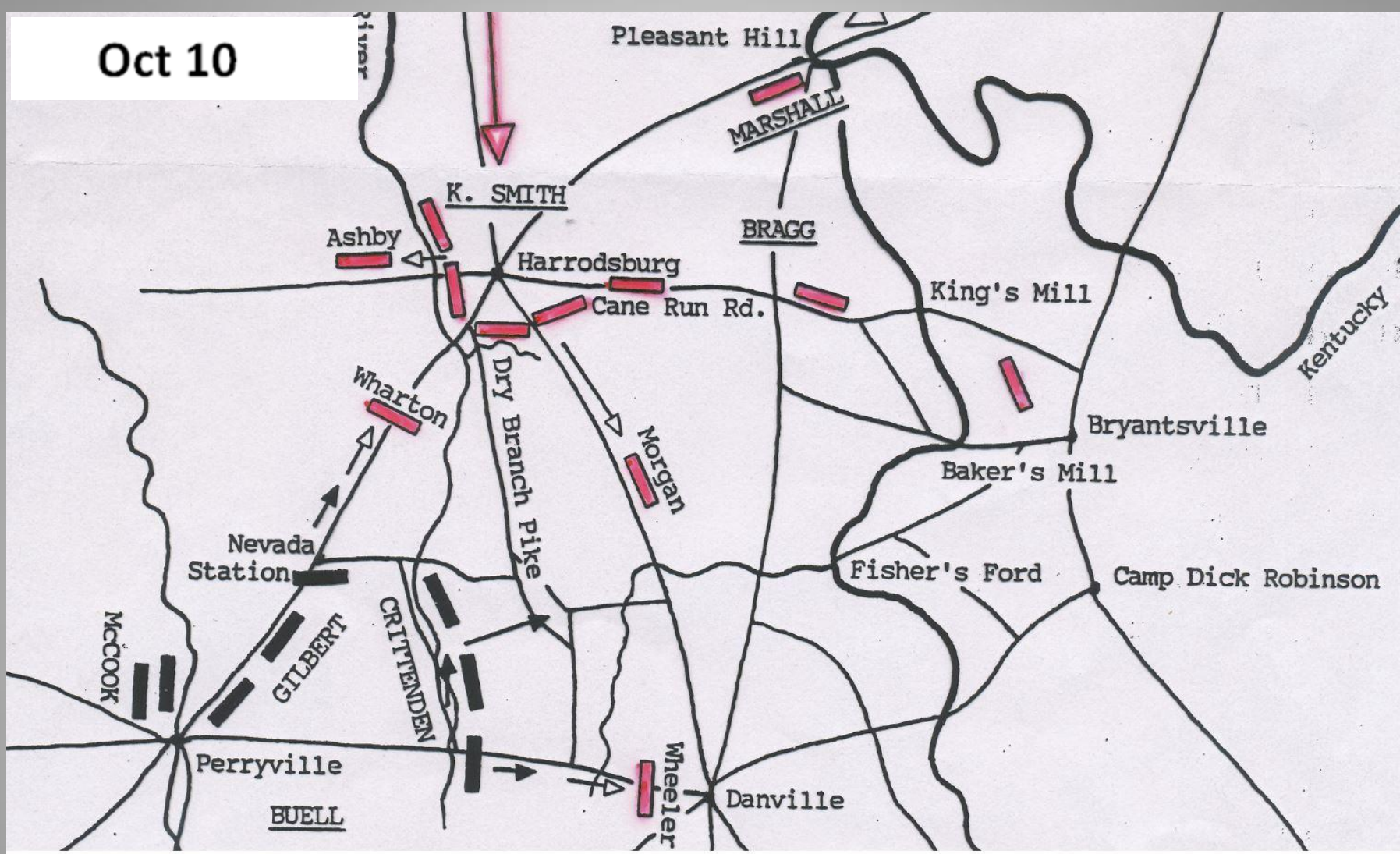
This map shows Buell's army at Perryville pushing forward toward Harrodsburg and Danville. Sill's Division is still moving forward to join Buell. Dumont's Division is at Frankfort. Gordon Gruger's forces are holding their positions south of Cincinnati and Covington. Kirby Smith's army and Withers' Division are seen in line of battle at Harrodsburg. Marshall's army is seen moving south from Nicholasville toward Harrodsburg. Bragg's army, with the exception of Withers' Division, has crossed the Dicks River and is going into camp around Bryantsville and Camp Dick Robinson.



Two days after the battle, Gilbert's and Crittenden's corps advanced cautiously toward Harrodsburg, while McCook's badly damaged corps remained at Perryville.

Oct 10

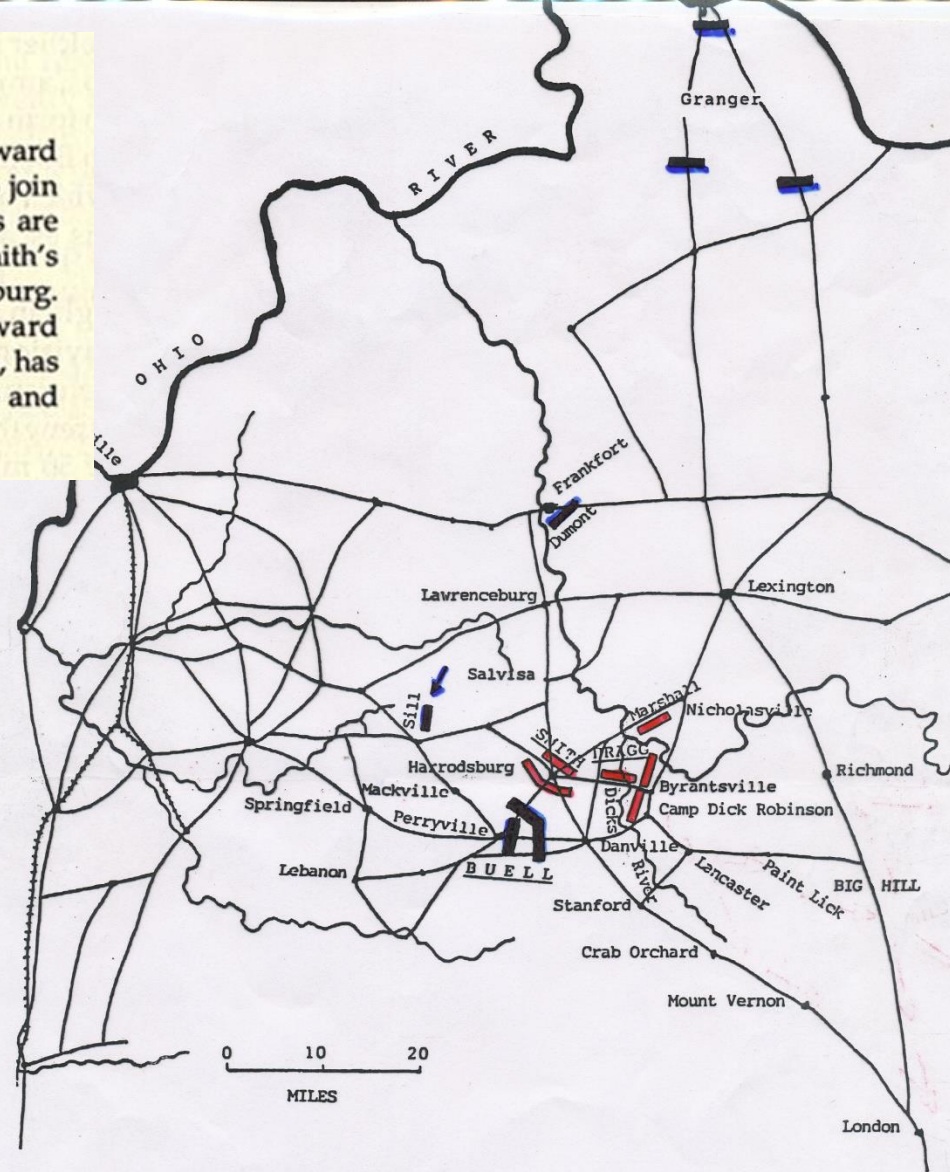
Oct 10



Bragg finally had all the Confederate forces grouped together, awaiting a "battle of Harrodsburg" that never came. Both commanders would need to desire battle to bring one about, and neither one really did at this point.

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 10, 1862

This map shows Buell's army at Perryville pushing forward toward Harrodsburg and Danville. Sill's Division is still moving forward to join Buell. Dumont's Division is at Frankfort. Gordon Gruger's forces are holding their positions south of Cincinnati and Covington. Kirby Smith's army and Withers' Division are seen in line of battle at Harrodsburg. Marshall's army is seen moving south from Nicholasville toward Harrodsburg. Bragg's army, with the exception of Withers' Division, has crossed the Dicks River and is going into camp around Bryantsville and Camp Dick Robinson.



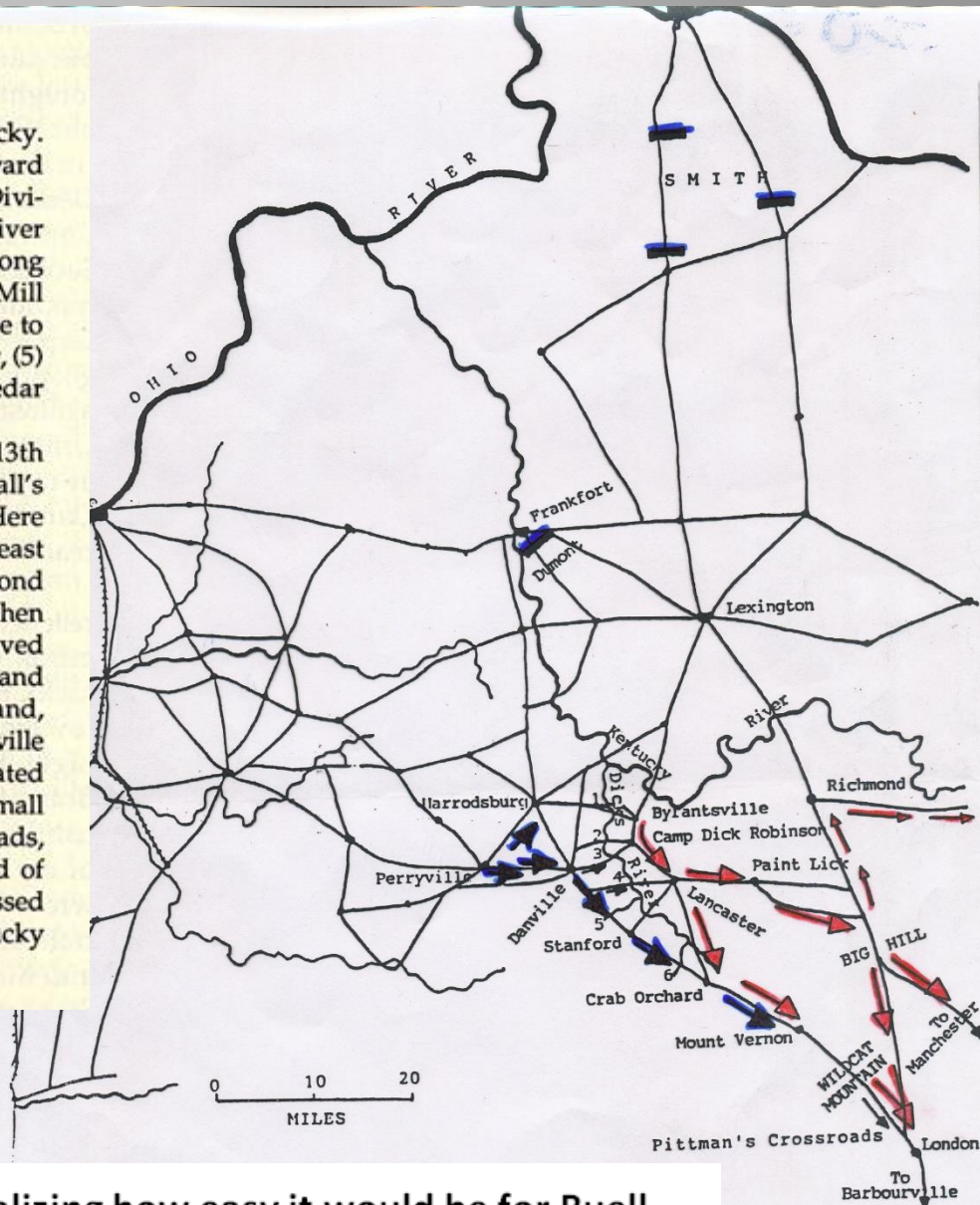
Oct 10

Altar of Patriotism

KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 11-22, 1862

This map covers the period of the Confederate retreat from Kentucky. Buell's army, shown by the large solid arrows, is seen advancing toward Danville and Harrodsburg. Kirby Smith's army along with Withers' Division and Marshall's army have joined Bragg's army behind the Dicks River around Bryantsville and Camp Dick Robinson. Important landmarks along the Dicks River are indicated by numerals on the map. They are (1) Kings Mill and Bakers Mill, (2) Fishers Ford, (3) the Lexington Road from Danville to Camp Dick Robinson, (4) the Lancaster Road from Danville to Lancaster, (5) the Hanging Fork Creek across the Danville to Stanford Road, and (6) Cedar Creek across the Stanford to Crab Orchard Road.

As Buell concentrated his army around Danville, Bragg on the 13th began his retreat out of Kentucky. Kirby Smith's and Humphrey Marshall's armies moved through Lancaster, Paint Lick and on to Big Hill. Here Marshall's army turned north and moved through Richmond and then east back to Virginia. Smith's army continued south along the Old Richmond Road over Big Hill. Here part of his force moved on to Manchester and then to Barbourville and the Cumberland Gap. The other part of his army moved directly south to London and then on to Barbourville and the Cumberland Gap. Bragg's army passed through Lancaster, then on to Crab Orchard and, following the Wilderness Road, through Mount Vernon, London, Barbourville and the Cumberland Gap. Bragg's and Smith's retreat routes are indicated by the large open arrows, Marshall's by the smaller open arrows. The small closed arrow indicates the last action on October 19 at Pittman's Crossroads, between advanced forces of Crittenden's II Corps and the rear guard of Bragg's army. By October 22, the last of the Confederate forces had passed through the Cumberland Gap and were back in Tennessee. The Kentucky campaign was over.

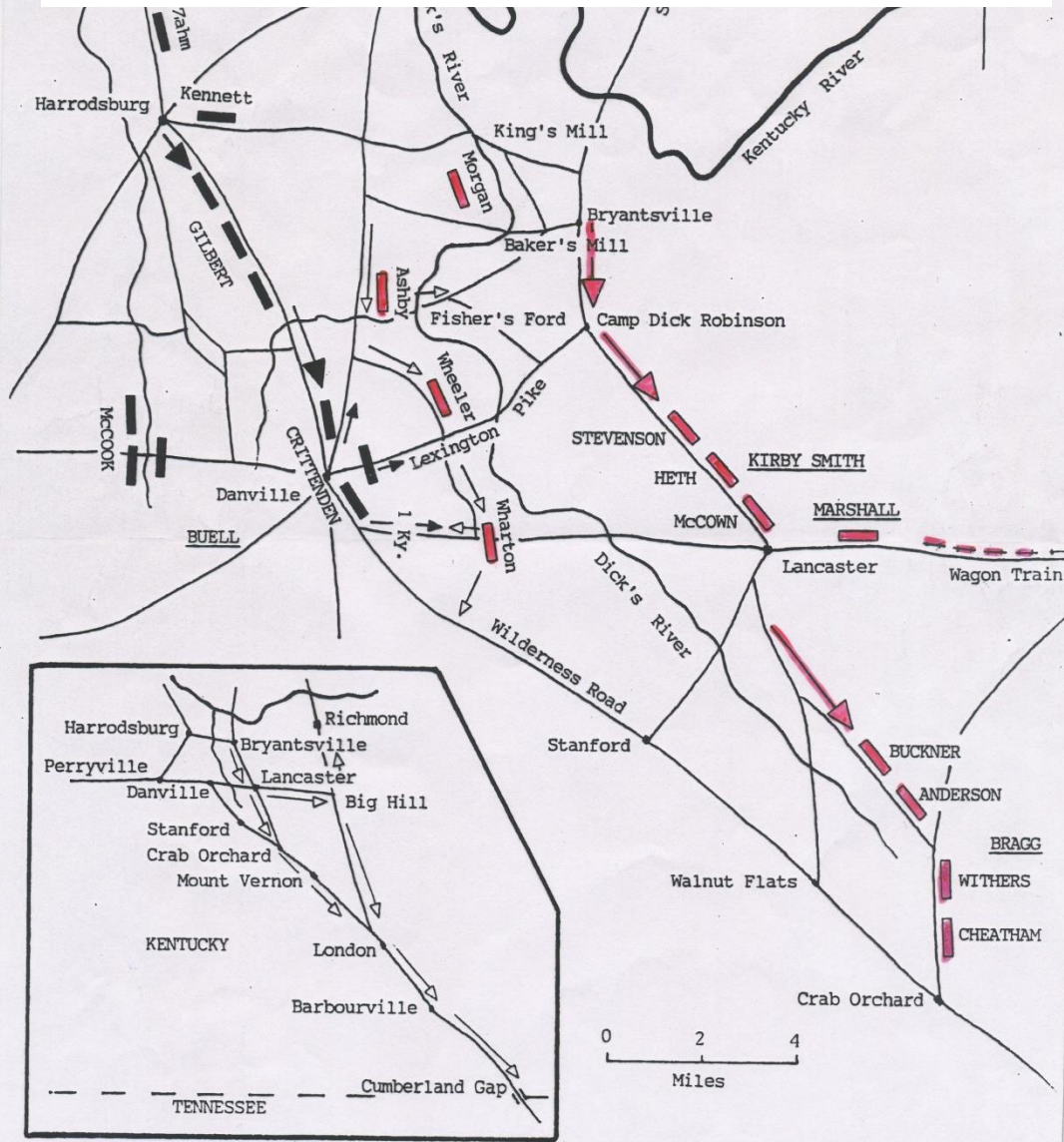


On October 11, Bragg (realizing how easy it would be for Buell to cut him off from any escape route to Tennessee) ordered the Confederate Army to march toward Cumberland Gap.

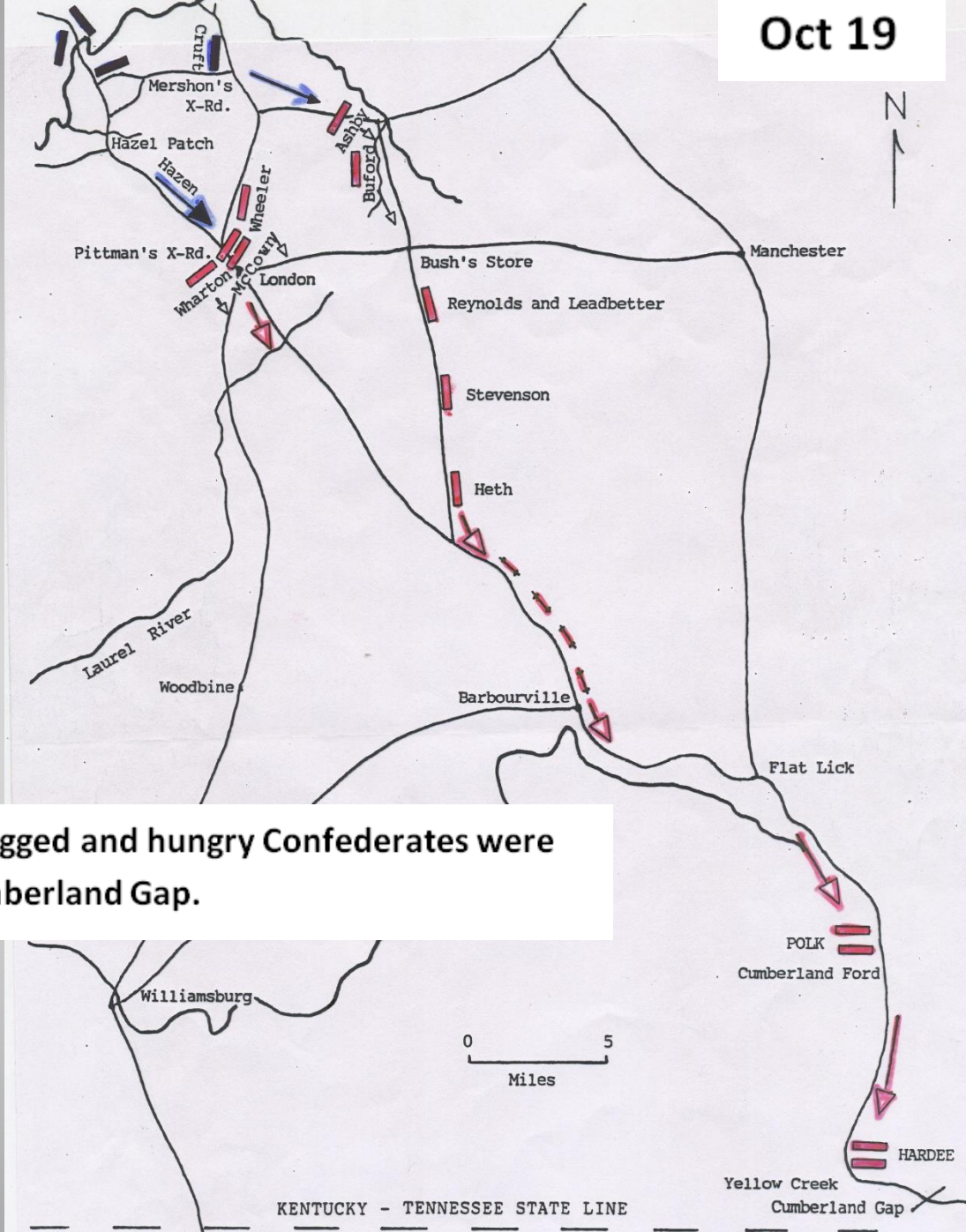
Oct 13

Nicholasville

The Confederate retreat, with Joe Wheeler's cavalry providing a rear guard, made the laborious march successfully. Buell's Union troops followed cautiously.

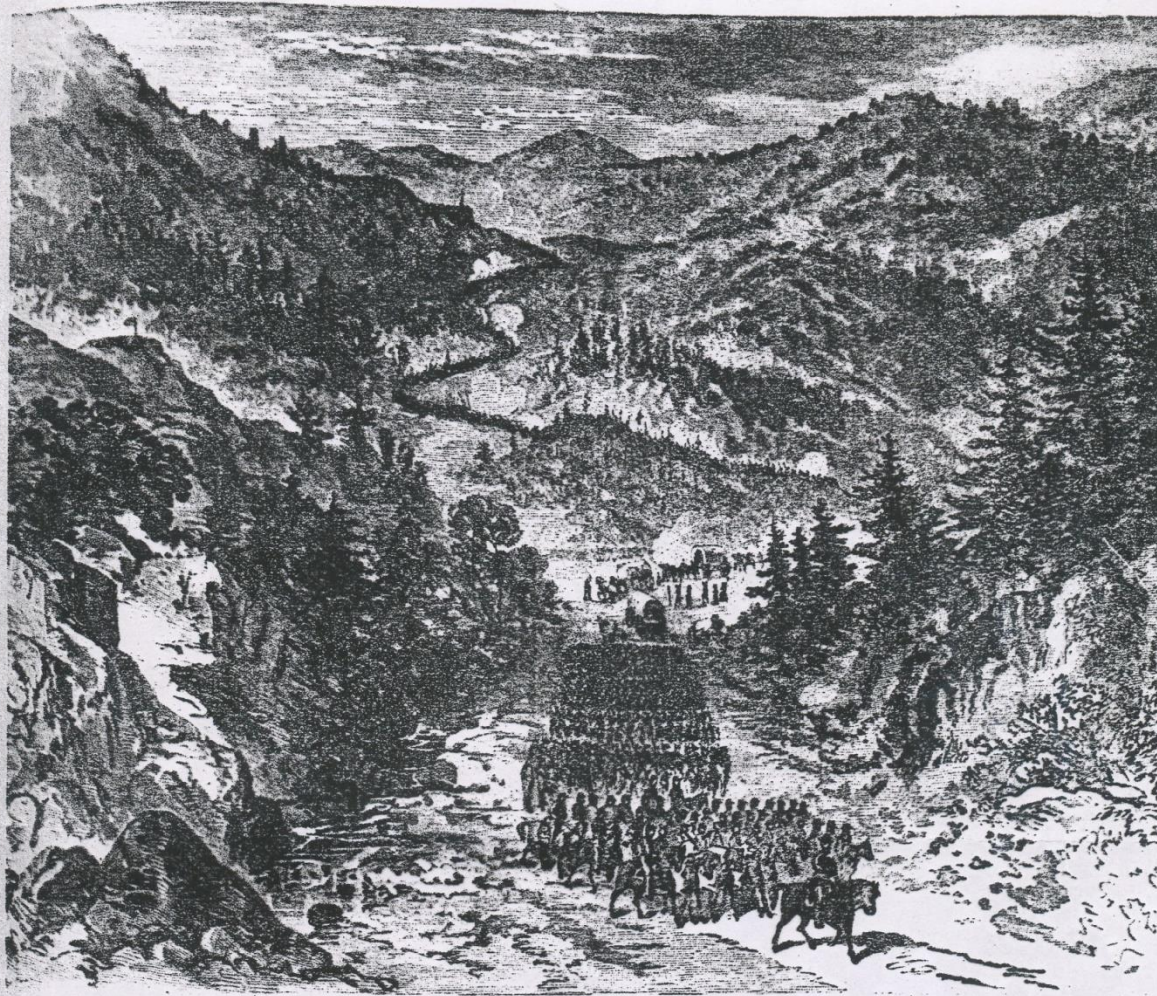


Oct 19

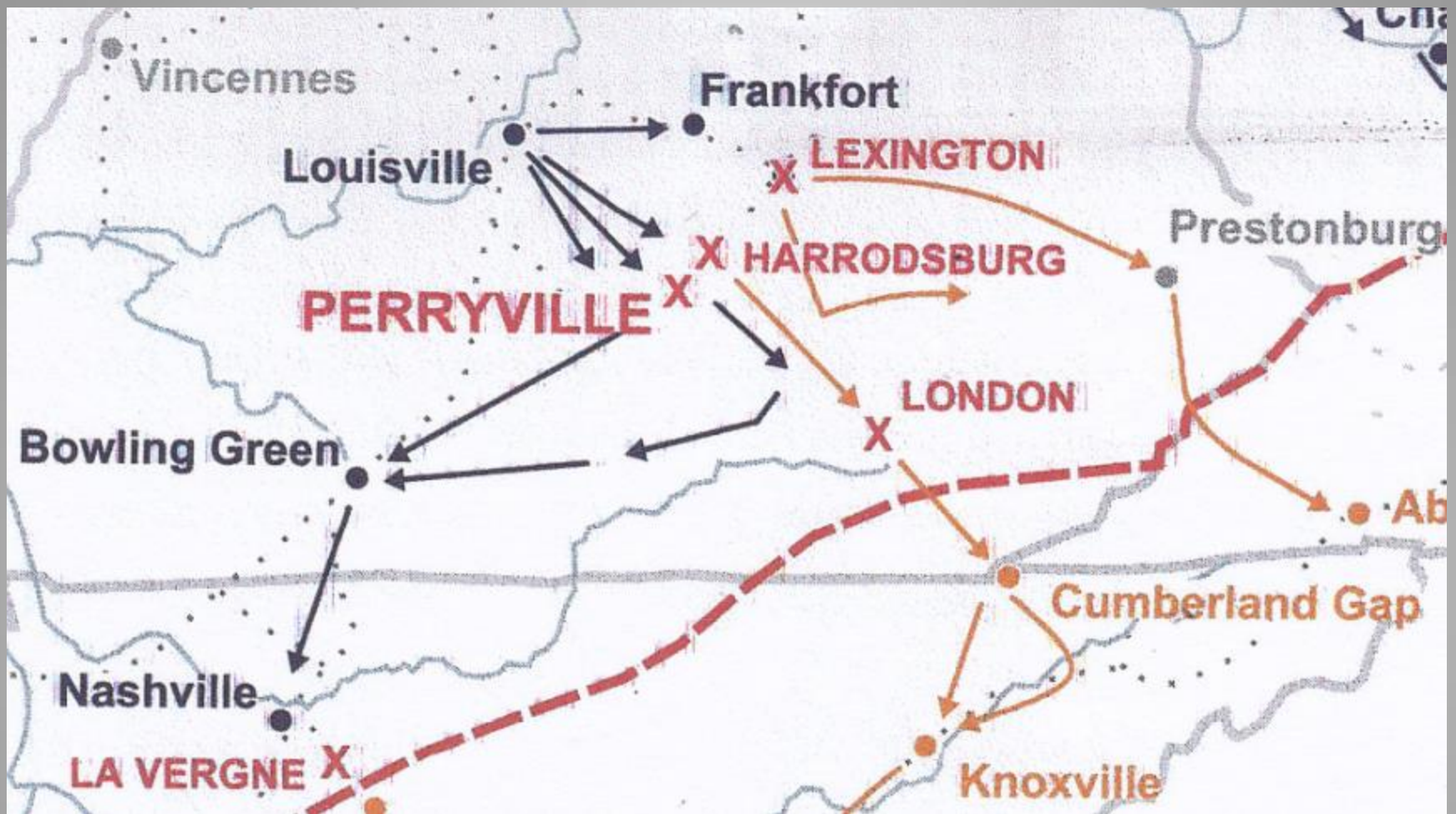


By Oct. 19, the ragged and hungry Confederates were approaching Cumberland Gap.

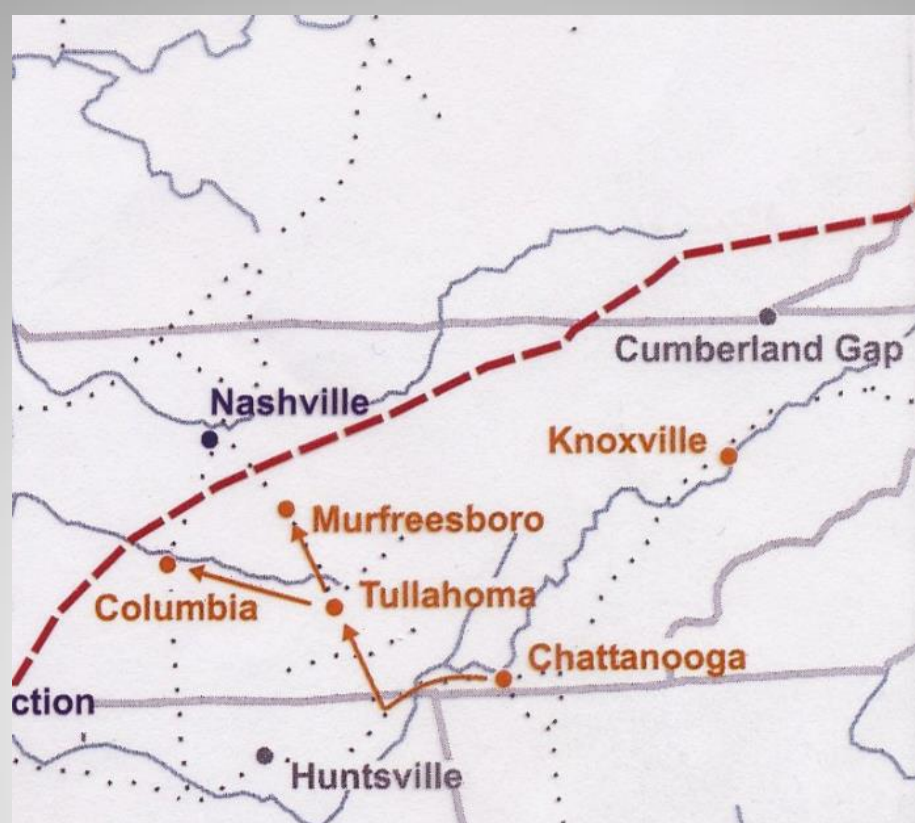
KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE STATE LINE



Cumberland Gap was wanted by both armies. Confederates, shown in this drawing took the Gap in 1861; it changed hands three times in two years.



Bragg's army successfully reached Knoxville and the railroad line. Buell, resisting intense pressure from Washington to pursue Bragg and occupy East Tennessee, turned away and headed toward Nashville. He argued vehemently that there was no way to supply his large army in a countryside stripped absolutely bare of foodstuffs, and with wagons trying to use the dreadful Wilderness Road.



By early November, Bragg's army had moved back to Middle Tennessee and the Union army was in Nashville.

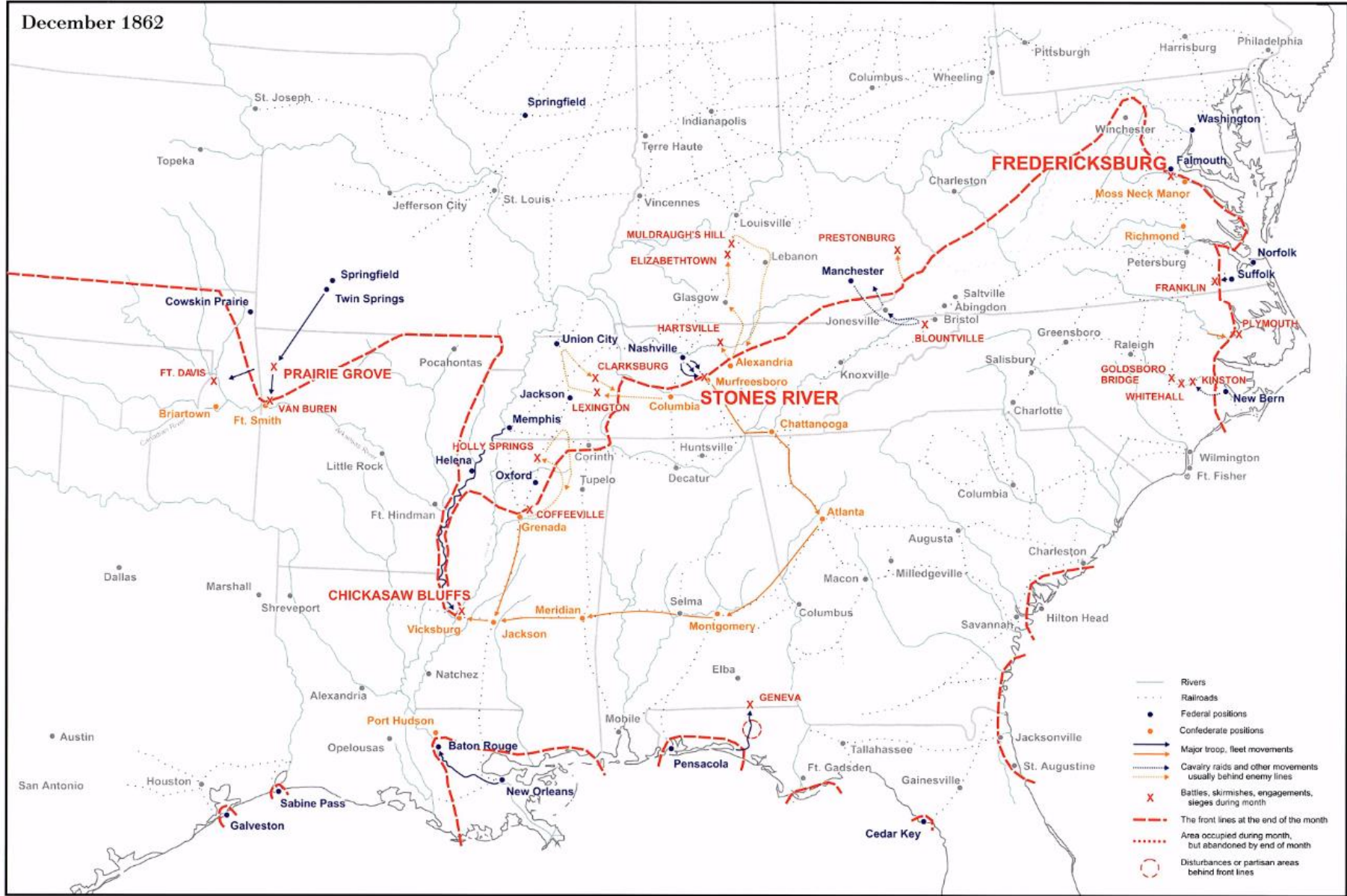
The campaign had failed to bring Kentucky into the Confederacy. It did remove the Union threat to the Deep South, delaying the fall of Chattanooga for nearly another year.

William S. Rosecrans

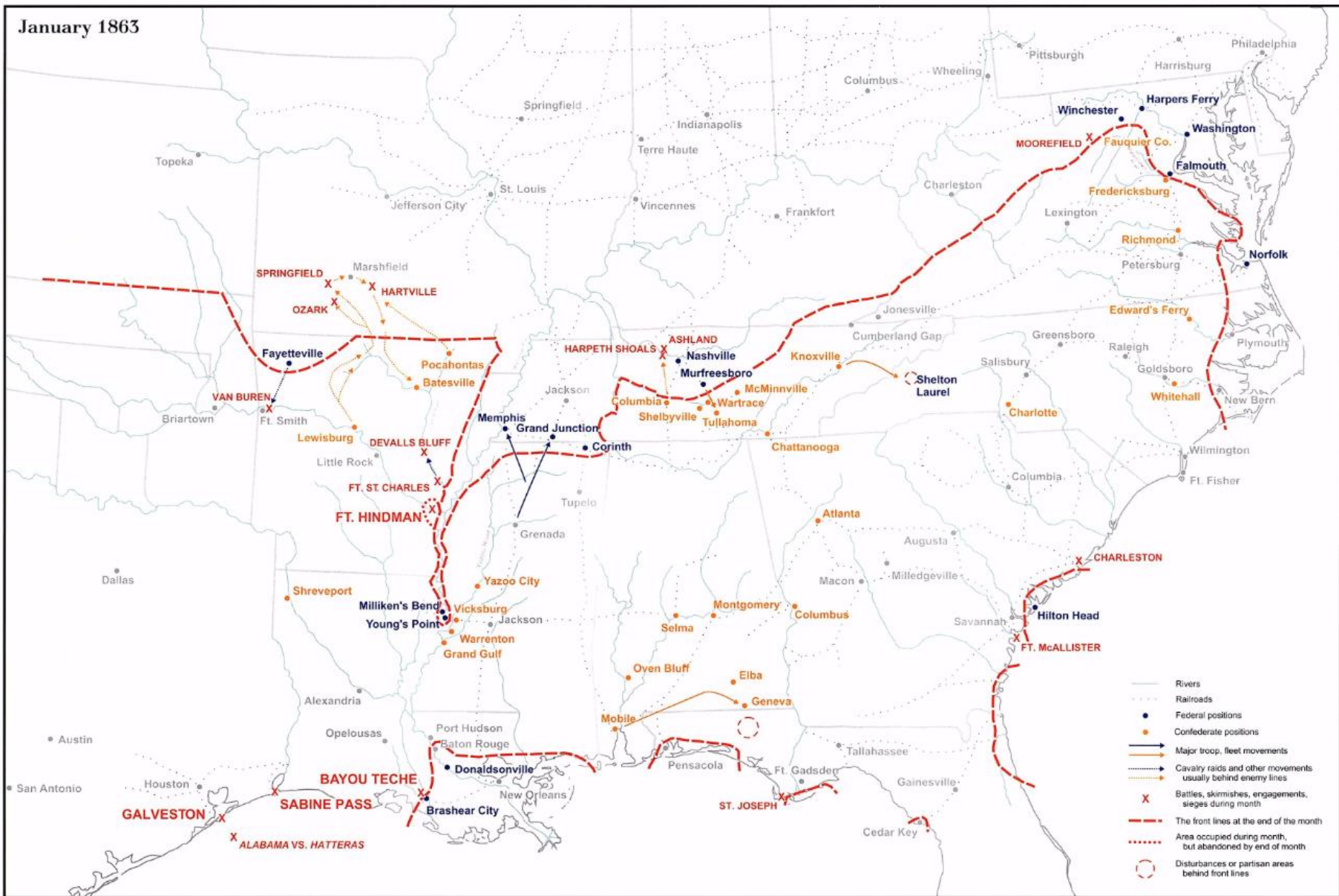


On October 24, Buell was relieved from command of the Army of the Ohio and replaced by Maj. Gen **William Rosecrans**. A military committee investigated Buell's conduct during and after Perryville, but came to no conclusions, and Buell considered his reputation vindicated as he did not compromise his principles in waging war.

December 1862



January 1863



The Buell Commission

The official stance at the very end of this proceeding, when suggested by the Army Chief of Staff in Washington to dissolve, though opinioned, brought no charges. We must assume it had the blessing of Secretary Stanton. He had ordered Halleck to issue Special Orders No. 356 on Nov. 20, 1862, which stated:

"A Military Commission will convene at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th instant [November 1862] to investigate and report upon the operations of the army under the command of Major-General D. C. Buell, U. S. Volunteers, in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Detail for the Commission—

1. Major-General Lewis Wallace, U. S. Volunteers.
2. Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers.
3. Brigadier-General Albin Schoepf, U. S. Volunteers.
4. Brigadier-General N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers.
5. Brigadier-General Daniel Tyler, U. S. Volunteers
6. Major Donn Piatt, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate and recorder.

The Commission will adjourn from place to place as may be deemed advisable, for the convenience of taking testimony and will report an opinion in the case."

To investigate General Buell's operations in Kentucky and Tennessee is the stated purpose of the commission. It was decided to focus on six points of consideration, which should be crucial in the examination (parameters).

1. The overall operation of the Army, its efficiency, movements, etc.
2. Suffering Kentucky to be invaded by the Rebels. In other words, what was the chief cause for being outmaneuvered.
3. The failure to relieve Munfordville. Along the direct line between Nashville and Louisville, Colonel J. T. Wilder was made to surrender due to no relief nor support to his position from the Army.
4. The battle of Perryville and the conduct of Buell and the Army there.
5. Permitting the Rebel Army to escape from Kentucky. All orders of command on review, terrain, perspective judgements.
6. Touch any other topic beneficial to the service and make a full report on it.
7. Discover General Buell's loyalty, policy, and whether it deviates from the Administration.

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, the Court investigation submitted negative opinions on Buell's leadership to all points listed except No.#7. They found him in conformity with current National Policy, and dismissed any challenge to his loyalty as preposterous; yet with such overwhelming criticism on how the Army was handled, no charges were brought against General Buell. Excepting the preliminaries, the Court had convened on December 1, 1862 and lasted through to April 15, 1863. Henry Halleck sums up the final expectation on May 20, 1863 to Army Headquarters in Washington, stating;

"As the Commission has reported no charges against Major-General D. C. Buell nor recommended any further proceedings I respectively recommend that the Commission be dissolved, and the officers, as well as General Buell, be ordered to other duty." [pg. 12, see above].

Test of Hards - (712) (see also p. 582-6)

BUELL COMMISSION TESTIMONY
 PERRYVILLE HARRISBURG

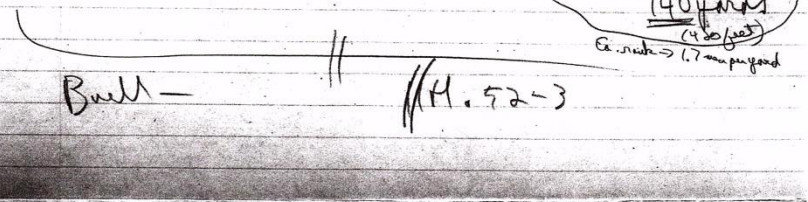
- 67 Col Luttrell - P. - 69-70 (P. 712)
- 87 M. G. McCook - P. - 89-91, 98-99 // H-100 // terrain note
- 92 Gen. Mitchell - P. - 93-94 // H-95-96
- 127 Col. Shremaker (13 Mich)
- 130 Gen. Steadman - P-132, 136-7
- 147 Col. Straight (5 Ind.) - P-148
- 148 Gen. T. Wood - P-181
- 182 Gen. J. Thomas - P-186 // H-194
- 214 Col. Walker (17 Ind.) [M. surrender: 209-10]
- 218 Gen. Fred Fry // 229-30
- 235 Col. G. Wagon (15 Ind.) P. 235-7
- 238 Col. G. McCook 238-40
- 244 CPT. Sullivan (Army Chief in charge) 245
- 247 Col. Hoar (1st Reg. Mich. Cav)
- 252 MAJ. DeWitt (1st AG. Meads)
- 257 Gen. Negley (Meads)
- 265 Gen. Rufus Johnson ("car")
- 267 Col. Miller (2d Reg.) (Meads)
- 271 Col. Hazen // 271
- 275 CPT. Meade (1st Reg. Mich. Cav) 278 (wires)
- 278 CPT. Chandler (QM. Army Chgo)
- 287 CPT. Rogers (subsistence dept) 283; (subject)
- 285 Lt. Allen ("")
- 290 Mr. Smith (Meigs)
- 293 CPT. Oberlin (1st AG. Johnson's div)
- 296 Col. Dent (1st Prov. Marshal)
- 297 Mr. Anderson (RR Dept)
- 300 CPT. Jones (Boyer, 1st L. Villo) - POW's
- 315 Mr. Cross (Meigs) // 315 Mr. Taylor (Meigs)
- 325 Col. E. McCook (1st Cav. Bde)

Column of 40,000 men (7 divs) full 16 miles ... [20,000 = 8 mi.]
 * 2 MPH on good roads ... suggest 1 1/2 mph for 8 or 10 hrs.

- 337 CPT. Wagoner (subsistence) // 339 CPT. Symonds (subject)
- 347 Gen. Rousseau 344-5
- 360 LTC J. Wood (15 Ind.) // Mr. Todd, Frankfurt [KY 6000]
- 369 Gen. Boyle (Louisville) [6000]
- 386 Gen. W. J. Smith (Boeing Gen. Meigs)
- 416 Gen. J. Trauger (Covington/Cincinnati) // 453 (Boeing Gen. Meigs) P. 457, 462
- 454 Mr. Beck (ex. Ky. m) // 463 Mr. Downing (banker) // Mr. 467 Cooper, base of Meads (Colo.)
- 485 Mr. Yates (Ab.) // CPT. Bloom (subject - Ab.) // Mr. H. H. Hinton (Meads)
- 505 CPT. J. Merrill (Signal Corps) P. 506-7 // Mr. O. L. Kenneth (4th. Cav) - Ab.
- 515 Gen. Vintlander P. 536-8, 535-6 // 537-8 [Comp. P. 567 MURRAY]

- 528 Mr. O. Brown (tax) [H. Marshall's route Harrisburg] [Comp. recruits 732]
- 582 MAJ. Carter (Meads city chgo) [Pow] // H. 582-6
- 588 Mr. Hinonnyans Harrisburg // H. 588-591 (Mr. M. Wilson (Meigs))
- 602 LTC [Data] (subsistence) // Mr. 627 Col. Bingham [QM XVII Corps] P. 655-7, 660 (CPT. GAY B. DECKER - 661)
- 631 Col. Mundy (23 Ky) // Mr. 660 MAJ. Wright [1st AG. Army HQ] P. 671 (E. Taylor) Rear Brunswick (11")
- 667 Lt. Fitzhugh (side de-camp) // P. 667-71
- 688 Mr. Cooper, tax. // H. 689
- 692 Gen. H. Wright // 694 Col. De Courcy (16th)
- 697 Gen. A. Johnson, Tenn.
- 709 Col. J. B. Fry, Chief of staff // P. 714 // H. 715 (CPT. Morton (Chgo))

1/4 length of a rope of 475 men (2 roads) 140 yards (140 feet) Ca. ride -> 1.7 miles per yard



Terms of Parole:

Colonel Lytle's testimony to the Buell Commission

Question. When you were taken prisoner could you form any estimate of the numbers of the enemy ?

I could not.

Question. Did you know their line of retreat, what roads they went by, where their force lay, and where they arrived that night ?

I have some delicacy in testifying to these points under the terms of my parole. I can state that I was very much surprised that we were not re-enforced that day, and also that no advance was made the next morning.

Question. What reason can you give that prevents you answering these questions ?

My impression is that there is a provision in the terms of the parole "that I shall not reveal anything that I might have discovered within the line of the enemy." I therefore decline to testify on these points.

Question. How many days were you in the hands of the enemy ?

The battle was fought on Wednesday, the first week of October. I was paroled the next day, and returned to our lines on Friday night and immediately reported at General Buell's headquarters.

Question. Where were General Buell's headquarters ?

They were on the Harrodsburg pike, beyond the position we occupied, near the road. When I returned I was in a buggy; I returned by way of Danville.

Question. Where were you at the time you received your parole ?

I was at Harrodsburg.

Here the court desired the witness to produce the parole, to which the witness assented.

The day following the colonel produced the parole.

Copy of the parole.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISS., *Harrodsburg, Oct. 9, 1862.*

I, Wm. H. Lytle, Army of the United States, having been taken prisoner by the Confederate States Army and this day paroled, whereof this is witness, do swear that I will not bear arms against the Confederate States, nor will I in any way aid or abet its enemies, until I am regularly exchanged, under the penalty of death; nor will I disclose anything that I have seen or heard in said Confederate States Army to its prejudice.

WM. H. LYTLE,

Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Brigade, Third Division.

Sworn to and subscribed before me October 9, 1862.

SAM'L K. HAYS,

Major, C. S. Army.

The Commission adjourned to meet December 4, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms of Parole: A Different View

Major Cotter's testimony to the Buell Commission

Question. Where did you find General Buell's headquarters ?

I went out upon the pike leading from Perryville to Harrodsburg and found General Buell's headquarters to the left of the pike.

Question. How far from Perryville ?

I should judge it to be 2 or 2½ miles.

Question. Upon what day did you see General Buell ?

On the morning of the 11th of October.

Question. Did you report to General Buell that you saw Buckner, Hardee, and Cheatham going down toward Camp Dick Robinson ?

I do not recollect whether I did or not. It was but a short time after daylight that I got there, and I felt it necessary for him to know what information I had obtained, and do not know whether I told him I saw the forces retreating to Camp Dick Robinson or not on the morning of the 9th.

Question. Did you consider it right to violate your parole as you did in reporting to General Buell in regard to the movements of the enemy ?

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General BUELL. I object to the question, Mr. President. It is not necessary for any purpose of this investigation, and it is not the province of the judge-advocate to admonish this officer. I presume the Commission itself will not undertake to admonish him.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE. The witness appears upon the stand precisely as any other witness would do and gives us a statement of facts. I have a right to inquire into his status as I would into that of any witness coming before this or any court. Now, I want to know whether this witness considers it right to violate his oath given under those circumstances; if he does, it may have a decided influence in the estimate of the facts he lays before us.

General BUELL. I desire to express my astonishment and my regret that this method should be adopted of instructing officers in regard to their duties. I do not think it is necessary nor do I think it is in good taste.

The court was cleared; when, after discussion, it was resolved that the objection should be sustained.

Question. State to the Commission whether you consider that you violated your parole in giving that information to General Buell.

No, sir; I did not.

Question. Did it turn out subsequently that the information you gave was correct ?

I do not know, sir. I left the same day for the rear. I wished to remain, but was not allowed.

By General SCHOEPF :

Question. Were you with General McCook during the battle of the

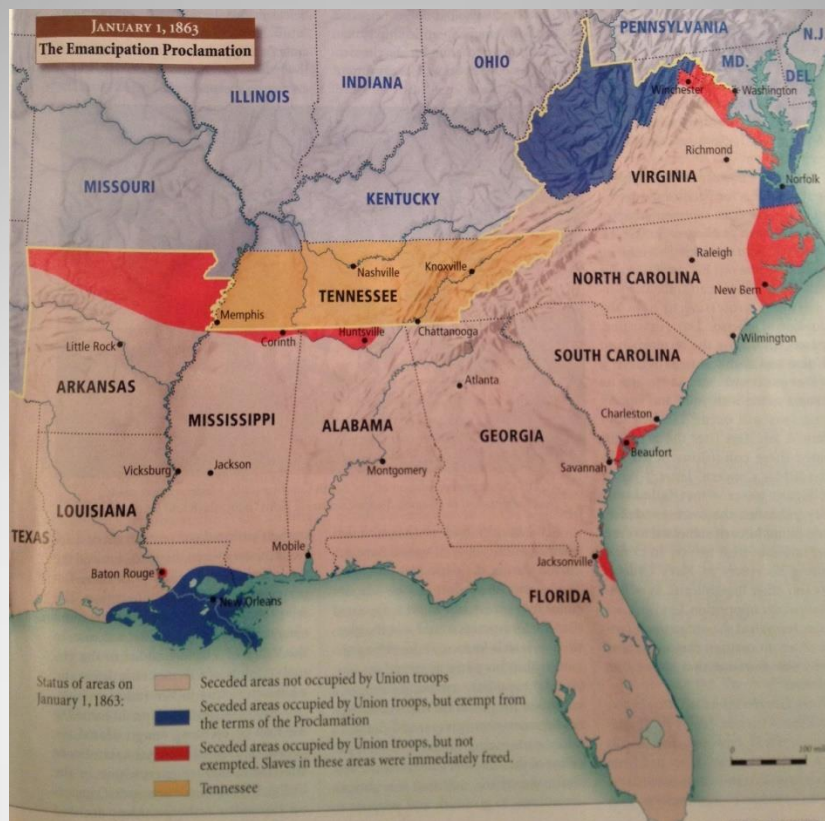
The End of Slavery in Kentucky



During the summer and fall of 1862, as the number of slaves fleeing to Union lines increased dramatically, three conditions combined to transform this growing migration into a serious problem.



The first was the impressment of large numbers of blacks, free and slave, by both the Confederate and the Union armies for military labor. Wherever the two armies went, they impressed black laborers, disrupting families, and creating refugees.



In the midst of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky, President Abraham Lincoln on September 22, 1862, issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, followed by the final notice on January 1, 1863. Even though the action legally did not affect Kentucky, Lincoln had created a second condition that encouraged slaves to flee from their owners. White Kentuckians bitterly denounced the president, and the state legislature rejected the document. But, once the proclamation was generally known, slaves became less hesitant to enter Federal lines, and many Union officers, in turn, became indifferent to whether an impressed slave's owner was a Union or a Confederate sympathizer.



From impressment, it was also only a short step to recruiting blacks as soldiers, the third and most important condition that resulted in the influx of slaves into Union lines. The federal government had rejected offers of free blacks to enlist at the outbreak of the war, and Lincoln assured slaveholders in 1861 that the war would not affect the “peculiar institution.” The need for troops, however, forced the president in December 1862 to authorize the use of black troops, but, fearing the adverse reaction of Kentuckians, he exempted the Bluegrass State.¹⁶

By mid-1863, when the federal government began actively recruiting blacks, but before Lincoln authorized recruitment in the commonwealth, many Kentucky slaves enlisted at Union recruiting stations outside the state. They hurried by the thousands to Union camps in Tennessee or crossed the Ohio River to join the army on free soil.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FOR ENLISTED SLAVE.

No. _____

'I, Henry Harried, 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 Arritt enlisted

186 _____, at _____

by rd
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: _____

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"Alters the entire field of Civil War memory study. . .
A masterful work of scholarship."—*Civil War Book Review*

Anne E. Marshall

CREATING A
Confederate Kentucky

THE LOST CAUSE AND CIVIL WAR

MEMORY IN A BORDER STATE



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After the Perryville Campaign, no major Confederate army ever returned to Kentucky. Cavalry raids and guerrilla warfare continued.

By war's end, many Kentuckians had come to regret the changes that the war brought about, above all the end of slavery and the challenge to white supremacy. It has often been said that "Kentucky only joined the Confederacy after the Civil War had ended."

CIVIL WAR BATTLE

PERRYVILLE, KY

OCTOBER 8, 1862

Presented by the American Battlefield Trust

Then: 1867

LEGEND

TROOP MOVEMENTS

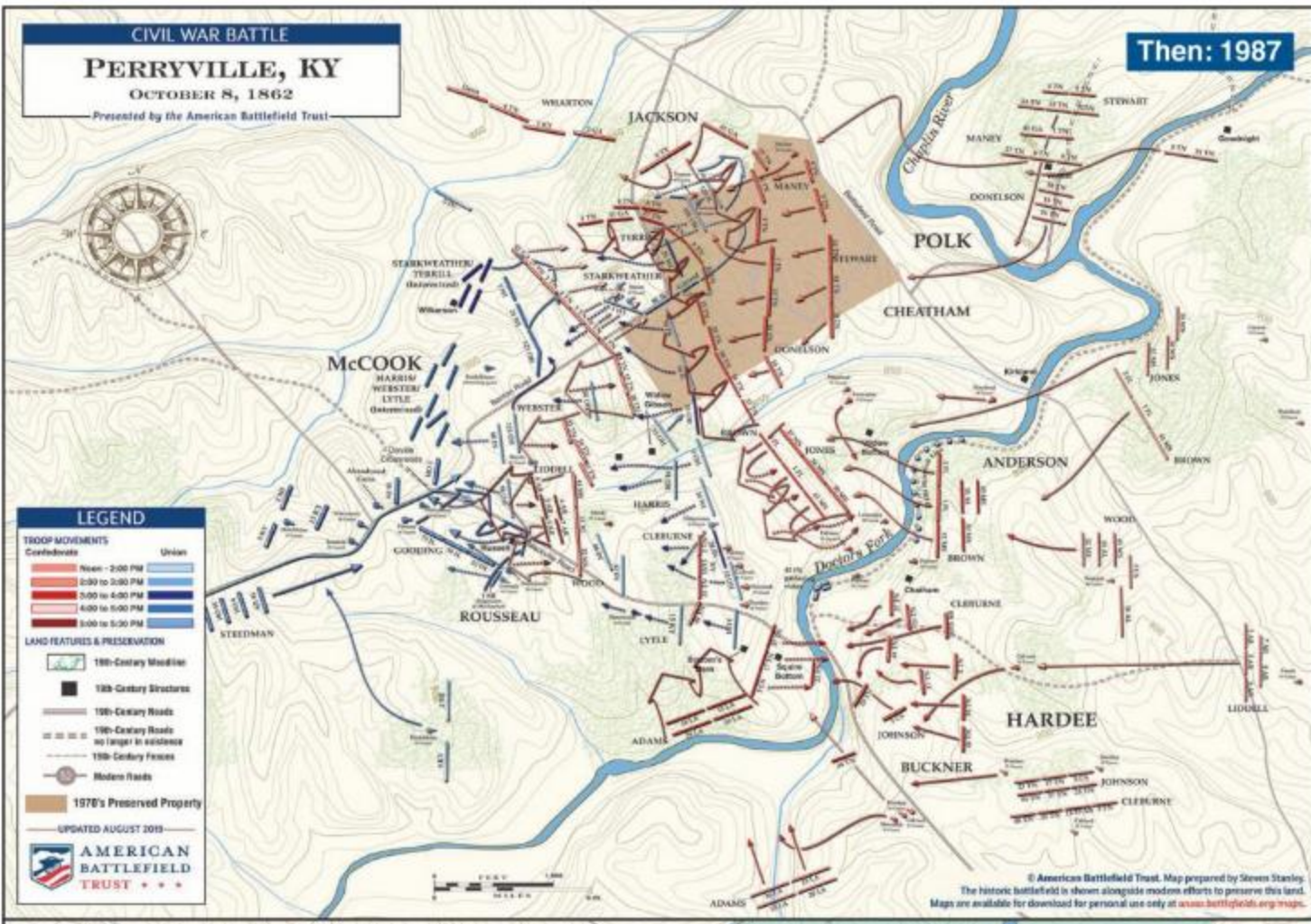
Confederate	Union
10:00 AM - 2:00 PM	10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
2:30 to 3:30 PM	2:30 to 3:30 PM
3:00 to 4:00 PM	3:00 to 4:00 PM
4:00 to 5:00 PM	4:00 to 5:00 PM
5:00 to 5:30 PM	5:00 to 5:30 PM

LAND FEATURES & PRESERVATION

- 18th-Century Roadline
- 18th-Century Structures
- 19th-Century Roads
- 19th-Century Roads no longer in existence
- 19th-Century Fences
- Modern Roads
- 1970's Preserved Property

UPDATED AUGUST 2019

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST



© American Battlefield Trust. Map prepared by Steven Stanley. The historic battlefield is shown alongside modern efforts to preserve this land. Maps are available for download for personal use only at www.battlefields.org/maps.

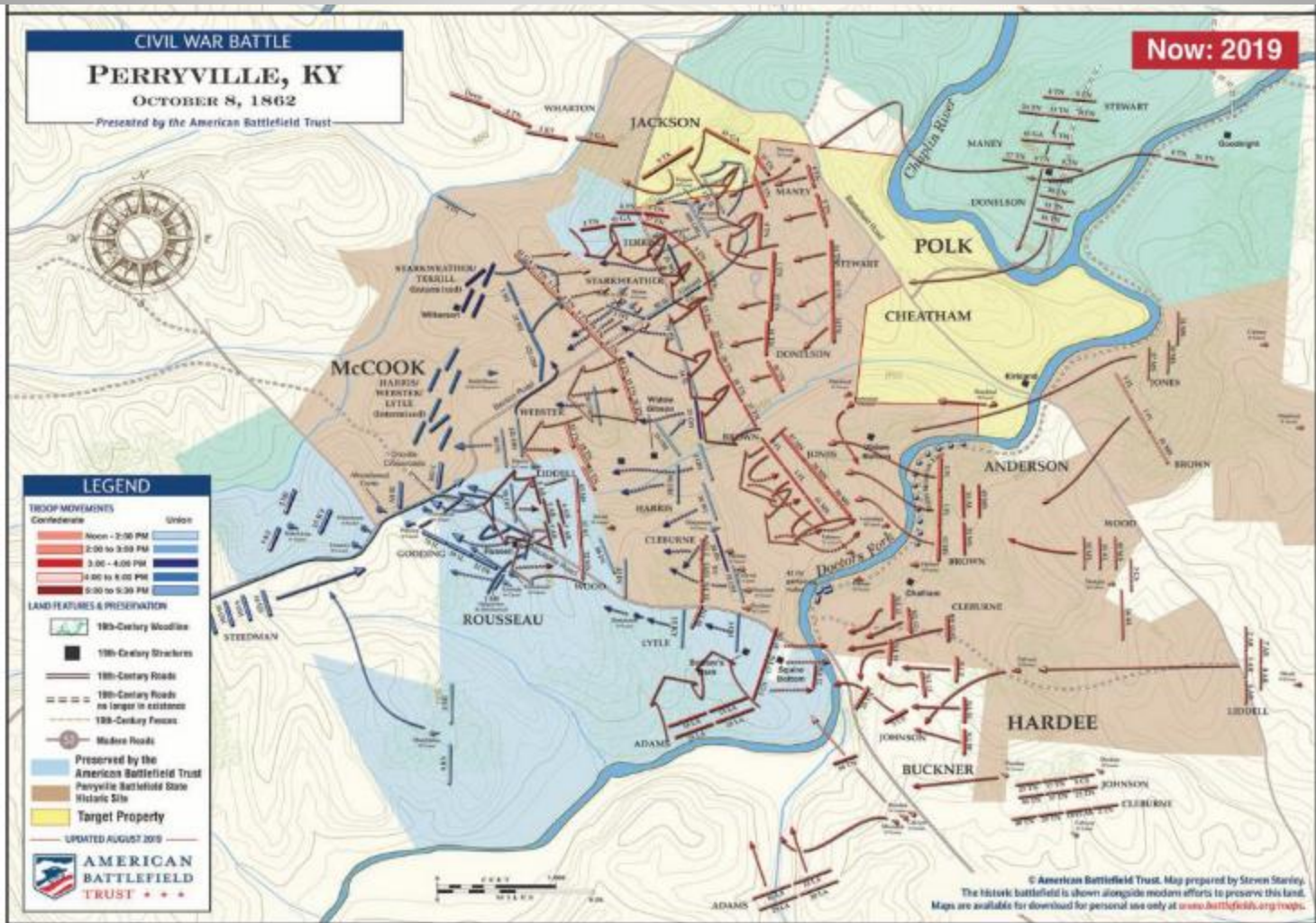
CIVIL WAR BATTLE

PERRYVILLE, KY

OCTOBER 8, 1862

Presented by the American Battlefield Trust

Now: 2019



LEGEND

TROOP MOVEMENTS

Confederate Union

- 12:00 - 2:00 PM
- 2:00 to 3:00 PM
- 3:00 - 4:00 PM
- 4:00 to 6:00 PM
- 6:00 to 9:30 PM

LAND FEATURES & PRESERVATION

- 18th-Century Woodlines
- 18th-Century Structures
- 18th-Century Roads
- 18th-Century Roads no longer in existence
- 18th-Century Fences
- Modern Roads
- Preserved by the American Battlefield Trust
- Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site
- Target Property

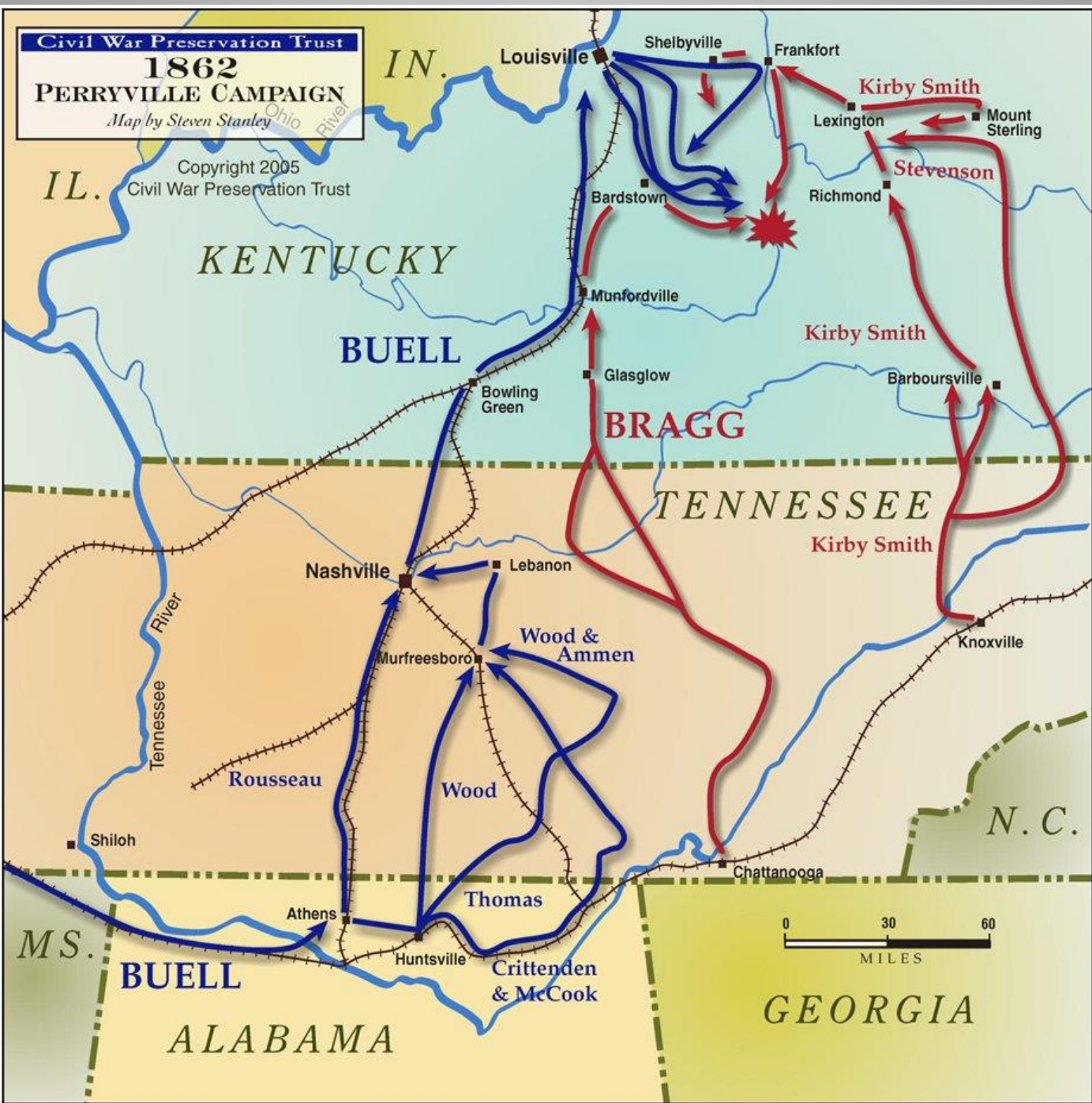
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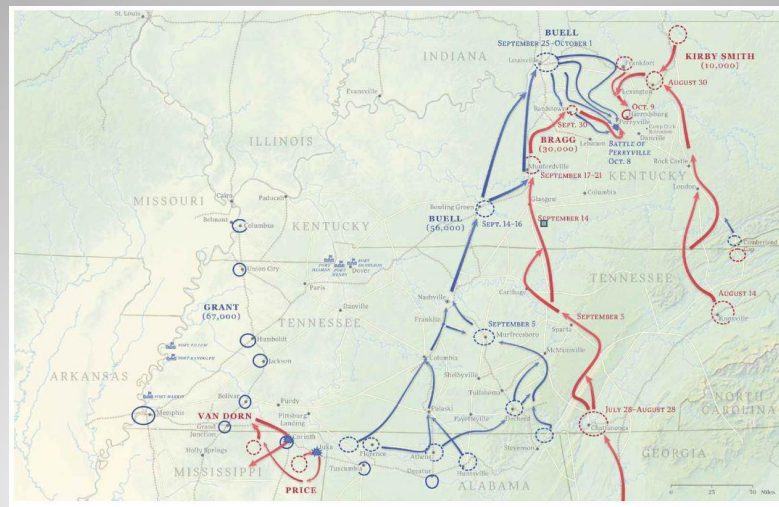
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Civil War Preservation Trust
1862
PERRYVILLE CAMPAIGN
Map by Steven Stanley

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Civil War Preservation Trust





Some Conclusions about the Campaign and Battle

—Whenever a Confederate army invaded the north, it exposed itself to the risk of destruction. That could have happened here, if Buell had not been Buell.

—If the essential “First Principle of War” is “a clear-cut and attainable objective,” Bragg’s campaign was doomed from the start. The objective of Kentucky rallying to the Southern cause was based on fantasy and wishful thinking.

But—

—Bragg’s campaign deserves more attention and more credit than it was given. No Southern campaign ever did (or ever could?) do more than buy time for the Confederacy to survive. This one did exactly that. By delaying the fall of Chattanooga for a year and moving the Union forces from Decatur AL back to Nashville TN, it achieved more than most other campaigns...including those of Robert E. Lee.



CIVIL WAR KENTUCKY



Ideal Charter
Military History

CIVIL WAR KENTUCKY



Stevie Jay
TRAVEL

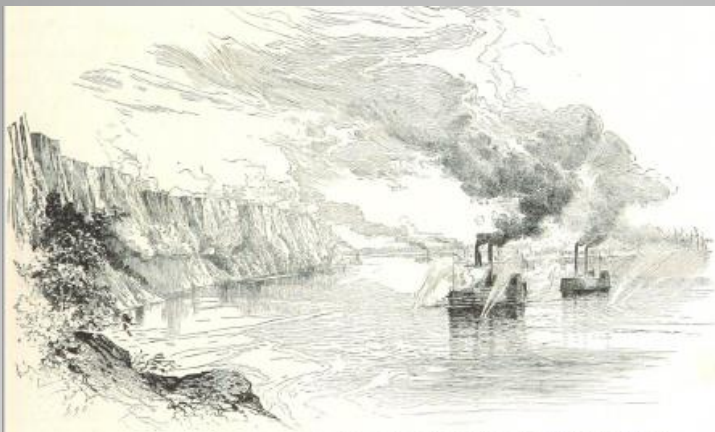
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From \$1862*

• Battlefield guides, museums and antebellum homes • Battle planning exercises demonstrate how the campaigns took shape • Special dining: Lamberts Cafe Throed Rolls; Boone Tavern, Berea; Halls on the River & other unique experiences • Luxury motor coach with expert commentary • Travel insurance included • Single share guarantee—join like-minded fans of military history even if you have no roommate

“I HOPE TO have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky.”
If newly-inaugurated President

Lincoln didn't actually say those words, he must have thought them! A glance at the map will show the tremendous importance of the Bluegrass State; its allegiance to North or South would go a long way to determine the war's outcome. This tour will provide an in-depth look at the two periods when the Confederacy made serious attempts to install itself there: autumn/winter 1861-62, and Bragg's Confederate offensive in the late summer of 1862. Historian/tour guide Fred Christensen is an engaging presenter and will draw you into these tumultuous times giving you new understandings.





THE GUN-BOATS "TYLER" AND "LEXINGTON" FIGHTING THE COLEBURN BATTERIES DURING THE BATTLE OF BELMONT. FROM A DRAWING BY REAR-ADMIRAL WALKER.

Itinerary

Day 1 Tuesday: Chicago-Central Illinois-Mounds-Cairo-Sikeston MO

Our luxury motor coach will depart Chicago and numerous Central Illinois cities, for the drive to the Cairo area. On the drive, we'll receive a background briefing from historian/tour guide Fred Christensen, setting the stage for the war's beginning in the Midwest.

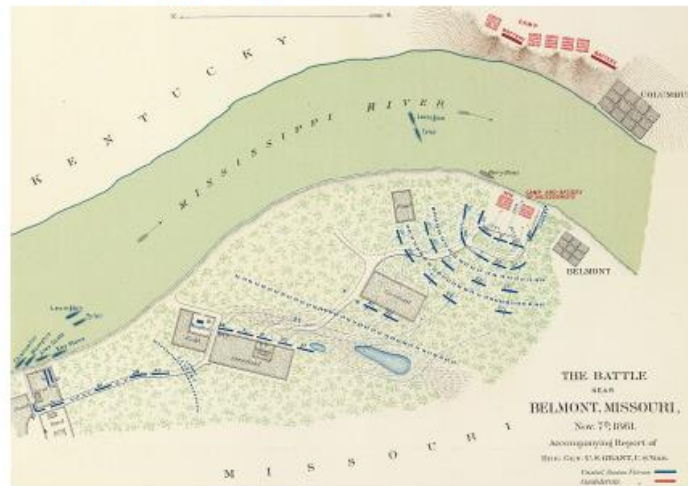
After lunch in Mounds, we'll visit Cairo, with a fascinating and important past contrasting with its modest present. A visit to **Fort Defiance Park**, at the southernmost tip of Illinois will allow understanding of its tremendous

strategic importance when the war began. Newly-commissioned Brigadier General Grant spent five months at his Cairo headquarters, and the **Cairo Customs House Museum** preserves mementos of that stay and of the era. We'll get a full guided tour of the Museum.



Brigadier General US Grant

Book online: StevieJayTravel.com



Cairo Customs House Museum



We'll then spend two nights in nearby Sikeston MO, and will have dinner at the legendary Lambert's Cafe, home of "throwed rolls." For those who enjoy board wargaming, Fred will bring along a selection of Civil War battle games (SPI, The Gamers, etc.) for evening activities, for those so inclined. (L, D)

Day 2 Wednesday: Sikeston-Cairo-Columbus KY-Battle Planning Exercise-Sikeston

We'll examine the military situation Grant faced in 1861, and visit the site of his first Civil War battle. In the morning, we'll drive to **Columbus-Belmont State Park** in Kentucky, 20 miles south of Cairo, to examine the impressive Confederate fortifications (the "Gibraltar of the West") created under General Leonidas Polk in 1861. We'll discuss the battle of Belmont (Nov. 7, 1861) from the Confederate viewpoint. Then, after lunch at a nearby restaurant, we'll drive through Cairo to the Missouri shore, twenty miles south on that bank, for a detailed examination of **Belmont at its actual location**. This is that rarest of sites, an undisturbed and unspoiled Civil War battlefield!

Our battle-planning/wargame exercise will be indoors!



In the hotel this evening, we'll conduct the first of two battle-planning exercises, wargaming the "what-ifs" of this strategic situation. In early



1862, Polk and the Confederates fully expected an attack directly on the Columbus fortifications (rather than at Forts Henry and Donelson, as actually happened). What were the options here for Grant and Halleck on the one hand, Polk and A. S. Johnston on the other? Tour members will form rival staffs provided with information on troops available and logistic constraints, and will plan for various contingencies. Then the two sides will come together to compare plans and analyze results of the "Battle of Columbus." (CB)

Day 3 Thursday: Sikeston MO-Munfordville KY-Bardstown KY-Lexington KY

In the morning, our motor coach will take us east into and through Kentucky from the events of late 1861 to those of the Confederate invasion of August-October 1862. On the bus, Fred Christensen will provide background information and will show videos of the campaign's dramatic opening events at spectacularly scenic Cumberland Gap.

Battle for the Bridge marker



After an included lunch, we'll be at Munfordville for a visit to the "Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve." In August 1862 the main Confederate

Army under Braxton Bragg had bypassed Don Carlos Buell's Union Army of the Ohio in the race to Kentucky. The Union garrison at Munfordville, defending a strategic railroad bridge, provided a tempting target, a dramatic episode, and an early victory for Bragg. We'll receive a full guided tour of the site, including two miles of marked hiking trails (optional).

Then we'll proceed to Bardstown, with its many Civil War connections and museums. The group will visit Old Bardstown Village with its excellent Civil War Museum, Women's Museum of the Civil War, and other nearby houses and sites. After an included dinner, we'll then drive on to Lexington and the Embassy Suites Hotel. (CB, L, D)

Day 4 Friday: Lexington-White Hall State Historic Site-Richmond-Berea-Lexington

The **Battle of Richmond** (Aug. 30, 1862) will be the focus of today's tour. General Edmund Kirby Smith's small Confederate Army, bypassing Cumberland Gap, encountered a Union force of raw recruits, and won the war's most one-sided and complete tactical victory. We'll begin the day with a stop at **White Hall State Historic Site**, the antebellum home of Cassius M. Clay, ferocious abolitionist, Union General, and friend of Abraham Lincoln. His ideas about how to fight near Richmond would have changed the course of this campaign's history.

General Edmund Kirby Smith



Above: Bardstown Civil War village; Below: Battle of Richmond



Then we'll drive to the **Battle of Richmond Visitor's Center**, where superintendent Phil Seyfrit will join us as guide for the rest of the day, beginning with an overview and visit to the Center's displays. Since this battle was an all-day affair, with the Rebel army triumphing in three successive clashes along the road to Richmond, we'll proceed south to Berea and Big Hill before following the flow of events northward. Lunch will be a special treat, at the famous Boone Tavern in Berea with its regional specialties.

After the afternoon's last stop at the cemetery in Richmond, where the hapless Yankees suffered their final defeat of the day, we'll head for a tasty dinner at Hall's on the River. Its scenic location at the Palisades of the Kentucky River will provide a glimpse of the imposing terrain that a more competent Union leadership would have used for its defensive stand! (B, L, D)

Day 5 Saturday: Lexington-Battle Planning Exercise

Victory at Richmond led to the five-week Confederate occupation of the Bluegrass, centered on Lexington. During this time, Kirby Smith's coop-



eration (or lack of it) with Bragg's larger army would be decisive for the campaign's outcome. We'll spend today in **historic downtown Lexington**, with its many antebellum residences and historic connections.

We'll have guided tours of two of the most famous sites, the **Hunt-Morgan House** (home of cavalry raider Gen. John Hunt Morgan, "thunderbolt of the Confederacy"), and the **Mary Todd Lincoln House**, girlhood home of the President's wife and residence of his Bluegrass in-laws. Group members will have some free time to explore the area at their leisure, including its many shops and historic buildings.

The Mary Todd Lincoln House



Back at the Hotel in the evening, we will have time for a complimentary drink and included dinner. Then we'll have the second of our **battle-planning/wargaming exercises**. The unfought "Battle of Harrodsburg" could have been the great decisive struggle for Kentucky... our rival staffs can draw up plans for this encounter, avoiding the all-too-numerous mistakes of the real campaign (and, of course, possibly making their own instead!). (B, D)

Day 6 Sunday: Lexington-Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park-Perryville-Lexington

Our first stop is at **Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park**. This was a Union mobilization center, supply depot, and hospital center...reminding us of the logistical side of war, which made the more dramatic tactical events possible.

Stevie Jay
TRAVEL

The Battle of Perryville



The **Battle of Perryville** (Oct. 8, 1862) was Kentucky's largest Civil War clash, and the culmination of the Confederate attempt to hold the state. Its course was determined largely by errors and blunders on both sides, which make it a truly fascinating subject for study and for speculation on the "what-ifs" of history. In the morning, we'll drive to Perryville State Historic Site, for a tour of its museum, a background class and overview by park experts, and lunch catered by Melton's Deli in nearby Danville. After lunch, we'll explore the battlefield using its well-marked trail system (two miles or more), with a knowledgeable guide who has conducted US Army staff rides here in the past. If there is too much walking we will provide a cool spot indoors so you need not "straggle" on.

Tonight we'll have a farewell dinner at a unique location. (B, L, D)

Day 7 Monday: Lexington-Cincinnati-Fort Wright-Illinois

Our final day and drive home will include a stop at the "Confederate high-water mark in the West." During the September occupation of the Bluegrass, some of Kirby Smith's forces under Gen. Harry Heth (of later Gettysburg fame) pushed north to the Ohio River. The result was the so-called Siege of Cincinnati, with tens of thousands of Ohio volunteers (the "squirrel hunters") responding to the threat from the south bank. Union Generals Horatio Wright and Lew Wallace tried to organize this mass of humanity, and the episode produced far more memorable and humorous anecdotes than it did casualties. The hills of northern Kentucky were the sites of the Confederate menace and later Union fortifications, and there are good museums commemorating this episode.

We'll visit the **James A. Ramage Civil War Museum** in Fort Wright, and will enjoy an expert-led tour of the nearby fortifications. Then we continue on northwest through Indiana stopping for a nice lunch. Finally we drive back to the same Central Illinois cities and Chicago with a new appreciation of the early Civil War years in Kentucky. (B, L)

Included meals are noted each day with the initials of Continental Breakfast, (Full) Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner. Green hexes (●) show optional wargames, simple battle planning exercises.

Occupancy	Price*
Double	\$1,862
Single	2,336
Triple	1,772
Quad	1,726

What's Included: • Round trip motor coach transportation from Chicago & Central Illinois • Touring by luxury air-conditioned coach, historian/tour guide, tour manager, baggage handling • Guided sightseeing • **Single share guarantee: either be assigned a roommate or if none available get a single room at no extra cost** • AIG Travel Guard deluxe group plan insurance • Driver tip • Most meals: local, southern and unique dining experiences • 16 Meals: 6 Breakfasts 5 Lunches 5 Dinners • \$61 current total taxes & fees, subject to change • Hotel accommodations • Admissions per itinerary • Led by Fred Christensen & Mark Williams

Accommodations: (6) total number of nights Sikeston (2) Pear Tree Inn Lexington (4) Embassy Suites Lexington Green

What's Not Included: • Two meals • Alcoholic beverages

*All prices are per person, based on occupancy. • Insurance coverage is included from AIG Travel Guard; for coverage details see www.steviejaytravel.com/insurance. Other terms at www.steviejaytravel.com/terms incorporated by reference. • Price and details are subject to change. Acc#190903e-14Jan19 08:53

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THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

