

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume LV, Fall Tour Edition

Chicago, Illinois

October 12-16, 1994

Kentucky Bluegrass Tour

by Brooks Davis

"Civil War Round Table tour members will be in Kentucky in mid-October, maneuvering boldly in a way that Generals Braxton Bragg and Don Carlos Buell could never have imagined!" Thus began the lead article of The Civil War Round Table's battlefield tour newsletter in September, 1972. This fall tour members will be in Kentucky again. On Wednesday afternoon, October 12, they will board chartered buses in Louisville for the trip to Bardstown. Upon arrival at the pre-Civil War railroad station, they will board the My Old Kentucky Dinner Train for a scenic introduction to the fall beauty of the low hills and an exquisite four-course dinner. Following the trip, they will walk to the nearby Ramada Inn and check in (luggage will have been placed in the rooms).

A buffet breakfast will be served Thursday before departing for Federal Hill, the "Old Kentucky Home" of Stephen Foster fame. The first stop on the Lincoln trail will be next—Knob Creek, Mr. Lincoln's second home. Reversing chronology, the next stop will be the Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site.

Following lunch in the field, the Munfordville campaign will start. This most important but neglected battle took place September 14-17, 1862. It was an unplanned part of General Bragg's grand Kentucky invasion. Tom Speckman of the Louisville CWRT will be the guide here, where we will see undisturbed fortifications and refight the battle.

We will then return to the Lincoln story, visiting Bardstown to see the Sarah Bush Johnson Lincoln birthplace replica, which is built of hand-hewn logs dating from 1870. The Lincoln Heritage House is adjacent. This was built in 1805 with the help of Thomas Lincoln, who built the stairways, mantel pieces, and other woodwork. We will also tour the historic section of Bardstown. After dinner, a talk will be given by the authority on the battle and campaign of Perryville, Kenneth Hafendorfer, author of a book on the battle.

Friday, October 14, will begin with a buffet breakfast and check out. Springfield will be the first stop. We will visit a replica of Thomas Lincoln's birthplace cabin, the original cabin of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and blacksmith and carpenter shops of the period. The Civil War in Kentucky centerpiece, Perryville, will be the main feature of the day. Kenny Hafendorfer and Kent Masterson Brown will be the principal guides as we cover the battlefield in detail, pausing for lunch in the field. A brief stop at Old Perryville will be made before departure to Danville and the Holiday Inn.

COST OF TOUR

\$395 per person, double occupancy;
\$435 per person, single occupancy.

Please note that non-members must add \$25 to prices listed. Please indicate the person with whom you wish to share a room.

The buses will meet us at the Louisville airport (Staniford Field) on Wednesday, October 12, and will leave to begin the tour at 3:00 p.m. Shuttle bus transportation will also be provided back to the airport on Sunday, October 16, and is included in the tour cost.

Includes: Accommodations at the Ramada Inn in Bardstown (502-349-0363) on Wednesday and Thursday nights; accommodations at the Holiday Inn, Danville (606-236-8600), on Friday and Saturday nights; dinner on Wednesday; lunch and dinner on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; lunch on Sunday; daily bus transportation; refreshments on buses; experienced guides; all admission fees; tour kits; badges; group service tips; evening programs.

Breakfasts are "on your own." Cash bar at Command Posts.

For variations: Portions of tour, joining enroute, or individual meetings, call Chairman Brooks Davis (312-944-5082) or Registrar Richard McAdoo (708-697-8982).

Local CWRT groups and others joining in lunches or dinners, please make reservations through our registrar so that the caterers can be notified of how many meals will be needed.

A special treat will be next, as we reboard the buses for a short trip to the famous Beaumont Inn in Harrodsburg. Constructed in 1845 as a school for young ladies, it has become the place for old Kentucky-cured country ham, old fashioned yellow-legged fried chicken, and General Robert E. Lee Orange-Lemon Cake! There are no meeting room facilities at the restaurant, so we will return to the motel to hear Kent Masterson Brown, Lexington CWRT member and chairman of the Perryville Battlefield Commission, speak on "The Preservation of the Perryville Battlefield."

Saturday will begin with buffet breakfast and a visit to the Lincoln Marriage Temple, which enshrines the cabin

(continued on page 2)

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Founded December 3, 1940
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Book List	C. Robert Douglas
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where Thomas and Nancy were married in Harrodsburg. The relatively unknown battle of Richmond will be next. Warren Lambert, author of a new book on the battle, and Kenny Hafendorfer will be our guides. Following lunch in Richmond we will visit the Cassius Marcellus Clay Home. Clay was Mr. Lincoln's minister to Russia and the subject of the revered recording, produced by The Round Table, of Judge William Townsend's talk to our club. That night will be "Fun Night," the traditional evening of "winding down," and will feature a talk about Mr. Clay by Warren Lambert of Berea College.

On Sunday, after checking out of the Holiday Inn, we will drive to historic Lexington and the blue grass country for tours of the Mary Todd Lincoln and John Hunt Morgan homes. Robert Todd renovated a brick tavern built in 1803

into an elegant single-family residence. Mary was allowed to join parlor guests which included Henry Clay, John Crittenden, and Robert J. Breckinridge. This helped form her strong and knowledgeable political opinions. Hopemont was the home of General John Hunt Morgan's grandfather. The future "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy" attended nearby Transylvania University. Some of his memorabilia is displayed in the home.

A tour of Lexington will include passing by Ashland, the Henry Clay home, and the Lexington cemetery where Henry Clay, John C. Breckinridge, John Hunt Morgan, the Todds, and William Townsend are buried.

Lunch and then a drive back to Louisville past some of the horse farms will wind up a busy tour. One bus will drive directly to the airport for those with early flight connections (arrival about 2:45 p.m.), and the other will stop at the Speed House, home of Mr. Lincoln's friends, before continuing on to the airport, arriving about 3:45 p.m.

The Lincoln Family in Kentucky

by Ralph Geoffrey Newman

"Gentlemen, I too, am a Kentuckian." These were among remarks prepared by President-elect Abraham Lincoln as he contemplated speaking in his native state, enroute to his inauguration in Washington. They were probably written in Cincinnati on his birthday in February 1861; he intended to cross the Ohio to speak in the state where he was born.

In 1782, Abraham's father, Thomas (who had been born in 1778), migrated with his family from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky. His father (Abraham's grandfather) was killed by Indians, so Abe wrote in a short autobiographical sketch he prepared for the 1860 campaign. Nancy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's mother, was born in 1784. Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks on June 10, 1806, near Springfield, Kentucky. Their first child, a daughter Sarah, was born on 10 February 1807 at Elizabethtown. In 1808, Thomas Lincoln bought a 300-acre farm located on the south fork of Nolin Creek in Hardin County. It was here that Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 1809. Another son, Thomas, was born in 1811 and died in his infancy. In the spring of 1811, Thomas Lincoln moved his family to a better farm on Knob Creek, ten miles north and six miles east of Hodgenville, in what is now Larue County.

In his third-person autobiography Abraham writes, "before leaving Kentucky, he and his sister were sent for short periods, to A.B.C. schools." In Lincoln's eighth year, Thomas again moved his family—this time to what is now Spencer County, Indiana.

In 1830, Lincoln moved, with his father and family to Illinois. His ties to Kentucky, however, remained with him. When he moved to Springfield, he roomed with Joshua Fry Speed who was to become his closest friend. Speed was from near Louisville, Kentucky. His brother, James Speed, became President Lincoln's second attorney general (1864-1865). On November 4, 1842, Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd Lincoln, of Lexington, Kentucky. Their wedding took place in the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Elizabeth Todd and Ninian Wirt Edwards.

His political hero was Henry Clay of Lexington, and one of his staunchest supporters was the eccentric and



Henry Clay

mercurial Cassius Marcellus Clay, who during most of the Lincoln administration was our minister to Russia. Lincoln's law-partner, William H. Herndon, was born in Kentucky and many Springfield residents came from the Blue Grass state. The roster of Lincoln's Kentucky friends and associates is long. It includes his father-in-law, a former Kentucky state senator, Robert S. Todd; and John C. Breckinridge, who was to be vice president under Buchanan and a general in the Confederate army. Lincoln's brother-in-law, Ben Hardin Helm, became a major general in the CSA and died at Chickamauga.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln visited Lexington in 1846. He had just been elected a congressman from Illinois. The Lincolns stopped off as they made a leisurely journey from Illinois to Washington. They arrived in November. During their three-week stay, they visited Henry Clay. William H. Townsend, who spoke to The Civil War Round Table on "The Lion of Whitehall, Cassius M. Clay," writes in his superb book, *Lincoln and the Bluegrass*: "Lincoln also spent much time about the courthouse and the public square, just as he did back home. The presiding judge, Richard A. Buckner, intimate friend of Robert S. Todd, and many of the lawyers had their offices in the low brick buildings on the east side of the courthouse known as 'Jordan's Row,' and here Lincoln loafed, swapped stories, and talked politics with Judge Buckner, Judge Robertson, George B. Kinkead, his wife's cousins, John C. Breckinridge and Charles D. Carr, John B. Huston, and other members of the local bar."

In the fall of 1841 Lincoln had visited Joshua F. Speed at "Farmington," the old Speed plantation near Louisville. Henry Clay's home, "Ashland," still stands and is available to visitors to Lexington, as is Mary Todd Lincoln's home. Townsend would tell that Belle Breezing, Lexington's famous "madam," lived in the Todd home in its later years and its history was undoubtedly familiar to Margaret Mitchell's husband, John B. Marsh, who had been a Lexington journal-

alist. Belle Breezing probably became the model for Belle Watling, the madam in *Gone With the Wind*.

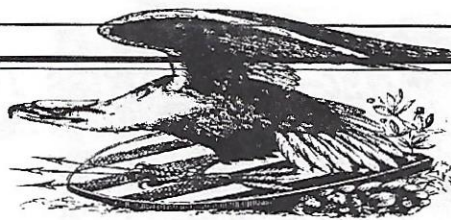
Many of the colorful characters in the Kentucky-Lincoln-Helm story lie in the old Lexington cemetery. Robert S. Todd is there with his three Confederate sons; near him are his two daughters, Emilie Helm and Martha White. Henry Clay and John Hunt Morgan are there as is our old dear friend, Bill Townsend.



John C. Breckinridge



Abraham Lincoln



TOUR SCHEDULE

Variations will be announced on the tour.
All times are approximate.

Wednesday, October 12

- 2:30 p.m. Assemble at Louisville airport (Staniford Field).
- 3:00 p.m. Board buses and depart for Bardstown.
- 4:15 p.m. Arrive at train station. (Bus drivers will unload luggage at Ramada Inn. Hotel personnel will place luggage in rooms.)
- 4:45 p.m. Board Old Kentucky Dinner Train
- 5:00 p.m. Train departs; dinner is served.
- 7:00 p.m. Return to Ramada Inn.

Thursday, October 13

- 8:30 a.m. Board buses, depart for My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Knob Creek, and Lincoln's Birthplace.
- 11:45 a.m. Lunch in field.
- 12:30 p.m. Depart for Munfordsville battlefield, Elizabethtown Lincoln sites, and Old Bardstown.
- 6:15 p.m. Arrive at Ramada Inn.
- 7:00 p.m. Command Post.
- 7:30 p.m. Dinner and talk by Kenneth Hafendorfer on "Perryville: The Battle for Kentucky."

Friday, October 14

- 7:30 a.m. Check out of Ramada Inn.
- 8:30 a.m. Board buses, depart for Lincoln Homestead State Park and Perryville battlefield.
- 11:45 a.m. Lunch in field.
- 12:45 p.m. Resume tour of Perryville battlefield.
- 3:15 p.m. Depart for Old Perryville and Danville.
- 4:30 p.m. Arrive at Holiday Inn and check in.
- 5:15 p.m. Depart for Beaumont Inn.
- 6:00 p.m. Dinner (No Command Post).
- 7:15 p.m. Return to Holiday Inn.
- 7:45 p.m. Address by Kent Masterson Brown on "Preservation of the Perryville Battlefield."

Saturday, October 15

- 8:30 a.m. Board buses, depart for Lincoln Marriage Temple and Richmond battlefield.
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch at the Down Under Restaurant.
- 1:00 p.m. Resume tour of Richmond battlefield and Whitehall, the home of Cassius Marcellus Clay.
- 3:45 p.m. Depart for Danville.
- 6:00 p.m. Arrive at Holiday Inn.
- 6:30 p.m. Command Post.
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner, "Fun Night," and Warren Lambert on "Cassius Marcellus Clay."

Sunday, October 16

- 7:30 a.m. Check out of Holiday Inn.
- 8:30 a.m. Board buses for Lexington.
- 9:30 a.m. Arrive at Mary Todd Lincoln Home and tour (1 bus). Arrive at John Hunt Morgan House and tour (1 bus)
- 10:30 a.m. Buses meet and begin tour of Lexington.
- 11:30 a.m. Lunch at the Campbell House.
- 12:30 p.m. Board buses, depart for Louisville via horse farms.
- 2:30 p.m. Arrive at Joshua Speed Home and tour (1 bus).
- 3:30 p.m. First bus arrives at Staniford Field (1 bus). Second bus leaves Speed Home and departs for Staniford Field.
- 3:45 p.m. Second bus arrives at Staniford Field.

Booklist—Bluegrass Tour

Compiled by C. Robert Douglas



Allen, Hall, *Center of Conflict* (covering western Kentucky and Tennessee)

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Vol. I (for early events in Kentucky) and Vol. III (for "The Perryville Campaign"), with several important articles by D. C. Buell, Basil Duke, Joseph Wheeler and others.

Blue & Gray Magazine, Battle of Perryville, Vol. I, #2

Blue & Gray Magazine, Battle of Mill Springs, KY, Vol. X, #3

Brown, D. Alexander, *The Bold Cavaliers: Morgan's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Raiders*

Cist, Henry M., *The Army of the Cumberland (Campaigns of the Civil War)*—includes Mill Springs and Perryville

Coleman, J. Winston, *Lexington During the Civil War*

Connelly, Thomas L., *Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861-1862*

Connelly, Thomas L., *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865*

Coulter, E. Merton, *The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky*

Duke, Basil W., *History of Morgan's Cavalry*

Green, John W., *Johnny Green of the Orphan Brigade*

Hafendorfer, Kenneth A., *The Battle of Perryville*

Hardin, Elizabeth P., *The Private War of Lizzie Hardin: A Kentucky Confederate Girl's Diary of the Civil War*

Harrison, Lowell H., *The Civil War in Kentucky*

Horn, Stanley F., *The Army of Tennessee*

Howard, Victor B., *Black Liberation in Kentucky: Emancipation and Freedom, 1862-1884*

Johnson, Adam R., *The Partisan Rangers of the Confederate States Army*

Kincaid, Robert L., *Kentucky in the Civil War*, *Lincoln Herald*, June 1947

McDowell, Robert E., *City of Conflict: Louisville in the Civil War*

McWhiney, Grady, *Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat*, Vol. 1

Mosgrove, George D., *Kentucky Cavaliers in Dixie*

Oates, Stephen B., *With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln*

Parks, Joseph H., *General Edmund Kirby Smith, C.S.A.*

Ramage, James A., *Rebel Raider: The Life of John Hunt Morgan*

Smith, Edward C., *The Borderland in the Civil War*

Speed, Thomas, *The Union Cause in Kentucky, 1860-1865*

Thomas, Benjamin P., *Abraham Lincoln: A Biography*

Townsend, William H., *Lincoln and the Bluegrass: Slavery and Civil War in Kentucky*

Townsend, William H., *The Lion of Whitehall* (Cassius Marcellus Clay)

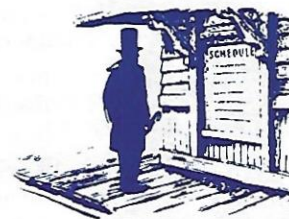
Van Horne, Thomas B., *History of the Cumberland*, Vol. 1 (covers Kentucky battles including Perryville)

War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, especially Vols. IV, VII and XVI—the two parts of Vol. XVI cover the fall campaign of 1862

Warren, Louis A., *Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood*

Young, Bennett H., *Confederate Wizards of the Saddle*

BULLETIN BOARD



ON THE TOUR: Please be prompt in boarding the buses at the appropriate time each morning to allow maximum time for touring. A bus marshal will be on each bus to help you. If you plan a side excursion, or for any other reason will not be on the bus, you must notify your bus marshal so that buses are not detained waiting for you

The Battle of Richmond

by Warren Lambert
Berea College

Confederate fortunes had been at a low ebb in both the Western Theater and Virginia in the early summer of 1862, McClellan's army threatened the capital, and Federal forces had far advanced into the Mississippi Valley. In mid-summer, however, with the failure of the Peninsular Campaign in the east, the Confederate commanders in the West planned an audacious offensive in which Braxton Bragg's army would be moved by train from Tupelo to Chattanooga, while a smaller one under E. Kirby Smith would march from Knoxville to take care of a Union force at Cumberland Gap. The two Southern armies would then cooperate either for a campaign against the Federals in Tennessee, or an invasion of Kentucky.

Kirby Smith used the independence of his command within Bragg's department to march north from the Gap into Kentucky, which, as he had guessed, drew the Federal Army in Tennessee, under Don Carlos Buell, out of Tennessee without a fight. Bragg also brought his army north for what well might have been a victorious combination with Smith on the Ohio River.

The governors of Indiana and Ohio, frightened by the news of Kirby Smith's advance into central Kentucky, called up several volunteer regiments which, with virtually no training, were assembled in Richmond, the county seat of Madison County, under Major-General William "Bull" Nelson, on Smith's direct route north to Lexington and Frankfort. On August 29-30, ably assisted by Brigadier Generals Patrick Cleburne and Thomas J. Churchill, Smith demolished this hastily assembled force, temporarily under Brigadier General Mahlon D. Manson in Nelson's absence. The fighting occurred in three stages, first near Mt. Zion Church on the Old State Road south of Richmond, then at White's Farm about two miles north of the church, and then on a line which ran through Richmond Cemetery at the edge of the town. The Union lost eighty-two percent of the 6500 engaged—1050 killed and wounded, and 4303 taken prisoner. Smith's total losses were exactly 600 out of 6850 present for duty, a little under nine percent, making the engagement, as Shelby Foote has written, the nearest thing to a Cannae of any Civil War battle. For various historiographical reasons, including the final failure of the campaign when the Confederates retreated from Perryville in October, this remarkable engagement has received less attention than any other battle of its size or importance in the conflict.

The Battle of Munfordville

By Thomas N. Speckman
Louisville, Kentucky

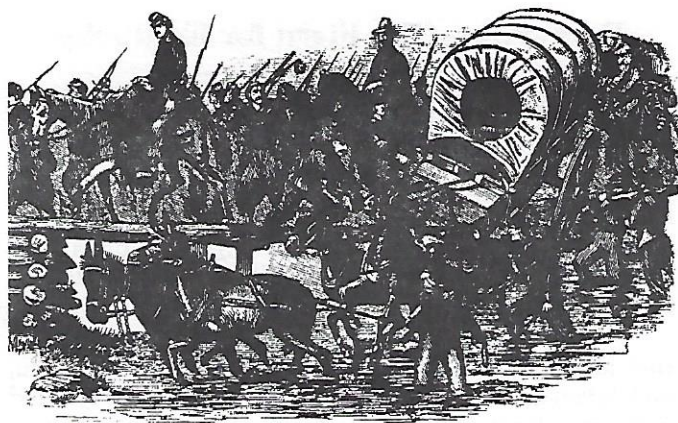
In reality, there were two battles of Munfordville. The first was fought December 17, 1861, between Colonel August Willich, 32nd Indiana Infantry, and the 8th (Terry's) Texas Rangers. Colonel Terry lost his life as a result of the Confederate charge; it was in this battle that the 32nd Indiana used the famous British "Hollow Square" formation to repel the Confederate attack.

The second and larger battle took place September 14-17, 1862. Lieutenant General Braxton Bragg, in command of the Army of the Tennessee, launched a coordinated campaign to "free" Kentucky, which the Confederate Army had been forced to abandon in February 1862. One army of 12,000 men under Major General Kirby Smith moved northward from Knoxville, Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap, took Richmond, Kentucky. By the end of August, Smith had undisputed control of Lexington; Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky; and the central part of the state. Bragg then marched his army out of Chattanooga and moved toward Kentucky with the intention of linking forces with General Smith, thereby gaining control of the entire state.

The Union Army under Don Carlos Buell had been outflanked by Bragg, who bypassed Nashville and proceeded north to Bowling Green, in a race to put his army between Bragg and the all-important city of Louisville. In the meantime Colonel John T. Wilder, in command of a garrison of 4000 at Munfordville, was feverishly preparing defenses on the south side of the Green River at Woodsonville to protect the railroad bridge over the Green River, as the railroad was Buell's main line of supply between Louisville and Nashville. Buell's plan was to push on to Munfordville and join Wilder, but the news that Bragg was in Glasgow, Kentucky, caused him to turn his forces in the hope that he could engage there.

Buell's scouts reported that the advanced units of Bragg's army had moved out toward Munfordville. Thus, Buell resumed his original line of march, but the constant harassment of Joe Wheeler's Confederate Cavalrymen pre-

vented him from reaching Munfordville in time. On September 14, the advanced brigade of Bragg's army under General James R. Chalmers reached Munfordville, and the battle was on. Confederate forces led an attack on Ft. Craig. Chalmers, was confronted with a great deal more resistance than anticipated. After a rather bloody skirmish, he sent a flag of truce to Wilder, demanding an immediate surrender to save useless shedding of blood. Wilder responded by stating that he had no intention to surrender; however, "in the interest of humanity," Wilder suggested a truce. Union troops assisted in taking Confederate wounded to improvised hospitals. Later that day Chalmers



notified Wilder that as far as he was concerned, the truce was over.

On September 15, General Bragg, being much displeased by Chalmers's unauthorized attack on Munfordville and to erase the stigma of defeat, decided to move his entire army of 30,000 men against Munfordville. By the end of the day, Bragg had completely surrounded the Union position. He then sent a demand for immediate surrender. By that time Colonel Dunham had taken command of the Union garrison, and he telegraphed General Gilbert at Louisville that unless reinforcements were promptly received, he would be compelled to surrender.

Gilbert ordered Dunham to turn his command over to Wilder, who then notified Bragg by a flag of truce that if and when Bragg could produce proof of his alleged superiority, he (Wilder) would be willing to enter into a discussion of terms. Bragg replied the only proof that he could give of his superiority would be the use of it. Wilder, through another flag of truce, requested a personal interview with Bragg. He was conducted through Confederate lines to Bragg's headquarters, where he met General Buckner, who Bragg appointed to conduct the negotiations. Buckner took Wilder on a personally conducted tour of Confederate positions, and after seeing numerous guns in position, agreed to surrender. At 6:00 a.m. on the 17th, the Union garrison marched out of their fortifications with colors flying and field music playing and laid down their arms.

Bragg now stood squarely across Buell's line of communications; Kirby Smith was within supporting distance. Bragg was in a strong position, from which he could force Buell to give battle. Buell failed to appear and Bragg started to worry about his supplies, his distance from his base, and the apparent apathy of the young men of Kentucky, as he had been led to believe that thousands would enlist in his legions.

Bragg gave up his position at Munfordville on September 19 and 20, and put his trains on the road to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he had directed Kirby Smith to forward supplies. To this day, no one knows why Bragg did not order Smith to reinforce him with men and supplies at Munfordville.

Shortly after the battle of Munfordville, the Union Army built Fort Terrill and Fort Willich, the remains of which are still standing today and can be seen on the north side of the Green River. There they maintained a strong garrison until the end of the war. Confederate raiders, including the daring Morgan himself, gave Munfordville a wide berth as they were fully aware of the strength of the position.



Perryville—The Fight for Kentucky

by Brooks Davis

According to some, the Battle of Gettysburg should be known as the "Perryville of the East!" There certainly are some similarities. Both, for all practical purposes, were the northern-most points reached by Confederate infantry, both were decisive in the larger picture of the war, neither involved pursuit of the departed foe, and casualties were heavy. Gettysburg is the best known Civil War battle, Perryville one of the least known.

The climactic battle was the final one of a campaign that also included fights at Munfordville and Richmond, and involved Confederate Generals Braxton Bragg and Kirby Smith along with Federal Generals Wilder, Nelson, and Buell. The Confederate invasions of the fall of 1862 (Kentucky and Maryland) were part of a loose strategy to take the war into northern territory.

General Braxton Bragg was his own worst enemy, but his strategy of the invasion was sound for it would give the South a needed victory, regain territory, and add recruits. Both of the armies were considerably south of Kentucky and the Confederates moved north faster, enabling them to cut off the advancing Union Army of the Ohio from Louisville. A sideshow at Munfordville and a politically motivated move east toward Lexington diverted the execution of the plan, and suddenly Buell was in Louisville, moving south toward the Army of the Mississippi. The two armies met at the hamlet of Perryville where water instead of shoes, as at Gettysburg, was the attraction.

Neither of the commanding officers knew how many troops he faced. The Chaplin River hills (undisturbed to this day) caused acoustic shadow, adding to the confusion. A new brigadier general, Philip Sheridan, was on the front line and soon engaged troops under St. John Liddell, only to be ordered to retreat from a very exposed position. The Bishop General Polk had failed to make the vigorous attack promised, explaining to General Bragg that he had decided to adopt a "defensive—offensive" strategy in view of the larger Federal force facing him. General Bragg made a reconnaissance and rearranged the line.

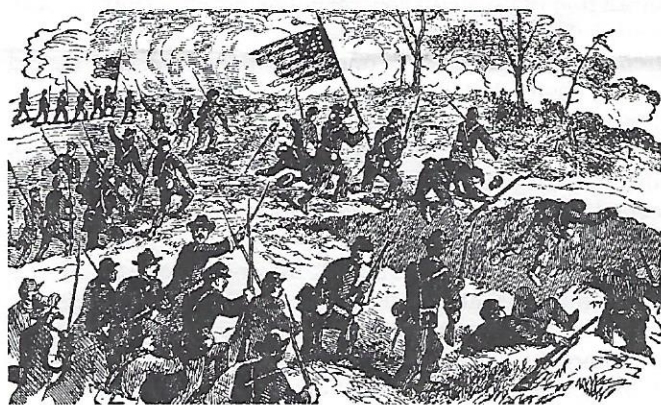
Two of General Buell's three corps began to arrive to reinforce the one present, and he decided to wait until the next day to overwhelm General Liddell's small force, not realizing that there were many more enemy troops close by. About 2:00 p.m., three brigades on the right under General Frank Cheatam attacked the unsuspecting raw troops under Corps Commander Alexander McCook. General Simon Buckner's division in the center moved to the attack across Sheridan's front as he watched, chastised by General Geibert for his earlier mistake. He did not even notify his leaders of this attack and, because of the acoustic problem, they could not hear the firing. The retreating Union troops finally made a stand one mile to the rear and ultimately held, and the fighting ground down after heavy casualties on both sides.

It was now about 4 o'clock. A brigade of mainly Illinois troops under Colonel Michael Gooding held a hilltop position enabling the Federal line to stabilize. He was finally captured by the light of a full moon. The 1st Corps under General McCook had done most of the fighting with little assistance from the other two corps under Generals Gilbert and Crittenden.

McCook, at one time during the afternoon, was quoted

as asking "In God's name, will that sun never go down?" Joe Wheeler's 1000 cavalry troopers had bluffed General Crittenden's corps of 22,000 men all day, keeping them out of the fight. Don Carlos Buell had not fully grasped the fact that a terrible battle had taken place that day, whereas Braxton Bragg, who knew well of the battle, the unused Federal Forces, and his casualties decided to retreat. He had lost about 3400 out of 15,000 men. Union casualties were approximately 4200 out of 58,000, but of course only about 35,000 were engaged. All of the Confederate forces but one brigade were used. The Confederates began to march away at midnight and were in Harrodsburg at noon the next day, leaving a village full of dead and wounded. As High Private Sam Watkins said, "both sides claim victory—both whipped!"

Our guide and speaker, Kenneth Hafendorfer has written the definitive book on the battle and campaign, *Perryville—Battle for Kentucky*. Read it!



John Hunt Morgan

by Barbara Hughett

John Hunt Morgan, the Confederate cavalryman from Kentucky, personified the Southern ideal of the chivalrous gentleman; he was a romantic hero in an age of romance. Recognized as the guerilla *par excellence* of the Confederacy, Morgan often exposed himself to hazard just for the thrill of it. He was often compared to "swamp fox" Francis Marion, the famous guerilla leader of the American Revolution.

Morgan's first major raid occurred in July, 1862, and covered 1000 miles through Kentucky; he captured and paroled 1200 prisoners, losing fewer than 100 men. The raid did much to damage Union morale and brought criticism to the Federal territorial commander, Don Carlos Buell. His second raid, in October, 1862, found him leading 1800 riders as they accompanied Kirby Smith's troops in their retreat from Kentucky after the battle of Perryville. Morgan's men captured several small posts and destroyed a number of bridges.

He rose to the rank of brigadier general in December 1862, and the following May he received the Thanks of Congress (CSA) for "varied, heroic, and invaluable services in Tennessee and Kentucky immediately preceding the battles before Murfreesboro. . . ." He was captured on July 26, 1863, near New Lisbon, Ohio, and escaped with several other prisoners from the Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus four months later. Morgan was surprised and killed by Federal troops in Greeneville, Tennessee, on September 4, 1864.