

# **The Paper Trail Of the Civil War In Kentucky 1861-1865**

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**This publication pertaining to the Civil War in Kentucky is a special edition spanning the four years of the Civil War 1861-1865. Almost every entry in this publication is referenced to the specific item it was obtained from.**

**It will be incorporated into the "work in progress" book entitled, "The Paper Trail of the Kentucky National Guard" that will be published in 2002.**

**The finished book will be a compilation of the military history of each of the 120 counties of the Commonwealth.**

**The over 720 pages will be an excellent reference book on Kentucky's military history from the War of 1812 to the present day Army and Air Kentucky National Guard.**

<u>Index</u>	<u>Pg</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Pg</u>
Civil War Casualties	3	Henderson	36
22 Courthouses Burned	3	Henry – Hickman	37
Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address	3	Hopkins – Jackson – Jefferson	38
Civil War Unit Organizations	3	Jessamine	41
Civil War Skirmishes	3	Johnson	42
Riders Horse Hoof Determines Death	3	Kenton	43
Kentucky Confederate Units	3	Knott – Knox	44
Kentucky Union Units	4	Larue – Laurel	45
Kentucky US Colored Troop Units	5	Lawrence – Lee – <del>Leslie</del> – Letcher - Lewis	46
Taps	5	Lincoln – Livingston - Madison	47
Civil War Campaign Streamers	6	Logan – Lyon - Madison	48
Seven Civil War Soldiers Become Presidents	6	Magoffin	49
Mortality Rate During the Civil War	7	Marion – Marshall – Martin – Mason	50
280 Civil War Highway Markers	7	McCracken	51
Tell the Stories		McCreary	52
Chronological Record of Ky Units During Civil War	7	Meade	53
A synopsis of the Civil War 1861-1865	9	<del>Menifee</del> – Mercer	54
Adair – Allen - Anderson	12	<del>Metcalfe</del> – Monroe – Montgomery	55
Ballard – Barren	13	Morgan – Muhlenberg - Nelson	56
Bath	14	Nicholas	57
Bell – Boone – Bourbon	15	Ohio – Oldham - Owen	58
Boyd – Boyle	16	Owsley – Pendleton -	59
Bracken - Breathitt	17	Perry – Pike – Powell – Pulaski	60
Breckinridge – Bullitt	18	Robertson – Rockcastle - Rowan	62
Butler – Caldwell	19	Russell - Scott	63
Calloway – Campbell – Carlisle – Carroll	20	Shelby - Simpson	64
<del>Carter</del> – Casey – Christian	21	Spencer - Taylor	65
Clark – Clay - Clinton	22	Todd – Trigg	66
Crittenden – Cumberland – Daviess	23	<del>Trimble</del> – Union	67
Edmonson –	24	Warren	68
Elliott – Estill – Fayette	25	Washington – Wayne	69
Fleming – Floyd	27	Webster – Whitley – Wolfe - Woodford	70
Franklin	28		
Fulton	29		
Gallatin – Garrard	30		
Grant – Graves	31		
Grayson – Green – Greenup - Hancock	32		
Hardin - Harlan	33		
Harrison	34		
Hart	35		

## Civil War Casualties

The North put 2.2 million men in uniform – half of its entire draft-age population; the South mustered 800,000 men, an astounding 75 percent of its white draft-age population. More soldiers died – about 625,000 – than in all of America's 20<sup>th</sup> century wars.

*Reference: Lexington-Herald Leaders, Sunday, 12 November 2000, page F2,*

## 22 Courthouses Burned During Civil War

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in the last fifteen months. Twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. Guerrillas burned the courthouse and records at Stanton in the spring of 1863. Building was rebuilt and in 1864 the jail and records were burned again. *Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #587, KHS Frankfort*

These courthouses were located at – Mayfield, Cadiz, Marion, Princeton, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Owensboro, Hartford, Hardinsburg, Leitchfield, Tompkinsville, Hodgenville, Taylorsville, Lebanon, Campbellsville, Brookfield, Albany, Harlan, Stanton, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville and Morehead. *Reference: Page 73, Call To Arms, Colonel (ret.) Larry L. Arnett, Kentuckee Publishing Co., Frankfort.*

## Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

On 19 November 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered one of the world's most compelling speeches at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, PA site of a decisive battle 1-3 July 1863.

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation

might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate we cannot hallow this ground.

The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under

God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

## Civil War Unit Organization

Confederate and Union forces were organized along the same lines....

A Company consists of a group of 100 men, with 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporal's, and a First or Orderly Sgt. A Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and a Captain. This Company can be broken down into 25 man platoons, with a Sergeant, and 2 Corporals plus an officer.

Two or more Companies can make a battalion. Not generally utilized in the Civil War, except for temporary Duties.

Ten (or sometimes 12 for Cavalry) Companies form a Regiment. This regiment is commanded by a Colonel, assisted by a Lt. Col. and a Major. If a Battalion was formed – the Lt. Colonel and a Major could command it.

The orders to create a new Regiment came from the Governor of the State. He issued orders to raise a Regiment in a certain area, consisting of several counties. As the men signed on, they were assigned to a company, and once it hit its full compliment, officers were appointed, and sent to a central area, to join with the rest of the companies.

Early in the War the companies elected the officers and top enlisted men. In some cases this continued well into the war. *Bart Johnson*

## Civil War Skirmishes

There were 473 battles; skirmishes and actions fought on Kentucky soil during the years 1861-1865.

*Reference: Call To Arms, page 63, Col (Ret) Larry Arnett.*

## Riders Horse Hoof Position Determines Death

During your travels if you happen to come upon a statue of a military rider, remember that the position of the hoof of the horse determine how the rider died -

- If a horse has both front legs in the air, the person died in battle;
- if the horse has one front leg in the air, the person died as a result of wounds received in battle;
- if the horse has all four legs on the ground, the person died of natural causes.

## Kentucky Confederate Units

According to the two-volume Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky Report, printed by authority of the Legislation of Kentucky, the following units consisted of the Confederate Kentucky Volunteers during the Civil War 1861-1865. Take into consideration that even though these units are listed some of them never came into existence due to manpower or other unknown circumstances.

First Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)

Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Third Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
  
 Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Seventh Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Eighth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA)  
 Byrne's Artillery Battery (CSA)  
 B.T. White's Artillery Battery (CSA)  
 Bell's Mounted Howitzer Battery (CSA)  
 Cumberland Artillery (CSA)  
 Cobb's Artillery Battery (CSA)  
 Graves' Artillery Battery (CSA)  
 Schoolfield's Artillery Battery (CSA)  
 Corbett's (Harris) Artillery Battery (CSA)  
 First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Second Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Third Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Fourth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Fifth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Sixth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Seventh Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Eighth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Ninth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Tenth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA)  
 First Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (CSA)  
 Second Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (CSA)  
 First Kentucky Battalion Mounted Rifles (CSA)  
 Second Kentucky Battalion Mounted Rifles (CSA)  
 Third Kentucky Battalion Mounted Rifles (CSA)  
 Jesse's Kentucky Battalion Mounted Rifles (CSA)  
 Buckner's Guard First Organization (CSA)  
 Buckner's Guard Second Organization (CSA)  
 Buckner's Guides (CSA)  
 Bolin's Independent Cavalry (CSA)  
 Jester and Trousdal's Independent Cavalry (CSA)  
 Murphy's Independent Cavalry (CSA)  
 Meltons Independent Cavalry (CSA)  
 Jenkin's Independent Company Mounted Infantry (CSA)  
 Beck's Partisan Rangers (CSA)  
 Fields' Partisan Rangers (CSA)  
 John C. Breckinridge's Signal Corps (CSA)  
 Thorton's Company A Fifth Regiment Cavalry (CSA)  
 Woodward's Cavalry (CSA)  
 Seventh Battalion Mounted Infantry (CSA)  
 Blackburn Guards (CSA)

## Kentucky Union Units

According to the two-volume Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky Report, printed by authority of the Legis-

lation of Kentucky, the following units consisted of the Union Kentucky Volunteers during the Civil War 1861-1865. Take into consideration that even though these units are listed some of them never came into existence due to manpower or other unknown circumstances.

1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA)  
 Munday's 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Cavalry (USA)  
 Battery A Light Artillery (Sone's) (USA)  
 Battery B Light Artillery (Hewitt's) (USA)  
 Battery C Light Artillery (USA)  
 Battery D Light Artillery (USA)  
 Battery E Light Artillery (USA)  
 Simon's Battery Light Artillery (USA)  
 Patterson's Independent Company (USA)  
 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)

25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (USA)  
 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)  
 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA)

## Kentucky United States Colored Troops in the Civil War

Final Civil War records state that there were a total of 6 USC Cavalry Regiments, 11 USC Artillery Regiments and 102 USC Infantry Regiments plus hundreds of separate battalions and units. Interesting to note that Kentucky furnished 2 USC Cavalry Regiments (33%), 4 USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiments (36%) and 17 USC Infantry Regiments (16%) of the total force, or a total of 23 regiments. The record also shows that 186,097 United States Colored Troops served<sup>2</sup>.

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War. They joined the ranks of the newly organized United States Colored Troops (USCT). Units were organized and mustered with men from Kentucky from Maysville to Paducah, with Camp Nelson, located in Jessamine County being the second largest recruiting and training facility for African Americans in the county.

In June 1863 the 4th US Colored Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment was the first to organize with African Americans from Kentucky and Tennessee. The last to organize was the 125th US Colored Infantry Regiment at Louisville (Jefferson) in June 1865.

Kentucky's 114th, 116th and 117th USC Infantry Regiments fought at Appomattox; the capture of Petersburg; and

the pursuit of and were present at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Place of Organization and Unit

Camp Nelson (Jessamine)  
 5<sup>th</sup> USC Cavalry Regiment  
 6<sup>th</sup> USC Cavalry Regiment  
 12<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment  
 13<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment  
 114<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 116<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 119<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 120<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 124<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
Louisville (Jefferson)  
 107<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 108<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 109<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 122<sup>nd</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 123<sup>rd</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 125<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
Covington (Kenton)  
 72<sup>nd</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
 117<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
Kentucky At Large  
 100<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
Bowling Green (Warren)  
 115<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
Columbus (Hickman)  
 4<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment  
Maysville (Mason)  
 114<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment  
Paducah (McCracken)  
 8<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment  
Baltimore, Maryland  
 118<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment

*Reference: Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort (2) Reference: Pgs 10-11, Statistical Records - A Treasury of Information about the US Civil War, Frederick Phisterer, 1883.*

## TAPS

We have all heard the haunting song, "Taps." It's the song that gives us that lump in our throats and usually creates a tear in our eyes. But, do you know the story behind the song?

If not, I think you will be pleased to find out about its humble beginnings.

Reportedly, it all began in 1862 during the Civil War, when Union Army Captain Robert Ellicombe was with his men near Harrison's Landing in Virginia. The Confederate Army was on the other side of the narrow strip of land. During the night, Captain Ellicombe heard the moans of a soldier who lay severely wounded on the field. Not knowing if it was a Union or Confederate soldier, the Captain decided to risk his life and bring the stricken man back for medical attention. Crawling on his stomach through the

gunfire, the Captain reached the stricken soldier and began pulling him toward his encampment.

When the Captain finally reached his own lines, he discovered it was actually a Confederate soldier, but the soldier was dead. The Captain lit a lantern and suddenly caught his breath and went numb with shock. In the dim light, he saw the face of the soldier. It was his son. The boy had been studying music in the south when the war broke out. Without telling his father, the boy enlisted in the Confederate Army.

The following morning, heartbroken, the father asked permission of his superiors to give his son a full military burial despite his enemy status.

His request was only partially granted. The Captain had asked if he could have a group of Army band members play a funeral dirge for his son at the funeral. The request was turned down since the soldier was a Confederate.

But, out of respect for the father, they did say they could give him only one musician. The Captain chose a bugler. He asked the bugler to play a series of musical notes he had found on a piece of paper in the pocket of the dead youth's uniform. This wish was granted. The haunting melody, we now know as "Taps" used at military funerals, was born.

Day is done  
Gone the sun,  
From the Lakes,  
From the hills,  
From the sky,  
All is well,  
Safely rest,  
God is nigh.

Fading light  
Dims the sight  
And a star  
Gems the sky,  
Gleaming bright  
From afar,  
Drawing nigh,  
Falls the night.

Thanks and praise,  
For our days,  
Neath the sun,  
Neath the stars,  
Neath the sky,  
As we go,  
This we know,  
God is nigh.

I too, have felt the chills while listening to "Taps" but I have never seen all the words to the song until now. I didn't even know there was more than one verse. I also never knew the story behind the song and I didn't know if you had either so I thought I'd pass it along. I now have an even deeper respect for the song than I did before.

## CIVIL WAR CAMPAIGN STREAMERS

Past and present KyARNG units -

1. 138<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Battalion
2. 198<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Battalion
3. 242<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Battalion
4. 441<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery Battalion
5. 452<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Battalion
6. 623<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery Battalion
7. 640<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Observation Battalion
8. 240<sup>th</sup> to 243<sup>rd</sup> Tank Battalions, present 123<sup>rd</sup> Armor
9. 123<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Regiment
10. 149<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion/Regiment
11. 201<sup>st</sup> Engineer Battalion (Heavy Division)
12. 103<sup>rd</sup> Forward Support Battalion

Campaigns of the Civil War were –

Shilo	1	2	4	6	8	9	10	11
Murfreesboro	1	2	4	6	8	9	10	11
Chatanooga	1	2						
Chickamauga	1	2			8		10	11
Atlanta	1	2					10	11
Kentucky 1861	1		4	6		9		
Tennessee 1861	1		4	6	8			
Kentucky 1862	1		4	6		9	10	11
Tennessee 1862	1		4	6		9		11
Kentucky 1863	1		4	6		9	10	11
Tennessee 1863	1		4	6		9	10	
Ohio Raid	1		4	6		9		
Kentucky 1864	1		4	6		9	10	11
Tennessee 1864	1		4	6		9		
Tennessee 1865	1		4	6		9		
Carolinas 1865	1		4	6		9	10	11
West Virginia 1861					8	9	10	11
Mississippi 1862					8		10	11
Henry and Donelson							10	11
Louisiana 1863							10	11
Indiana								11

Reference: Based unit lineage, Kentucky National Guard.

## SEVEN CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS BE- COME PRESIDENTS

- Andrew Johnson (President 1865-69) – Military Governor of Tennessee. Raised 25 regiments for Union. Nashville (4 May 1862-3May1865).
- Ulysses S. Grant (President 1869-77) – Served in Mexican War 1846-1848. Civil War 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment (21<sup>st</sup> Illinois Volunteers). Belmont, Ft. Henry, Ft. Donnelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Wilderness. Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Appomattox (6 June 1861-1865). Retired 4 March 1869.
- Rutherford B. Hayes (President 1877-81) – 23<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteers. Giles Court House South Mountains, Win-

chester, Fisher’s Hill, and Cedar Creek. Wounded four times. (27 June 1861-8 June 1865)

- James A. Garfield (President 1881) – 42<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Volunteers. Paintsville, Middle Creek, Abington, Shiloh, Chattanooga, Chickamauga. (14 August 1861-December 1863).
- Chester A. Arthur (President 1881-85) – Served six months as quartermaster general of New York State troops. (10 July-31 December 1862).
- Benjamin Harrison (President 1889-93) – 70<sup>th</sup> Indiana Regiment. Bowling Green, Dalton, Atlanta, and Goldsboro. (14 July 1862-8 June 1865).
- William McKinley (1897-1901) – 23<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteers. Anteat, Opequan, Fisher’s Hill and Cedar Creek. (11 January 1861-26 July 1865).

*Reference: Excerpts from an article entitled “before they were Presidents” Pages 20-22. Compiled by Shannon Watson for the November 2000 VFW Magazine.*

### Mortality Rate during the Civil War

The mortality rate during the four years of the Civil War, 1861-1865, was horrendous. The Union army kept an accurate account of the regimental deaths. Examples are 3<sup>rd</sup> KY Inf Regt (USA) 301 died, 192 from disease. 4<sup>th</sup> KY Inf Regt (USA) 459 died, 330 from disease. The 6<sup>th</sup> KY Cav Regt (USA) lost 288, 255 by disease. Total deaths in these three regiments were 1048 of which 777 died from disease. Only 271 died fighting the war. There are no accurate records showing the number of death and causes in the Confederate Army. I have a reference book that shows that at the one-day Battle of Antietam, MD (17Sep1862) 2,010 Union troops were killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. It states the total Confederate losses were 25,899. Union total losses (1861-1865) by death indicate 5,724 Regulars, 265,265 while volunteers, and 33,380 Colored Troops for a total of 304,369 deaths.

*Reference: Statistical Record – A Treasury of Information about the US Civil War, Frederick Phisterer, 1863, pg. 214*



### 280 Civil War Markers Tell Their Stories

The Kentucky Historical Society Highway Markers carry interesting information that by themselves tell the stories of the Civil War from 1861-1865 in the community.

108 counties have 280 civil war markers. The markers are listed throughout the appropriate county.

## Chronological Record of Kentucky Units during Civil War

Part II of the book entitled “Statistical Record, A Treasury of information about the US Civil War, published by Frederick Phisterer, in 1883, and then republished in 1996, by John Kallmann, lists when and where Union Kentucky units were located throughout the Civil War.

### Date      Unit and Location

#### 1861

- 12Jul 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Barboursville, WV
- 17Jul 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky at Scarytown, WV
- 01Sep 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Boone Court House, WV
- 18Sep Kentucky Home Guards at Barboursville, WV
- 25Sep 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky at Chapmansville, WV
- 21Oct 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Wildcat, KY
- 29Oct 17<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry and 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Woodburn and Morgantown, KY
- 09Nov 16<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Picketown, Pike County (also called Try Mountain), KY
- 10Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Gualey Bridge, WV
- 12Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Bagdad, Shelby Co., KY
- 28Dec 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Sacramento, KY

#### 1862

- 10Jan 22<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Middle Creek and Prestonsburg, KY
- 19Jan- 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky, 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Mill Spring (also known as Logan’s Crossroads, Fishing Creek, Somerset, and Beech Grove), KY
- 20Jan
- 14Feb 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Flat Lick Ford, Cumberland Rive, KY
- 14Fwb- 17<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Fort Donelson (some- times called Dover) TN
- 16Feb
- 14Mar Detachment of 22<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky at Pound Gap (also Sounding Gap), Cumberland Mountains, TN
- 28Apr 22<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky a Cumberland Mountain, TN
- 05May 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Lebanon, TN
- 04Jun 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Jasper, Sweden’s Cove, TN
- 12Jul Lebanon Home Guards and 28<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volun- teers at Lebanon, KY
- 17Jul 18<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers, Cynthiana, Newport, Cincinnati, and Bracken County Home Guards, and 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry; Morgan’s raid, KY
- 21Jul 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Nashville, TN
- 25Jul 2 companies of Kentucky Volunteers at Courtland Bridge, AL
- 29Jul 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky and Home Guards at Mt. Sterling, KY
- 04Aug Detachment of the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Sparta, TN
- 11Aug Detachment of 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky at Kinderhook, TN
- 12Aug 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Gallatin, TN
- 23Aug 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Big Hill, Madison Co., TN

- 26Aug Home Guards at Danville, KY  
 02Sep 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Morgansville, KY  
 03Sep 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Geiger Lake, KY  
 14Sep- 28<sup>th</sup> and 33<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky and Louisville Provost Guard  
 16Sep at Munfordville, KY  
 17Sep Detachment of the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Florence, KY  
 19Sep- 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Owensboro, KY  
 20Sep  
 27Sep Kentucky Home Guards at Augusta, KY  
 05Oct 20<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Glasgow, KY  
 09Oct 9<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Lawrenceburg (also called Dog Walk), KY  
 28Oct 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Williamsburg, KY  
 05Nov 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Greenville Road, KY  
 06Nov 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Garrettsburg, KY  
 09Nov 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Perry County, near Kentucky River, KY  
 11Nov 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky at Lebanon (or LaGrange), TN  
 18Nov 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Rural Hills, TN  
 07Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Hartsville, TN  
 09Dec 8<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Dobbins Farm (or La Vergne), TN  
 25Dec 2 battalion of the 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Bear Wallow, KY  
 28Dec 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Elk Ford, Campbell Co., TN  
 29Dec 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky in advance of Crittenden's Corps, Left Wing of Army of the Cumberland at Stewart Creek, TN
- 1863**  
 4Mar- 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Thompson's Station (or Springhill, and Unionville), TN  
 05Mar  
 22Mar 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Mt. Sterling, KY  
 24Mar 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Danville, KY  
 25Mar 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Franklin/Little Harpeth, TN  
 30Mar 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky at Dutton's Hill (Also Somerset), KY  
 15Apr 39<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Pikeville, KY  
 28Apr 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Howe's Ford (or Weavers's Store), KY  
 01May- 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky at Monticello, KY  
 04Jun 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Franklin, TN  
 09Jun 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Monticello and Rocky Gap, KY  
 13Jun Kentucky Provost Guard at Wilson's Creek, near Boston, KY  
 27Jun 39<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Beaver Creek, Floyd Co., KY  
 03Jul 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Columbia, KY  
 04Jul 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at University Place, TN  
 05Jul 20<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Lebanon, KY  
 06Jul 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Pound Gap Expedition, TN  
 19Jul 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Buffington Island (also known as St. George Creek), OH  
 30Jul 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Irvine, Estill Co., KY
- 27Aug 39<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Clark's Neck, Lawrence Co., KY  
 28Aug 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Maysville, AL  
 10Sep 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Volunteers at Brimstone Creek, TN  
 01Oct 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Anderson's Gap, TN  
 04Oct 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Murfreesboro, TN  
 05Oct 37<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Glasgow, KY  
 07Oct 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Shelbyville Pike, near Farmington, TN  
 20Oct- 1<sup>st</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Philadelphia, TN  
 22Oct  
 27Oct Detachments from 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky at Brown's Ferry, TN  
 14Nov 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Huff's Ferry, TN  
 14Nov 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Rockford, TN  
 14Nov 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Marysville, TN  
 15Nov 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky, 37<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Holston River, near Knoxville, TN  
 30Nov 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Salyersville, KY  
 07Dec 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Glasgow, KY  
 07Dec 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Celina, TN
- 1864**  
 09Jan 39<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Tremens' Ferry, KY  
 24Jan 34<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Tazewell, TN  
 27Jan 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Scott's Mills Road, near Knoxville, TN  
 10Feb- 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Smith's Raids from  
 25Feb Germantown, TN  
 12Feb 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry at Rock House, Wayne Co., WV  
 22Feb Two companies of the 34<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry at Powell's River Bridge, TN  
 25May 16<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and 8<sup>th</sup> US Colored Heavy Artillery (1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky) at Fort Anderson, Paducah, KY  
 13Apr Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Gallup, 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Paintsville, KY  
 14Apr Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Gallup, 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky at Half Mount, Magoffin Co., KY  
 19Apr 45<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Pound Gap, KY  
 16May 39<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers at Pond Creek, Pike Co., KY  
 24May 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers and 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Kingston, GA  
 25May 1<sup>st</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Cassville Station GA  
 10Jun 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Lexington, KY  
 11Jun Cavalry of the Division of Kentucky; Morgan's raid at Cynthiana, KY  
 00Jun 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at La Fayette, GA  
 11Jul- 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky at Rousseau's Raid in Alabama and  
 22Jul Georgia  
 26Jul 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at McCook's Raid to Lovejoy  
 31Jul Station, GA



- 29Aug 117<sup>th</sup> US Colored Infantry (Kentucky) at Ghent, KY
- 01Sep- 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Rousseau's Pursuit of  
08Sep Wheeler in Tennessee
- 23Sep 114<sup>th</sup> US Colored Infantry (Kentucky) at Athens, AL
- 25Sep 118<sup>th</sup> US Colored Infantry (Kentucky) at Henderson, KY
- 02Oct 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> US Colored Cavalry (Kentucky), 26<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Saltville, VA
- 02Oct 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Gladesville, Pound Gap, VA
- 11Oct Portion of 4<sup>th</sup> US Colored Heavy Artillery (Kentucky) at Fort Donelson, TN
- 21Oct 5<sup>th</sup> US Colored Cavalry (Kentucky) at Harrodsburg, KY
- 26Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry at Sylvan Grove, GA
- 01Dec 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry of Sherman's army at Millern Grove, GA
- 02Dec 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry; advance of Sherman's army at Rocky Creek Church, GA
- 15Dec 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry; Stoneman's raid at Glads Spring

### 1865

- 18Feb 12<sup>th</sup> US Colored Heavy Artillery (Kentucky) at Fort Jones, KY

## A Synopsis of the Civil War 1861-1865

**12 April 1861** – *The Civil War begins* at 4:30 a.m. Confederates under Gen. Pierre Beauregard open fire with 50 cannons upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. Defending the fort was Kentucky native Major Robert Anderson.<sup>1</sup>

**14 April 1861** - Fort Sumter after its capture, showing damage from the Rebel bombardment of over 3000 shells and now flying the Rebel "Stars and Bars"

**15 April 1861** - President Lincoln issues a draft call for 75,000 militiamen. Robert E. Lee is offered, and turns down, command of the Union Army. Kentucky's Governor Magoffin refuses draft notice stating, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern State."<sup>1</sup>

**20 April 1861** - Robert E. Lee resigns from United States Army stating, "I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children." Lee goes to Richmond, Virginia, assumes command of military and naval forces of Virginia.

**16 May 1861** – The Kentucky House of Representatives votes that Kentucky will remain neutral during the conflict. Four days later the senate and Governor Magoffin approve the policy. Although, neutrality has been adopted, Kentuckians flock to both the Union and Confederate armies.<sup>1</sup>

**4 July 1861** - Lincoln, in a speech to Congress, states the war is..."a People's contest...a struggle for maintaining in

the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men..." The Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men.

**21 July 1861** - The Union Army under Gen. Irvin McDowell suffers a defeat at Bull Run 25 miles southwest of Washington. Confederate Gen. Thomas J. Jackson earns the nickname "Stonewall," as his brigade resists Union attacks. Union troops fall back to Washington.

**5 August 1861** – Kentucky elections ends neutrality as Union candidates win a sweeping victory. Union forces establish Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard County to recruit Federal Forces.<sup>1</sup>

**4 September 1861** – To counter Union forces in Kentucky the Confederates occupy Columbus, Kentucky. This is the site of a massive chain and anchor used to block the passage of Union gunboats during the Civil War. Governor Magoffin objected, however legislature only objects about Confederate occupation. The die was cast for the Union<sup>1</sup>

**18-19 September 1861** – Rebel forces occupy Bowling Green on the 18<sup>th</sup> and the Union responded by taking Paducah. Kentucky's first battle fought 19 February at Barbourville where a Confederate force engaged Union troops at Camp Andy Johnson and closed the camp and secured the town.<sup>1</sup>

**21 October 1861** – The Battle of Wildcat Mountain took place. The Confederate's could not push the Union forces from their entrenched positions. This was the Union's first victory in Kentucky.<sup>1</sup>

**1 November 1861** - President Lincoln appoints McClellan as general-in-chief of all Union forces after the resignation of the aged Winfield Scott.

**8-9 November 1861** – The Battle of Ivy Mountain in Floyd County, Kentucky. The battle lasted one hour and twenty minutes. Union troops captured Pikeville, Kentucky, the next day. Union victory.<sup>1</sup>

**17 December 1861** – A clash erupted at a railroad bridge near Rowlett's Station in Hart County, between Union defenders and a Confederate force. Three times they attacked and each time Union forces repulsed them. The battle was a draw.<sup>1</sup>

**10 January 1862** – Battle of Middle Creek in Floyd County, Kentucky. The Union forces attempted to drive the Confederate forces from their position. The two small armies fought to a draw, but during the night the Confederates withdrew.<sup>1</sup>

**19 January 1862** – Battle of Mill Springs. Confederates attacked Union forces believing they could defeat them, but unbeknownst to them Union reinforcements arrived. Confederate Commander was killed. Union counterattacked forcing Confederate retreat.<sup>1</sup>

**31 January 1862** - President Lincoln issues General War Order No. 1 calling for all United States naval and land forces to begin a general advance by Feb 22, George Washington's birthday.

**6 February 1862** - Victory for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in Tennessee, capturing Fort Henry, and ten days later Fort Donelson. Grant earns the nickname "Unconditional Sur-

render" Grant. Kentucky troops – lineage from present battalion 201<sup>st</sup> Engr were participants

**8/9 March 1862** - The Confederate Ironclad 'Merrimac' sinks two wooden Union ships then battles the Union Ironclad 'Monitor' to a draw. Naval warfare changes forever, making wooden ships obsolete.

**In March 1862** - The Peninsular Campaign begins as McClellan's Army of the Potomac advances from Washington down the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay to the peninsular south of the Confederate Capital of Richmond, Virginia then begins an advance toward Richmond. President Lincoln temporarily relieves McClellan as general-in-chief and takes direct command of the Union Armies.

**6-7 April 1862** - Confederate surprise attack on Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's unprepared troops at Shiloh on the Tennessee River results in a bitter struggle with 13,000 Union killed and wounded and 10,000 Confederates, more men than in all previous American wars combined. Kentucky troops – lineage from present battalions 138<sup>th</sup> FA, 623<sup>rd</sup> FA, 123<sup>rd</sup> Armor, 149<sup>th</sup> Inf and 201<sup>st</sup> Engr were participants.<sup>1</sup>

**24 April 1862** - 17 Union ships under the command of Flag Officer David Farragut move up the Mississippi River then take New Orleans, the South's greatest seaport. Later in the war, sailing through a Rebel minefield Farragut utters the famous phrase "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"

**29-30 August 1862** - Battle of Richmond, Kentucky. Southern forces believed they could recruit in Kentucky. Moving towards Richmond they encountered resistance. This battle was one of the most complete Confederate victories in the Civil War. 4,900 Union and 750 CSA died.<sup>1</sup>

**31 May 1862** - The Battle of Seven Pines as Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army attacks McClellan's troops in front of Richmond and nearly defeats them. But Johnston is badly wounded.

**1 June 1862** - Gen. Robert E. Lee assumes command, replacing the wounded Johnston. Lee then renames his force the Army of Northern Virginia. McClellan is not impressed; saying Lee is "likely to be timid and irresolute in action."

**25 June-1 July 1862** - The Seven Days Battles as Lee attacks McClellan near Richmond, resulting in very heavy losses for both armies. McClellan then begins a withdrawal back toward Washington.

**11 July 1862** - After four months as his own general-in-chief, President Lincoln hands over the task to Gen. Henry W. (Old Brains) Halleck.

**29/30 August 1862** - 75,000 Federals under Gen. John Pope are defeated by 55,000 Confederates under Gen. Stonewall Jackson and Gen. James Longstreet at the second battle of Bull Run in northern Virginia. Once again the Union Army retreats to Washington. The president then relieves Pope.

**4-9 September 1862** - Lee invades the North with 50,000 Confederates and heads for Harpers Ferry, located 50 miles northwest of Washington. The Union Army, 90,000 strong, under the command of McClellan, pursues Lee.

**14-17 September 1862** - The Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky. The prize was the Green River L&N Railroad Bridge held by the Union. Confederates attacked bridge but were

repulsed. The Confederates requested garrison guarding the bridge surrender. Union force refused. Confederate force of an army surrounded bridge and this time Union surrendered.<sup>1</sup>

**17 September 1862** - The bloodiest day in U.S. military history as Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Armies are stopped at Antietam in Maryland by McClellan and numerically superior Union forces. By nightfall 26,000 men are dead, wounded, or missing. Lee then withdraws to Virginia.

**8 October 1862** - The Battle of Perryville, Kentucky. Upon learning that the Union army was in Perryville the Confederacy launched an attack. Experiencing resistance from heavy artillery and infantry, the Confederates pulled back. After five hours of desperate fighting, night fell upon the battlefield and ended the bloodshed. Kentucky would no longer be subject to mass Confederate invasion. 4,211 Union and 3,196 CSA died.<sup>1</sup>

**13 December 1862** - Army of the Potomac under Gen. Burnside suffers a costly defeat at Fredericksburg in Virginia with a loss of 12,653 men after 14 frontal assaults on well-entrenched Rebels on Marye's Heights. "We might as well have tried to take hell," a Union soldier remarks. Confederate losses are 5,309.

**25 January 1863** - The president appoints Gen. Joseph (Fighting Joe) Hooker as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Burnside.

**29 January 1863** - Gen. Grant is placed in command of the Army of the West, with orders to capture Vicksburg.

**1-4 May 1863** - The Union Army under Gen. Hooker is decisively defeated by Lee's much smaller forces at the Battle of Chancellorsville in Virginia as a result of Lee's brilliant and daring tactics. His own soldiers mortally wound confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Hooker retreats. Union losses are 17,000 killed, wounded and missing out of 130,000. The Confederates, 13,000 out of 60,000.

**10 May 1863** - The South suffers a huge blow as Stonewall Jackson dies from his wounds, his last words, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." "I have lost my right arm," Lee laments.

**3 June 1863** - Gen. Lee with 75,000 Confederates launches his second invasion of the North, heading into Pennsylvania in a campaign that will soon lead to Gettysburg.

**1-3 July 1863** - The tide of war turns against the South, as the Confederates are defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

**4 July 1863** - Vicksburg, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, surrenders to Gen. Grant and the Army of the West after a six-week siege. With the Union now in control of the Mississippi, the Confederacy is effectively split in two, cut off from its western allies.

**18 July 1863** - 'Negro troops' of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment under Col. Robert G. Shaw assault fortified Rebels at Fort Wagner, South Carolina. Col. Shaw and half of the 600 men in the regiment are killed.

**19/20 September 1863** - A decisive Confederate victory by Gen. Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee at Chickamauga leaves Gen. William S. Rosecrans' Union Army of the

Cumberland trapped in Chattanooga, Tennessee under Confederate siege. Kentucky troops – lineage from present battalions 138<sup>th</sup> FA, 123<sup>rd</sup> Armor, 149<sup>th</sup> Inf and 201<sup>st</sup> Engr were participants

**19 November 1863** - President Lincoln delivers a two-minute Gettysburg Address at a ceremony dedicating the Battlefield as a National Cemetery.

**23-25 November 1863** - The Rebel siege of Chattanooga ends as Union forces under Grant defeat the siege army of Gen. Braxton Bragg. During the battle, one of the most dramatic moments of the war occurs. Yelling "Chickamauga! Chickamauga!" Union troops avenge their previous defeat at Chickamauga by storming up the face of Missionary Ridge without orders and sweep the Rebels from what had been thought to be an impregnable position. Kentucky troops – lineage from present battalion 138<sup>th</sup> FA were participants

**25 March 1864** – Confederate forces upon reaching Paducah drove the Union defenders into their gunboats and fortifications. The Confederate force destroyed many buildings and stole 200 horses. After an unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Anderson they left for Tennessee.<sup>1</sup>

**4 May 1864** - The beginning of a massive, coordinated campaign involving all the Union Armies. In Virginia, Grant with an Army of 120,000 begins advancing toward Richmond to engage Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, now numbering 64,000, beginning a war of attrition that will include major battles at the Wilderness (May 5-6), Spotsylvania (May 8-12), and Cold Harbor (June 1-3). In the west, Sherman, with 100,000 men begins an advance toward Atlanta to engage Joseph E. Johnston's 60,000 strong Army of Tennessee.

**3 June 1864** - A costly mistake by Grant results in 7,000 Union casualties in twenty minutes during an offensive against fortified Rebels at Cold Harbor in Virginia. Many of the Union soldiers in the failed assault had predicted the outcome, including a dead soldier from Massachusetts whose last entry in his diary was, "June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Virginia. I was killed."

**11-12 June 1864** - Confederate Gen. Morgan approached Cynthia with 1,200 men June 11 and forced 300 Union troops to withdraw. The Rebels burned the town. A force of 750 additional Union troops was also captured. On 12 June a force of 2,400 Union troops defeated the Confederate force. Morgan escaped.<sup>1</sup>

**15 June 1864** - Union forces miss an opportunity to capture Petersburg and cut off the Confederate rail lines. As a result, a nine-month siege of Petersburg begins with Grant's forces surrounding Lee.

**20 July 1864** - At Atlanta, Sherman's forces battle the Rebels now under the command of Gen. John B. Hood, who replaced Johnston.

**2 September 1864** - Atlanta is captured by Sherman's Army. "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won," Sherman telegraphs Lincoln. The victory greatly helps President Lincoln's bid for re-election. Kentucky troops – lineage from present battalions 138<sup>th</sup> FA and 201<sup>st</sup> Engr were participants

**8 November 1864** - Abraham Lincoln is re-elected president, defeating Democrat George B. McClellan. Lincoln carries all but three states with 55 percent of the popular vote and 212 of 233 electoral votes.

**15 November 1864** - After destroying Atlanta's warehouses and railroad facilities, Sherman, with 62,000 men begins a March to the Sea.

**15-16 December 1864** - Hood's Rebel Army of 23,000 is crushed at Nashville by 55,000 Federals including Negro troops under Gen. George H. Thomas. The Confederate Army of Tennessee ceases as an effective fighting force.

**21 December 1864** - Sherman reaches Savannah in Georgia leaving behind a 300-mile long path of destruction 60 miles wide all the way from Atlanta. Sherman then telegraphs Lincoln, offering him Savannah as a Christmas present.

**4 March 1865** - Inauguration ceremonies for President Lincoln in Washington. "With malice toward none; with charity for all...let us strive on to finish the work we are to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations," Lincoln says.

**25 March 1865** - The last offensive for Lee's Army of Northern Virginia begins with an attack on the center of Grant's forces at Petersburg. Four hours later the attack is broken.

**2 April 1865** - Grant's forces begin a general advance and break through Lee's lines at Petersburg. Confederate Gen. Ambrose P. Hill is killed. Lee evacuates Petersburg. The Confederate Capital, Richmond, is evacuated. Fires and looting break out. The next day, Union troops enter and raise the Stars and Stripes.

**10 April 1865** - Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders his Confederate Army to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House in Virginia. Grant allows Rebel officers to keep their sidearm and permits soldiers to keep horses and mules.

**14 April 1865** - The Stars and Stripes is ceremoniously raised over Fort Sumter. That night, Lincoln and his wife Mary see the play "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater. At 10:13 p.m., during the third act of the play, John Wilkes Booth shoots the president in the head. Doctors attend to the president in the theater then move him to a house across the street. He never regains consciousness.

**15 April 1865** - President Abraham Lincoln dies at 7:22 in the morning. Vice President Andrew Johnson assumes the presidency.

**18 April 1865** - Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Sherman near Durham in North Carolina.

**4 May 1865** - Abraham Lincoln is laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, outside Springfield, Illinois.

**In May 1865** - Remaining Confederate forces surrender. Over 620,000 Americans (Union and Confederate) died in the war, with disease killing twice as many as those lost in battle. 50,000 survivors return home as amputees. *The Civil War ends.*

*Reference: Email excerpts from "The History Place" from Library of Congress, 2001*

<sup>1</sup>. *Kentucky's Civil War Heritage Trail Booklet, Kentucky Tourism, Frankfort*

**Civil War 1861-1865 in Adair County**

13th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Columbia (Adair) 22 December 1863. Mustered out 10 January 1865. 94 Died, 84 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

9th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Boyle (Adair) 20 November 1861. Mustered out 15 December 1864. 367 Died, 253 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company F, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Green, Adair, Wayne and Taylor County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 659-666.*

Company C, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Adair and Barren County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 760-766*

During the Civil War, approximately four hundred county residents fought for the Confederacy, and two hundred entered the Union army.

On October 8, 1862, while the Battle of Perryville was being fought to the south, some of Maj. Jones M. Withers's Confederates skirmished with a rear-guard Union force under the command of Gen. J.W. Sill near Fox Creek, five miles west of Lawrenceburg. The next day, the battle-weary Confederate army of Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith encamped at McCall's Spring near the Mercer County line before withdrawing from Kentucky.

In the later years of the war, there were numerous skirmishes in the county between partisan guerrillas and local Union Home Guard units.

See Lewis W. McKee and Lydia K. Bond, A HISTORY OF ANDERSON COUNTY (Frankfort, Ky., 1936).

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs, 22-23, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

General John Hunt Morgan's cavalry, returning from second Kentucky raid, passed through Columbia on way back to Tennessee, 1 January 1863. On raid, Union's rail supply line wrecked and \$2,000,000 property destroyed.

3 July 1863, General Morgan here again and drove out small USA force.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #707, KHC Frankfort*

Located near the Tennessee border, Adair County saw action in the Civil War. The Battle of Gradyville, a minor skirmish, was fought there on December 12, 1861. Following his Christmas Raid of 1862-63, John Hunt Morgan passed through Columbia on his return to Tennessee. On July 4, 1863, Morgan fought Union soldiers at Tebb's Bend as he traveled north to Indiana and Ohio.

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", Pgs. 2-3, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

**Civil War 1861-1865 in Allen County**

Company I, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Allen and Simpson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 797-804*

200 Confederate forces commanded by Col. John M. Hughes attacked Scottsville on 8 December 1863. Twelve days earlier he had attacked Monticello, Ky., captured then paroled garrison of 153 men; no supplies. Continuing to harass USA forces, seek stores, he came here, captured and paroled garrison of 86. Secured quantity of store, saddles, bridles, and 500 stand of small arms.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #730, KHC Frankfort*

Its strategic location on a north-south road brought Allen County into the Civil War. On June 11, 1863, the Union's 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky was driven from Scottsville. On December 8, 1863, Confederate Col. John M. Hughes of the 25<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry occupied the town and took eighty-six Union soldiers prisoner.

See H.H. Patton, A HISTORY OF SCOTTSVILLE AND ALLEN COUNTY (N.p., 1974).

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 16, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

**Civil War 1861-1865 in Anderson County**

Company I, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Anderson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 609-615.*

CSA General J. H. Morgan's cavalry, on first Kentucky raid, Lawrenceburg, 14 July 1862; as threat to Frankfort. Went instead to Georgetown, took Cynthiana and Paris, returned to Tennessee. Raid covered 1000 miles, 17 towns taken, US stores destroyed; on 8 October 1862, during Perryville battle, CSA Gen. E. Kirby Smith's men defeated US under Gen. J. W. Sill west of here.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #630, KHC Frankfort*

On 8 October 1862, during the Battle of Perryville, Gen. James Withers' troops of Gen. Kirby Smith's CSA army attacked USA force of Gen. J. W. Sill near Fox Creek while Smith skirmished with Sill's rear guard. Many Union prisoners and 20 wagons captured. A Confederate shot seven Federals but later was killed. He with four others are buried in Lawrenceburg Cemetery.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #572, KHC Frankfort*

During the Civil War, approximately four hundred county residents fought for the Confederacy, and two hundred entered the Union army.

On October 8, 1862, while the Battle of Perryville was being fought to the south, some of Maj. Jones M. Withers's Confederates skirmished with a rear-guard Union force under the command of Gen. J.W. Sill near Fox Creek, five miles west of Lawrenceburg. The next day, the battle-weary Confederate army of Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith encamped at McCall's

Spring near the Mercer County line before withdrawing from Kentucky.

In the later years of the war, there were numerous skirmishes in the county between partisan guerrillas and local Union Home Guard units.

See Lewis W. McKee and Lydia K. Bond, *A HISTORY OF ANDERSON COUNTY* (Frankfort, Ky., 1936).

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs, 22-23, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

#### **Confederate Monument - Lawrenceburg**

The Confederate Monument on the southwest corner of the courthouse lawn consists of a carved granite statue of a Confederate soldier atop an inscribed granite pedestal. The statue is eight feet tall. The figure is dressed in a winter coat and wearing a broad brimmed hat, resting upon his rifle. The figure is atop a pedestal that is also 8 feet tall. On four faces of the pedestal are listed the names of the Confederate regiments raised in Anderson County and a list of the men who were wounded or killed during the Civil War.

The monument meets the National Register Criterion and is significant under the context of "Civil War Monuments in Kentucky. 1861-1935."

The Confederate soldiers of Anderson County built the monument to honor the memory of their comrades who fought for the "Lost Cause." The monument was unveiled in 1894.

*Reference: Excerpts from "Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1865-1935", Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Ballard County**

One of first Kentucky positions, Fort Jefferson, occupied by Union troops after Confederate seizure of Columbus, September 1861. From this base, General Ulysses S. Grant directed demonstration against Columbus, January 1862. Troops from here joined in capturing Ft. Henry, February 1862. One of four river ports in area used as Union supply bases for operations in the western theater.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #757, KHC Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Barren County**

37<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Glasgow (Barren) from 17 September to 22 December 1862. Mustered out 29 December 1864. 106 Died, 98 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company C, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Adair and Barren County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 760-766*

Company D, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Barren and Greene County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 766-773*

Confederate Brigadier General Joseph H. Lewis (1824-1904) commanded famous "Orphan Brigade" in Civil War. In 1861

he conducted recruiting and training camp near Cave City. State legislature, 1850-54, 69-70. US Congress, 1870-73. Member of Kentucky Court of Appeals for 24 years, 1874-98. It's chief justice six years. Born in Barren County, he is buried in Glasgow Cemetery.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1317, KHC Frankfort.*

Company A, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Barren County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of August 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 623-630.*

Company E, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Barren County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 773-786*

Company F and G, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Boone County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 782-789*

Company I, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Allen and Simpson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 797-804*

Civil War's first Kentucky Federal death, 10 October 1861, 4 miles east. A Union company slipped through graveyard at night to arrest C. B. Hutcherson, a local Southern sympathizer. Ten poorly equipped recruits from CSA camp of Gen. Joseph Lewis, sent to guard him, were attacked, but defeated enemy. Federals fled with one dead, seven wounded. There was no CSA loss.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1365, KHC Frankfort*

The President (CSA), in 1862, was authorized to confer a Medal of Honor upon one enlisted man of each company for "every signal victory." At first dress-parade, thereafter, the men engaged in the battle chose, by vote, the soldier most worthy to receive this honor. More Confederates from Barren than any other Kentucky county received this medal. Recipients for the battle of Stone River (31 December 1862-2 January 1863) were Enoch S. Jones, Corp., Co. D, 6th Ky. Inf; James Beverly Lewis, 1st Sgt., Co. C, 6th Ky. Inf; Thomas W. Payne, Pvt., Co. E, 6th Ky. Inf; and George Walter Rogers, Corp., Co. A, 4th Ky. Inf; .For the Battle of Chickamauga (19-20 September 1863) the recipients were Marcellus Smith Mathews, Pvt., Co. D, 6th Ky. Inf; Bayard Taylor Smith, 2nd Lt., Co. A, 4th Ky. Inf; and Ephraim R. Smith, Corp., Co. A, 4th Ky. Inf.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1133, KHC*

CSA General John Hunt Morgan and a company of troops arrived at Cave City, 11 May 1862. They seized a train reported to be carrying some of Morgan's men that were captured at Lebanon, Tenn. Instead, it carried railroad employees whom he released. Morgan burned the train; later detained a second train carrying passengers. Among the men were two officers of the command of Col. Frank Wolford, USA.

*Reference: Excerpts from Society Highway Marker #1489, KHC Frankfort*

On CSA invasion of Kentucky, resulting in battle of Perryville, General Leonidas Polk's wing moved through Bear Wallow, 16 September 1862, to attack USA troops at Munfordville. Two of Kentucky raids by CSA Gen. John Hunt Morgan's cavalry routed through here, July 10 and 25 December 1862. On second raid, skirmish here failed to retard the CSA.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #698, KHC Frankfort*

On 24 December 1862, the main body of Morgan's Raiders made camp south of Glasgow. Capt. Quirk and scouts entered town although USA troops patrolled the area. CSA scouts wished to celebrate Christmas Eve, and dismounted at a tavern. A patrol of 2nd Michigan Cavalry, USA, rode up with the same desire. After a skirmish, with slight losses, both parties stampeded without a celebration.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #544, KHC Frankfort*

Site of Civil War Fort William built in spring of 1863. Attacked 6 October 1863 by Confederate Col. John M. Hughs and his 25th Tenn. Infantry. US troops under Maj. Samuel Martin surprised. Over 200 horses captured, part of fort burned, and 142 men taken prisoner, later paroled. In nearby cemetery is buried Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, Commander of 1st Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade, CSA.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1290, KHC Frankfort*

#### **Confederate Monument**

##### **Glasgow - Barren County**

The Confederate Monument in Glasgow, located on the south side of the courthouse, is a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier atop a pedestal of limestone.

It is six feet tall, showing a Confederate soldier resting on his rifle. He is wearing a bedroll, a canteen and a kepi hat.

The bronze statue sets atop a limestone pedestal of limestone. The southern face of the pedestal is inscribed "C.S.A. Our Confederate Dead 1861-1865." The other faces of the pedestal are blank. This monument is an excellent example of a monument erected to celebrate the "Lost Cause" and the Confederacy.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Bath County**

Company C, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Morgan and Bath County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 704-709.*

During the Civil War, the county witnessed limited military activity. In October 1863, members of the 1st Kentucky Federal Cavalry skirmished with about 250 rebel troops at Olympia Springs. The results were indecisive and both sides claimed victory. On March 21, 1864, when Confederate troops attempted to force Federal troops out of quarters in the county courthouse, an overheated stove started a fire that destroyed the building. The federal government paid for the construction of a replacement, which was completed in 1868.

See Van B. Young, AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Lexington, Ky., 1886); J.A. Richards, A HISTORY OF BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Yuma, Az., 1961).

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 60, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. 21 March 1864, Union troops fled Owingsville courthouse as CSA force came up. Overheated stove started fire, burning building. Guerrillas burned many county records 4 December 1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Frankfort*

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See Van B. Young, AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Lexington, Ky., 1886); J.A. Richards, A HISTORY OF BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Yuma, Az., 1961).

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 60, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

#### **Confederate Monument -**

##### **Owingsville Cemetery - Owingsville**

The Confederate Monument in the Owingsville Cemetery is approximately 13 feet tall. It is constructed of limestone. The pedestal has crossed guns and swords on one side and a Confederate flag on the other. The soldier standing on the pedestal is six feet tall. To the right rear of the man is a stump. The soldier is leaning on his rifle; he has a slouch hat. Short jacket and shoes. On the face of the pedestal is carved. "The Confederate Soldiers of Bath County, KY. 1861-1865." The Bath County Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected the monument after a ten-year fundraising effort. It was erected as "an honor to the men in gray and a credit to the women who made it possible."

#### **Confederate Monument**

##### **Owingsville - Bath County**

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*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Bell County

During the Civil War, Cumberland Gap was held alternately by Union and CSA armies. USA forces under Gen. George W. Morgan occupied it from 18 June to 17 September 1862. Cut off from supplies and surrounded, Morgan with 9,000 men retreated successfully to Greenup on the Ohio River, 200 miles in 16 days over mountain roads, and despite the harassment of CSA Morgan's Raiders.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #521, KHC Frankfort*

On route of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Confederate invasion of Kentucky, fall 1862, concurrent with that of Bragg to the west. At Richmond Kirby Smith defeated USA, then occupied Lexington on 2 September 1862. The Battle of Perryville prevented CSA plan to take Central Kentucky. Kirby Smith's army joined Bragg's, moving through Penile, 19-24 October 1862, on return to Tennessee.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #683, KHC Frankfort*

During the Civil War, both Confederate and Union armies recognized the strategic value of the Cumberland Gap, and it was fortified and occupied by one or the other army at various times during the conflict.

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 69, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Boone County

Union troops had built forts around Covington to repel expected attack from CSA troops under General Heth. A detachment of 101 CSA troops camped at Snow's Pond, were attacked here by a scouting party of 53 USA cavalymen on 17 September 1862. In the skirmish 1 Union, 5 Confederates killed and 1 Union, 7 Confederates were wounded. Larkin Vaughn, a civilian, was killed by a stray shot.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #550, KHC Frankfort*

During the Civil War, Boone County was the scene of several skirmishes. Between July 28 and August 11, 1864, Gen. Stephen Burbridge of the Union army ordered the arrest of several Boone County residents on charges of disloyalty to the federal government.

*See Ann Lutes, A BRIEF HISTORY OF BOONE COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Florence, Ky., 1958).RON D. BRYANT*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 99-100, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Bourbon County

7th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at large and mustered in at Paris (Bourbon) 16 August 1862. Mustered out 10 July 1865. 147 Died, 123 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company F, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison, Bourbon and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 586-592.*

Company G, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bourbon County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 593-600.*

Company H, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nicholas, Estill, Bourbon and Montgomery County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 673-679.*

Gen. John Hunt Morgan's cavalry on first Kentucky raid after its Cynthiana victory came to Paris, 18 July 1862. Citizen groups held out for days but eventually surrendered. Warned of Union force nearby, CSA troops escaped pursuit, returned to Tennessee. Paris occupied in September 1862, during Confederate threat north. The capital at Frankfort, Georgetown and Lexington also held.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #696, KHC Frankfort*

#### Confederate Monument

##### Paris - Bourbon County

The Bourbon County Civil War Monument is located in the Paris City Cemetery. It is approximately 40 feet high and ten feet wide at the base. The monument was dedicated in 1887 and was funded by the Confederate Monument Association. This was an organization made up of women who sought to fund the monument through various ventures, including, a concert. The Monument is an obelisk-like structure. It was constructed on site of local limestone. The shaft portion of the structure is approximately 30 feet tall; the base portion of the monument is some 10 feet tall and has engraved plaques on two sides. The plaque on the south side lists the Confederate soldiers from Bourbon County killed during the Civil War. Following the list is the inscription: "To preserve the memory of heroic men. This memorial is erected by loving, and grateful hearts." The plaque on the north side of the monument lists the names of soldiers from other states who died in Bourbon County and men from Bourbon County who had died since the end of the war.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Boyd County

USA post was located in Cattleburg to protect the Ohio River traffic. Became supply base and communication center for Union forces in the Big Sandy region. In the winter of 1861-62, troops under Col. J. A. Garfield, later 20th President U.S., drove CSA troops from area by victory at Middle Creek. Area cleared of CSA again in 1864 by USA Kentucky forces under Col. George W. Gallup.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #643, KHC Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Boyle County

#### Battles of Perryville – 8 October 1862

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Boyle County

**Campaign:** Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)

**Date(s):** October 8, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell [US]; Gen. Braxton Bragg [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Army of the Ohio [US]; Army of the Mississippi [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 7,407 total (US 4,211; CS 3,196)

**Description:** Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's autumn 1862 invasion of Kentucky had reached the outskirts of Louisville and Cincinnati, but he was forced to retreat and regroup. On October 7, the Federal army of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, numbering nearly 55,000, converged on the small crossroads town of Perryville, Kentucky, in three columns. Union forces first skirmished with Rebel cavalry on the Springfield Pike before the fighting became more general, on Peters Hill, as the grayclad infantry arrived. The next day, at dawn, fighting began again around Peters Hill as a Union division advanced up the pike, halting just before the Confederate line. The fighting then stopped for a time. After noon, a Confederate division struck the Union left flank and forced it to fall back. When more Confederate divisions joined the fray, the Union line made a stubborn stand, counterattacked, but finally fell back with some troops routed. Buell did not know of the happenings on the field, or he would have sent forward some reserves. Even so, the Union troops on the left flank, reinforced by two brigades, stabilized their line, and the Rebel attack sputtered to a halt. Later, a Rebel brigade assaulted the Union division on the Springfield Pike but was repulsed and fell back into Perryville. The Yankees pursued, and skirmishing occurred in the streets in the evening before dark. Union reinforcements were threatening the Rebel left flank by now. Bragg, short of men and supplies, withdrew during the night, and, after pausing at Harrodsburg, continued the Confederate retrograde by way of Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The Confederate offensive was over, and the Union controlled Kentucky.

**Result(s):** Union strategic victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY009

**Preservation Priority:** I.1 (Class A)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

On 8 October 1862, in Perryville, 16,000 Confederate troops under the command of General Braxton Bragg fought against 22,000 Federals under the command of General Don Carlos

Buell. Bragg, facing superior forces, withdrew. Union casualties were 4,421 and Confederate were 3,396.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #58, KHC Frankfort*

Union General Don Carlos Buell used the Dorsey house located a few yards from the road as headquarters during the Battle of Perryville, 8 October 1862. Centrally located, the house was near roads leading to the center left and right of Union lines.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #195, KHC Frankfort*

Boyle County's first courthouse in Danville was erected in 1842 and destroyed by the great fire of 1860. The new courthouse was completed in 1862. First occupied by Union forces as a hospital after the battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862. On the 11th a Union force drove CSA from fairgrounds, through Danville, skirmishing all the way. CSA armies gathered at Bryantsville, and started back to Tennessee. on 13 October 1862. .

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #756, KHC Frankfort*

As Confederate and Union armies converged over to the west the day and night before the great Battle of Perryville, 8 October 1862, there was constant fighting for water. Almost unprecedented drought had made water so scarce that troops contended for pools in dry creeks. The Crawford Springs, located 1 miles East of Perryville, provided continuous supply to CSA Gen. Bragg's headquarters and troops.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #965, KHC Frankfort*

#### Confederate Monument

##### Danville - Boyle County

The Confederate Monument in Danville is located in McDonnell Park. It is 18 feet tall. The base which is 12 feet tall is made of granite, the statute is carved from marble. The statute is that of Confederate Captain Robert A. Logan, with a full beard, and wearing a dress tunic complete with a sash and holding a slouch hat in his right hand.

The base of the monument rests on a square of concrete. Below the statute is a pedestal that is set upon a five-tiered base. On the fourth tier, on the north side, is inscribed: "Erected in 1910 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Veterans of Boyle County to the Confederate Dead." On the south side the inscription reads; "What they were the whole would know.". On the fifth tier is 1861-1885. The pedestal is a stylized grouping of four square Doric columns. Near the bottom of the columns is a hand that encircles the columns with a medallion in the space between the columns on all four sides that has carved the initials UDC. Just above the capitols on the columns are the initials C.S.A. The statue on the monument was carved to resemble Captain Robert D. Logan, a Confederate soldier from Lincoln County who rode with John Hunt Morgan early in the war. He was captured in 1863 and spent much of the rest of the war in Union prison camps.

#### Unknown Confederate Dead Monument

##### Perryville - Boyle County

The Unknown Confederate Dead Monument at the Goodknight Family Cemetery on the Perryville Battlefield is a seven-foot high marble marker composed of three parts, the base, the body and a cap. The base is a four-foot by two-foot slab of marble approximately six inches thick. The body of the marker is a single piece of granite that is about six feet high. It



is six inches thick at the top and a foot thick at the bottom. The back of the monument is flat while the face slopes out at the base. The inscription on the face of the monument reads: "ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES TO MARK THE BURIAL PLACE OF AN UNASCERTAINED NUMBER OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS SAID TO HAVE DIED WHILE PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE GOODKNIGHT FARM HOUSE FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED AT THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE OCTOBER 8, 1862 WHOSE GRAVES CANNOT NOW BE IDENTIFIED AND WHOSE NAMES ARE UNKNOWN." The cap comes to a point approximately eighteen inches from the body of the monument. There is a medallion design in the center and the same design is repeated on the edge of the cap. The monument was probably erected in 1928 at the same time that the monument to the Union dead was placed in what is now the Perryville State Historic Site. The monument was erected on private property by the federal government to honor the Confederate soldiers who were buried in the Goodknight family cemetery. The Goodknight cemetery is located just north of Walker's Bend in the Chaplin River near the Claunch Road.

#### **Confederate Dead Monument Perryville - Boyle County**

The Confederate Monument at the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site is constructed of limestone. It consists of a pedestal base and a statue of a Confederate soldier that is approximately six feet tall. The monument is supported on a three-tier base. The bottom tier is a slab of rough faced limestone, followed by a smooth tier and the last tier has the inscription; "Confederate Memorial." on the south side. A cubic section sits atop the base inscribed on four sides. The south side reads: "Nor braver bled for a brighter land, no brighter land had a cause so grand." The east side has the names of 23 men who were killed and "On Farmers eternal camping ground, their tents are spread, and glory guards with solemn round - the bivouac of the dead." The north side reads: "Erected by the State of Kentucky. Commissioners: R 1- Breckinridge, B. O. Rodes, S. D. Van Pelt Architects & Builders Peter-Burghard. St. Co. Louisville - Nor shall your glory be forgot - while fame her record keeps - or honor points the hallowed spot - where valor proudly sleeps." The west side has the names of 14 men killed and notes that 470 unknown soldiers are also buried there and "Nor wreck, nor change, or winters blight - nor times remorseless doom shall dim one ray of holey light, that gilds your glorious tomb." The south face of the main shaft of the pedestal has in relief a Confederate flag; the other three faces are blank. This monument was erected on the site of a mass Confederate grave on the Perryville Battlefield in 1902. The Commonwealth of Kentucky erected the monument. It was erected on the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle and as the 1902 newspaper account attests it was very much a celebration. According to the October 10, 1902 Danville News, there were between 5,000 and 10,000 people at the battlefield for the unveiling ceremony. A lunch was served and there was entertainment, including patriotic speeches. This monument is a good example of a memorial erected to celebrate the Confederacy.

#### **Union War Monuments in Kentucky**

##### **Perryville - Boyle County**

The Union Monument at the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site is a simple granite obelisk. This monument is 18 feet

tall and has inscriptions on the north and south sides of the base. The South side reads: "To the valiant soldiers of the Army of the United States, who bravely and heroically fell in the Battle of Perryville October 8, 1862. The reunited republic they died to save has erected this monument in grateful memory of their loyal service and noble sacrifice. Authorized by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1928." The north side reads: "For freedoms battle, once bequeathed by bleeding sire to son, though baffled oft is ever won." This is one of only seven Union Monuments in Kentucky and one of two monuments at the Perryville Battlefield erected through an Act of Congress.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

##### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Bracken County**

By September 1862, 6,000 Union troops had left the Augusta area. Only 100 Home Guards were left, under command of Col. Bradford.

On 27 September 1862, Col. Duke with 350 Morgan Raiders attacked. Guards secreted in houses fought until Raiders penetrated area, burned and cannonaded houses. CSA losses of men and ammunition forced return to Falmouth and abandonment of raid into Ohio.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #501, KHC Frankfort*

##### **Confederate Monument**

##### **Augusta - Bracken County**

The Confederate Monument in the Payne Cemetery is a small tombstone shaped monument. It is about four feet tall and three feet wide at the base. The monument is constructed of granite, except for the face and the beveled tops of the two-tiered base - it is rough-hewn. The face of the monument is beveled with a Confederate battle flag draped across it. Below the flag the inscription reads: "In Memory of eight unknown Confederate soldiers killed in Augusta, Kentucky September 27, 1862." This monument was erected to the memory of eight Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Augusta. The John B. Hood Camp of United Confederate Veterans erected it and "... our lady friends." The monument and Payne Cemetery is located just north of KY 8.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

##### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Breathitt County**

Company B, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Breathitt County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 700-704.*

Company D, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Breathitt and Johnson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan)

Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 712-715.*

In the 1860s the Civil War ignited a long-running tradition of violence in Breathitt County. No major battles were fought there, but bitter animosity between Northern and Southern sympathizers led to sixty-four deaths, mostly of Confederate and Union soldiers who had been discharged or were home on leave. Capt. Bill Strong led a pro-Union faction of guerrillas in cattle rustling. A dispute over the division of spoils led to the Strong-Amis feud, which lasted into the 1870s.

*See Writer's Program, Work Projects Administration, IN THE LAND OF BREATHITT (Northport, N.Y., 1941); Green Trimble RECOLLECTIONS OF BREATHITT (Jackson, Ky., 1916).*

**CHARLES HAYES**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 115-116, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Breckinridge County

Company G, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Breckinridge, Logan and Hancock County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 837-847*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in the last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas and two by Union accident. On 28 December 1864, guerrillas set fire to the Hardinsburg courthouse, but citizens saved the building and records. CSA troops came in and allowed public to keep arms for defense.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #584, KHC Frankfort*

#### Joseph Holt Monument

##### Addison - Breckinridge County

The Joseph Holt monument is ten-foot tall topped with a large bronze eagle. The granite portion of the monument is eight feet tall. The face of the monument is polished and engraved. It has a Stars and Stripes shield that has a crossed sword and scabbard in the background with a ring above the scabbard. Below the shield is inscribed, "Joseph Holt - Orator and Statesman - born Jan. 6, 1807 - Died Aug. 1, 1894. He held successfully the offices of Commissioner of Patents, Postmaster General, Secretary of War and Judge Advocate General during the Civil War" The bronze eagle is approximately two feet tall with a wingspan of some four feet. The bird sits defiantly atop the monument. The monument is within the brick walls of what appears to be the Holt family cemetery. The Joseph Holt Monument was erected to honor a Kentuckian who played a vital role in the administration of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. This is one of only a hand full of monuments to the Union in the Commonwealth. It is located in a small family cemetery enclosed with a brick wall approximately 50 meters north of SR 144 within the community of Holt.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Bullitt County

6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Muldraugh Hill (Meade) and Shepherdsville (Bullitt) from 9 September to 24 December 1871. Mustered out 23 September 1864 to 2 January 1865. 216 Died, 101 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

The reorganized Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Jefferson and Garrard County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1028-1033.*

Company C, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin, Jefferson and Nelson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 563-571.*

Company H, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin and Nelson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 791-797*

The L&N Railroad bridge, located near Shepherdsville at crossing of the Salt River, was destroyed three times by troops of the CSA. Partially razed on 7 September 1862, by troops under Col. John Hutcheson. During the occupation of Shepherdsville, 28 September 1862, Braxton Bragg's troops again destroyed the bridge, but a new bridge was up by 11 October 1862. After the Battle of Elizabethtown, 27 December 1862, John Hunt Morgan's men moved along the tracks, destroying everything on way to trestle works at Muldraugh's Hill.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1296, KHC Frankfort*

USA General William T. Sherman with 4,000 troops made their headquarters at Lebanon Junction, late September 1861. Their objectives were to secure Muldraugh's Hill against anticipated onrush of Confederates toward Louisville and to rally Kentuckians to the Union cause. CSA Gen. Simon B. Buckner took Bowling Green, establishing a Confederate line across Kentucky, but failed to push north. No major action occurred.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1324, KHC Frankfort*

On 2 July 1863, CSA Gen. John Hunt Morgan began a series of raids to prevent USA move to Tennessee and Virginia. Repulsed at Green River, 4 July 1863. Defeated a USA force at Lebanon, 5 July 1863. Moved through Bardstown, 6 July 1863. After night march, crossed bridge crossing at Salt River on 7 July 1863. Rested troops few hours and proceeded to Branden-

burg. Crossed to Indiana, 8 July 1863. He continued raids until captured in northeast Ohio, on 25 July 1863.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1413, KHC Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Butler County**

27<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Rochester (Butler) from 16 Dec 1861 to 21 March 1862. Mustered out 29 March 1865. 217 Died, 182 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Although only a few skirmishes took place in Butler County, the Civil War slowed development and divided the citizenry. One of the first Union soldiers to be killed in western Kentucky was from Butler County. A stone monument on Big Hill, a short distance from Morgantown, marks the site where Granville Allen died in a skirmish on October 29, 1861. After the war, veterans from Confederate and Union forces joined to raise funds for a Civil War monument. The monument, dedicated on May 30, 1907, lists the names of Butler County citizens who fought in the war. It stands in front of the courthouse and is one of the few monuments in the state that honors both Confederate and Union soldiers.

See Butler County Historical and Genealogical Society, BUTLER COUNTY, KENTUCKY HISTORY (Morgantown, Ky., 1987); Bennett F. Bratcher, HISTORY OF BUTLER COUNTY (Morgantown, Ky., 1960).

**LOIS RUSS**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 147, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

In October 1861, Col. J. H. McHenry, Jr., USA, at Hartford, warned of a threat of CSA attack. Col. S. G. Burbridge brought USA force from Owensboro and joined in move to Morgantown. Advance cavalry routed CSA scouts here. Burbridge then moved on to attack and destroy Confederate camp at Woodbury. Report of CSA re-enforcement caused Union Army to withdraw to Cromwell's Ferry.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #569, KHC Frankfort*

#### **Confederate/Union Monument**

##### **Morgantown - Butler County**

The Union and Confederate Veteran's Monument on the lawn of the Butler County Court House is an 18 foot tall zinc monument. It was constructed in 1907 "... by the citizens of Morgantown and vicinity." The monument consists of a Union soldier approximately six feet tall standing atop a pedestal. The soldier is wearing a kepi cap and a winter great coat. He is resting on his rifle. The pedestal rises approximately 12 feet up from the ground. Just below the soldier on the pedestal on the face of the monument is an inscribed plaque that reads: "This monument erected by the citizens of Morgantown and vicinity - May, 1907." On the other three sides of the monument are raised faces of Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant and Joseph Wheeler. Lower on the base are inscribed numerous names of both Union and Confederate veterans from Butler County.

This is one of only two monuments in Kentucky that was created to honor soldiers on both sides. Separate inscriptions on the monument read: "This monument erected by the citizens of Morgantown and vicinity -- May 1907." and "One

country. One Flag." These inscriptions demonstrate that the monument was a local creation, but at the same time honored new national patriotism. The monument was erected in the post Spanish-American War days of sectional reconciliation and nationalism. It is one of a handful of zinc monuments in the state. It illustrates community pride by honoring both sides.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Caldwell County**

48<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Princeton (Caldwell) 26 October 1863. Mustered out 19 December 1864. 104 Died, 97 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Confederate Gen. Adam R. Johnson with 1700 Partisan Rangers were in area seeking recruits and supplies. Learning of Union troops under Gen. E. H. Hobson camped at Grubb's Cross Roads, Johnson attacked, 21 August 1864. In the skirmish that followed, Johnson was wounded, losing sight of both eyes. CSA became demoralized and retreated to Paris, Tennessee.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #751, HKS Frankfort*

Most Caldwell County Confederates enlisted in Gen. Adam Johnson's Co. K, 10th Ky. Partisan Rangers. His purpose was to gather recruits and supplies, to secure state for CSA. In August 1864, he attacked a Union regiment Grubb's Crossroad, was blinded permanently. Rangers then retreated over Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to Paris, Tennessee. where they reorganized for another Kentucky raid.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1630, HKS Frankfort*

#### **Confederate Monument**

##### **Princeton - Caldwell County**

The Confederate Soldier Monument on the courthouse lawn in Princeton is granite 15 feet tall. It consists of a base, pedestal and a statue. The base is a slab of granite with rough-cut edges some five feet wide. It has a pyramidal section that rest upon the slab that supports the pedestal. Both parts are white unpolished granite. The pedestal is polished granite eight feet tall. It is unadorned except for a circle motif near the top and an inscription on the face. The inscription reads: "C.S.A. In Memory of Confederate Soldiers and the Cause for which they Fought 1861--1865 Erected by the Tom Johnson Chapter U.D.C. Our Heroes Deeds and hard Won Fame Will Live 1911." The statue is of a Confederate soldier in a defiant pose; arms cross-tilted slightly back hat in hand. Erected by the Tom Johnson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), which was responsible for fifteen more monuments in Kentucky than any other organization.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Calloway County

Calloway County residents were strongly sympathetic to the Southern cause during the Civil War. About eight hundred joined the Confederate army, about two hundred the Union forces.

In 1862 Federal troops raided the Calloway County area, arresting citizens on charges of disloyalty. In 1863 a small force of Federal soldiers took Murray and occupied it for a brief period. The Confederates erected Fort Heiman on the Tennessee River in the southeast section of the county in 1861 to help establish control of the area. By 1862, however, the Federal forces had captured the fort and they held it until 1864, when Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest retook it and used it as a base for his successful assault on Johnsonville, Tennessee.

See E.A. Johnston, *HISTORY OF CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY* (Murray, Ky., 1931).

Ref: *Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 152-153, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Confederate Fort Helman erected in 1861. Federals occupied 1862. Seized by CSA Gen. Forrest in fall 1864. With field cannon his cavalymen sank two and captured one Union transports, plus a gunboat, and commandeered them. Fort Helman is located due east and on this side of Kentucky Lake.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #147, HKS Frankfort*

#### Confederate Memorial

#### Murray - Calloway County

The Confederate Monument on northeast corner of the courthouse lawn in Murray is a monument 16½ feet tall. The base is an 8½-foot wide square granite slab. The monument has two distinct parts: a drinking fountain and a statue of Robert E. Lee that is 5½ feet tall. The top of the platform has the statue of Lee

and four marble bails at each corner. The statue base has initials CSA. On arches above the columns are four inscriptions. Beginning at the front the inscriptions read: "Confederate Soldiers: " Murray, KY May 1917:" "Erected by J. N. Williams Chapter UDC;" "in Loving Remembrance." A plaque above the latter inscription reads: "Tribute to Effie Oury Gatlin, Chairman Monument Con. 1913-1917." The base platform and columns are made of granite, the statue carved of white marble. The porcelain drinking fountain is mounted in the center. Stepping on a pedal operated the fountain. Construction of the monument was the culmination of three years of fund raising by the UDC.

Reference: *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Campbell County

Newport Barracks was an early army post, built in 1804, at the junction of the Licking and Ohio Rivers. In the War of 1812 was used as a military prison. Kentucky troops assembled here for the Canadian invasion in 1813. Used for training volunteers during Mexican War. Headquarters of

Southern District, US Army, until Civil War, then Union recruiting depot. Granted to city by United States Congress, 1894.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #599, HKS Frankfort*

Fort Thomas was named for Gen. George Henry Thomas. Born in Virginia in 1816; graduated from West Point. Served in the Indian campaigns and the Mexican War. In the Civil War, led Federal troops from Mill Springs, Kentucky in January 1862 to Nashville, Tenn., in December 1864, in many principal engagements. Rated one of four top Union generals. Pacific Division Commander at his death in 1870.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #986, HKS Frankfort*

William H. Horsfall was one of the youngest Kentuckians to receive the Medal of Honor for service during the Civil War. Is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Horsfall was born in Newport in 1847, and was a drummer in Company G, First Kentucky Infantry (USA). Medal of Honor was awarded for saving the life of a wounded officer lying between the lines during combat at Corinth, Mississippi on 21 May 1862. This war hero died in 1922.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1867, HKS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Carlisle County

In January 1862, Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sent 5,000 USA troops from Cairo as demonstration against Columbus, a Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. Combined forces led by Brig. Gen. J. S. McClernand from Ft. Jefferson at Wickliffe through Bardwell to Milburn and back to Cairo. It acquainted the U.S. Army with the area. It "inspired hope" among many loyal Federal citizens.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #563, HKS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Carroll County

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Carter County

40<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Grayson (Carter) and Falmouth (Pendleton) 30 July 1863. Mustered out 30 December 1864. 102 Died, 93 from disease

Reference: *"A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

The Civil War divided residents of Carter County. Although there were 320 slaves in the county just before the war, many residents supported the Union and joined Companies D, H, I, and G of the 22d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Many of the Confederate sympathizers joined the Fields Partisan Rangers, organized by county sheriff William Jason Fields (whose grandson and namesake, William Jason Fields, served as Kentucky governor during 1923-27).

Although only minor skirmishes occurred in Carter County during the war, there was personal and property damage. In the 1870s the western portion of the county was the scene of the Underwood-Holbrook feud

See Carter County Bicentennial Committee, *CARTER COUNTY HISTORY 1838-1976*, (Grayson, Ky., 1976); George Wolford, *CARTER COUNTY: A PICTORIAL HISTORY*, (Ashland, Ky., 1985).

#### **GEORGE WOLFFORD**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 167-168, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

Retreating from Cumberland Gap, General George W. Morgan's Union force of 8,000 men camped six miles South of Grayson in September 1862. CSA Morgan's Raiders harassed USA, 30 miles along here; skirmishing, felling trees across roads and preempting food and supplies. Covering 200 miles in 16 days, USA reached Greenup on Ohio River 3 October 1862, on way to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #637, HKS Frankfort*

As Gen. George W. Morgan's Union force, 8,000 when in Grayson, retreated from Cumberland Gap, they were harassed from West Liberty by CSA General John H. Morgan's Raiders. Failure of reinforcements to reach here caused Confederates to leave 1 October 1862 and rejoin main CSA force in Lexington. Union forces reached Greenup 3 October 1862, traveling 200 miles in 16 days.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #642, HKS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Casey County**

1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) mustered in at Casey, Cumberland and Wayne County 28 October 1861. Mustered out 20 September 1865. 344 Died, 283 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Casey County, home of one-third of this First Kentucky Cavalry Union regiment and of its commanders Colonels Frank L. Wolford and Silas Adams. Others came from eight nearby Kentucky counties. They were recruited July 1861 and trained at Camp Dick Robinson. Saw active service from Wild Cat Mt. battle, 19 October 1861, until mustered out, 31 December 1864. Became famous for skill and daring. The First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment Union was efficient in battle, fighting as infantry as well as cavalry. Unsurpassed in fighting guerrillas and scouting. In Mill Springs, Perryville and Lebanon (Tennessee) battles and scores of other engagements. Led pursuit of CSA Bragg's retreat, October 1862. First Kentucky was at surrender of John Hunt Morgan, Ohio, July 1863. Later that year in East Tennessee and Sherman's Atlanta campaign in 1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #684, HKS Frankfort*

Colonel Silas Adams was a spirited USA Civil War leader. Enlisted 11 July 1861. Aided Col. Frank Wolford with recruiting of First Kentucky Cavalry Union. Served with distinction in many campaigns. Succeeded Wolford in command in March 1864. Mustered out 31 December 1864. Born 1839 in Pulaski County. Elected Casey County Attorney two terms; Legislature, three terms; Congress, two terms. Buried 1896 in Brown Cemetery at Mt. Olive, Kentucky.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #888, HKS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Christian County**

The Civil War divided the county. Slave-owning farmers in the southern part were Confederates and those in Hopkinsville and the northern part who had no slaves were Unionists.

#### **WILLIAM T. TURNER**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 187-188, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

CSA General Nathan Bedford Forrest with 6 cavalry companies joined Gen. Charles Clark here 15 November 1861. Forrest made reconnaissance and foraging expeditions out of here. When on one he defeated USA forces in Battle of Sacramento on December 28. After occupation of Hopkinsville for almost three months CSA evacuated. They withdrew into Tennessee.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #642, HKS Frankfort*

Nathan Bedford Forrest, stationed in Hopkinsville during winter of 1861-62 resided with wife and daughter in log house, the third residence south. As colonel he commanded six companies CSA Cavalry, Reconnoitered Union forces between here and the Ohio River, defeated gunboat, CONFESTOGA, at Canton and also US force at Sacramento. Withdrew when CSA left Bowling Green.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #880, HKS Frankfort*

Six companies CSA Cavalry under Col. Forrest were camped a mile to the north at the old fairgrounds, while reconnoitering this area in the winter of 1861-62. A severe epidemic swept the camp and several hundred men died. When the city enlarged the cemetery in 1887, John C. Latham, native of Hopkinsville had bodies of 101 unknown re-interred and a large monument erected.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #101, HKS Frankfort*

Brig. Gen. James S. Jackson, USA, killed in the battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862, is buried in south end of the cemetery. Born in Woodford County in 1823. Was a First Lt., in the Mexican War, then practiced law in Greenup. He came to Hopkinsville in 1855. Elected to Congress in 1861. Authorized by Lincoln to recruit 3rd Kentucky Cavalry Union during the fall of 1861. Participated In the battle of Shiloh and others, before his untimely death.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #882, HKS Frankfort*

#### **Confederate Memorial**

##### **Hopkinsville - Christian County**

The Confederate Memorial Fountain in Hopkinsville is made of white marble it is octagonal and is eight-feet tall. It has a three-stepped octagonal base that holds a basin. A capped pedestal extends approximately three-foot up from the basin. The Front portion of the pedestal is inscribed. "1861- 1865 Erected by Christian County Chapter No. 590 United Daughters of the Confederacy - Soldiers from Christian County Kentucky - October 1911." The fountain is surrounded by a concrete circular enclosure that extends out from the base eight feet. The fountain is no

longer functional and now appears to be used as a planter. It was the culmination of a five-year fund raising process that included the production of plays, dinners and many other activities to raise funds.

### **Latham Confederate Monument Hopkinsville - Christian County**

The Latham Confederate Monument in Riverside Cemetery in Hopkinsville is 37½ feet tall with 8-foot base. It supports two polished stones with intaglio border. On the southern face is inscribed - "Confederate Dead." Four panels are inscribed. West - "Erected at the place of his birth by a surviving comrade to commemorate the virtues of the Confederate Dead AD 1887". North side- "Beneath the sod is mingled the sacred dust of 101 unknown soldiers, who were attached to the following commands: 1st Mississippi Regiment, 2nd Mississippi Regiment, 7th Texas Regiment, 8th Kentucky Regiment, Forrest's Cavalry, Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry, Green's Kentucky Artillery. East side "War Between the States 1861-1865". "While martyred for condolence's sake are respected. The valor and devotion of the Confederate soldiers will be admired by the good and the brave". South side- "Round this column is buried all the heroism that could die." The north and south sides of the die are decorated with bronze cannon and the east and west sides with laurel wreaths. On the front of the shaft are two crossed swords with a laurel wreath. John C. Latham paid \$14,000 in 1877 to erect the monument and to remove 101 unknown Confederate soldiers from various graves and entered them where the monument was placed.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Clark County**

During the Civil War, approximately 1,000 men from the county joined either the Confederates or the Union army. In 1862 and again in 1864, Gen. John Hunt Morgan's Confederate cavalry passed through the county.

*See Kentucky Heritage Commission, SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES IN KENTUCKY: CLARK COUNTY (Evansville, Ind., 1979); A. Goff Bedford, LAND OF OUR FATHERS: HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1958).*

A. GOFF BEDFORD

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 197-198, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

CSA Gen. John H. Morgan's cavalry first raided Kentucky July 1862. Took Cynthiana but, faced by large USA forces, withdrew. Destroyed arms in Winchester on 19 July 1862 and went to Richmond. On last raid in June 1864, after two battles at Mt. Sterling, they moved by here to Lexington and to Cynthiana where they met defeat on 12 June 1864 and retreated to Virginia.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #625, KHS Frankfort.*

Six miles west of Winchester is the site of home and farm from which Roy Stuart Cluke enlisted in the Confederate army. Commissioned Colonel of 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry CSA, September 1862. Immediate action in Ken-

tucky won the confidence of Gen. John H. Morgan; was with Morgan in December 1862 and July 1863 raids when captured in Ohio. He died 31 December 1863, in U.S. prison, age 39. Buried near Morgan in Lexington Cemetery. *Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #679, KHS Frankfort.*

The five Hanson brothers lived in Winchester. They all served during the Civil War as soldiers in the USA and CSA, For the USA - Col. Charles S. was a hero at the Battle of Lebanon in July 1863. Pvt. Samuel K. died in service. For the CSA - Brig. Gen. Roger was mortally wounded in the Battle of Stone's River on 2 January 1863; and Privates Richard H. and Isaac S. All were the sons of Hon. Samuel and Matilda Hickman Hanson.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #951, KHS Frankfort.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Clay County**

On 23 October 1862, the 22nd USA Brigade including the 1st, 2nd, and 20th Kentucky Infantry moved here in wake of retreating CSA forces. 500 men worked 36 hours to destroy the Goose Creek Salt Works mainly owned by unionists but used by Confederates. Loyal citizens were allowed to remove salt enough for their own needs on taking oath none of it would be used to benefit Confederacy.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #531, KHS Frankfort*

Gen. George W. Morgan's Union forces occupied Cumberland Gap, 18 June to 17 September 1862. Cut off from supplies and surrounded, Morgan with 9,000 men withdrew. They camped 2½ miles South of Manchester on 19-21 September 1862, to perfect organization for march. Made fruitless supply search. Entire retreat to Ohio River, 200 miles, made in 16 days, despite harassment by CSA Morgan's Raiders.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #568, KHS Frankfort*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Clinton County**

The courthouse was burned by Gen. Hylan B. Lyons on January 25, 1865, although the county saw little fighting during the Civil War.

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 241-242, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in the last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, two by Union accident. The Albany courthouse was burned by guerrillas late in 1864 and all county records destroyed.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #597, KHS Frankfort.*

Champ Ferguson born here in 1821. Guerrilla leader with Confederate leanings, but attacked supporters of both sides throughout Civil War in southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Over 100 murders ascribed to Ferguson alone. Hunted by both CSA and USA. Taken after end of war and convicted by the US Army Court in Nashville, and hanged 21 October 1865. Buried at home in White County, Tennessee.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #780, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Crittenden County

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in the last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, two by Union accident. Guerrillas burned the Marion courthouse in January 1865. The building was a total loss, though the walls stood. County records lost. Courthouse again burned in 1870.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #596, KHS Frankfort.*

Returning from reconnaissance and foraging mission to the Ohio River, CSA Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with cavalry here on 1 December 1861, learned of threats to and arrests of Southern sympathizers. While capturing a few of instigators, regimental Surgeon S. M. VanWyck was killed. Forrest stayed here another day before returning to Hopkinsville.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #615, KHS Frankfort.*

The "Chickasaw Road," part of the old Sa line Trace, used by Indians in pursuit of the vast herds of bison, deer, elk which came this way to the salt licks in Illinois. Flynn's Ferry began operating at the Ohio crossing of this trail in 1803, making it an important route of migration and commerce. Movement of Civil War troops was the last major use of the Mattoon Road, located 4½ miles Northeast of Marion.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1185, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Cumberland County

1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) mustered in at Casey, Cumberland and Wayne County 28 October 1861. Mustered out 20 September 1865. 344 Died, 283 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

When the Civil War began, Cumberland Countians for the most part were in sympathy with the Union cause. In the election of 1860, 67 percent of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the Constitutional Union Party, led by John Bell of Tennessee; Abraham Lincoln received seven votes. When war began in 1861, many joined the 5th Kentucky Cavalry under the command of Burkesville resident Col. David Haggard. The 3d Kentucky Volunteer and the 16th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry also received numerous Cumberland County men.

Cumberland County experienced several raids during the course of the war. Gen. John Hunt Morgan's cavalry crossed the Cumberland River at Burkesville in January, 1863. On February 12, 1863, two companies of Morgan's cavalry attacked and defeated Federal troops at Burkesville. Throughout 1862 and 1863, raids and skirmishes occurred in the county.

*See Joseph William Wells, HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY (Louisville 1947).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 245-246, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

On 2 July 1863, CSA Gen. John Hunt Morgan crossed Cumberland River near Buresville, brushing aside Union patrols on the north bank. Morgan placed some troops in ambush one mile from here and drove Union forces back to their camp at Marrowbone. Morgan crossed Kentucky, invading Indiana and on into Northeastern Ohio, where he surrendered 26 July 1863. He was imprisoned at Columbus, Ohio.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #515, KHS Frankfort.*

CSA Morgan's Raiders entered Kentucky here on 2 July 1863. Union forces skirmished at Burkesville that day, followed by battles at Tebb's Bend on 4 July and at Lebanon on 5 July 1863. At Brandenburg crossed the Ohio River 8 July into Indiana. In northeastern Ohio, ammunition used up, they surrendered on 26 July 1863. Imprisoned at Columbus, Ohio, but then Morgan escaped 24 November 1863 and returned south.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #601, KHS Frankfort.*

Gen. Hylan B. Lyon with 800 men invaded Kentucky in December 1864, to enforce CSA draft law and divert USA from Nashville. In 23 days he burned seven courthouses used by Union forces. Raid ended at Burkesville with robbery of stores, imprisonment of horses for their use and burning of the courthouse on 3 January 1865. All county records saved. Lyon then moved south to Alabama.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #583, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Daviess County

12th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Owensboro (Daviess) and Caseyville (Union) 17 November 1862. On 15 October 1864 consolidated with 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA). Mustered out 23 August 1865. 233 Died, 208 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

15<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Owensboro (Daviess) October 1862. Mustered out 6-20 October 1863. 58 Died, 55 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

26<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Owensboro (Daviess) and mustered 5 March 1862 at Nashville, TN. On 1 April 1864 the 33<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) will be consolidated into this regiment. Mustered out 10 July 1865. 173 Died, 144 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

35<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Owensboro (Daviess) 26 September 1863. Mustered out 29 December 1864. 57 Died, 49 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

The reorganized Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Daviess County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

Company C and K of the first organization is transferred to this company.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1015-1020*

Company K, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Daviess and Hancock County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 685-691.*

Strong emotional ties to the South made many Daviess County residents supporters of the Confederate cause during the Civil War. The county gained a reputation as a hotbed of rebellion, although most residents preferred a neutral position and opposed only Lincoln and the prospect of emancipation. Lincoln and the Republicans could attract only seven votes in Daviess in the election of 1860, as a majority of voters maintained the county's former Whig allegiance by voting for the candidate of the Constitutional Union party.

While guerrilla raids were common, only one formal battle took place in Daviess County: a skirmish at Panther Creek that drove a Confederate force south from Owensboro.

See Hugh O. Potter, A HISTORY OF WENSBORO AND DAVIESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Montgomery, Ala., 1974).

**LEE A. DEW**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 254-255, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. On 4 January 1865 the Owensboro guerrillas burned courthouse, occupied by Union troops. The records of all county offices saved by the respective officers.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #590, KHS Frankfort.*

On 19 September 1862, Confederate force occupied Owensboro. USA troops at old Fairground refused demand for surrender. Skirmish followed. Union soldier swam Ohio River to summon help from Indiana Legion. CSA retired to the Panther Creek area. Home Guards from Indiana crossed river and attacked next day. CSA retreated with 36 killed, 70 wounded. USA loss, 3 killed and 35 wounded.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #745, KHS Frankfort.*

The President, CSA, in 1862, was authorized to confer a Medal of Honor upon one enlisted man of each company for "every signal victory." At first dress-parade, thereafter, the men engaged in the battle chose, by vote, the soldier most worthy to receive this honor. 72 Kentuckians coming from 34 counties were so honored. There were three Daviess County recipients. The Battle of Stone River from 31 December 1862 to 2 January 1863 was Albert M. Hathaway 2nd Lt., Co. K, 4th Ky. Inf. The Battle of Chickamauga from 19-20 September 1863 the two recipients were John

L.Bell 2nd Lt., Co. K, 4th Ky. Inf. Killed in action; and Mathias Garrett Corp., Co. K, 4th Ky. Inf.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1183, KHS Frankfort.*

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Owensboro - Daviess County**

The Confederate Monument in Owensboro is 18 feet tall and has two parts, a bronze statue and a granite pedestal standing nine feet tall and is fairly plain except for the face which has the inscription "To our Confederate Heroes 1861-1865." There is a raised Confederate flag surrounded by a wreath. The rear of the pedestal is inscription "Erected by the Breckinridge Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy." The statue is over seven feet tall and depicts an alert soldier holding his rifle out to his side and is wearing a short jacket and a slouch hat. It took several years to raise sufficient money for the monument. The dedication of the monument attracted over 5,000 people.

#### **Thompson-Powell Martyrs Monument**

##### **St. Joseph - Daviess County**

The Thompson-Powell Martyrs Monument in the Alphonse Catholic Cemetery in St. Joseph is a small limestone marker four feet tall and four feet wide. It is inscribed on one side reading "Charles W. Thompson-Pimman Powell Confederate Soldiers, Executed in the City of Henderson July 22. 1865 by Order of Gen. Burbridge, CSA." The markers are a double headstone arrangement with an oak leaf motif at the top. This is one of four monuments across the: Commonwealth that was erected to men who were killed by Gen. Stephen Burbridge in 1865 following a retaliation policy set forth in his Order No. 19. He ordered that four guerrilla prisoners be shot for every one Union man killed. More than 50 prisoners were killed as a result of this order. This monument was erected to Four men killed in Jefferson County as a result of Order No. 19

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Edmonson County**

Being near the Confederate stronghold of Bowling Green, Edmonson County was the scene of several Civil War skirmishes. On November 20, 1861, a Confederate detachment from Bowling Green raided Brownsville to obtain medical supplies and engaged a Union regiment in a small-scale battle. In August 1862 the Federals avenged their earlier setback when a company of Home Guards defeated a Confederate guerrilla force east of Brownsville, taking seventy-seven prisoners.

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 284-285, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Brig. Gen. T.C. Hindman's force, reconnoitering to protect bowling green portion of CSA defense line, approached Brownsville on 20 November 1861. They skirmished here with the Union cavalry regiment of Colonel James S. Jackson, posted at Leitchfield. The Union loss was 7 killed, 5



wounded; CSA, one wounded. Confederates succeeded in obtaining vital medical supplies.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #none, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Elliott County

The majority of the families who settled in the region professed a strong allegiance to the South during the war. Although no major battles were fought in the hills of eastern Kentucky during the Civil War, both sides raided, foraged in, and recruited from the area. Seven unknown soldiers, casualties of Confederate attacks on Union troops withdrawing from Cumberland Gap in September 1862, are buried just south of Sandy Hooks.

*See Elliott County History Book Committee, THE HISTORY OF ELLIOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1985 (Marceline, Mo., 1985); Elliott County Centennial Commission, HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF ELLIOTT COUNTY, 1869-1969 (Sandy Hook, Ky., 1969).*

#### MARTYNE MASON

General George W. Morgan's 9,000 USA force occupied Cumberland Gap from 8 June to 17 September 1862. Cut off from supplies, Morgan began 200-mile retreat. On way through Sandy Hook USA harassed by CSA Morgan's Raiders. Failure of reinforcements caused CSA withdrawal at Grayson, 1 October. Union retreat, from Gap to Greenup on Ohio River, made in 16 days.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #644, KHS Frankfort.*

2 miles South of Sandy Hook is the burial ground and final resting place of seven unnamed soldiers who were killed in a Civil War skirmish here in late September 1862, between forces of USA Gen. George W. Morgan and CSA Gen. John Hunt Morgan. Union forces retreating from Cumberland Gap to Greenup were harassed by Confederate troops from West Liberty, through here, to Grayson.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #711, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Estill County

14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Mt. Sterling (Montgomery) with Companies A, B, C and D and the other companies organized at Irvine (Estill) mustered 6 November 1862. Mustered out during the period of 16 September 1863 to 24 March 1864. 80 Died, 66 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

8th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Estill Springs (Estill) and Lebanon (Knott) October 1861. Mustered out February 1865. Veterans and Recruits transferred to 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry. 205 Died, 145 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

47<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Irvine (Estill) and Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 5 October 1863. Mustered out Companies A through H on 24 December 1864 and the rest on 12 April 1865. 73 Died, 72 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company H, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nicholas, Estill, Bourbon and Montgomery County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 673-679.*

In that crucial battle of the Chattanooga campaign, 25 November 1863, Capt. John C. Wilson and 5 others from Estill County and of 8th KY. Inf., answered the call for volunteers to plant U.S. flag on Lookout Mountain. Reaching the summit in sight of both armies, they planted their colors, made by Estill County women. Regiment followed, taking mountain. His grave is located at Station Camp Cemetery, 4 miles Southwest.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #639, KHS Frankfort.*

The Battle of Irvine is the only Civil War battle in this area. Col. John S. Scott, CSA, and his troops arrived here 30 July 1863, with plan to capture the 14th Ky. Cavalry. Held Irvine only a few hours. Col. W. P. Sanders, USA, and his force pursued Scott, capturing some of rear guard. Col. Scott's troops crossed the river at Irvine but fought with Col. Sanders' men from other side. Scott soon departed.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1507, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Fayette County

6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized in Central Kentucky (Lexington/Fayette County) from July to October 1862. In October 1862 Munday's 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of Cavalry (Lexington/Fayette) consisting of Companies A, B, C, D and E became part of this regiment. Mustered out 6 September 1865. 288 Died, 255 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

10th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Covington (Kenton), Lexington (Fayette) and Crab Orchard (Lincoln) for one year service during the period 8 September to 11 November 1862. Mustered out 17 September 1863. 75 Died, 62 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Munday's 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Battalion (USA) consisting of Companies A, B, C D and E organized at Lexington (Fayette) December 1861 to January 1862. Assigned to 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry October 1862. Mustered out 6 September 1865. 288 Died, 255 from disease in 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

20<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Lexington (Fayette), Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) and Smithland (Livingston) 6 January 1862. Camp Harrod (Mercer) 2 January 1862. Mustered out 17 January 1865. 233 Died, 107 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

23<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp King (Lexington/Fayette) and mustered 2 January 1862. Mustered out 27 December 1865 191 Died, 102 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

24<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Lexington (Fayette) 31 December 1861. Mustered out 3 January 1865. 207 Died, 177 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company B, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Fayette, Woodford and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 554-563.*

The home of John Hunt Morgan, "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy." Is located at 2<sup>nd</sup> and Mill Streets in Lexington. Born in Huntsville, Alabama, 1 June 1825. Killed in Greeneville, Tennessee, 4 September 1864. Lieutenant, Kentucky Volunteers in Mexican War 1846-1847. Major General, C.S.A., 1861-1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #3, KHS Frankfort.*

Known as the "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy," Morgan was born in Huntsville, Alabama; in 1831 moved to Lexington. After attending Transylvania, he fought in the Mexican War. In Lexington, he prospered as owner of hemp factory and woolen mill. Morgan organized Lexington Rifles Infantry, 1857; later led them to aid Confederacy. Leading cavalry raids behind the enemy lines, General J. H. Morgan disrupted Union supplies and communications. For southerners, he was the ideal romantic hero. Captured in Indiana- Ohio raid, he escaped and was killed in Greeneville, Tennessee 4 September 1864. Buried in Lexington Cemetery. Morgan became a courageous symbol of the Lost Cause.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1809, KHS Frankfort.*

### **John Hunt Morgan Memorial Lexington - Fayette County**

The John Hunt Morgan Memorial on the courthouse lawn in Lexington is a two parts bronze statute with a granite pedestal. The monument was erected in 1911 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy with financial support from the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The monument is 20 feet tall with the statute slightly taller than the pedestal. The pedestal is plain except for the front and rear inscriptions: "General John Hunt Morgan and His Men" (front). "Erected by Kentucky Division United Daughters of the Confederacy"(rear). The equestrian statute is very typical 19th Century figure. Morgan is astride a horse with hat in hand at his side facing south. It is one of only two equestrian Civil War monuments in the state and the only one that has the figure attired in a uniform. This monument was erected as a trib-

ute to Morgan and his legacy. It was a celebration and the unveiling attracted thousands of people.

### **John C. Breckinridge Memorial Lexington – Fayette County**

The John C. Breckinridge Memorial on the courthouse lawn in Lexington is basically two parts a bronze statute and a granite pedestal. The Commonwealth of Kentucky erected the monument in 1887. The monument is 25 feet tall with the statute and the pedestal being of equal height. The pedestal is plain except for the face which bears the inscription: "John Cabell Breckinridge erected by the Commonwealth of Kentucky AD 1887." The statute is very typical 19th Century figures Breckinridge stands in Mid-nineteenth Century attire one hand resting on a draped object while the other is outstretched palm out. Breckinridge served as vice-president of the United States under James Buchanan, he ran for president in 1860 under the dissident Southern Wing of the Democratic Party. He was a Confederate general and Secretary of War. The monument was erected by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1887 to honor the memory of a man who fought against his state during the Civil War.

### **The Ladies` Confederate Memorial ~ Lexington – Fayette County**

The Ladies Confederate Monument in the Lexington Cemetery is one of the most unique Civil War monuments in the state. It was erected in 1875 as a memorial to the Lost Cause. The work was done by the Ladies` Memorial and Monument Association of Lexington. The monument is composed of three parts the base, the pedestal and the cross. The base of the monument is limestone carved to resemble large rocks. This motif is repeated in the pedestal. It is also limestone carved to emulate a pile of rocks. The pedestal is pyramidal with a flat top. On the various sides of the base are carved flowers. On the front of the pedestal are flowers (possibly lilies) a broken sword and a scroll with the inscription 1874. This motif is repeated on the rear of the pedestal with the inscription "Our Dead." The cross portion of the monument is made of white marble. It is carved to resemble tree trunks or limbs. On the front is a broken flag-staff. The staff rests against the front of the cross and a Confederate flag draped across the arms of the cross. The monument was unveiled in 1875. It was the project of the Ladies Memorial and Monument Association of Lexington created to build the monument and ceased to exist once it was completed.

### **Confederate Soldier Monument Lexington - Fayette County**

The Confederate Monument in the Lexington Cemetery is a fairly typical Civil War monument. This monument Has two parts - the statue and a pedestal base. It is 17 feet tall with statute being six feet and the pedestal base is 11 feet tall. The statute is of a Confederate soldier in a winter overcoat resting on his rifle. He is wearing a slouch hat and has a mustache. This is similar to statutes in Lawrenceburg and Frankfort but slightly different. On the base of the statute front are the initials CSA on the rear CVA (Confederate Veterans Association). The names of 160 Confederate sol-

diers that are buried in the Lexington Cemetery are listed on the four faces of the pedestal. Four prominent citizens of Lexington funded it. The monument was erected in a cemetery and was to be a memorial for the dead. The monument and the ceremony for its dedication and unveiling were a transitional one. There were hymns sung, but there was also a parade of veterans and patriotic speeches. It was neither totally a requiem nor a celebration.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Fleming County

The Civil War brought small skirmishes to Fleming County, including one in 1862 as Gen. John Hunt Morgan's raiders retreated from their attack on central Kentucky towns.

*See Wade Cooper, EARLY FLEMING COUNTY KENTUCKY PIONEERS (Ashland, Ky., 1974).*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 324-325, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

James J. Andrews lived in Flemingsburg in 1859-62. In 1862 he led 22 Union soldiers into Georgia to cut the railway between Marietta and Chattanooga. Their capture of the locomotive "The General" and their pursuit by Confederates was a dramatic incident of the Civil War.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #173, KHS Frankfort.*

On his tragic last Kentucky raid, CSA Gen. John H. Morgan and his Raiders entered Kentucky on 1 June 1864, took Mt. Sterling on 8 June, lost it on the 9th, took Lexington on the 10th, and Cynthiana on the 11th. USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated CSA next day. Morgan retreated west of Flemingsburg, reaching Virginia 20 June 1864. The Raiders never recovered from this reverse.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #621, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Floyd County

the Civil War, Prestonsburg was a Confederate stronghold, but two battles fought in the area were Union victories: the Battle of Ivy Mountain (November 8, 1861), in which Union Gen. William Nelson defeated the Confederates under Capt. Andrew Jackson May, and the Battle of Middle Creek (January 10, 1862), when Union Col. James A. Garfield's troops defeated a Confederate force under the command of Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall. During the Civil War, engineers recognized the signs of immense bituminous coal seams in the area and took the information to northern industrialists.

*See Henry P. Scalf, "Historic Floyd," FLOYD COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL (Prestonsburg, Ky., 1950); Scalf, KENTUCKY'S LAST FRONTIER, 2d ed. (Pikeville, Ky., 1972). TRISHA MORRIS*

### Battle of Ivy Mountain – 8-9 November 1861

**Other Names:** Ivy Creek, Ivy Narrows

**Location:** Floyd County

**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)

**Date(s):** November 8-9, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. William Nelson and Col. Joshua W. Sill [US]; Col. John S. Williams [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Combination of detachments from twelve Union Ohio and Kentucky units [US]; nine companies of infantry and two of mounted men (1,010 men) [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 293 total (US 30; CS 263)

**Description:** While recruiting in southeast Kentucky, Rebels under Col. John S. Williams ran short of ammunition at Prestonsburg and fell back to Pikeville to replenish their supply. Brig. Gen. William Nelson sent out a detachment from near Louisa under Col. Joshua Sill while he started out from Prestonsburg with a larger force in an attempt to "turn or cut the Rebels off." Williams prepared for evacuation, hoping for time to reach Virginia, and sent out a cavalry force to meet Nelson about eight miles from Pikeville. The Rebel cavalry escaped, and Nelson continued on his way. Williams then met Nelson at a point northeast of Pikeville between Ivy Mountain and Ivy Creek. Waiting by a narrow bend in the road, the Rebels surprised the Yankees by firing upon their constricted ranks. A fight ensued, but neither side gained the bulge. As the shooting ebbed, Williams's men felled trees across the road and burned bridges to slow Nelson's pursuing force. Night approached and rain began which, along with the obstructions, convinced Nelson's men to go into camp. In the meantime, Williams retreated into Virginia, stopping in Abingdon on the 9th. Sill's force arrived too late to be of use, but he did skirmish with the remnants of Williams's retreating force before he occupied Pikeville on the 9th. This bedraggled Confederate force retreated back into Virginia for succor. The Union forces consolidated their power in eastern Kentucky mountains.

**Result(s):** Union victory (Indecisive, but Confederates withdrew.)

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY003

**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class D)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Park Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

### Battles of Middle Creek – 10 January 1862

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Floyd County

**Campaign:** Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)

**Date(s):** January 10, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Col. James Garfield [US]; Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 18th Brigade [US]; brigade [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 92 total (US 27; CS 65)

**Description:** More than a month after Confederate Col. John S. Williams left Kentucky, following the fight at Ivy Mountain, Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall led another force into southeast Kentucky to continue recruiting activities. From his headquarters in Paintsville, on the Big Sandy River, northwest of Prestonsburg, Marshall recruited volun-

teers and had a force of more than 2,000 men by early January, but could only partially equip them. Union Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell directed Col. James Garfield to force Marshall to retreat back into Virginia. Leaving Louisa, Garfield took command of the 18th Brigade and began his march south on Paintsville. He compelled the Confederates to abandon Paintsville and retreat to the vicinity of Prestonsburg. Garfield slowly headed south, but swampy areas and numerous streams slowed his movements, and he arrived in the vicinity of Marshall on the 9th. Heading out at 4:00 am on January 10, Garfield marched a mile south to the mouth of Middle Creek, fought off some Rebel cavalry and turned west to attack Marshall. Marshall had put his men in line of battle west and south of the creek near its forks. Garfield attacked shortly after noon, and the fighting continued for most of the afternoon until Union reinforcements arrived in time to dissuade the Confederates from assailing the Federal left. Instead, the Rebels retired south and were ordered back to Virginia on the 24th. Garfield's force moved to Prestonsburg after the fight and then retired to Paintsville. Union forces had halted the Confederate 1861 offensive in Kentucky, and Middle Creek demonstrated that their strength had not diminished. This victory, along with Mill Springs a little more than a week later, cemented Union control of eastern Kentucky until Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg launched his offensive in the summer and fall. Following these two January victories in Kentucky, the Federals carried the war into Tennessee in February.

**Result(s):** Union victory (indecisive)

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY005

**Preservation Priority:** III.3 (Class C)

**Reference:** *The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

Boone Salt Springs, discovered by Daniel Boone and one or two companions while exploring Eastern Kentucky in the winter of 1767-68. Later called Young's Salt Works. These springs provided salt for pioneers in the valley and for troops on both sides during the Civil War.

The Battle of Ivy Mountain was the site of the first important Civil War engagement in Big Sandy Valley, 8 November 1861, when Confederate forces led by Captain Andrew Jackson May were defeated by Federal troops under General William Nelson.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #164, KHS Frankfort*

Colonel, later President, James A. Garfield had his headquarters in Prestonsburg following the Battle of Middle Creek on 10 January 1862.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #172, KHS Frankfort*

On tragic last Kentucky raid, CSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered state 1 June 1864, took Mt. Sterling 8 June, lost it on 9th, took Lexington on 10th, and Cynthiana on 11th. USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated CSA next day. Morgan retreated through here, reaching Virginia 20 June 1864. Raiders never recovered from this reverse.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #623, KHS Frankfort.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Franklin County

30<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Somerset (Pulaski) and Frankfort (Franklin). Companies A, B, E and F mustered in Frankfort 19 February 1864. The rest of the regiment from Somerset mustered at Camp Burnside (Pulaski) 5 April 1864. Mustered out 18 April 1865. 94 Died, 71 from disease.

**Reference:** *"A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

32<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Frankfort (Franklin) and at Camp Burnside (Pulaski) August 1862. Mustered out from 28 May to 12 August 1863. 43 Died, 43 from disease.

**Reference:** *"A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

The reorganized Company E, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Shelby, Spencer and Franklin County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1033-1038.*

Company E, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson and Franklin County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 580-586.*

Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Franklin and Woodford County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 652-650.*

Company I, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 729-737.*

The location of the state capital made the county a target during the Civil War. Confederate troops commanded by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith occupied Frankfort from September 3, 1862, until October 7, 1862, when Union cavalry skirmished with a retreating Confederate rear guard. On June 10, 1864, a portion of Gen. John Hunt Morgan's Confederate cavalry unsuccessfully attacked Frankfort's Fort Hill, which was defended by the Peak's Mill militia.

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Reference: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", Pgs 352-354, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Frankfort is the only state capital captured by the Confederacy during the war.

Near the new Capitol grounds on 2 November 1864 four innocent Confederate prisoners were executed in reprisal for the murder of Union supporter, Robert Graham of Peaks Mill, Franklin County. All were Kentuckians: Elijah Horton of Carter, Thomas Hunt and John Long of Mason, Thornton Lafferty of Pendleton counties. Hunt's body reburied at Maysville, others in the Frankfort Cemetery.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #504, KHS Frankfort*

The Kentucky State Government moved to Louisville before CSA entered Lexington 2 September 1862. Confederate cavalry moved through on 3 September 1862 on way toward Louisville. Richard Hawes was inaugurated second Confederate Governor on 4 October 1862. General's Bragg and Kirby Smith with large CSA force were present. They withdrew and Union forces occupied Frankfort on 7 October 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #522, KHS Frankfort*

#### **The Arsenal**

The two-story, brick, Gothic Revival "castle" stands on a cliff overlooking the Kentucky River and the downtown area. After its completion, in 1850, the building became the primary depot for some 12,000 weapons. These weapons would be used to equip Kentucky's troops as well as the local citizenry. The Arsenal also served as a cartridge factory during the first years of the Civil War. Union troops from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan were all supplied with ammunition made by the ladies of Frankfort. During the 1862 capture of Frankfort by Confederate forces, the cartridge factory ceased operation. Only capable of holding Frankfort for one month in 1862, the Confederates once again had the opportunity to capture Kentucky's capital city in 1864. During this attack the State Arsenal came under fire for the only time in its history. Gunners on the Arsenal came under fire for the only time in its history. Gunners on the Arsenal lawn exchanged shots with Confederate cavalymen on the opposite bank of the Kentucky River, contributing to the failure of the Confederate attack.

*Reference: Brochure, the Kentucky Military History Museum, 2000, Frankfort, Ky.*

#### **Confederate Soldier Monument Frankfort - Franklin County**

The Confederate Monument in the Frankfort City Cemetery is composed of three parts - a cut limestone base, a granite pedestal and a white marble statue of a Confederate soldier. The limestone base is three feet high and five and a half feet across. The limestone base supports the granite pedestal that is 50 inches wide at the bottom. There are two granite slabs that support the main portion of the pedestal which is inscribed - "Our Confederate Dead 1861-1865 - They sleep what need to question now, if they were right or wrong? They know ere this whose cause was just in god. The fathers: sight: They wield no warlike weapons now. Return no foeman's thrust: Who but a coward would revile.

An honored soldier's dust:" "To every man upon this earth, Death cometh soon or late, And how can man die better. Than facing fearful odds. For the ashes of his fathers. And the temples of his Gods?" "Greater love hath no man that. This that a man lay down his. Life for his friends:" "This marble minstrels voiceful stone. In deathless songs shall tell. When many a vanished age hath flown. The story how ye fell. Nor wreak nor change not winter blight. Nor timer remorseless doom, Shall one ray of holy light. That gilds your glorious tomb." The statue is approximately six feet tall and carved of white marble. It is a young Confederate soldier wearing a knee length coat with a cape. He is wearing a slouch hat and boots. He has both hands on the muzzle of his rifle that he seems to be resting on. On his left side hanging from his waist belt is a pouch with "CS" on it. The monument is within a circle of Confederate graves. It was erected in May 1892. Probably by the United Confederate Veterans.

#### **Colored Soldiers Monument Frankfort - Franklin County**

The Colored Soldiers Monument in the Greenhill Cemetery is a limestone obelisk-like monument. It does not have the pyramidal point at the top that most obelisk's have, but it is a vertical shaft with a top that is wider than the shaft. It is ten feet tall and is inscribed on all four faces. The front reads: "Erected by Woman's Relief Corps No. 8 GAR July 1924. Monument Com. E. T. Strauss, President. N. C. Coleman. Sec. L. C. Redding. Mary I. Brooks. Clara C. McWilliams. Susan Butcher. Sallie Handy, Kate Richardson." Below this is a crossed rifle and U.S. flag. Below this is the inscription: "in Memory of the Colored Soldiers Franklin County. Kentucky Who Fought in the Civil War 1861-1865." The remaining three faces of the monument are inscribed with the 140 names of the men. The monument rests on a base of poured concrete. This is the only monument in the state erected to any of the nearly 30,000 Kentucky African American troops who served in the Union army. It is said to have been funded by both black and white citizens of Franklin County.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Fulton County**

Fulton County was strongly pro-Confederate during the Civil War. The Confederate army from September 1861 to March 1862 occupied the county.

The town of Hickman was occupied at different times by both Confederate and Union forces. Although the county was sympathetic to the Southern cause, Confederate forces raided it throughout the war. In 1862 Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest disrupted the rail line between Columbus, Kentucky, and Jackson, Tennessee. Forrest raided the county again in 1864, followed by raids from William Clarke Quantrill's guerrillas.

*See Ouida Jewell, BACKWARD GLANCE (Fulton, Ky., 1977); Fulton County Historical Society, FULTON COUNTY HISTORY, HICKMAN, KENTUCKY (Hickman, Ky., 1983).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 360-361, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1977.

Brig. General N. B. Forrest's troops took Union City, Tennessee, and moved through Jordan into Kentucky. They wrecked the rails, bridges and trestles north to Moscow, 24-25 December 1862, preventing use of tracks between Columbus, Ky. and Jackson, Tennessee, until after the war. Union army forced to ship supplies by river. Gen. Grant's Vicksburg campaign seriously delayed.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #652, KHS Frankfort*

On 24 March 1864, forces under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest captured the Federal garrison at Union City, eight miles southeast. On the same day a detachment of Forrest's cavalry crossed the state line here. This band of about 1,200 men proceeded seven miles northwest to Hickman that they raided, taking large quantities of supplies.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1408, KHS Frankfort*

In the winter of 1861-62, the Sixth Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Logwood constructed and occupied a camp of wooden huts near Cayce. The winter was spent in scouting and patrolling in this area. In March 1862, a surprise attack by a Federal force from Hickman was repulsed after a vigorous skirmish.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1410, KHS Frankfort*

**Confederate Memorial****Fairview - Fulton County**

The Confederate Memorial in Fairview Cemetery consists of three parts - the archbase; statue and the ornamental entryways. The arch is constructed of rough cut limestone ten feet high. On the front approximately six feet up on either side of the opening, are the 1861 and 1865 respectively. On the keystone are the words: "Confederate Memorial." Within the arch facing it on the left approximately halfway up is engraved: "Erected by UDC (United Daughters of the Confederacy) 1902 Col. Ed Crossland Chapter No.157 -- Mrs. Virginia A. F. Lollius. President: Mrs. Sallie M. Cooke Ist Vice Pres.: Mrs. Anna M. Murphy 2nd Vice Pres.: Mrs. Fannie L. W. Shackler Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Maybell T. Ewen Rec'd Sec.; Mrs. Phila P. Browder Treasurer: Miss Genevieve Cooke Historian." On the opposite side of the arch is engraved: "Erected by UDC 1902." The statue is zinc of a Confederate soldier resting on his rifle. He is wearing a slouch hat, a bedroll and canteen. The statue is six feet tall. On all four sides of the monument are the remains of a walkway. The front (north) and east and west side have and ornamental step. The northern one has the word "Confederate" inscribed upon it the others are blank. In the rear (south) of the arch is a small polished granite stone with the initials UCV (United Confederate Veterans). This monument was erected in 1902. The UDC was by far the most prolific of the monument builders in Kentucky. It is the only statue memorial in the state that has an arch for a base.

**Confederate Memorial Gateway****Hickman - Fulton County**

The Confederate Memorial Gateway is an Egyptian re-

vival pylon form cemetery gate of granite built in 1913. The gate has a central drive-through flanked by smaller entrance bays. The main (north) façade is ornamented by granite while the rear (south) facade is smooth granite. The central drive-through has scrolled corner brackets and is flanked by pilasters with stylized capitals and bases. The post and lintel construction of the central bay has a capstone and finials. The lintel is inscribed: "Erected by Private Robert Tyler Chapter U.D.C." The capstone is inscribed: "1861 Our Heroes 1865." Flanking the central bay is two smaller entrance bays with slanted end walls, bracketed hoods and cast iron gates. Above the hoods are pediment inscribed tablets with the names of 70 Confederate soldiers. The monument was erected in 1913 by the Private Robert Tyler Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at a cost of \$10,000 and took ten years to complete. This memorial gateway is one of two in the state and both are in the Purchase Region of Kentucky.

**Reference:** *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

**Civil War 1861-1865 in Gallatin County**

The Civil War disrupted the lives of Gallatin Countians. There were skirmishes in the county and some of its citizens were arrested for treason. In September 1864, George M. Jessee and his Confederate forces reportedly were in control of Gallatin and several other Kentucky counties. The report went on to state that the Confederates forces were rapidly recruiting volunteers in the area.

*See Gypsy Grey, HISTORY OF GALLATIN COUNTY (Covington, Ky., 1957).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 362-363, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.

**Civil War 1861-1865 in Garrard County**

Battery B Light Artillery "Hewitt's" (USA) organized at Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) as Company D 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment, but mustered in as a Battery 8 October 1861. Mustered out 16 November 1864. 22 Died, 20 from disease.

**Reference:** "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer

3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) 8 October 1861. Mustered out by companies from 13 October 1864 until 10 January 1865. 301 Died, 192 from disease.

**Reference:** "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer

4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) 9 October 1861. Mustered out 17 August 1865. 459 Died, 330 from disease.

**Reference:** "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.

7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) 22 September 1861. Old 3<sup>rd</sup>. Mustered 11 March 1865. 319 Died, 276 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Waitsboro (Pulaski) with Company A being organized at Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) between October 1861 and January 1862. Mustered out 11 July 1864. 239 Died, 198 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

20<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Lexington (Fayette), Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) and Smithland (Livingston) 6 January 1862. Camp Harrod (Mercer) 2 January 1862. Mustered out 17 January 1865. 233 Died, 107 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

The reorganized Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Jefferson and Garrard County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1028-1033.*

In September 1862, Confederates moved supply depot to Bryantsville from Lexington. After battle of Perryville, 8 October 1862, CSA gathered here for council of war on 1 October. USA destroyed food sources. On October 13, under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg, retreat began in two columns under Generals Polk and Smith. With immaterial loss, they moved through Cumberland Gap, 19-24 October 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #704, KHS Frankfort*

Major General William Nelson was authorized by President Lincoln to establish Camp Dick Robinson on August 1861, the first camp south of the Ohio River for the recruitment of federal troops in Civil War. Named for Richard M. Robinson, a Union supporter, who offered his house and farm as a campsite. Noted stagecoach stop, the house was also Nelson's headquarters. Camp later moved to Camp Nelson in Jessamine County.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker # 1750, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Grant County

Company D, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Grant County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 571-580.*

Company A, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Pendleton and Grant County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 693-700.*

Company E, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Owen and Grant County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1863, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 715-722.*

Company F, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jessamine, Grant and Lewis County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of November 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 710-712, 722-728.*

On 1 November 1864, planning to seize a reported large sum of USA money, a Confederate force of 32 under Colonel R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., and Maj. Theophilus Steele raided the city of Williamstown. Finding money removed, they plundered Tunis' store, taking 30 USA muskets.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #188, KHS Frankfort*

Three Confederates were brought here from prison at Lexington and executed 15 August 1864; reprisal for the guerrilla murder of Union sympathizers Joel Skirvin and Anderson Simpson. Those executed were William P. and John L. Lingenfelter, brothers of Mrs. Simpson, and George Wainscott, 1st Battalion Ky. Inf. CSA. The Lingenfelter graves are located at Lusby's Mill in Owen County.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #722, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Graves County

The Civil War abruptly ended Graves's progress as personal and property losses in this Confederate stronghold were staggering. When Union forces occupied the area in 1862, Confederates abandoned Camp Beauregard, near Feliciana, which was decimated by disease. Several skirmishes, but no significant battles, were fought in Graves County. In mid-1864 the harsh military rule of Union Gen. E.A. Paine caused much suffering among county residents. To their relief, Paine was removed from command before the war ended. The courthouse was destroyed in 1864 and replaced by a third building in 1866.

*See D. Trabue Davis, STORY OF MAYFIELD THROUGH A CENTURY (Paducah, Ky., 1923).*

*LON CARTER BARTON*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 384-385, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

On hill one mile east of Water Valley stood Camp Beauregard. Training base for Confederate troops from six states during the 1861- 1862 period. Severe epidemics caused heavy mortality rate here.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #180, KHS Frankfort*

CSA General Nathan B. Forrest with main body of cavalry passed through Mayfield to and from destructive raid on Paducah 25 March 1864. Gen. Abraham Buford's division camped here. Kentucky regiments given leave to visit homes and enlist recruits. All returned. News item led Forrest to send Buford from Tennessee through here again on 14 April to capture horses missed before.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #654, KHS Frankfort*

In May 1861, delegates of seven Kentucky and twenty Tennessee westernmost counties, the Jackson Purchase, met in Mayfield. Belief in Southern cause, dissatisfaction with Kentucky adherence to Union, and Tennessee delay joining South, caused convention vote to secede and form a Confederate state. With Tennessee's vote to secede on 8 June 1861, proposal abandoned.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #732, KHS Frankfort*

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Water Valley - Graves County**

The Camp Beauregard Monument is an eleven feet tall granite monument with a concrete base. The base may have been added in the 1930s. The base is three feet tall and is stepped up from the ground. The granite monument is eight feet tall with rough cut stone in the general shape of a conventional tombstone, except for the embellishments. A Confederate battle flag is draped across the top of the monument and the face of it is inscribed. The inscription reads "1861-1865 Camp Beauregard Memorial in memory of the men who died here for the Confederate State of America and were denied the glory of heroic service in battle - Erected by the Kentucky Division United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Beauregard Monument Association of Louisiana." The monument is atop a hill just south of the Camp Beauregard Cemetery. This monument was erected in 1909. The monument was erected both near the site of Camp Beauregard and near a cemetery. The maker was put up to honor General Beauregard and the memory of the men who died at the camp. It is a tribute to the Lost Cause.

### **Confederate Memorial**

#### **Mayfield - Graves County**

The Confederate Monument in Mayfield is an obelisk with wings designed as benches that form a semi-circle to the front of the monument. The wings stretch out eight feet from the obelisk to the north and south. At the end of the wings are posts that have lights on top of them. On the north post is the inscription "1861" and on the south post "1865". At the base of each are the initials C.S.A. The obelisk is ten feet tall. It has a copper panel on the face that has three Confederate flags in raised relief on it. Below the plaque is a basin that was formerly a drinking fountain. This memorial fountain was erected on the courthouse lawn in 1917 by the Mayfield Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was their third choice for a monument - the decision was based on cost. The cost was \$1,650. This monument was created to be both a memorial to the Confederate soldiers of Graves County.

### **Confederate Memorial**

#### **Mayfield - Graves County**

The Confederate Memorial Gates in Maplewood were erected on the west side of the cemetery. The gates run south to north 600 feet apart. The southern gate is now the main gate. This gate is made up of two stucco posts two feet wide and ten feet high and 27-feet apart. There is a curving Iron Gate. The gate has a metal banner with metal letters on the south side of the gate reads: The United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial. On the posts are two bronze plaques the southern one reads "Confederate Veterans 1861-1865:" the southern one reads "World War Veterans 1911-1917." 285 feet to the north of the gate is a second set of gates. These gates are 25 feet apart. They are ten feet tall and three feet wide that at one time had lights. 330 feet to the north of the center gates is a third set of gates. This is a set of four gates two interior gates ten feet tall and two feet wide. Like the other two pair these are also stucco. Ten feet from each of the ten-foot posts is a six-foot stucco post. The larger posts are connected to the smaller ones with a curving iron fence. The Mayfield Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected these gates in 1924.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Grayson County**

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. On 24 December 1864 a contingent of CSA Gen. Lyon's force, ordered to harass and delay pursuing Union troops, burned courthouse at Leitchfield. Records destroyed.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #589, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Green County**

13th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Hobson (Green) 10 December 1861, Mustered out 12 January 1865. 245 Died, 187 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

21<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Hobson (Green) and mustered in between 31 December 1861 to 2 January 1862. Mustered out 9 December 1865. 218 Died, 158 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company D, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Barren and Greene County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 766-773*



### Civil War 1861-1865 in Greenup County

The county was a Union stronghold during the Civil War. More than nine thousand Federal troops withdrew from Cumberland Gap during the summer of 1862 and retrenched near Greenup.

See *Nina M. Biggs and Mabel L. Mackoy, HISTORY OF GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Evansville, Ind., 1951)*.

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 389-390, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.

USA Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan with 8000 men reached Greenup on 3 October 1862 on their way to Camp Dennison, Ohio, after retreating over 200 miles from Cumberland Gap in sixteen days, harassed by CSA Morgan's Raiders. USA forces had held the Gap but Confederate operations based at Barbourville, 24 miles north of the Gap, had cut off Union supplies and made retreat necessary.

Reference: Excerpts from *Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #520, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Hancock County

The first Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Hancock and Meade County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark. During the "second reorganization" in late 1862 this company will become part of Company G.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 996-999.*

Company K, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Daviess and Hancock County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 685-691.*

Company G, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Breckinridge, Logan and Hancock County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 837-847*

The Civil War brought disruptions in river commerce and raids by guerrilla bands, including one led by Hancock County's William Davison, but the county continued to grow.

See *Charles A. Clinton, A SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF HANCOCK COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Cambridge, Mass., 1974)*; *Lee A. Dew, SHAPING OUR SOCIETY: TRANSPORTATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF HANCOCK COUNTY (Hawesville, Ky., 1989)*; *Glenn Hodges, FEARFUL TIMES: A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR YEARS IN HANCOCK COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Hawesville, Ky., 1986)*.

Lee A. Dew

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 401-402, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.

Pro-southern guerrillas led by Hawesville native Bill Davison and Isaac Coulter captured Morning Star here, 22 December 1864. They killed three Union soldiers and robbed other passengers and crew of some \$3,000 cash and jewelry. On 4 January 1865, these same guerrillas burned the Daviess County courthouse at Owensboro. Records were saved. #1935

Reference: Excerpts from *Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1935, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Hardin County

Company C, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin, Jefferson and Nelson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 563-571.*

Company B, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Hardin and Jefferson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 752-760*

Company H, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin and Nelson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 791-797*

The Civil War brought disruptions in river commerce and raids by guerrilla bands, including one led by Hancock County's William Davison, but the county continued to grow.

See *Charles A. Clinton, A SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF HANCOCK COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Cambridge, Mass., 1974)*; *Lee A. Dew, SHAPING OUR SOCIETY: TRANSPORTATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF HANCOCK COUNTY (Hawesville, Ky., 1989)*; *Glenn Hodges, FEARFUL TIMES: A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR YEARS IN HANCOCK COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Hawesville, Ky., 1986)*.

Lee A. Dew

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 401-402, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.

North of Elizabethtown at the Cemetery Morgan's Raiders destroyed two of the most important L&N R. R. trestles on 28 December 1862, rendering line impassable for two months. Circling this area, they returned to Tennessee on 2 January 1863. In eleven days they destroyed \$2,000,000 of U.S. property, wrecked the L&N line from Munfordville to Shepherdsville, and captured, then paroled, 1,877 prisoners. Reference: Excerpts from *Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #525, KHS Frankfort*

On second Kentucky raid CSA Gen. J. H. Morgan's cavalry came from Glasgow to Hammonville, on 25 December 1862. Next day he sent some to Bacon Creek and others to

Nolin to take stockades and burn the trestles, both places. At Nolin, two miles west, 76 Union men were taken prisoners and paroled. Stockades and trestles burned at both places. Railroad out of use for critical time.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #748, KHS Frankfort*

Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan on his second raid into Kentucky, with 3,900 men, was met by 652 Union troops under Lt. Col. H. S. Smith, 27 December 1862. Object of the raid was the destruction of L&N R. R., main artery for USA troop movement south. Morgan surrounded town and placed artillery on the cemetery hill. Elizabethtown garrison was destroyed. Federals surrendered.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1116, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Harlan County

The Civil War brought disruption to the county; fighting was limited to minor skirmishes, but foraging by both armies and raids by guerrillas occurred.

*See Mabel Green Condon, A HISTORY OF HARLAN COUNTY (Nashville 1962).*

**JAMES S. GREENE III**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 408-409, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

This area, 4 miles South of Cawood, was an important passageway for Union and Confederate forces. USA moved along Poor Fork and CSA along Clover Fork of Cumberland River; each route reflected local sentiment. In February 1862 USA forces under Brig. Gen. T. T. Garrard, grandson of Kentucky's second governor, camped here. Later CSA troops under Gen. H. Marshall camped here.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #570, KHS Frankfort*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. The courthouse at Harlan was burned in reprisal for burning of the Lee County, Virginia, courthouse in October 1863. County records in clerk's office nearby were saved.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #588, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Harrison County

Company F, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison, Bourbon and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 586-592.*

Company I, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 729-737.*

Company D, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison and Scott County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 830-837*

During the Civil War, both Union and Confederate armies subjected residents of Cynthiana to occupation. The people were deeply divided and large numbers of county citizens took up arms on each side of the struggle, but Harrison County recovered quickly from the war's destruction.

*See William H. Perrin, ed., HISTORY OF BOURBON, SCOTT, HARRISON AND NICHOLAS COUNTIES, KENTUCKY (Chicago 1882).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 412-413, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

### The Battle of Cynthiana – 11-12 June 1864

**Other Names:** Kellar's Bridge

**Location:** Harrison County

**Campaign:** Morgan's Raid into Kentucky (1864)

**Date(s):** June 11-12, 1864

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Stephen Gano Burbridge [US]; Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 168th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 171st Ohio National Guard, and the Kentucky Harrison County Home Guards [US]; Morgan's Division [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 2,092 total (US 1,092; CS 1,000)

**Description:** Brig. Gen. Morgan approached Cynthiana with 1,200 men, on June 11, 1864, at dawn. Col. Conrad Garis, with the 168th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and some home guard troops, about 300 men altogether, constituted the Union forces at Cynthiana. Morgan divided his men into three columns, surrounded the town and launched an attack at the covered bridge, driving the Union forces back towards the depot and north along the railroad. The Rebels set fire to the town, destroying many buildings and some of the Union troops. As the fighting flared in Cynthiana, another Union force, about 750 men of the 171st Ohio National Guard under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward Hobson, arrived by train about a mile north of the Cynthiana at Kellar's Bridge. Morgan trapped this new Union force in a meander of the Licking River. After some fighting, Morgan forced Hobson to surrender. Altogether, Morgan had about 1,300 Union prisoners of war camping with him overnight in line of battle. Brig. Gen. Stephen Gano Burbridge with 2,400 men, a combined force of Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan mounted infantry and cavalry, attacked Morgan at dawn on June 12. The Union forces drove the Rebels back, causing them to flee into town where many were captured or killed. Morgan escaped. Cynthiana demonstrated that Union numbers and mobility were

starting to take their toll; Confederate cavalry and partisans could no longer raid with impunity.

**Result(s):** Union victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY011

**Preservation Priority:** II.3 (Class C)

**Reference:** *The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

Colonel John Hunt Morgan defeated Federal forces and captured Cynthiana on 18 July 1862. On 12 June 1864, Morgan, as Brigadier General, was defeated here by Federal General Stephen Burbridge.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #109, KHS Frankfort*

CSA Gen. John H. Morgan's Cavalry on his first Kentucky raids defeated USA forces near Cynthiana on 17 July 1862. His forces burned the railroad depot and Union stores on 11 June 1864. Morgan again took the area. Next day reinforced USA defeated CSA who retreated to Virginia. Gen. Henry Heth's forces held Cynthiana from 6-17 September 1862, in Confederate threat to Covington.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #673, KHS Frankfort*

On tragic last Kentucky raid, GSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered state 1 June 1864, took Mt. Sterling 8 June 1864, lost it on the 9th, took Lexington on 10th, and Cynthiana on the 11th. USA forces under General S. G. Burbridge defeated GSA next day. Morgan retreated through Glaysville, reaching Virginia 20 June 1864. The Raiders never recovered from this reverse. #692

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #692, KHS Frankfort*

### Confederate Monument

#### Cynthiana - Harrison County

The Confederate Monument in Battle Grove Cemetery in Cynthiana Kentucky is 25 feet tall. It is an obelisk carved of white marble, resting on a base of limestone. The monument bears two inscriptions on raised plaques one on the front (south) and the other on the rear (north) side of the monument. These plaques are carved portions of the monument: The front plaque reads "Erected May 27. 1869 by the Cynthiana Confederate Memorial Association in Memory of the Confederate Dead who fell in defense of Constitutional Liberty." The plaque on the north face of the monument reads: "Their Names shall never be forgotten - While Fame her Record Keeps - And Glory Guards the Hallowed Spot Where Valor Proudly Sleeps." The top of the shaft is draped. The monument is in the center of a circle formed by the graves of 37 Confederate soldiers. This is the earliest documented Confederate monument in the state  
**Reference:** *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Hart County

33<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Munfordville (Hart) 13 September 1862. On 1 April 1864 the 26<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) was transferred

to this regiment. During its period of service the 26<sup>th</sup> lost 22 by death all by disease. The 26<sup>th</sup> mustered out 10 July 1865. 173 Died, 144 from disease

**Reference:** *"A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

During the Civil War, the county's strategic position on the railroad spelled trouble, as both North and South fought for its control. On December 5, 1861, Gen. John Hunt Morgan, to disrupt Federal supply lines, burned the L&N bridge over Bacon Creek, near Bonnieville. During his 1862 Christmas Raid, Morgan destroyed the new bridge. On September 15-17, 1862, in the Battle of Munfordville, Confederates led by Gen. Braxton Bragg captured about 4,000 Union troops and burned the L&N's Green River Bridge.

**Ref:** *Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 416, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

#### Battle of Rowlett's Station – 17 December 1861

**Other Names:** Woodsonville, Green River

**Location:** Hart County

**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)

**Date(s):** December 17, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Col. August Willich [US]; Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment [US]; Terry's Texas Rangers, 7th Texas Cavalry and 1st Arkansas Battalion (approx. 1,350 men) [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 131 total (US 40; CS 91)

**Description:** After Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell took command of the Department of the Ohio in early November, he attempted to consolidate control by organizing and sending troops into the field. He ordered Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, commanding the 2nd Division, to Nolin, Kentucky. In the meantime, the Confederates had established a defensive line along the Green River near Munfordville. McCook launched a movement towards the enemy lines on December 10, which the Rebels countered by partially destroying the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge over the Green River. As a result, the Union sent two companies of the 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment across the river to prevent a surprise and began constructing a pontoon bridge for the passage of trains and artillery. When the bridge was completed on December 17, four more of the 32nd Indiana companies crossed the river. The combined force advanced to a hill south of Woodsonville where, in the afternoon, they spotted enemy troops in the woods fronting them. Two companies advanced toward the enemy in the woods, which fell back until Confederate cavalry attacked. A general engagement ensued as eight Yankee companies fought a much larger Confederate force. Fearing that the enemy might roll up his right flank, Col. August Willich, commanding the regiment, ordered a withdrawal to a stronger position in the rear. Knowing of McCook's approach, the Rebels also withdrew from the field. Although the results of the battle were indecisive, Union troops did occupy the area and insured the movement of their men and supplies on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

**Result(s):** Indecisive

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY004

**Preservation Priority:** III.4 (Class D)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September*

**Battles of Munfordville – 14-17 September 1862**

**Other Names:** Green River Bridge

**Location:** Hart County

**Campaign:** Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)

**Date(s):** September 14-17, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Col. Cyrus L. Dunham and Col. John T. Wilder [US]; Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers and Gen. Braxton Bragg [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Union garrison [US]; Army of the Mississippi [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 4,862 total (US 4,148; CS 714)

**Description:** In the 1862 Confederate offensive into Kentucky, Gen. Braxton Bragg's army left Chattanooga, Tennessee, in late August. Followed by Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Union Army, Bragg approached Munfordville, a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the location of the railroad bridge crossing Green River, in mid-September. Col. John T. Wilder commanded the Union garrison at Munfordville which consisted of three regiments with extensive fortifications. Wilder refused Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers's demand to surrender on the 14th. Union forces repulsed Chalmers's attacks on the 14th, forcing the Rebels to conduct siege operations on the 15th and 16th. Late on the 16th, realizing that Buell's forces were near and not wanting to kill or injure innocent civilians, the Confederates communicated still another demand for surrender. Wilder entered enemy lines under a flag of truce, and Confederate Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner escorted him to view all the Rebel troops and to convince him of the futility of resisting. Impressed, Wilder surrendered. The formal ceremony occurred the next day on the 17th. With the railroad and the bridge, Munfordville was an important transportation center, and the Confederate control affected the movement of Union supplies and men.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY008

**Preservation Priority:** II.2 (Class B)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

Union forces commanded by Colonel Wilder surrendered to Mississippi regiments of General Bragg's army on 17 September 1862, following battle the Battle of Munfordville on the 14th. 50 killed and 307 wounded. Bragg evacuated Munfordville on the 20th before General Buell's forces arrived. Confederates destroyed the railroad bridge. Site of Fort Craig and monument to Colonel R. A. Smith 1500 feet to the west.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #119, KHS Frankfort*

The Bacon Creed L&N Railroad bridge near Bonnieville was a main USA supply line between Louisville and Bowling Green was destroyed by Confederate troops in late

1861. Before repairs were complete, Morgan's Raiders burned it 5 December 1861. This act brought Morgan's daring to public eye. A year later Morgan again burned the trestle and stockade, taking 93 prisoners of the 91st Illinois Volunteers.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #530, KHS Frankfort*

In the fall of 1861, Federals planned move into Tennessee by the Cumberland River and, under General D. C. Buell, by land through an area located 1,000 feet North of Rowlett's Station. GSA wrecked an important bridge over Green River on 10 December to block USA move. Union force under Col. A. Willich sent to repair, defend bridge. GSA led by Gen. T. C. Hindman came here to wreck tracks on 17 December 1861. After sharp battle CSA withdrew south.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #656, KHS Frankfort*

Two miles east on Lynn Camp Creek, John Courts built, 1811-12, the first commercial gunpowder mill in the State of Kentucky. Located near two large springs that furnished power to grind the charcoal made on site. Mixed with saltpeter and sulphur, finer product made rifle powder and coarser for cannon and blasting powder. Used in War of 1812 through period of Civil War.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #875, KHS Frankfort*

Munfordville Presbyterian Church founded in 1829. In September 1862, during the siege of Munfordville, the Union Army commandeered this church for use as a hospital with nurses' quarters in house at left. Those who died in battle or of wounds removed to Nashville; 359 who died from other causes, buried in scattered and unmarked graves. CSA casualties buried on field.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #879, KHS Frankfort*

On this site, 1200 feet west of present day US 31W and KY 88, stood the church, the headquarters, where Gen. John Hunt Morgan and 84 of his men were formally sworn in, 27 October 1861, as the Second Cavalry Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, CSA. Formerly part of the Lexington Rifles, they joined Confederates at Green River, and their daring exploits earned them the sobriquet "Morgan's Raiders."

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1235, KHS Frankfort*

The Battle of Rowletts Station took place 2 miles South of Munfordville on 17 December 1861. Colonel B. F. Terry, 8th Texas Cavalry, CSA, was killed. He was leading his Rangers in a charge against troops, formed in a hollow square, of the 32d Indiana Volunteers under the command of Colonel August Willich. Presented by Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1504, KHS Frankfort*

**Unknown Confederate Soldier****Horse Cave - Hart County**

The Unknown Confederate Soldier Monument near Horse Cave is twelve feet tall. It was constructed locally by Sam Lively of geodes (*spheroidal rock with crystal lining the*

inner wall). It is an obelisk with a red marble plaque placed about halfway up the shaft. The plaque reads " Unknown Soldier C. S. A. was a member of Gen. Clay Anderson division I1th Louisiana Killed Sept. 9, 1862. Erected 1933 by Sam Lively. It is located just west of SR 335 just south of the 1-65 Horse Cave exit. It is the only monument in the state erected to a single Unknown Soldier. This monument was erected on private property to honor the remains of a Confederate soldier killed during the Penysville campaign.

#### **Smith Confederate Monument**

##### **Munfordville – Hart County**

The Col. Robert A. Smith Monument is a limestone shaft 25 feet tall. The shaft is located just east of the CSX railroad track and just south of the bridge over the Green River. The shaft is of rough-hewn limestone save for an inscription on the north side. The inscription reads: "South 52 degrees west ninety poles distant is the place of sacrifice of Col. Robert A. Smith and his regiment the tenth Mississippi on Sept. 14, 1862." An area of some 250 square feet surrounding the monument is enclosed with a cast iron fence. There are six marble markers to the 10th, 4<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry Regiments just west of the shaft. The brother of Col. Robert Smith erected this monument in 1884. The monument was erected to honor his brother's memory and those men under his command. Several soldiers were reinterred within the area that surrounds the monument.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Henderson County**

Company B, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Henderson and Union County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 630-637.*

During the Civil War, no major battles took place there, although the county was subject to raids by Confederate partisan rangers or lawless guerrilla bands. Union forces occupied the county seat on at least two occasions.

*See Writer's Program of the W.P.A., HENDERSON, HOME OF AUDUBON (Northport, N.Y., 1941); Maralea Arnett, THE ANNALS AND SCANDALS OF HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1775-1975 (Corydon, Ky., 1976).*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 424, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Brig. General A. R. Johnson and 30 CSA raiders took Henderson, capturing 50 guns, hospital supplies, and commissary stores on 17 July 1862, then raided Newburg, Indiana, and returned to Henderson. Threat of Morgan's Raiders prevented USA Headquarters at Louisville from sending relief. On 22 July 1862 troops arrived here from Evansville, Indiana, but CSA troops had abandoned area.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #527, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Henry County**

9th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Eminence (Henry) and mustered in 22 August 1862. Mustered out 11 September 1863. 107 Died, 102 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

54<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at New Castle (Henry) September 1864. Mustered out 1 September 1865. 30 Died, 29 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Two largest skirmishes of Civil War in Jefferson County occurred here on 27 and 30 September 1862. CSA forces, already in control of the State Capital at Frankfort, were threatening Louisville. In first clash the Confederates were driven back to Floyds Fork. Three days later the CSA again halted at Union line. Both were preliminary to the Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862. #548

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #548, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Confederate Soldiers Martyrs Monument**

##### **Eminence - Henry County**

The Confederate Soldiers Martyrs Monument in the Eminence Cemetery is eleven feet high white marble obelisk. It rests on a marble base that is two-foot wide. There are inscriptions on two faces of the monument. They read: "Three CSA Soldiers who were shot at Pleasureville by order of Gen. Burbridge in pretense of retaliation of two Negroes that were killed near port Royal Sleep on ye braves for you have got our latest breath. We would not have thee buried on a lot with him who has caused thy death;" William Tighe aged 30 years. R. W. Yates aged 30 years. William Datbor aged 20 years." This is one of four monuments across the Commonwealth that was erected to men who were killed by Gen. Stephen Gano Burbridge in 1865 following a retaliation policy set forth in his Order No. 59. He ordered that four guerrilla prisoners be shot for every one Union man killed. More than 50 prisoners were killed as a result of this order. This monument was erected to three men killed in Henry County as a result of Order No. 59.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Hickman County**

5th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Hickman County and mustered in at Gallatin, TN 31 March 1862. Mustered out 3 May 1865. 213 Died, 177 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

4<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment organized at Columbus (Hickman) June 1863. Mustered out 25 February 1866.

Reference: Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.

During the Civil War the Confederates fortified the strategically located 80- to 120-foot bluffs at Columbus and to block river traffic stretched a chain from the bluffs to Belmont, on the Missouri shore. In his first battle, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant captured Belmont, but retreated under attack from the fort. The site of the Battle of Columbus-Belmont is now a state park.

#### **VIRGINIA HONCHELL JEWELL**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 427-428, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Troops under Gen. Leonidas Polk fortified strategic line of bluffs in Columbia on 3 September 1861, marking CSA's first move into Kentucky. To prevent passage of Union gunboats, a huge chain was stretched across the Mississippi River. After Union success in Tennessee, CSA evacuated on 2 March 1862. Union troops moved in the next day and held position throughout the war. It was called the "Gibraltar of the West". #528

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #528, KHS Frankfort*

Enemy guerrillas often harassed Federal troops garrisoned in the Clinton area, between 1862 and 1865. On 10 March 1864, Clinton was first raided by about forty who took supplies and horses that had been purchased for Union army. On 10 July 1864 guerrillas nearing Clinton on another raid lost 3 men killed and 5 wounded in a skirmish with USA infantry

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1400, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Hopkins County**

CSA General Nathan Bedford Forrest, on reconnaissance and foraging mission toward the Ohio River 24 November to 5 December 1861, passed through Madisonville with 300 cavalry on way to Caseyville. There he found large supply of hogs and took some along. After he left, USA picked up remainder. While returning to Hopkinsville Forrest captured horses, cattle and more hogs.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #613, KHS Frankfort*

Union troops, 300, ordered to burn the CSA Madisonville sympathizers' homes, 1862; withdrew, bluffed by CSA Gen. Adam Johnson and six men. CSA went on to Henderson, crossed river to Newburg, taking medical supplies, arms and rations for the Confederates. Johnson and his Breckinridge Guards became famous for daring raids until he was blinded in battle in 1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1103, KHS Frankfort*

The home of L. D. Hockersmith, Captain, 10th Kentucky, located at 218 South Scott in Madisonville. Hockersmith was captured by Federal troops during Morgan's Ohio raid on 20 July 1863. Held with Morgan in Ohio State Prison at Columbus. Helped dig tunnel by which he and five other

officers escaped with Morgan on 27 November 1863. This escape was one of most daring of all time.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #11125, KHS Frankfort*

Civil War Confederate irregular troops operated in western Kentucky. These Partisan Rangers, under Brig. Gen. Adam R. Johnson, fought skirmishes and disrupted Union communications and supply lines. Among Hopkins Countians serving were 2 brothers from Hanson--James Waller, who was killed, and J. S., who later urged reconciliation. Presented by Citizens for Historic Preservation.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1971, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Jackson County**

##### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Jefferson County**

2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Holt, Indiana and Muldraugh Hill (Meade) 13 February 1862. Mustered out 9-27 July 1865. 179 Died, 123 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

4th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) mustered in at Jefferson County 24 December 1861. Mustered out 21 August 1865. 180 Died, 149 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

11th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Harrodsburg (Mercer) with Companies A, C, D and F in July 1862, with remainder of the regiment organized in Louisville (Jefferson) 26 September 1862. Mustered out 12-17 July 1865. 262 Died, 238 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Battery A Light Artillery "Stone's" (USA) organized from the Louisville Legion (Jefferson) as "Stone's" Battery July 1861 and mustered 27 September 1861. Mustered out 17 November 1865. 32 Died, 22 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

Battery C Light Artillery "Stone's" (USA) organized at Lebanon (Marion) May 1863. During Morgan's attack on Lebanon 3 July 1863 the battery was captured. Reorganized at Louisville (Jefferson) 10 September 1863. Mustered out 26 July 1865. 20 Died, 16 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment "Louisville Legion" (USA) organized at Camp Holt, Indiana 9 September 1861. Mustered out by companies from 13 October 1864 until 10 January 1865. 302 Died, 145 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

28<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Louisville (Jefferson) and New Haven (Nelson) from 10 October 1861 to 9 May 1862. Mustered out 14 December 1865. 112 Died, 75 from disease.

**Reference:** *“A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion”* by Frederick H. Dyer.

34<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Louisville (Jefferson) October 1862. Mustered out 24 June 1865. 69 Died, 66 from disease

**Reference:** *“A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion”* by Frederick H. Dyer.

The first Company E, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Oldham and Jefferson County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 999-1003.*

The reorganized Company B, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1020-1023*

The reorganized Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Jefferson and Garrard County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1028-1033.*

Company C, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin, Jefferson and Nelson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 563-571.*

Company E, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson and Franklin County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 580-586.*

Company K, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 615-621.*

Company I, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson and Mason County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 679-685.*

Company B, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Hardin and Jefferson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the

month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 752-760*

Company B, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nelson and Jefferson County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, “9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky”. Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 815-824*

Company H, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. It is interesting to note that volunteers from this unit also came from Texas (17), Germany (8), Ireland (2) and 1 each from Greece and Canada. It also had a Mohawk Indian Chief named KONSHATTOUNTZCHETTE, or Flying Cloud. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1862. Their unit flag said, “9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky”. Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 848-857*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

107<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Louisville (Jefferson) 15 September 1864. Mustered out 22 December 1866.

109<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Louisville (Jefferson) 5 July 1864. Mustered out 21 March 1866.

122<sup>nd</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Louisville (Jefferson) 31 December 1864. Mustered out 8 February 1866.

123<sup>rd</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Louisville (Jefferson) 2 December 1864. Mustered out 24 October 1865.

125<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Louisville (Jefferson) 2 June 1865. Mustered out 20 December 1867. The last USCT unit released from US Army..

**Reference:** *Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.*

Shively, the home of Bennett H. Young (1843-1919). Member of famed CSA unit, Morgan's Raiders, Lt. B. H. Young led 21 soldiers in raid 19 October 1864 on St. Albans, Vermont, Civil War's northernmost action. Robbed three banks of over \$200,000 and attempted to burn town. Captured in Canada, they were released. After war, he became a business and civic leader in Louisville.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #532, KHS Frankfort*

A world-famed inn, located at Second and Market Streets, operated from 1835 until it burned in 1865. Host to notables, such as author Charles Dickens, it was scene of assassination of USA Gen. Wm. Nelson, Sept. 1862, by USA Gen. J. C. Davis. Sherman and Grant met here in March 1864, to plan invasion that led to the "March to the Sea." Traditions carried on at new Gait House, 1st and Main Streets, 1869-1921.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #535, KHS Frankfort*

Born in Franklin, Kentucky, 1844, Jerome Clarke enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Confederate Orphan Brigade in 1861. Captured at Fort Donelson, he escaped from Camp Morton. Clarke saw action at Chickamauga and then became one of "Morgan's men." After Morgan's death, this Confederate raider became notorious as marauder "Sue Mundy." Jerome Clarke, 20, was captured in March 1865, and tried and convicted for guerrilla activities as Sue Mundy. He claimed to have been operating as a Confederate soldier rather than a lawless guerrilla. In the block bounded by Broadway, Magazine, 17th and 18th streets, Clarke was hanged on 15 March 1865. A crowd of several thousand witnessed his death.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #540, KHS Frankfort*

Two largest skirmishes of the Civil War in Jefferson County occurred, West of Middletown, on 27 and 30 September 1862. CSA forces, already in control of the State Capital at Frankfort, were threatening Louisville. In first clash the Confederates were driven back to Floyds Fork. Three days later CSA again halted at Union line. Both were preliminary to the Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #548, KHS Frankfort*

Nicola Marsehall designed the Stars and Bars, official flag of the Confederacy, and gray uniform of the Southern army in March 1861. Born on 1829 at St. Wendel, Germany, he came to U.S. (Alabama) in 1849 to continue professionally in art. Noted portraits: Jefferson Davis, other Confederates; Lincoln and other Presidents. In 1873 he came to Louisville where he died in 1917 and is buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #681, KHS Frankfort*

On this site, 525 South 6<sup>th</sup> Street stood the George D. Prentice School, which was one of nineteen in Louisville that were commandeered for use as hospitals during Civil War. Worden Pope, an early Louisville civic and political leader, built his home here ca. 1830. It housed the Kentucky School of Medicine from 1887-1914 and later the Stevens School for Retarded Children.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #542, KHS Frankfort*

Chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly on 5 March 1850 First track was laid near here in July 1855. First train ran in August 1855. First passenger station dedicated at 9th and Broadway in 1858. From it in 1859 ran first through

train from Louisville to Nashville. During Civil War L & N was Western sector's only North-South rail link, a vital part of Union supply route. Used by Generals Grant and Sherman to move men and supplies as Union rolled deeper into South. It was prime target for marauding Confederate units. Gen. John Hunt Morgan raided extensively along its tracks and bridges. But despite difficulties the railroad continued to operate.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1350, KHS Frankfort*

The founding of the Louisville Legion dates to 1837, when a company was formed as the "Louisville Guards." The next year three more companies were organized. They were the "Washington Grays." These military organizations were combined into the Louisville Legion by a charter enacted by the Kentucky Legislature in 1839. This organization served the nation under various designations. They participated in many conflicts, among which were: the Mexican War, 1846-47; the Civil War, 1861-64; Spanish-American War, 1898-99; Mexican Border, 1916; World War I, 1917-19; World War II, 1942-45; and Vietnam War, 1968-69. Headquarters XXIII Corps Artillery and the 138th Artillery Group now represent the Legion.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #589, KHS Frankfort*

General John R. Castleman, one of Morgan's men, led attempt in 1864 to free CSA prisoners at Camp Morton. He was imprisoned until end of the war, exiled, then pardoned by President Johnson. A native of Fayette County, he came here in 1867. Colonel of the Louisville Legion, 1st Regiment Kentucky State Guard, reorganized in 1878. Served with 1st Regiment as Brigadier General in Puerto Rico, 1898-99.

After the Civil War, Castleman studied law and graduated from University of Louisville in 1868. Known as Father of Louisville Park System, he was responsible for Cherokee, Shawnee, Iroquois and Central parks. Castleman also organized and was president of American saddle Horse Association in 1892. Appointed Adjutant General by both governor's Knott and Beckham.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1629, KHS Frankfort*

Here (4522 Algonquin Parkway) was the westernmost fort of 11-fort system designed to protect Louisville from the Confederates during Civil War. Construction began 1 August 1864; almost complete at war's end. Funded by the city and the federal government, Fort Southworth, 19,000 square fee in size, was composed of earth and designed by John R. Gillis.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1810, KHS Frankfort*

### **Martyrs Monument**

#### **Jeffersontown - Jefferson County**

The Confederate Martyrs Monument in the City Cemetery in Jeffersontown is a small granite marker three feet tall and two feet wide. It is inscribed on both sides - the front reads "Wilson P. Lilly, Rev Sherwood Hatley Confederate soldiers October 25. 1864 - Robbed of the glory of death on the field of battle by Stephen G. Burbridge who ordered



them shot without cause or trial erected to the memory of four martyrs by the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter UDC of Louisville, Ky. June 11, 1904." The rear reads Wilson D Lilly, Sherwood Hatlev, Lindsey Dale Buckner, M. Blingo – Being dead yet speaketh. This is one of four monuments across the Commonwealth that was erected to men who were killed by Gen. Stephen Gano Burbridge in 1864 following a retaliation policy set forth in his Order No. 59 He ordered that four guerrilla prisoners be shot for every one Union man killed. More than 50 prisons were killed as a result of this order

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Louisville – Jefferson County**

The Confederate Monument in Louisville is 70 feet tall and 20 feet wide at the base. It is located at the junction of Third and Brandeis streets near the University of Louisville and the Speed Museum. It is composed of a granite base and three bronze figures. The base consists of four tiered granite steps that support the main pedestal. On smaller pedestals adjacent to the main pedestal on the east and west sides of the monument are two bronze statues of Confederate soldiers. The figure on the east is an artilleryman holding a ramrod and the figure on the west in a cavalry man drawing a sword. These figures are approximately 70 inches high. Above the head of each soldier on the body of the pedestal are the initials CSA. On the north side of the pedestal is the inscription: "Our Confederate Dead 1861-1865." Above the inscription is a bronze replica of the Confederate States of America seal. On the south side of the monument is the inscription: "Tribute to the rank and file of the armies of the south by the Ky Woman's Confederate Monument Association." Around the top of the portion of the pedestal that is inscribed are cannon balls in relief. From this point the shaft rises some fifty to fifty-five feet. At the top is a capital that has raised crossed swords on all four faces. Perched on the top of the monument is a bronze statue of a Confederate infantryman. This figure is 95 inches tall wearing a slouch hat, with both hands grasping the muzzle end of his rifle upon which he is resting. The monument is located on an oval shaped median between two streets approximately 80 feet from end to end. It is the largest of all the Civil War monuments in Kentucky. It was erected in 1895 through the efforts of the Kentucky Woman's Confederate Monument Association. The cost to build was \$612,000.

### **John Breckinridge Castleman Monument**

#### **Louisville – Jefferson County**

The John B. Castleman Monument is a two-part monument that consists of an equestrian statue on a granite base. It is 15 feet tall, the base is twelve feet by 20 feet. The monument depicts Castleman in civilian clothes riding an American Saddlebred mare. On the base is a bronze plaque with the inscription " Erected in Honor of John Breckinridge Castleman - Born June 30, 1841 - Died May 23, 1918. By friends who loved and respected him as a noble patriot, a gallant soldier, a useful citizen - Major Gen. CSA. Retired Brigadier General, USA. This monument was erected in

1913. The Monument is located near Cherokee Park in a very affluent part of Louisville.

### **August Bloedner Monument**

#### **Louisville – Jefferson County**

The August Bloedner Monument is a small limestone tombstone. The monument is three feet high and six feet wide and a foot deep. The face of the monument has an eagle perched atop of a crossed cannon and flags with cannon balls beneath the cannon. Laurel and oak leaves are to the right and left respectively. There is an inscription in German on the face of the monument, most of which has fallen away. Below on the base of the monument is an inscription in English that reads, "In Memory of the First Victims of the 32nd Ind. Vol. Who fell at the Battle of Rowletts Station December 17, 1861. This is probably the first Civil War monument erected in Kentucky. It was carved by August Bloedner, a member of the 32 Indiana Volunteers who fought in the Battle Rowletts Station in December 1861. The monument was created after the battle to honor and mark the graves of the men killed in that battle. The monument was erected at Fort Willach near Munfordville where the men were buried. The monument was moved in 1869 when the bodies were exhumed and moved to the National Cemetery in Cave Hill by the United States government. It is the only monument to have an inscription in a language other than English or Latin.

### **Union Monument**

#### **Louisville - Jefferson County**

The Union Monument in Cave Hill cemetery is a simple rough-cut granite monument. It is six feet high and three feet wide and 18 inches deep. It is a tombstone shaped monument with a rounded top. It has on its face a bronze plaque with the words: "in Memory of Unknown Union Soldiers in This Cemetery 1861-1865 Erected by Kentucky Comrades -1915." This simple monument was erected in 1915 adjacent to the portion of Cave Hill Cemetery that contains the burials of Civil War soldiers. Other Kentucky Union veterans to commemorate those unknown soldiers buried in the plot erected it.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Jessamine County**

Battery C Light Artillery "Stone's" (USA) organized at Lebanon (Marion) May 1863. During Morgan's attack on Lebanon 3 July 1863 the battery was captured. Reorganized at Louisville (Jefferson) 10 September 1863. Mustered out 26 July 1865. 20 Died, 16 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

47<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Irvine (Estill) and Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 5 October 1863. Mustered out Companies A through H on 24 December 1864 and the rest on 12 April 1865. 73 Died, 72 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

49<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 19 September 1863. Mustered out 26 December 1864. 76 Died, 75 from disease  
**Reference:** *"A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion"* by Frederick H. Dyer.

Company F, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jessamine, Grant and Lewis County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of November 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).  
**Reference:** *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 710-712, 722-728.*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

5<sup>th</sup> USC Cavalry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 24 October 1864. Mustered out 20 March 1866.

6<sup>th</sup> USC Cavalry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 24 October 1864. Mustered out 15 April 1866.

12<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment organized Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 15 July 1863. Mustered out 24 August 1866.

13<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment organized Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 23 June 1864. Mustered out 18 November 1865.

114<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 4 July 1864. Mustered out 2 April 1867.

116<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 12 July 1864. Mustered out 17 January 1867.

119<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 16 May 1865. Mustered out 27 April 1866.

120<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) November 1864. Mustered out 21 June 1865.

124<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Camp Nelson (Jessamine) 27 April 1865. Mustered out 20 December 1867.

**Reference:** *Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.*

Camp Nelson, on the Kentucky River, was established in 1863 to recruit Union troops. It was also a haven for black families, some of whom were escaped slaves. A mile and a half above it is Camp Nelson National Cemetery, the burial place of soldiers from the Civil War to Vietnam.

**RON D. BRYANT**

**Ref:** *Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia".Pg. 469, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

Camp Nelson is named for Major General William Nelson, who established first Union recruiting center south of the Ohio River in 1861. Original camp located in Garrard County was called Camp Dick Robinson. For better protection from invading CSA armies of Tennessee, the camp was moved to the Jessamine side of the Kentucky River. Major General George H. Thomas renamed it Camp Nelson. Occupied until end of war; now U.S. military cemetery. A

navy lieutenant when he founded Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Nelson was the only naval officer, CSA or USA, to become a full-rank Civil War major general. He persuaded Lincoln to abandon "hands off" policy in Kentucky and to supply 5,000 guns to Union supporters. Killed by fellow Union officer, Jeff C. Davis, in personal dispute at the Galt House in Louisville on 29 September 1862.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1515, KHS Frankfort*

The Camp Nelson National Cemetery is one of 40 burial grounds listed by Congress in 1866 to become National Cemetery sites. Although no battles were fought in the immediate area a large camp hospital was located here. There were 1,183 men buried in this cemetery between 28 July 1863 and 4 February 1866. This included disinterments from several battlefields. The stone wall was built during the 1867-68 period. In June and July of 1868, after the Civil War, over 2,000 dead were removed from five areas of Kentucky and reburied here. This included 975 bodies from the battle of Perryville. Also buried here are soldiers from the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam. Expansion of the cemetery was made possible by a ten-acre donation in May of 1975.

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1610, KHS Frankfort*

*The Camp Nelson Refugee Camp, located near Hall Road, was established in 1863 to house families of African American soldiers. Camp Nelson became the chief center for issuing emancipation papers to former slaves. Army's withdrawal from camp in 1866 exposed refugees to violence of white "regulators," who were opposed to presence of freed African Americans. Many women and children died from disease and exposure to weather in the makeshift camp. Brutal expulsion of refugees from camp in winter of 1864 was fatal to many. Only efforts by Rev. John G. Fee and other humanitarian workers improved conditions. A school, a hospital, and permanent housing later served up to 3,000 African Americans in their transition to freedom.*

**Reference:** *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1965, KHS Frankfort*

### Confederate Memorial

#### Nicholasville – Jessamine County

The Confederate Memorial on the courthouse lawn consists of two parts - the statue and the base. The statue is seven foot tall bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at rest - but watchful. He is holding his rifle near the bayonet with both hands. He is wearing a kepi hat and a nap sack. The pedestal is eleven feet tall made of unpolished granite. It is inscribed on all four sides. The inscriptions read from the front clockwise: "Our Confederate Dead Who they were few may know What they were all know 1861-1865:" "Nor braver bled for brighter land nor brighter land had a cause so grand:" "On fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread and glory guards with solemn round the bivouac of the dead;" "The muted drums sad roll has beat the soldier's last tattoo no more on life's parade shall meet the brave and daring few." This monument was the result of 16 years of fund raising in Jessamine County. Jefferson Oxley a former Confederate soldier and citizen of Jessamine County began fund raising to erect a suitable monument in 1880. He formed the Jessamine County Memorial

Association and the effort moved slowly forward. By the mid 1890's the association still had not raised enough funds for a memorial. However, they were alerted to an unclaimed statue that a monument company would sell at a discount. The statue originally designed as a Union soldier was altered to become a Confederate and for some \$1,500 a memorial was erected. This monument was unveiled in 1896 in front of some 3,500 people on the courthouse lawn by the son of Jefferson Oxley who died just prior to the event.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Johnson County

Company D, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Breathitt and Johnson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 712-715.*

Even though most Johnson Countians remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War, the fiscal court in October of 1861 ordered that anyone publicly raising a Union or Confederate flag would be fined fifty dollars. While both Union and Confederate armies marched through the county during the war, the only substantial skirmish occurred along Jenny's Creek on January 7, 1862.

*See J.K. Wells, A SHORT HISTORY OF PAINTSVILLE AND JOHNSON COUNTY (Paintsville, Ky., 1962); C. Mitchell Hall, JOHNSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY: A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND GENEALOGY OF ITS PEOPLE UP TO THE YEAR 1927 (Louisville 1928).*

THOMAS D. MATIJASIC

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 476, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

On mission to clear area of CSA forces, Colonel G. W. Gallup with USA troops was attacked in Paintsville 13 April 1864 by CSA force under Lt. Colonel E. F. Clay. Union troops repulsed Confederates. Next day USA attacked CSA at Half Mountain, south of Salyersville. 60 CSA killed or wounded 60 men, 200 horses, 400 saddles, 300 small arms captured. USA losses were slight.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #556, KHS Frankfort*

Under orders to dislodge CSA from this area Col. James A. Garfield's troops reached Paintsville on 6 January 1862. The next day he sent Col. Wm. Bolles to clear out CSA cavalry at mouth of Jennie's Creek. After Confederate defeat here, Gen. Humphrey Marshall withdrew to Middle Creek. After a heavy engagement there on 10 January Marshall returned to Virginia.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #571, KHS Frankfort*

On mission to dislodge CSA from area, Colonel James A. Garfield's troops reached Paintsville on 6 January 1862. Under threat of USA flank movement on left and rear, Gen.

Humphrey Marshall abandoned his strong breastworks here at Hager Hill. Moving to Middle Creek he was overtaken on J10 January by large USA force. After engagement Marshall retreated to Virginia.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #608, KHS Frankfort*

On tragic last Kentucky raid, CSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered state 1 June 1864, took Mt. Sterling 8 June, lost it on 9th, took Lexington on 10th, and Cynthiana on 11th. USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated CSA next day. Morgan retreated through South Paintsville, reaching Virginia 20 June 1864. Raiders never recovered from this reverse

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #700, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Kenton County

10th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Covington (Kenton), Lexington (Fayette) and Crab Orchard (Lincoln) for one year service during the period 8 September to 11 November 1862. Mustered out 17 September 1863. 75 Died, 62 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

53<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Covington (Kenton) September 1864. Mustered out 17 January 1865. 49 Died, 40 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

55<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Covington (Kenton) November 1864. Mustered out 19 September 1865. 38 Died, 31 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company H, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Kenton and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of August 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 600-609.*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

72<sup>nd</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Covington (Kenton) 18 August 1865. Discontinued 3 May 1865.

117<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Covington (Kenton) 127 September 1864. Mustered out 10 August 1867.

*Reference: Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.*

With the coming of the Civil War, Kenton County experienced political turmoil. Because of Covington's strategic position on the Ohio River, coupled with its close proximity to Cincinnati, the approaches to the city were fortified. Fort Mitchell and Fort Wright were built in response to the Confederate invasion of Kentucky in 1862. Despite its close

association with the North, Kenton's Confederate sympathies were so strong that between July 28 and August 11, 1864, several people were arrested by Gen. Stephen Burbridge on suspicion of disloyalty to the Union.

See *Allen Webb Smith, BEGINNING AT THE POINT (Park Hills, Ky., 1977).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 488-489, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

In the Confederate effort to gain control of Central Kentucky, Gen. Heth and his troops reached outskirts of Covington on 6 September 1862 as a threat to the North. Object was to hold USA troops here and prevent their moving to resist Bragg's forces nearing Louisville. Large Union forces crossed river for defense. Heth withdrew on 12 September after obtaining recruits, food and supplies

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #519, KHS Frankfort*

Near Dixie Highway, stood old Ft. Mitchel, erected in October 1861. The scene of several skirmishes between CSA forces under Gen. Henry Heth and USA troops under Gen. Lew Wallace in September 1862. Major anchor in a line of seven forts defending Cincinnati. They ran along hills around Covington about 10 miles, from Bromley, on river to the west, east to river near Ft. Thomas.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #546, KHS Frankfort*

Union defense of Cincinnati during Civil War. Fort Mitchell was one of 7 forts erected around city, named for him. He was born in Kentucky and was a graduate of West Point and served in the Mexican War. A noted astronomer, he founded the Cincinnati Observatory; later director of the Dudley Observatory, in New York. Died of yellow fever while in the service.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1758, KHS Frankfort*

Near here (Municipal Building) stood Fort Wright, built in September 1862 by Union troops to help defend Cincinnati area from advancing Confederate armies. Fort was named for Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, USA, who later was chief engineer for completion of the Washington Monument. The city of Fort Wright is named for both the fort and the engineer-general. #1917

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1917, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Veteran's Memorial**

#### **Covington - Kenton County**

The War Between the State Veterans Monument, located at Linden Grove Cemetery, is a limestone and concrete platform. It is five feet high and 21 feet-long and nine feet wide. It is basically a hollow rectangle with a poured-concrete floor. The outside of the structure is made of cut limestone. In the rear there are steps that go up in to the inside of the structure. The structure has posts that are made of limestone, with concrete caps built into its main body. There is one of these at each corner and two smaller ones on the front and rear. The smaller columns in the rear flank the steps. On the east side is a brass American legion logo. On the face of the monument is a stone plaque with the inscription: "in Memory of the Veterans of the war Between the

States 1861-1865 by Norman-Bames Post No. 70 - The American Legion May 30. 1933. It is one of only two monuments that honor veterans of both sides. It is the only monument that refers to the conflict as "the War Between the States."

#### **G.A.R. Memorial**

#### **Covington - Kenton County**

The GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) Monument in Linden Grove Cemetery is an object that resembles a coffin and is three feet tall and three feet wide by ten feet in length. It has been painted white and it rests in the center of a circular concrete slab. The face of the monument has two small plaques located on above the other. The higher one reads --"Erected 1919 by O.P. Sine of Garfield Post No. 2 GAR -- James Fisher - Commander." The lower, "in Memory of Our Departed Comrades." In the concrete below the plaques an inscription reads: "Com. Damell Co. M 28 US Inf.". This monument was erected in 1929. It is the only monument in the state that was erected by the GAR. It is one of only seven monuments to Union Troops in Kentucky. Northern Kentucky was heavily Union during the Civil War so it is not a surprise that this monument was placed in the cemetery. There are no other Civil War monuments in the Commonwealth with a design that is similar.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Knott County**

8th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Estill Springs (Estill) and Lebanon (Knott) October 1861. Mustered out February 1865. Veterans and Recruits transferred to 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry. 205 Died, 145 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Lebanon (Knott) 21 November 1861. Mustered out 6 December 1864. 221 Died, 149 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

On tragic last Kentucky raid, CSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered state 1 June 1864. Moved through Hindman. Took Mt. Sterling 8 June, lost it on 9th, then took Lexington on the 10th and Cynthiaana on the 11th. Next day USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated CSA. Morgan retreated, reaching Virginia on 20 June 1864. Raiders never recovered from this reverse. #624

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #624, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Knox County**

*Battle of Barbourville – 19 September 1861*

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Knox County

**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)

**Date(s):** September 19, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Capt. Isaac J. Black [US]; Col. Joel A. Battle [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Home Guard (approx. 300 men) [US]; detachment of approx. 800 men under command of Col. Joel A. Battle [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 20 total (US 15; CS 5)

**Description:** Kentucky Union sympathizers had trained recruits at Camp Andrew Johnson, in Barbourville, throughout the summer of 1861. Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer entered Kentucky in mid-September intending to relieve pressure on Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and his troops by conducting raids and generally constituting a threat to Union forces and sympathizers in the area. On September 18, 1861, he dispatched a force of about 800 men under command of Col. Joel A. Battle to disrupt the training activities at Camp Andrew Johnson. At daylight on the 19th, the force entered Barbourville and found the recruits gone; they had been sent to Camp Dick Robinson. A small home guard force commanded by Capt. Isaac J. Black met the Rebels, and a sharp skirmish ensued. After dispersing the home guard, the Confederates destroyed the training camp and seized arms found there. This was, for all practical purposes, the first encounter of the war in Kentucky. The Confederates were making their might known in the state, countering the early Union presence.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY001

**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class D)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000*

First skirmish in eastern Kentucky took place here. On 19 September 1861, Zollicoffer's CSA troops approached Barbourville. Home guard obstructed bridge. CSA took another route, were repulsed twice before guards retreated. Considerable property destroyed in town. CSA Gen. Kirby Smith's headquarters located here from 18 to 25 August 1862 while preparing for the invasion of Central Kentucky.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #518, KHS Frankfort*

On path of Gen. Felix Zollicoffer when he took Barbourville, 19 September 1861; one of first Civil War skirmishes in Kentucky. Union Gen. G. W. Morgan had sick camp here in 1862. In August Gen. Kirby Smith captured Pineville, Barbourville and Flat Lick, cutting off Morgan's forces at Cumberland Gap. In September, Morgan escaped along Warrior's Path to here, Manchester and on to Ohio.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1600, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Larue County

During the Civil War, the Confederate army under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg marched through Larue County in 1862 on its way north to Louisville.

*See Bessie Miller Elliott, HISTORY OF LARUE COUNTY (Hodgenville, Ky., 1967).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 536, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas and two by Union accident. Guerrillas burned the Hodgenville courthouse on 21 February 1865. It was used by Union soldiers as barracks. All of the county records were saved.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #591, KHS Frankfort*

CSA under Gen. Braxton Bragg was through area late in September 1862, with plan to capture central Kentucky. Force under Gen. Joseph Wheeler here 23 to 27 September 1862, scouting Union army along Louisville road to west. Ordered to Boston, many skirmishes with USA until 4 October. On 8 October Confederate and Union forces met in battle at Perryville; then CSA retreated from state

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #749, KHS Frankfort*

*Site of Camp Wickliffe, named for Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe. Brigadier General William Nelson, USA, chose location, near supply depot at New Haven, for observation purposes. His division (4th) made winter camp here (14 December 1861-4 February 1862), drilling daily. His strict efficiency led to wholesome food, warm clothing and improved hospital facilities.*

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1631, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Laurel County

##### Battles of Wildcat Mountain – 21 October 1861

##### Camp Wildcat

**Other Names:** Wildcat Mountain

**Location:** Laurel County

**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)

**Date(s):** October 21, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Albin F. Schoepf [US]; Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Camp Wildcat Garrison and Schoepf's Brigade (approx. 7,000 men) [US]; Zollicoffer's Brigade [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 78 total (US 25; CS 53)

**Description:** Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer's men occupied Cumberland Gap and took position at Cumberland Ford to counter the Unionist activity in the area. Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas sent a detachment under Col. T.T. Garrard to secure the ford on the Rockcastle River, establish a camp at Wildcat Mountain, and obstruct the Wilderness road passing through the area. Col. Garrard informed Thomas that if he did not receive reinforcements, he would have to retreat because he was outnumbered seven to one. Thomas sent Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf with what amounted to a brigade of men to Col. Garrard, bringing the total force to about 7,000. On the morning of October 21, soon after Schoepf arrived, some of his men moved forward and ran into Rebel forces, commencing a fight. The Federals repelled the Confederate attacks, in part due to fortifications, both man-made and natural. The Confederates withdrew during the night and continued their retreat to Cumberland Ford, which they reached on the 26th. A Union victory was welcomed, countering the Confederate victory at Barbourville.

**Result(s):** Union victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY002

**Preservation Priority:** III.3 (Class C)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

On 21 October 1861, 7,500 Confederates led by General Zollicoffer attacked entrenched camp (Camp Wildcat, located 9 miles Northwest of London) of 5,000 Union men under Gen. Schoepf. Union's natural defense advantage on Rockcastle Hill stopped Southern troops who retreated to Tennessee suffering 21 dead and 42 wounded; the Union, 4 dead and 20 wounded. Four months later Gen. Zollicoffer, reinforced, returned to Kentucky.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #511, KHS Frankfort*

500 CSA cavalry led by Colonel J. S. Scott attacked 200 USA troops and 98 convalescents under Colonel L. C. Houk here (London) on 17 August 1862; killed 13, wounded 17, captured 111 men and 40 wagons. CSA lost 2 killed, 4 wounded. Houk forced back to Gen. George W. Morgan's main USA force at Cumberland Gap. Cut off from supplies, Morgan began his retreat to Ohio thirty days later.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #560, KHS Frankfort*

*After the Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862, CSA gathered at Bryantsville on 11th. Pursuing Union force did not attack, but destroyed sources of food. CSA Gen. Bragg started moving forces south on 13 October. USA under Gen. Buell pursued to here (4 miles South of London), where he decided further pursuit was not expedient. CSA continued on, passing through Cumberland Gap 19-24 October 1862.*

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #737, KHS Frankfort*

Led by Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, 7,500 Confederates on 21 October 1861 attacked the entrenched camp (Camp Wildcat) of 5,000 Union men under Gen. Albin Schoepf. Union's natural defense advantage in the Rockcastle Hills stopped the Southern troops, who retreated to Tennessee. This was major battle during 4 days of skirmishes, attacks, and heavy gunfire. The Camp Wildcat position was considered crucial for each side. Union forces camped two miles north of here to prevent Confederate attack into the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Confederates wanted to prevent Union advance into eastern Tennessee, where many citizens remained loyal to the Union.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1919, KHS Frankfort*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Lawrence County**

14th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Wallace (Lawrence) 10 December 1861, Mustered out 15 September 1865. 201 Died, 147 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

22<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Louisa (Lawrence) 20 January 1862. Mustered out 20 January 1865. Veterans and Recruits transferred to 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment. 199 Died, 148 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

River traffic caused Union forces under Gen. James A. Garfield, 20th U.S. President, to occupy Louisa in December 1861. CSA troops attempted capture 12 and 25-26 March 1863. Southern partisans raided area 5 November 1864, burning houses and 2 steamers, and looting stores. Fort Bishop, USA, completed here just as war ended in 1865. Also called Fort Gallup and Fort Hill.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #547, KHS Frankfort*

USA Ft. Bishop, 100 yards west, was built to protect against CSA raids. It was named for Captain William Bishop, 100th Ohio Infantry, killed in action at Dallas, Georgia in May 1864. USA engineers, using detail from 109th Col. Inf., began fort on 23 September 1864. At end of war in April 1865, work was almost complete. Fort had seven field guns. Also called Ft. Gallup and Ft. Hill.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #632, KHS Frankfort*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Lee County**

The Civil War badly divided the sympathies of the people of the Lee County area. Union sympathizers formed a Home Guard, headquartered at Rocky Gap, eight miles north of Beattyville. On November 7, 1864, a Confederate force under the command of Lt. Jerry South fought the 20th Kentucky Militia at the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River in Lee County.

*See Bernice Calmes Caudill, REMEMBERING LEE COUNTY (Danville, Ky., n.d.); Dennis L. Brewer, THE LAND OF LEE (Beattyville, Ky., 1983). RON D. BRYANT*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 541-542, and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

*Gen. George W. Morgan's 9,000 USA force occupied Cumberland Gap from 18 June to 17 September 1862. Cut off from supplies, Morgan began 200-mile retreat. Searching for supplies the command came this way (Beattyville). CSA had burned the flourmill the night before. Retreat from Gap to Greenup on Ohio River, made in 16 days despite harassment by CSA Morgan's Raiders.*

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #638, KHS Frankfort*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Leslie County**

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Letcher County**

Confederate and Union armies that passed through the strategic Pound Gap during the Civil War visited the new county. At Pound Gap, on March 16, 1862, Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield and seven hundred Union troops defeated a Confederate force of five hundred under the command of Gen. Humphrey Marshall. Other skirmishes took place in late 1863 near Whitesburg, and on June 1, 1864, John Hunt Morgan's Confederate cavalry dislodged a Union force from Pound Gap.

*See William T. Cornett, LETCHER COUNTY, KENTUCKY: A BRIEF HISTORY (Prestonsburg, Ky., 1967); I.A. Bowles, HISTORY OF LETCHER COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Hazard, Ky., 1949).*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 546-547, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Route through here discovered by Christopher Gist on 1 April 1751. Brig. Gen. Garfield and 700 Union troops forced 500 CSA men from here (Pound Gap in Jenkins) on 16 March 1862 and burned CSA supplies. On last raid in Kentucky, Morgan's Raiders dislodged Union forces here 1 June 1864 and moved on to Mt. Sterling, Lexington and Cynthiana. They then returned to Virginia. #510

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #510, KHS Frankfort*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Lewis County**

Company F, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jessamine, Grant and Lewis County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of November 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 710-712, 722-728.*

Lewis Countians were intensely devoted to the Union cause during the Civil War. The county lost 107 men who served in the Union army. In 1884 a monument was erected to the memory of those who had died for the Union cause.

*See O.G. Ragan, HISTORY OF LEWIS COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Cincinnati 1912).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 548-549, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

The only Union monument south of the Mason-Dixon Line was erected, in Vanceburg, by public subscription except those in cemeteries. This unique memorial was dedicated in 1884 to the 107 Lewis County soldiers who gave their lives for the Union during the Civil War.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #215, KHS Frankfort*

### **Union Monument**

#### **Vanceburg - Lewis County,**

The Union Monument on the courthouse lawn in Vanceburg is a 30-foot tall limestone monument that consists of three parts, the base, the pedestal and the statue. The base is basically cut limestone blocks that rest upon a limestone slab. It is five feet tall by seven feet wide. The pedestal is very ornate made up of eight parts. Beginning at the bottom the pedestal has a broad base inscribed on all four sides. This is followed by a smaller block that is also inscribed all the way around which is followed by the main portion of the shaft. The main portion of the shaft has three blocks of equal size the lower of which is black followed by one that is inscribed and the third which has friezes of cannons, swords and tents. This portion is topped with an ornate capital, with a scroll motif. Above the capital is a slightly smaller block with a frieze of oak and laurel leaves. This is topped with a capital of an Egyptian motif. The statue is atop of this portion of the monument. The statue is of a Union soldier in a winter great coat with a cape. He is wearing a kepi hat and clasping his musket with both hands. This is the earliest Union monument erected in a public place and

the earliest Civil War monument with a statue anywhere in the Commonwealth. The citizens of Lewis County erected the monument in 1884 and upon the pedestal of the monument are the names of the county men killed during the war. It also has the names of the battles in which they participated.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Lincoln County**

10th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Covington (Kenton), Lexington (Fayette) and Crab Orchard (Lincoln) for one year service during the period 8 September to 11 November 1862. Mustered out 17 September 1863. 75 Died, 62 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

During the Civil War, sympathies in Lincoln County were fairly evenly split between the Union and the Confederacy. The northern half of the county, having many slaveholders, was sympathetic to the Confederates; the south end of the county was strongly Unionist.

*See Sylvia Wrobel and George Grider, ISAAC SHELBY: KENTUCKY'S FIRST GOVERNOR AND HERO OF THREE WARS (Danville, Ky., 1974); Mrs. M.H. Dunn, EARLY LINCOLN COUNTY HISTORY 1780-1975 (Stanford, Ky., 1975).*

**ALLAN R. LEACH**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 557-558, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

CSA Gen. J. H. Morgan's cavalry on first Kentucky raid, returning from Cynthiana, burned Dix River bridge above here (Crab Orchard) and camped on 20 July 1862. Burned 120 USA wagons here and at Somerset. After the battle of Perryville 8 October 1862, CSA retired to Bryantsville. Then retreated in two columns to Tennessee. One of them moved through here.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #685, KHS Frankfort*

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Crab Orchard – Lincoln County**

The Confederate Monument in the Crab Orchard Cemetery is a white marble obelisk ten feet tall. The main shaft of the obelisk rests upon a short base four feet tall. This base is inscribed on four faces. Starting on the south – "Here off duty till the last reveille the southern soldiers few in number who were slain in this and in adjoining counties during the war of secession. They fell among stranger's unknown; unfriended, yet not unknown for stranger's hands have gathered their ashes here and placed this shaft above them. That constancy, valor sacrifice of self, though displaced in fruitless enterprise may not be unremembered." On the east face – "Kentucky Tennessee." North side – "Constantces Esque Ad Mortem Animas Perjeecere." West side – Georgia Texas." Surrounding the shaft, which is on a mound, is a circle of thirty headstones that radiate out some 15 feet from the base of the shaft. The shaft is draped and there is a ball at the very top. This monument was erected prior to 1880. It has all trappings of an elaborate headstone.

The shaft is draped as in mourning and the Latin inscription suggests life after death

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Livingston County

20<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Lexington (Fayette), Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) and Smithland (Livingston) 6 January 1862. Camp Harrod (Mercer) 2 January 1862. Mustered out 17 January 1865. 233 Died, 107 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

War activity in the county was heavy because of its strategic location. Federal gunboats were supplied at Smithland and other points along the Ohio.

*See Leslie McDonald, ECHOES OF YESTERDAY (Smithland, Ky., 1972).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 564, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

In September 1861 Union forces occupied strategic Smithland. The junction of the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers became a rendezvous and staging area for troops and supplies in support of Gen. Grant's campaign against Fort Donelson. Two forts, on hills south, commanded the two rivers. Smithland continued through the war as a supply base for USA river transports and gunboats.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #663, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Logan County

8th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Russellville (Logan) and mustered 13 August 1862. Mustered out 23 September 1863. 177 Died, 108 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

17<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Russellville (Logan) 25 April 1865. Mustered out 20 September 1865.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

Company A, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Logan County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 808-815*

Company G, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Breckinridge, Logan and Hancock County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May

1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 837-847*

Civil War divided families in Logan County, where the short-lived provisional Confederate government was formed in November 1861. Logan County furnished 1,000 men to Confederate units, including Company A of the 9<sup>th</sup> Kentucky infantry, known as the Logan Grays; various Union regiments also recruited about five hundred soldiers. No major battles took place in Logan, although the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (now CSX Transportation) was a focal point for damage by raiders and for minor skirmishes.

*See Edward Coffman, THE STORY OF LOGAN COUNTY (Nashville 1962).*

**EVELYN B. RICHARDSON**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 569-569, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Here (Russellville) on 20 November 1861 Confederate leaders from 64 Kentucky counties seceded from the Union. The state was admitted as the 13th into the Confederate States of America on 10 December 1861.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #74, KHS Frankfort*

### Confederate Monument

#### Russellville – Logan County

The Confederate Monument on the Town Square in Russellville is a limestone and bronze monument. The limestone portion of the monument consists of a base constructed of faced limestone blocks six feet high. Upon the base is a bronze statute of a Confederate soldier in a slouch hat resting on his rifle. The soldier stands inside an arch and is flanked by arch supports that are inscribed on the front. Facing the monument the inscription reads – Confederate Soldier 61-65" and "Camp Caldwell U.C.V. 139." On the rear of the monument an inscription on the left arch support reads. "Deo Vindice." The arch is topped with a bronze eagle two feet high and two feet wide. The monument is ten feet wide, four feet deep and 2() feet tall. The monument was erected in 1910.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Lyon County

Several brisk skirmishes took place in this area (Eddyville) because of the importance of Cumberland River navigation. On 17 October 1864 General H. B. Lyon with small CSA force attacked Union garrison, which surrendered and was taken from town. Union gunboat "Silver Lake" shelled town, took Lyon's wife hostage. Lyon then released Capt. Hugh M. Hiatt and 8 USA officers.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #509, KHS Frankfort*

*Overlooking site (State Penitentiary overlook in Eddyville) , now underwater, where the last significant Civil War skirmish east of the Mississippi River occurred 29 April 1865. US force under Captain S. M. Overby driven back after attacking about*



*140 Confederates from Army of Northern Virginia, under Colonel L. A. Spert. Casualties on both sides; supplies captured. By 6 May 1865 most of the Confederates were killed or captured.*

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1231, KHS Frankfort

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Madison County

#### Battles of Richmond – 29-30 August 1862

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Madison County

**Campaign:** Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)

**Date(s):** August 29-30, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. William Nelson [US]; Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 1st and 2nd Brigades, Army of Kentucky [US]; Army of Kentucky [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 5,650 total (US 4,900; CS 750)

**Description:** In Maj. Gen. Kirby Smith's 1862 Confederate offensive into Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne led the advance with Col. John S. Scott's cavalry out in front. The Rebel cavalry, while moving north from Big Hill on the road to Richmond, Kentucky, on August 29, encountered Union troopers and began skirmishing. After noon, Union artillery and infantry joined the fray, forcing the Confederate cavalry to retreat to Big Hill. At that time, Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, who commanded Union forces in the area, ordered a brigade to march to Rogersville, toward the Rebels. Fighting for the day stopped after pursuing Union forces briefly skirmished with Cleburne's men in late afternoon. That night, Manson informed his superior, Maj. Gen. William Nelson, of his situation, and he ordered another brigade to be ready to march in support, when required. Kirby Smith ordered Cleburne to attack in the morning and promised to hurry reinforcements (Churchill's division). Cleburne started early, marching north, passed through Kinston, dispersed Union skirmishers, and approached Manson's battle line near Zion Church. As the day progressed, additional troops joined both sides. Following an artillery duel, the battle began, and after a concerted Rebel attack on the Union right, the Yankees gave way. Retreating into Rogersville, the Yankees made another futile stand at their old bivouac. By now, Smith and Nelson had arrived and taken command of their respective armies. Nelson rallied some troops in the cemetery outside Richmond, but they were routed. Nelson and some men escaped but the Rebels captured approximately 4,000 Yankees. The way north was open.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY007

**Preservation Priority:** II.2 (Class B)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Park Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

Christopher (Kit) Carson, famous hunter, soldier and scout born near here (Richmond). Carson (1809-1868) grew up in Missouri. Began scouting career in Taos, New Mexico at age 17. Won renown in piloting Fremont's Western expeditions. Served in the Mexican War. Appointed Indian

agent in 1853, he was peacemaker and counselor. In the Civil War was a brevet brig. gen., USA Buried in Taos. Carson City, Nevada named for him.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #79, KHS Frankfort*

On 23 August 1862, Col. Scott's Louisiana cavalry, of Gen. Kirby Smith's invading army from Tennessee routed Col. Metcalfe and his Union troops. Approaching Richmond as USA army arrived, Scott went back to Camp Wildcat, then joined Smith in Richmond victory on 30 August 1862. In March 1864, Gen. Grant on way to take command of all US armies stopped at house south of here (Big Hill).

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #514, KHS Frankfort*

On 23 August 1862, 650 cavalry troops of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's invading CSA army routed small Federal force under Col. Leonidas Metcalfe here (Big Hill) on way to seize Kentucky, cooperating with CSA army under Gen. Braxton Bragg. Central Kentucky captured, but plans to take Cincinnati and Louisville failed. CSA retired from Kentucky after Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1124, KHS Frankfort*

Confederates in Tennessee under Gen. E. Kirby Smith planned an invasion of the Blue Grass area. Finding Cumberland Gap protected; they entered through Rogers' Gap, heading for Lexington. US Gen. William Nelson sent Generals M. D. Manson and Charles Cruft to oppose the invasion. The 2 armies, US 7,000, CSA 5,000, confronted each other 6 ml. below Richmond. On 30 August 1862, GSA forces repulsed the enemy in three separate engagements. Confederate Generals T. Churchill and P. Cleburne and Colonels P. Smith and John Scott led in battles at Mt. Zion Church, White's Farm, and at Richmond. The total dead, wounded, missing of both sides at the battle of Richmond was 5,804. Federals retreated and scattered. The CSA moved on to Lexington

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1300, KHS Frankfort*

Built in 1852, this building (approximately 4 miles South of Richmond) was adjacent to location of the Battle of Richmond on 29-30 August 1862, and became a field hospital for Gen. Wm. Nelson's 1st and 2nd brigades, USA. Mortality was high, and about forty Union soldiers were buried in a mass grave near the church. They were reentered in Camp Nelson National Cemetery in 1868. After the war the building again served as Mt. Zion Christian Church. On 30 August 1862 this building was struck by fire from Captain John T. Humphrey's Arkansas Artillery Battery, with Churchill's (3rd) Division of E. Kirby Smith's Provisional Army of Kentucky, CSA. Scar is still visible on south wall. Battle of Richmond brought a Confederate victory. After Battle of Perryville in October, the Confederates retired from state.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1825, KHS Frankfort*

Down this lane (16 miles South of Richmond) was a log tavern and overnight stop on the Old State Road from

Cumberland Gap to Lexington. The older half of building dates back to ca. 1800. During the Civil War, Jones Tavern was held alternately by Confederate and Union forces. In January 1864, Gen. U.S. Grant and his staff stayed overnight on their way from east Tennessee to Lexington. During the Battle of Richmond 29-30 August 1862, this building was a Confederate field hospital for men wounded while fighting farther north near the Mt. Zion Church. Thirteen who died here, including a boy soldier only fifteen years old are buried in a small cemetery in the woods above the house.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1905, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Magoffin County

The Civil War brought violence and turmoil to the region. Two minor engagements occurred at Salyersville in the fall of 1863. In a third engagement, near present-day Royalton on April 14, 1864, Union soldiers under Col. George Gallup attacked and defeated Confederates retreating from a defeat in Paintsville the day before.

*See MAGOFFIN'S FIRST CENTURY: 1860-1960 (Salyersville, Ky., 1960).*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 504, 1992 and CD-OM. same title, 1997.*

On a mission to clear the area of CSA forces, Col. Geo. W. Gallup with USA troops repulsed Confederate attack led by Lt. Colonel E. F. Clay at Paintsville on 13 April 1864, and pursued enemy to this point (3 miles South of Royalton). Union men attacked next day. Clay was mortally wounded: CSA suffered 60 casualties and 200 horses, 400 saddles and 300 small arms taken. USA sustained only slight losses.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #566, KHS Frankfort*

During Civil War the Union Army's 14th Kentucky Infantry operated in this area to scout and protect Eastern Kentucky. On 30 October 1863, 160 of these troops under Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, Jr. repulsed Confederates here (Ivy Point Skirmishes-Salyersville) and captured 50 prisoners. Another skirmish occurred 30 November 1863, when Capt. Peter Everett in command of 200 Confederates led surprise attack and captured 25 men.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #901, KHS Frankfort*

Detachment leader 14th Vol. Inf. USA force engaged largely in this area. CSA camped near Ivyton in March 1863. On night of 20th, as posted guard slept, Reuben Patrick Grave boldly detached gun from carriage hid it in woods. Their only artillery, a Williams Rapid Fire Gun. CSA moved on, left carriage. Gun has been displayed many years.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #902, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Marion County

Battery C Light Artillery "Stone's" (USA) organized at Lebanon (Marion) May 1863. During Morgan's attack on Lebanon 3 July 1863 the battery was captured. Reorganized

at Louisville (Jefferson) 10 September 1863. Mustered out 26 July 1865. 20 Died, 16 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

Lt. Thomas Morgan, 19, one of the four brothers then in Morgan's Raiders under another brother, Gen. John Hunt Morgan, was killed near here on 5 July 863 as he led an attack on Union forces in the depot at Lebanon. He died in his brother Calvin's arms as the Union troops surrendered. He was reentered in the Lexington Cemetery in 1868 where this Morgan family rests.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #543, KHS Frankfort*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months; twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, two by Union accident. On 5 July 1863 the clerk's office at Lebanon was burned by Morgan to destroy treason indictments against some of his men. All the county records were destroyed.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #585, KHS Frankfort*

Morgan's 2,400 Raiders, on way to Ohio, met by Colonel C. S. Hanson's 380 Union men 5 July 1863. During battle Hanson barricaded in railroad depot. Raiders fired buildings but rain prevented wide destruction. After a 7-hour battle, Union troops, almost encircled, gave up. Forced at double-quick to Springfield, then paroled. Raiders crossed Ohio River at Brandenburg.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #600, KHS Frankfort*

### Capt. Andrew Offutt Monument Lebanon – Marion County

The Captain Andrew Offutt Monument is located in Rvder Cemetery in Lebanon is a monument that consists of a granite base and a marble statue. The base is two parts rough faced granite slab four feet across and one foot high. Resting on this slab is a pedestal five feet tall. It is inscribed with the words - "Capt. Andrew Offutt/ Nov 9. 1837/ Oct. 7. 1921/ He served in the Federal Army From 1861 to 1865 in the/ 5<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry/and went with Sherman to the sea/ His wife/Elizabeth A, Offutt/Sept. 6, 1845." Atop the pedestal is a five-foot high white marble statue of a Union soldier in a kepi hat resting upon a sword. The soldier is wearing a tunic length coat. Built by the Offutt family to honor Andrew Offutt who lived some 56 years after the Civil War.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Marshall County

On 8 March 1864, two days before the Battle of Paducah, detached forces of Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest's cavalry troops coming up from Columbus, Mississippi, and Union troops, both searching for horses, met by accident near here (Benton). Two skirmishes took place. Three were killed in the first engagement and four in the second. Burial was in the old Gilbert cemetery.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #545, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Martin County

A plundering, burning, Confederate detached force, under command of Col. V. A. Witcher, harassed east Kentucky and West Virginia during most of the Civil War. In the fall of 1864, they took horses and cattle in this area (Warfield) from friend and foe. While Witcher's men made barbecue, Home Guards from Louisa attacked from hill to west. After exchange of fire, both withdrew.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #726, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Mason County

Company I, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Jefferson and Mason County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 679-685.*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

121<sup>st</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Maysville (Mason) November 1864. Mustered out 30 June 1865.

*Reference: Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.*

On his tragic last Kentucky raid, GSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered state 1 June 1864, took Mt. Sterling on 8 June, lost it on the 9th, took Lexington on the 10th, and Cynthiana on the 11th. USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated GSA next day. Morgan retreated through Mays Lick, Wedonia and Sardis, reaching Virginia on 20 June 1864. Raiders never recovered from this reverse.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Markers #691, 694 and 695, KHS Frankfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in McCracken County

16th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Paducah (McCracken) September 1863. Consolidated with 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment 15 October 1864. Mustered out 23 August 1865. 58 Died, 55 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

8<sup>th</sup> USC Field Artillery (Heavy) Regiment organized at Paducah (McCracken) 26 April 1864. Mustered out 10 February 1866.

*Reference: Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.*

During the Civil War, the Union army in retaliation for the Confederate seizure of Hickman and Columbus on September 3, 1861 occupied Paducah. Many young men had followed native son Gen. Lloyd Tilghman into Confederate service during the early part of the war, and Paducahans heavily populated the "D" Company of the 3d Kentucky. They accompanied Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest on his two raids into Paducah. Other McCracken Countians opposed secession and joined the Union cause during the war.

One of the oldest educational institutions in McCracken is St. Mary's. Originally an academy run by the Catholic Sisters of Charity, the school served as a hospital during the Civil War, when Paducah was flooded with wounded from the Battle of Shiloh.

*See John E.L. Roberston, PADUCAH: A PICTORIAL HISTORY (St. Louis 1988).*

**JOHN E.L. ROBERSTON**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 593-594m 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

#### Battles of Paducah – 25 March 1864

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** McCracken County

**Campaign:** Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (1864)

**Date(s):** March 25, 1864

**Principal Commanders:** Col. Stephen G. Hicks and Lt. Cdr. James W. Shirk [US]; Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Union Garrison (approx. 650 men) [US]; Forrest's Cavalry Department [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 140 total (US 90; CS 50)

**Description:** In March 1864, Forrest set out from Columbus, Mississippi, with a force of less than 3,000 men on a multipurpose expedition (recruit, reoutfit, disperse Yankees, etc.) into West Tennessee and Kentucky. Forrest arrived in Paducah on March 25 and quickly occupied the town. The Union garrison of 650 men under the command of Col. Stephen G. Hicks retired to Fort Anderson, in the town's west end. Hicks had support from two gunboats on the Ohio River and refused to surrender, while shelling the area with his artillery. Most of Forrest's command destroyed unwanted supplies, loaded what they wanted, and rounded up horses and mules. A small segment of Forrest's command assaulted Fort Anderson and was repulsed, suffering heavy casualties. Soon afterwards, Forrest's men withdrew. In reporting the raid on the town, many newspapers stated that Forrest had not found more than a hundred fine horses hidden during the raid. As a result, one of Forrest's subordinate officers led a force back into Paducah in mid-April and seized the infamous horses. Although this was a Confederate victory, other than the destruction of supplies and capture of animals, no lasting results occurred. It did, however, warn the Federals that Forrest, or someone like him, could strike anywhere at any time.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY010

**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class C)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory*

*Commission and historians with the National Ark Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000.*

General N. B. Forrest with Thompson's Kentucky and Bell's Tennessee Brigades raided Paducah on 25 March 1864. Union's Fort Anderson held with aid of gunboats. Guards at USA warehouse were captured. Part of town burned. Supplies of food taken by withdrawing CSA forces. Boasts in the Union newspaper prompted Forrest to send Gen. Abe Buford back to capture some overlooked horses.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #517, KHS Frankfort*

Union fortification built in 1861 by Gen. Charles F. Smith. Manned by 5,000 troops. Jump off for Grant's Mississippi Valley Campaign. Fort was attacked 25 March 1864 by CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's forces. Col. Albert P. Thompson, CSA, of Paducah killed. CSA burned the riverfront warehouses. Next day USA troops under Col. S. G. Hicks burned homes in range of the fort.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #828, KHS Frankfort*

General Lloyd Tilghman was born in Maryland in 1816. Graduated from West Point in 1836. Built railways in the South. In Mexican War, 1846-48. Resided in Paducah from 1852-61. Built the first railroad in Paducah. Joined the Confederate Army in July 1861. Captured at Ft. Henry in February 1862. Exchanged six months later. Formed new command at Jackson, Mississippi. Killed in May 1863 at Champion's Hill, near Vicksburg. Tilghman High School bears his name today.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Markers #866 and #939, KHS Frankfort*

Organized as mission, New Bethel Church 1839; constituted as church on 14 November 1840. They first met at the courthouse at 2nd and Kentucky; 1st building, 300 block Broadway; 2nd and 3rd buildings at 5th and Jefferson. The second building was seized for use as a hospital by the Union army in 1861. Present, 4th, building dedicated May 9, 1965. Presented by First Baptist Church

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #868, KHS Frankfort*

On this spot, on 6 September 1861, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant read a proclamation to citizens of Paducah announcing that the Union Army was taking possession of town "to defend you" against Confederate attack. The "enemy" had taken "possession of and planted his guns" at Columbus and Hickman on the Mississippi. Union troops moved in and the U.S. occupied city for duration of war.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #924, KHS Frankfort*

Col. Albert P. Thompson fell here (514 Park) in the Battle of Paducah on 25 March 1864, victim of a Union cannonball. He commanded the 3rd Ky. Inf. CSA. The battle climaxed Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's memorable raid seeking medical supplies and munitions. Thompson, a respected lawyer here, joined Confederate cause in 1861. After war reentered at Murray.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #963, KHS Frankfort*

Here (Broadway between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets) stood the headquarters of Colonel Stephen G. Hicks, commander of

the USA occupation forces during the Battle of Paducah on 25 March 1864. The next day Col. Hicks ordered sixty private homes that had been used by CSA forces as cover near the fort burned to the ground. Most owners filed suits but were never repaid for their homes.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1031, KHS Frankfort*

Site (6<sup>th</sup> and Ohio Streets) of home of Col. Ed Murray who built the USS MERRIMAC in 1855. The Confederates captured the ship on 20 April 1861 at Norfolk. Rebuilt as "ironclad," the CSS VIRGINIA. On 8 March 1862, it sank two US ships off Hampton Roads, Virginia. Next day engaged in the famous five-hour battle with USS MONITOR. The VIRGINIA was burned 10 May 1862, to prevent capture by the Union forces.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1031, KHS Frankfort*

Heroic statue of Confederate General Lloyd Tilghman erected (Lang Park at Fountain Avenue) in 1909 by his sons and United Daughters of Confederacy. Born in Maryland. Chief engineer, 1855-56, New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, first to enter Paducah. Joined Confederates 5 July 1861. Killed in battle near Vicksburg, Mississippi on 16 May 1863. Sculptor was Henry H. Kitson of Boston, Massachusetts. Marker presented by Tilghman Class of 1929.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1043, KHS Frankfort*

On 4<sup>th</sup> Street near Broadway stood the site of a one-story frame store, Hummel's Gunshop. He came here in 1861. Federal soldiers occupying Paducah during the Civil War brought their firearms to him for repair. When the Confederates raided the city in March 1864, they looted his shop, but he had secreted the best arms in his home. Hummel, continuing as a gunsmith, was granted a patent on a breech-loading firearm in 1881.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1063, KHS Frankfort*

Here (Riverfront near Broadway) Captain Nicholas Roosevelt's NEW ORLEANS made port in 1811. First steamer to ply the rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. In 1861 Union troops under Gen. U. S. Grant landed here to occupy Paducah for duration of the Civil War. Clara Barton arrived in 1884 on the JOSH V. THROOP during American Red Cross' first major flood relief operation. #1065

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1065, KHS Frankfort*

### **Lloyd Tilghman Monument**

#### **Paducah - McCracken County**

The Lloyd Tilghman Monument is located in the center of Lang Park in Paducah. It is twelve feet tall and consists of three parts, the statue, a pedestal and a two-tiered base. The statue is a bronze heroic likeness of Confederate Gen. Lloyd Tilghman. Tilghman hatless wears a double-breasted tunic coat, boots, gloves with his hand on the hilt of his sword. The statue is atop a pedestal that has an inscription on the face that reads – "Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman CSA killed at the Battle of Champion's Hill, Mississippi, May 16, 1863." This portion of the inscription is within a raised frame. Below this is another inscription that reads.

"To the faithful sons of the Confederate States of America who gave all to uphold Constitutional, Liberty and Starts Rights" The pedestal rests upon a broad two-tiered base that is 17 feet and 25 feet square respectively. Was erected in 1909 with fund provided by the Tilghman Family and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

### Confederate Memorial Monument

#### Paducah – McCracken County

The Confederate Monument in Oak Grove Cemetery is a simple obelisk 20-feet tall and four feet wide at the base. There is no ornamentation on the monument except for an inscription on the face reading - "Our Confederate Dead -- 1861-1865." The monument has a small ornamental entryway that includes a low step inscribed with the words – "Confederate Rest." Flanking the step are two small posts about 18 inches high that have a raised Confederate battle flag on them. Was erected in 1907, probably by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in McCreary County

Although intensely loyal to the Union in the Civil War and overwhelmingly Republican, the county was named for a Confederate army veteran and two-time Democratic governor, James B. McCreary (1875-79, 1911-15).

*See L.E. Perry, McCREARY CONQUEST: A NARRATIVE HISTORY (Whitley City, Ky., 1979).*

**FRANK C. THOMAS**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 594-595, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Taken from parts of Pulaski, Wayne and Whitley counties, it was the last formed of Kentucky's 120 counties. Named for James B. McCreary, 1838-1918. A Lawyer, Col., 11th Ky. Cavalry, CSA. State legislature in 1869-75. Was twice governor of Kentucky, 1875-79 and 1911-15. Delegate to International Monetary Convention, Brussels, 1892. A US Congressman from 1885-97, 1903-09.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1243, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in McLean County

3rd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) mustered in at McLean County 13 December 1861. Mustered out 15 July 1865. 215 Died, 171 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

17th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Hartford (Ohio) and Calhoun (McLean) September to December 1861. On 13 April 1862 the 25<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment will consolidate with this regiment. Mustered out 23 January 1865. 298 Died, 163 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

25<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Calhoun (McLean) 1 January 1862. Consolidated with 17<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) 13 April 1862. The

17<sup>th</sup> mustered out 23 January 1865. In the 17<sup>th</sup> a total of 207 died 177 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

During the Civil War the county was divided in its loyalties. Several skirmishes took place between 1861 and 1864. A Confederate force under the command of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest defeated a Union force at Sacramento in December 1861. On August 9, 1862, a guerrilla force captured the towns of Calhoun and Rumsey. Federal forces, however, soon defeated the Confederates and drove them from the county.

*See Edith L. Bennett, LEST WE FORGET (Hartford, Ky., 1977).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 599, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

At Sacramento, CSA cavalry from Hopkinsville under Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest surprised Union forces under Major Eli H. Murray 18 December 1861. Forrest sent dismounted men to attack both enemy flanks, and, with the remainder mounted, he bore down road upon Union center, which broke and fled. Forrest pursued 4 miles, dispersed USA troops then returned to Hopkinsville.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #523, KHS Frankfort*

On reconnaissance and search for supplies in late November 1861, CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's cavalry scouted area. Reported USA forces of Gen. T. C. Crittenden gathered here. Forrest moved on to west. Again in area on 28 December 1861, Forrest met and defeated Union scouting force in battle at Sacramento. CSA escaped capture by USA troops sent from Calhoun.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #665, KHS Frankfort*

In July 1864, Company D, 35th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Mounted Infantry camped, north on Houston land. Mustered at Owensboro 2 October 1863. Guarded area between Cumberland and Green Rivers. Part of Union force that defeated CSA Gen. Adam R. Johnson's Partisan Rangers at Grubb's Cross Roads in August 1864. Fought at Saltville, Virginia. Mustered out at Louisville on 29 December 1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #830, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Meade County

2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Holt, Indiana and Muldraugh Hill (Meade) 13 February 1862. Mustered out 9-27 July 1865. 179 Died, 123 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Muldraugh Hill (Meade) and Shepherdsville (Bullitt) from 9 September to 24 December 1871. Mustered out 23 September 1864 to 2 January 1865. 216 Died, 101 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

The first Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Hancock and Meade County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark. During the "second reorganization" in late 1862 this company will become part of Company G.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 996-999.*

The reorganized Company F, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Meade County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1038-1040*

During the Civil War, Meade County was the site of a daring raid by Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan's troops on July 7, 1863. The Confederates captured two steamboats, the JOHN T. COMBS and the ALICE DEAN, and Morgan stopped briefly in Brandenburg before invading Indiana and Ohio. During the war, Confederate guerrilla Marcellus Jerome Clarke ("Sue Mundy") was captured near the community of Guston.

*See George L. Ridenour, EARLY TIMES IN MEADE COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Louisville 1929); Alice Scott Bondurant, THE DOE RUN SETTLEMENT (Vine Grove, Ky., 1976).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 622-623, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

On 7 July 1863, Morgan's CSA Cavalry arrived here (Main Street at river in Brandenburg), captured steamers JOHN B. McCOMBS and ALICE DEAN. Next day they began crossing river. Indiana militia fired on them but fled under return fire. ALICE DEAN burned after crossing. Morgan went on to northeastern Ohio, where he surrendered 26 July 1863. Imprisoned at Columbus, Ohio but he escaped 24 November and returned to the south.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #529, KHS Frankfort*

At the age of 17 in 1861, Jerome Clarke, called Sue Mundy, joined the Confederate Army. He was with Morgan's Raiders from 1862 until Morgan's death in 1864. He then became notorious as a guerrilla. On 12 March 1865 Union soldiers captured him here (2 miles east of Breckinridge County line) with two other leaders of guerrilla bands. Clarke, then only 20, was executed three days later in Louisville.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #536, KHS Frankfort*

This house in Brandenburg was built in 1832. Owned in 1863 by Col. Robert Buckner, War of 1812 veteran. Was the headquarters from 7-8 July 1863 of CSA General J. H. Morgan. Raiders crossing river on captured steamers interrupted as US gunboat ELK arrived. They exchanged fire and then the ELK retired ammunition exhausted. After crossing river, CSA burned steamer ALICE DEAN. Hulk at river bottom to the west.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #602, KHS Frankfort*

Gen. John H. Morgan's CSA cavalry of 2,000 camped three miles east on 7 July 1863. Next day they crossed river at Brandenburg on 2 captured steamers. Raid sought to prevent USA move to Tennessee and Virginia.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #766, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Menifee County

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Mercer County

11th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Harrodsburg (Mercer) with Companies A, C, D and F in July 1862, with remainder of the regiment organized in Louisville (Jefferson) 26 September 1862. Mustered out 12-17 July 1865. 262 Died, 238 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

19th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Camp Harrod (Mercer) 2 January 1862. Mustered out 26 January 1865. 198 Died, 155 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

"Peace to the land and blessings on friend and foe alike." Prayer by Gen. Leonidas K. Polk, CSA, an Episcopal Bishop offered on 9 October 1862 following the Battle of Perryville. Shaken by the horrors of war, just witnessed, Polk entered this church (Philips Episcopal Church in Harrodsburg) asking that bell be tolled. Soldiers' and civilians' tears mingled with prayers in one great supplication.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #539, KHS Frankfort*

Shakers hid their horses as CSA Gen. J. H. Morgan's cavalry came this way on 13 July 1862. But he forbade command to trespass or molest Shakers out of respect for their religion. Grateful for this good treatment Shakers fed Morgan and his men magnificently as they retreated through here on 11 October 1862 after the Battle of Perryville.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #627, KHS Frankfort*

### Confederate Monument

#### Harrodsburg – Mercer County

The Confederate Monument in Harrodsburg is a granite monument 20-foot tall consisting of two parts a base and a statute. The base is two stepped with the very bottom slab being rough faced and a second tier holds the base of the pedestal which flares down to meet it. The whole base rises to a height of 12 feet. It is inscribed on two faces. The cast side (front) reads – "CSA/Erected in memory of those brave men who gave their service to the South by Wm. Preston Camp No. 96 - United Confederate Veterans and their surviving comrades and friends." The west side (rear) – "To fight in a just cause and for our county's glory is the best office of the best man." On steel plaques in the ground on all four sides of the monument are verses from the poem, "Bivouac of the Dead." The statute that stands above the pedestal is six feet tall. It is a Confederate cavalryman. It was modeled after Captain Gabe S. Alexander of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. The figure is standing with unsheathed sword in his right hand and his left hand is pointing to the

letters CSA on his belt buckle. Below the figure on the front of the pedestal is the St. Andrews cross of the Confederate battle flag. Near the bottom of the front of the pedestal is a carved sword and scabbard crossed with a wreath encircling them. On the back of the pedestal is a carved relief of the third national flag of the Confederacy amid flying cannon balls and smoke of battle.

### **Beriah Magoffin Monument**

#### **Harrodsburg – Mercer County**

The Beriah Magoffin Monument in Harrodsburg is a cast iron monument ten feet tall that consists of two parts a base and a bust. The base is two stepped with the bottom part cast to resemble rough cut stone the second tier has the name "Magoffin" in raised letters on it. The whole of the pedestal portion of the base is cast to resemble rough cut stone. These are roughly in the center of the body of the pedestal. All four sides of the monument has a plaque and all of them are inscribed. The East Side (front) reads – "Our War Governor Beriah Magoffin born April 15, 1815 Died February 28, 1885". The south side reads – "What attitude shall Kentucky occupy in the deplorable conflict looking to the constitution of the United States, the nature of our institutions and the causes of the war. I think Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position". The West Side (rear) reads – "While opposed to the policy of the government and the measures used to preserve the constitution, we would not exchange the government of our fathers for any experiment on earth. We differ only as the best means to preserve the Union", The North side read – "Ann Shelby wife of Beriah Magoffin born August 15, 1818 died May 7., 1889. "My children are my jewels". Above the base of the monument is a bust of Beriah Magoffin. The bust is a classical design draped in a toga and the hair and beard styled after works of antiquity. The monument was erected ca. 1900.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Metcalfe County**

##### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Monroe County**

On 9 July 1862, Morgan's Raiders, coming from Tennessee on their first raid into Kentucky attacked force of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry at USA garrisons in Tompkinsville. Raiders captured 30 of the retreating enemy and destroyed tents and stores. They took 20 wagons, 50 mules, 40 horses plus sugar and coffee supplies. At Glasgow they burned supplies, then went north, raiding 16 other towns before returning to Tennessee.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #524, KHS Frankfort*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas and two by Union accident. Courthouse and other buildings in Tompkinsville burned by CSA force on 22 April 1863 in reprisal for Fed-

erals burning at Celina, Tennessee. Monroe County records were lost.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #593, KHS Frankfort*

The first important engagement in eastern Kentucky occurred here, at West Liberty, on 23 October 1861. USA forces led by Brig. Gen. Wm. Nelson surprised enemy under Capt. Andrew J. May. Civilian secessionists were captured and jailed. Unionists released. Confederate losses were 21 dead, 40 wounded and 34 captured. One Union soldier wounded. On 4 November 1861 Gen. Nelson captured Prestonsburg.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #512, KHS Frankfort*

General George W. Morgan's 9,000 USA force, cut off from supplies at Cumberland Gap, retreated 200 miles in 16 days to Greenup on Ohio River. Camped here (½ mile North of West Liberty) on 24-25 September 1862. Gen. John H. Morgan's CSA men, on tragic last raid into Kentucky, after two battles in Mt. Sterling met defeat at Cynthiana 12 June 1864. They moved through here on retreat to Virginia.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #648, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Montgomery County**

14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Mt. Sterling (Montgomery) with Companies A, B, C and D and the other companies organized at Irvine (Estill) mustered 6 November 1862. Mustered out during the period of 16 September 1863 to 24 March 1864. 80 Died, 66 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer*

Company H, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nicholas, Estill, Bourbon and Montgomery County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 673-679.*

With slaves making up 36 percent of the population, the county was deeply split by the Civil War. Located at the junction of routes from central Kentucky to the Big Sandy River Valley in the east, Mt. Sterling had considerable strategic importance. There were substantial clashes in 1862 and 1864 and smaller skirmishes as possession of the county seat changed hands several times. Considerable damage was done by guerrillas to business buildings, and Confederate cavalry burned the courthouse in 1863. The more isolated regions of the county were infested with outlaw bands of deserters and thieves. In October 1863, Jeffersonville was burned and a guerrilla leader killed. The war inflicted substantial crop losses and disrupted the slave-labor force.

*See Richard Reid, HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Lexington, Ky., 1926).*

*CARL B. BOYD, JR.*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg 644, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

On 22 March 1863, about 300 Confederate cavalymen under Colonel R. S. Cluke captured this city of Mt. Sterling, taking 438 prisoners, 222 wagon loads of military stores, 500 mules, and 1000 stand of arms. Confederate losses: 8 killed, 13 wounded. Union losses: 4 killed, 10 wounded.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #000, KHS Frankfort*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. On 2 December 1863, CSA cavalry burned courthouse at Mt. Sterling to stop its use as a USA garrison. Clerk's records, in rear, saved. Circuit court records destroyed.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #586, KHS Frankfort*

Early this day, 8 June 1864, CSA forces under Gen. John H. Morgan on his tragic last raid attacked Union camp here under Capt. Edward Barlow. CSA took 380 prisoners and material. \$59,000 was taken from the Farmers' Bank. Leaving a force here, in Mt. Sterling, under Col. H. L. Giltner, Morgan moved west with 2nd Brigade. Next morning the CSA was driven out. Joined by Morgan, took Lexington next day.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #628, KHS Frankfort*

CSA took Mt. Sterling on the previous day. Early on 9 June 1864 US forces under General S. G. Burbridge attacked CSA under Col. R. M. Martin camped on Camargo Pike. Col. H. L. Giltner brought CSA force from Levee Road, but both driven through city. CSA counterattacked, but was repulsed. There was heavy loss on both sides. Morgan joined them and took Lexington next day.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #629, KHS Frankfort*

In this building, on Main and Bank Streets, is the Farmers Bank vault, which was robbed of \$60,000 as "Morgan's Raiders" were on their last raid through Kentucky. Later on the night of 8 June 1864, several of Morgan's men went to the house of J. O. Miller, cashier, and took the vault key from him. The money was never recovered. It was believed it went to the Confederate cause.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1331, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Confederate Monument**

##### **Mt. Sterling – Montgomery County**

The Confederate Monument in Mount Sterling is located in the Machpelah Cemetery. It is carved of white marble 15 feet tall including the two tiered limestone base two feet high. Three verses of the poem "Bivouac of the Dead" are inscribed on the east side of the monument. The monument is made of five distinct pieces. It is topped with a star that straddles a ball. This star and ball design rests atop of a gabled topped section which in turn sits on the top of a section that has Gothic arches on four faces with the inscription on the west side. These sections rest upon a capped square base that sits on top of two cut limestone rectangles that form the base of the monument. The monument was erected in 1880. *Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky,*

*authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Morgan County**

Company C, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Morgan and Bath County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 704-709.*

A second courthouse was among some twenty-nine buildings destroyed by fire during the Civil War, along with the offices of the circuit and county clerks, and many irreplaceable county records. Although some influential families were pro-Union during the war, most Morgan County residents had Confederate sympathies. Confederate leaders from Morgan included Capt. John T. Williams and Maj. William Mynheir (who, as sheriff in 1853, carried out the county's only hanging). Although no major battles occurred in the county, there were a few skirmishes, including three at West Liberty and one at McClannahan Hill.

*See Arthur C. Johnson, EARLY MORGAN COUNTY (West Liberty, Ky., 1974); Helen Price Stacy and William Lynn Nickell, SELECTIONS FROM MORGAN COUNTY HISTORY (West Liberty, Ky., 1973); Joe Nickell, MORGAN COUNTY: THE EARLIEST YEARS (West Liberty, Ky., 1986).*

##### **JOE NICKELL**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 652-653, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997..*

The first important engagement in eastern Kentucky occurred here, West Liberty, on 22 October 1861. USA forces led by Brig. Gen. Wm. Nelson surprised enemy under Capt. Andrew J. May. Civilian secessionists were captured and jailed Unionists released. Confederate losses were 21 dead, 40 wounded and 34 captured. One Union soldier wounded. On 4 November 1861 Gen. Nelson captured Prestonsburg.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #512, KHS Frankfort*

General George W. Morgan's 9,000 USA force, cut off from supplies at Cumberland Gap, retreated 200 miles in 16 days to Greenup on the Ohio River. Camped ½ mile North of West Liberty on 24-25 September 1862. Gen. John H. Morgan's CSA men, on tragic last raid into Kentucky, after two battles in Mt. Sterling met defeat at Cynthiana on 12 June 1864. They moved through here on retreat to Virginia. *Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #648, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Muhlenberg County**

During the Civil War, both Confederate and Union armies occupied Greenville. On November 24, 1861, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and a Confederate force captured a store of Union guns and equipment in Greenville. Muhlenberg County sent 836 men to fight for the Union; the exact number of Confederate recruits from the county was not determined.

*See Paul Camplin, A NEW HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY (Nashville 1984);*



*Arthur Otto Rothert, A HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY (Louisville 1913); Leslie Shively Smith, AROUND MUHLENBERG COUNTY, KENTUCKY: A BLACK HISTORY (Evansville, Ind., 1979).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 659-660, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997...*

CSA General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry came here (Greenville) 3 times on reconnaissance missions from Hopkinsville. Captured USA arms and equipment here on 24 November 1861. Moved through here 28 December on way to victory over larger USA force at Sacramento and returned for camp here that night. Returned in January 1862 to burn Pond River bridges delaying the Union army.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #614, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Nelson County

15th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at New Haven (Nelson) 14 December 1861, Mustered out 14 January 1865. 251 Died, 114 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

28<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Louisville (Jefferson) and New Haven (Nelson) from 10 October 1861 to 9 May 1862. Mustered out 14 December 1865. 112 Died, 75 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company C, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin, Jefferson and Nelson County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 563-571.*

Company H, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Bullitt, Hardin and Nelson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 791-797*

Company B, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nelson and Jefferson County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 815-824*

Two small Civil War skirmishes occurred in Nelson County. On October 4, 1862, soldiers from the command of Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg defeated detachments of Gen. Don Carlos Buell's troops, and the Union's 78<sup>th</sup> Indiana Regiment was captured at Bardstown. On July 5, 1863, Gen. John Hunt Morgan led his troops through the county and engaged Union cavalry. The county was raided by

Marcellus Jerome Clarke ("Sue Mundy") and William Quantrill for the Confederates, and by Edward Terrell for the Union.

*See Dixie Hibbs, NELSON COUNTY KENTUCKY: A PICTORIAL HISTORY (Norfolk, Va., 1989); Sarah Smith, HISTORIC NELSON COUNTY (Bardstown, Ky., 1983).*

**DIXIE HIBBS**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 676-677, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

The Lexington Rifles, under John Hunt Morgan, who camped here in September 1861, named Camp Charity, 7 miles East of Bardstown. Friendly people took no pay for food. With additional recruits, horses and supplies they joined Confederates at Green River on 30 September 1861. The Rifles were mustered in as Second Cavalry Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, CSA, which developed into a Division, renowned as "Morgan's Raiders."

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #506, KHS Frankfort*

During CSA invasion, Bragg's army of 28,000 camped here in Bardstown from 20 September to 3 October 1862. Moved to Harrodsburg, then met Buell's Union army in the Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862. CSA Gen. John H. Morgan, on raid, camped here on 29 December 1862. On a later raid, 6 July 1863, Morgan delayed here by night--long skirmish with 25 Union cavalymen.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #674, KHS Frankfort*

CSA Gen. John H. Morgan ordered Col. D. W. Chenault's regiment to burn the railroad trestle here, at Boston, on 29 December 1862. This and destruction of two trestles at Muldraugh's Hill, the previous day, put L&N railroad, the main USA supply line, out of use for critical period. On 14-day Kentucky raid, Morgan destroyed \$2,000,000 U.S. property, captured 1,877 USA troops.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #705, KHS Frankfort*

Edgewood, a house formerly located at 5<sup>th</sup> Street in Bardstown, was used by General Leonidas Polk as his headquarters during the Confederate occupation of Bardstown. Barbecues here in the 1840's brought Henry Clay, Judge John Rowan and John J. Crittenden as speakers. Other notable visitors included Cassius M. Clay, Gen. William Preston, Felix Grundy, Jesse Bledsoe. In rear of place is site of famous Rowan-Chambers 1801 duel.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1101, KHS Frankfort*

Nancy Johnson, mother of Ben Johnson, was a member of the committee to select the flag of the Confederacy. The one chosen, designed by Nicola Marschall, was unfurled here in 1861 before some 5,000 people. Gen. John Hunt Morgan, escaping from northern prison, stayed here overnight. The house listed on National Register of Historic Places, 1979

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #000, KHS Frankfort*

### Confederate Monument

#### Bardstown - Nelson County

The Confederate Monument in St. Joseph's Cemetery is 15 feet tall and nearly five feet wide at the base. The

monument is made of cast zinc and rests upon a bust: made of faced limestone. The monument is predominately a Confederate soldier standing atop a pedestal holding a rifle. On the base directly beneath the soldier is a frieze of Robert E Lee. Below Lee's relief is a section of the base that contains four panels, one directly beneath Lee is inscribed. The other three have reliefs of crossed cannons or flags. Below the panels the monument is stepped down four times three of the four steps is part of the zinc cast and the last the limestone base. On tile faces of the first two are inscriptions. The last is cast to resemble stone. The J Crepps Wickliffe Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) erected the monument in 1903.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Nicholas County

Company H, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nicholas, Estill, Bourbon and Montgomery County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 673-679.*

Company A, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nicholas and Spencer County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 742-752.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Ohio County

17th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Hartford (Ohio) and Calhoun (McLean) September to December 1861. On 13 April 1862 the 25<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment will consolidate with this regiment. Mustered out 23 January 1865. 298 Died, 163 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company C, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Ohio County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 825-830*

During the Civil War, Ohio County was the scene of intense guerrilla activity. On July 21, 1864, a partisan force, commanded by Capt. Dick Yates, ambushed a detachment of Daviess County Home Guards at Rough River Creek, killing four of the Guard. On February 20, 1865, a group of Grayson County Home Guards attacked an encampment of guerrillas near Hartford. Six of the guerrilla force were

killed and four wounded. The most damaging event of the war in Ohio County occurred December 20, 1864, when Confederate Gen. Hylan B. Lyon's troops captured the county seat of Hartford and burned the courthouse.

*See McDowell A. Fogle, FOGLE'S PAPERS: A HISTORY OF OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Evansville, Ind., 1970); Harrison D. Taylor, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY IN THE OLDEN DAYS (Louisville 1926).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", 689-690, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997..*

In September 1861, General S. B. Buckner with 5,000 CSA troops occupied Bowling Green, part of Confederate defense line along the Kentucky-Tennessee border. Purpose: to prevent USA moves south, provide base for future CSA moves north. Scouting in this area on 31 October, CSA attacked home guard and small Union force here (Cromwell). After skirmish, CSA retired "with three buggy loads of killed and wounded."

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #671, KHS Frankfort*

Gen. Hylan B. Lyon with 800 men invaded Kentucky in December 1864 to enforce CSA draft law and divert USA from Nashville. In 23 days he burned seven courthouses used by Union forces. At Hartford, Lyon captured the garrison on 20 December 1864--later paroled--and courthouse burned. Samuel O. Peyton, a local doctor, pleaded and saved the records in the other building.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #581, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Oldham County

The first Company E, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Oldham and Jefferson County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 999-1003..*

In a burying ground 1-mile south of Pewee Valley, marked by granite obelisk, lie the remains of 313 soldiers who died while residents of the Kentucky Confederate home. The home was located on the high ground just northwest of here. It was used for CSA veterans from 1902 to 1934.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #182, KHS Frankfort*

### Confederate Memorial

#### Pewee Valley - Oldham County

The Confederate Memorial at the Confederate Cemetery in Pee Wee Valley is a zinc obelisk ten feet tall resting on a rough cut limestone base. The simple obelisk rests upon a "Gothic" style mid-section containing four faces with panels on each. On three of the panels are friezes of Confederate flags. The remaining panel has the inscription - "Erected by Bniscoe Hindman June 1904 In Memory of Our Confederate Dead". Below the panels section are four tiers that forms the base. Two are simple square platforms; the third is a replica of rough cut stone all of these are pan of the zinc cast. The final tier is the actual rough cut limestone base.

This monument was constructed in 1904 and placed on the grounds of the newly opened Confederate Veterans Home in Pee Wee Valley. This state run facility was set up to provide for aging Confederate veterans who had no other means of support. The monument was erected by an individual to honor the memory of the Confederate Dead and was placed adjacent the home's cemetery.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, dated 1 August 1997.*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Owen County

The reorganized Company C, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Owen County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1024-1028*

Company D, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Owen and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 645-652.*

Company E, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Owen and Grant County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1863, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 715-722.*

From the summer of 1862 to March 1865, the county was subjected to skirmishes and guerrilla warfare during the Civil War. Many Owen Countians were sympathetic to the Confederate cause and joined the armies of the South. During the course of the war, Federal troops had to fend off frequent attacks from Confederate forces at Lusby's Mill and Vanlandingham's farm, two very active recruiting camps. On March 28, 1864, a portion of New Liberty was destroyed by fire at an estimated loss of \$120,000. Confederate Col. George M. Jessee gained control of most of the county by September 1864.

*See Mariam S. Houchens, HISTORY OF OWEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Owenton, Ky., 1977).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 700, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Two Confederate recruiting camps were located in Owen County during the Civil War. Gen. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky organized Camp Marshall, at Lusby's Mill 7 miles east of Owenton, in 1861. The other was in Vallandingham's Barn near here. Hundreds enlisted from this county to protect their homes, but were sent to various parts of Kentucky and Tennessee.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #564, KHS Frankfort*

Three Confederates, imprisoned at Lexington, were executed at Williams town on 15 August 1864, in reprisal for guerrilla murder of Union sympathizers, Joel Skirvin and Anderson Simpson. Victims were from this area: William P. and John L. Lingenfelter, brothers of Mrs. Samson, and George Wainscott. Lingenfelter graves are quarter mile north.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #725, KHS Frankfort*

On his way south after escaping from a Union prison In Ohio, Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan stopped at home of J. J. Alexander, 12 miles North of Monterey, for food and rest during daylight hours of 30 November 1863. Morgan had been captured on 26 July in Northeast Ohio at the end of his third and his farthest north raid. Morgan made his way to Tennessee where he organized and led another raid into Kentucky in 1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #943, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Owsley County

During the Civil War, most Owsley Countians were pro-Union, although there were 112 slaves in the county in 1860. Owsley County led all Kentucky counties in the percentage of 1860 voters who enrolled in the Union army: slightly over 13 percent. Many men from the county enlisted in Company A of the 7th Kentucky Infantry Regiment, which was organized by Elisha B. Treadway at Congleton Springs (now in Lee County). Several times during the conflict, armies passed through the county, among them the Union command of Gen. George W. Morgan as it retreated from the Cumberland Gap to Greenup, Kentucky, in the late summer of 1862. Bands of lawless men rode into the county and in reprisal Owsley County men led similar raids into Wolfe and Breathitt counties.

*See Joyce Wilson, THIS WAS YESTERDAY (Ashland, Ky., 1977).*

**MORRIS M. GARRETT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 703, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Retreating to Ohio from Cumberland Gap, part of USA Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan's command passed by Booneville obtaining supplies on 21 September 1862. Force of 40 local citizens drove off 75 Southern partisan guerrillas on 14 April 1864. Col. C. H. Hanson and 300 USA troops pursuing Morgan's Raiders stopped here to obtain guides and information on 17 June 1864.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #561, KHS Frankfort*

General George W. Morgan's 9,000 USA force occupied Cumberland Gap from 18 June to 17 September 1862. Cut off from supplies, Morgan began 200-mile retreat. From Manchester they moved in two columns, both of them seeking supplies, through here (Booneville) on to Proctor. Retreat from Gap to Greenup on Ohio River made in 16 days despite harassment by CSA Morgan's Raiders.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #645, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1816-1865 in Pendleton County

40<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Grayson (Carter) and Falmouth (Pendleton) 30 July 1863. Mustered out 30 December 1864. 102 Died, 93 from disease

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company A, Fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Pendleton and Grant County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade. At a later date redesignated an element of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA).

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 693-700.*

During the Civil War, the county sent men to both armies. A Union recruiting camp was established in Falmouth in September 1861. Two Confederate recruiters were captured and executed in the Peach Grove area of northern Pendleton County. In July 1862 a number of county citizens were rounded up by Union troops during a crackdown against suspected Confederate sympathizers. In June 1863 a number of women were arrested at Demossville because they were believed to be potential spies "dangerous to the federal government." Falmouth was the site of a small skirmish on September 18, 1862, between twenty-eight Confederates and eleven Home Guardsmen.

WARREN J. SHONERT

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 714m 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

During the Confederate invasion into Kentucky, CSA troops in area on threat to North 18 September 1862, 11 home guards met 28 CSA here (Falmouth). CSA casualties 6, home guard one. Col. Basil Duke's CSA cavalry camped here and on 22 September 1862 attacked Augusta. CSA losses there forced return to Falmouth. Plan abandoned to cross the Ohio River and threaten Cincinnati.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #686, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Perry County

The Civil War brought to the region an era of suffering and misery that lasted over a generation. A Confederate veteran, quoted in a county history, recalled the condition of Hazard when he returned from war: "the neglected farms, the roads and paths overgrown with weeds, and almost no business of any kind being carried on."

*See Hazard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, HISTORY OF THE PERRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Hazard, Ky., 1953).*

MARTHA HALL QUIGLEY

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 717, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997..*

### Civil War 1816-1865 in Pike County

Here, in Pikeville, Col. Garfield was commissioned Brigadier General in the Union Army. The man who later became President was sworn in as General by Squire Charles of Pike County in January 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #52, KHS Frankfort*

On tragic last Kentucky raid, CSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered the state 1 June 1864. Took Mt. Sterling 8 June, lost it on the 9th, took Lexington on the 10th, and Cynthiana on the 11th. USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated CSA next day. Morgan retreated through here, reaching Virginia 20 June 1864. Raiders never recovered from this reverse.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #622, KHS Frankfort*

Here (Breaks Interstate Park) rests the body of a soldier of the Confederacy, struck down by an unknown assassin in May 1865--apparently on way to his home in the South. He was buried in a coffin made of boards rived from a great oak by four men of this community. After the turn of the century, a rose bush marked this final resting place of a soldier who is "Known but to God."

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #727, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1816-1865 in Powell County

Powell County, especially Stanton, received its share of hardships during the Civil War. Most of the depredations came at the hands of Confederate guerrilla forces. In the spring of 1863, a guerrilla force that burned the courthouse raided Stanton. About a year later, on June 1, 1864, the county seat was invaded for a second time and the jail was destroyed.

RON D. BRYANT

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 732-733, 1992 and Cd-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during the Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. Guerrillas burned the courthouse and records, at Stanton, and other buildings in the spring of 1863. Buildings were rebuilt and in 1864 the jail and records were burned again.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #587, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1816-1865 in Pulaski County

Patterson's Independent Company (USA) organized at Camp Hoskins (Pulaski) October 1861. This was a present day Combat Engineer Company. Mustered out 22 January 1865. 8 Died, 8 by disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Waitsboro (Pulaski) with Company A being organized at Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard) between October 1861 and January 1862. Mustered out 11 July 1864. 239 Died, 198 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

30<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Somerset (Pulaski) and Frankfort (Franklin). Companies A, B, E and F mustered in Frankfort 19February

1864 The rest of the regiment from Somerset mustered at Camp Burnside (Pulaski) 5 April 1864. Mustered out 18 April 1865. 94 Died, 71 from disease.

**Reference:** *“A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion”* by Frederick H. Dyer.

32<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Frankfort (Franklin) and at Camp Burnside (Pulaski) August 1862. Mustered out from 28 May to 12 August 1863. 43 Died, 43 from disease.

**Reference:** *“A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion”* by Frederick H. Dyer.

Many county residents were Southern sympathizers, but the majority of the population supported the Union. Two important Civil War battles, Mill Springs and Dutton's Hill, took place within the county's boundaries. Neither was especially destructive to life or property. Somerset was occupied by a Union garrison for a portion of the war and was raided by Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan and his cavalry.. Point Isabel was renamed Burnside in honor of the Union general. In 1866 the U.S. War Department established a permanent national cemetery in western Pulaski County near the site of the Civil War engagement of Mill Springs, where over six hundred Union dead were buried. Less than a mile to the south is a Confederate cemetery, near where Confederate Gen. Felix Zollicoffer fell during the Battle of Mill Springs.

See Kentucky Heritage Council, PULASKI COUNTY: ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES (Lexington, Ky., 1985); Alma Owens Tibbals, A HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY (Louisville 1952); George Tuggle, PULASKI REVISITED (Lexington, Ky., 1982).

ROGER D. TATE, JR.

**Ref:** *Excerpts from “The Kentucky Encyclopedia”, pgs. 747-749, 1992, and CD-ROM, same title 1997,*

#### **Battles of Mill Spring – 19 January 1862**

**Other Names:** Logan's Cross-Roads, Fishing Creek

**Location:** Pulaski County and Wayne County

**Campaign:** Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)

**Date(s):** January 19, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas [US]; Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 1st Division, Army of the Ohio, and Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's Brigade (total of four brigades) [US]; division of two brigades [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 671 total (US 232; CS 439)

**Description:** Although Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer's main responsibility was to guard Cumberland Gap, in November 1861 he advanced west into Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset. He found a strong defensive position at Mill Springs and decided to make it his winter quarters. He fortified the area, especially both sides of the Cumberland River. Union Brig. Gen. George Thomas received orders to drive the Rebels across the Cumberland River and break up Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden's army. He left Lebanon and slowly marched through rain-soaked country, arriving at Logan's Crossroads on January 17, where he waited for Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him. Maj. Gen. George Crittenden, Zollicoffer's superior, had arrived at Mill Springs and taken

command of the Confederate troops. He knew that Thomas was in the vicinity and decided that his best defense was to attack the Yankees. The Rebels attacked Thomas at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19. Unbeknownst to the Confederates, some of Schoepf's troops had arrived and reinforced the Union force. Initially, the Rebel attack forced the first unit it hit to retire, but stiff resistance followed and Zollicoffer was killed. The Rebels made another attack but were repulsed. Union counterattacks on the Confederate right and left were successful, forcing them from the field in a retreat that ended in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Mill Springs, along with Middle Creek, broke whatever Confederate strength there was in eastern Kentucky. Confederate fortunes did not rise again until summer when Gen. Braxton Bragg launched his offensive into Kentucky. Mill Springs was the larger of the two Union Kentucky victories in January 1862. With these victories, the Federals carried the war into Middle Tennessee in February.

**Result(s):** Union victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY006

**Preservation Priority:** I.3 (Class B)

**Reference:** *The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Park Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000*

Late in 1861, Confederates sought to prevent Union forces from occupying strategic points in Kentucky and Tennessee, to maintain rail shipments of vital Confederate supplies from Virginia south and west, and to set up bases for future offensive through Kentucky and Ohio to divide eastern and western Union states. With those aims the Confederate Defense Line was formed from the Big Sandy Valley in east Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, Mill Springs on Cumberland River, Bowling Green on L & N Railway to Columbus, Kentucky on the Mississippi River. Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer in November 1861 built CSA bases at Mill Springs and across Cumberland at Beech Grove, as part of the plan. Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden took command on 13 December 1861. On 11 January 1862, Union forces under Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas started from Lebanon, Kentucky to join the Federals under Brig. Gen. Albin Schoepf at Somerset and to attack the Confederate base at Mill Springs. On 19 January Gen. Crittenden moved out with his CSA troops to prevent the Union forces under Gen. Thomas from joining US army at Somerset. In the first hour, Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, which threw his CSA regiments into confusion. Rallied by Gen. Crittenden, the battle continued three hours. USA reinforcements arrived, CSA retreated, fighting all day to reach river. They evacuated camp during night and withdrew into Tennessee. Casualties: CSA 125 killed, 309 wounded and 99 missing; USA 39 killed and 207 wounded. Large quantity of supplies abandoned by CSA, as well as 150 wagons and more than 1,000 horses and mules.

Battle also called Logan's Cross Roads or Fishing Creek. The way was opened for the Union to advance into Eastern Tennessee. Lack of provisions, bad roads and difficulty of crossing the river made such advance impractical. Gen. Thomas' command joined Gen. Buell's Union force in move

on Nashville. This Mill Springs victory with defeat of Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall by USA Col. James A. Garfield in the Big Sandy Valley broke the right section of the Confederate Defense Line. Thus began a series of events bringing Union control of Kentucky and upper Mississippi River in first year of war.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #863, KHS Frankfort

CSA General John H. Morgan's first Kentucky raid-covered 1,000 miles from 4-28 July 1862, 24 days. They left Tennessee with 900 men, returned with 1200, captured 17 towns, 300 horses, and destroyed Union supplies. Here, in Somerset on 21 July, Morgan took over telegraph line and countermanded USA orders to pursue. Destroyed commissary stores, wagons and arms. Moved on to Monticello.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #677, KHS Frankfort

On 30 March 1863, USA force of 1,250 troops under General Q. A. Gillmore overtook 1,550 Confederate cavalry troops under Gen. John Pegram, here (2 miles North of Somerset). Five-hour battle resulted. GSA driven from one position to another then withdrew during the night across Cumberland. Killed, wounded, missing, CSA 200 and USA 30. On nine-day expedition into Kentucky the CSA had captured 750 cattle and took 537 across river.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #712, KHS Frankfort

Burnside was first named Point Isabel. Settled about 1800 by pioneers from the Carolinas and Virginia. During the Civil War the Union army, in 1863, set up a troop rendezvous and supplies base here as a prelude to the East Tennessee campaign of Gen. Ambrosia E. Burnside. The area became known as Camp Burnside in official dispatches and the name Burnside was retained after the war.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #979, KHS Frankfort

Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, CSA, died here (1 miles South of Nancy) on 19 January 1862, in Battle of Logan's Crossroads (Mill Springs). Was a veteran of the Seminole War, editor of Nashville Banner, and a 3-term U.S. congressman. In heavy rain and smoke of the battle, Zollicoffer was killed approaching USA lines, which he mistook for his own troops

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1920, KHS Frankfort

### **Battle of Dutton Hill Monument Somerset - Pulaski County**

The Battle of Dutton's Hill Monument is a simple marble obelisk six feet tall and two feet wide at the base. The monument has a slender obelisk supported on a three-tier base. The first portion of the base is a cubic structure that has an inscription carved on one face. The remaining two tiers are basically flat marble pieces each slightly bigger than the other is. The small simple monument was placed over the graves of several Confederate soldiers that were killed in the battle. The monument was erected with funds

raised in Somerset and Pulaski County to honor the Confederate soldiers who were killed in the battle.

### **Zollicoffer Monument**

#### **Nancy - Pulaski County**

The Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer Monument is a simple obelisk eight feet tall and three feet wide at the base. It is made of rough-hewn limestone with a base that flares out slightly beyond the width of the shaft. The face of the monument is smooth and has an inscription relating to the death of General Zollicoffer, several of his officers and to the nobility of southern manhood. It also contains the names of the people responsible for its erecting. Bennett Young erected the monument. He was one of the state leaders of the United Confederate Veterans. This monument was erected after Young was alerted to the work of a young woman. Dorothy Burton, in Nancy, Kentucky who decorated a large white oak tree near the site of the monument each Memorial Day to honor General Zollicoffer and the fallen Confederates whom she felt were being neglected. The inscription on the monument pays homage to Zollicoffer and others, but it also praises the efforts of the Confederate Army and the men whom – "died with General Zollicoffer for right as they saw it". This monument was erected as a stirring tribute the dead, not merely a monument.

### **Confederate Mass Grave Monument**

#### **Nancy - Pulaski County**

The Confederate Mass Grave Monument is a rectangular slab of limestone three feet by four feet. It is set on top of concrete bar one foot off the ground. The face of the slab is engraved with a tribute to the men who are buried beneath the marker. "They died far from their homes but they fill heroes' graves and glory keeps ceaseless watch about their tomb". The monument whose boundaries form a circle with a radius of ten feet centered on the monument that is located in Zollicoffer Park, located one mile south of Nancy, Kentucky on KY 235. This monument was previously identified as a non-contributing object in both the National Register and National Historic Landmark Boundaries for the Mill Springs Battlefield Historic Areas.

Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Robertson County**

On tragic last Kentucky raid, GSA Gen. John H. Morgan and Raiders entered state on 1 June 1864, took Mt. Sterling on 8 June, lost It on the 9th, took Lexington on the 10th, and Cynthiana on the 11th. USA under General S. G. Burbridge defeated GSA next day. Morgan retreated through here (Mt. Olivet), reaching Virginia on 20 June. Raiders never recovered from this reverse.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #693, KHS Frankfort

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Rockcastle County**

The cave was a shelter for both Confederate and Union troops during the Civil War. The Battle of Camp Wildcat,

or Battle of Rockcastle Hills, was fought in October 1861 across the Rockcastle River, in Laurel County.

See E.E. Norton, "History of Education in Rockcastle County," M.A. thesis, University of Kentucky, 1932.

J. ALLEN SINGLETON

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 778-779, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.

After the Battle of Perryville on 8 October 1862, Confederate forces retired to Bryantsville. Union forces did not attack but destroyed sources of food. General Braxton Bragg began retreat on 13 October 1862 in two columns under Generals Polk and Smith. Polk's moved through here (Mt. Olivet) with USA pursuing. The CSA columns retired through Cumberland Gap from 19-24 October 1862.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1920, KHS Frankfort

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Rowan County

During the Civil War, guerrillas who, on March 21, 1864, burned the new county courthouse often threatened the residents of the county with attack. On June 12, 1864, Gen. John Hunt Morgan's Confederate cavalry camped near Farmers.

See Stuart Sprague, *A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY* (Norfolk, Va., 1986).

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 783-784, 1002 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.

On last tragic raid, the fourth into Kentucky, Morgan's Raiders took Mt. Sterling, then lost it, took Lexington on 10 June and Cynthiana on 11 June 1864. Next day USA men under Brig. General S. G. Burbridge dispersed raiders. Morgan then retreated through Flemingsburg and camped here (1 mile East of Licking River) on 12 June. He and his men returned to Virginia, but never recovered from this reverse.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #567, KHS Frankfort

Twenty-two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas, and two by Union accident. Courthouse at Morehead burned by guerrillas 21 March 1864, the easternmost damaged incident to war. Building was again burned in 1880. County records before 1880 all destroyed by fires.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #972, KHS Frankfort

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Russell County

On 25 December 1861, part of the First Kentucky Cavalry, USA, camped at Webb's Cross Roads to guard stored corn and forage and scout CSA operations. Detachment skirmished with enemy here (Jamestown) resulting in one death, CSA. Both armies were in this area again in 1863. On 2 June 1862, 300 CSA attacked Union pickets, driving them into town. CSA retired when met by alert USA. One CSA man and weapons captured.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #724, KHS Frankfort

On 22 November 1861, GSA Gen. Felix Zollicoffer reached Jamestown, 4 miles north, anxious to secure strong defensive position on Cumberland River to protect approaches to Southeastern Kentucky. His plan was to seize 9 ferryboats along river was defeated. Federal troops under Colonel Thomas Bramlette, Kentucky governor, 1863-1867, had destroyed them earlier in their effort to confine the GSA

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1301, KHS Frankfort

On 19 April 1863, US Lt. Col. William Riley ordered to Creelsboro, 5 miles west, to scout enemy strength. Surprised GSA, took 12 prisoners. On 31 December 1863, USA troops under Lt. Col. A. J. Cropsey arrived at Creelsboro with two gunboats and forty sharpshooters. They came on a scouting expedition from Nashville, turned back because of rapidly falling waters.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1301, KHS Frankfort

In December 1861, Col. Frank Wolford, USA, with Companies A, B, C and H left Camp Billy Williams enrollee to Webbs Cross Roads. Here they guarded forage collected and stored by Lieutenant Silas Adams, Regimental Quartermaster of First Kentucky Cavalry. On 4 July 1862, the First Kentucky Cavalry bivouacked here (in front of Poplar Grove Church) one night; next day Col. Wolford marched with them on to Lebanon.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1486, KHS Frankfort

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Scott County

Company B, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Fayette, Woodford and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 554-563.*

Company F, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison, Bourbon and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 586-592.*

Company H, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Kenton and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of August 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 600-609.*

Company D, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Owen and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 645-652.*

Company D, Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Harrison and Scott County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of September-October 1861. These units were combined with elements of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry (CSA), (Col Thomas Hunt's units), from November 1861-May 1865. Their unit flag said, "9<sup>th</sup> Formerly the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky". Assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 830-837*

Home of George W. Johnson, born 1811 in Scott County. Named first Confederate Governor of Kentucky in November 1861. He followed the CSA army's withdrawal to Tennessee from Bowling Green in February 1862. He became aide to General John C. Breckinridge but fought as a private in the Battle of Shiloh and was mortally wounded on 7 April 1862 -- still as CSA Governor. Burial was in cemetery here (4 miles Southwest of Georgetown).

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #610, KHS Frankfort

CSA Gen. John H. Morgan, on Kentucky raid here, in Georgetown, on 15 July 1862, camped for two days. Destroyed rail bridges, USA stores, dispersed Home Guards. On 17th defeated USA at Cynthiana. Started back to Tennessee on last raid. Morgan was here, 10 July 1864, after taking Lexington. On 12th CSA met defeat at Cynthiana and retreated to Virginia.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #701, KHS Frankfort

A close associate of brother-in-law John Hunt Morgan, Duke provided tactics, discipline, and spirit, major elements of success of famous 2nd Kentucky Cavalry. Wounded in battle twice, in 1862; captured July 1863 in Indiana-Ohio raid; exchanged August 1864. After Morgan's death, Basil Duke was appointed to command brigade. Later he led part of the escort for Jefferson Davis in April-May 1865. A Scott County native Basil Duke--attorney, politician, and author--is most noted for Civil War service to Confederacy. Admitted to bar in 1858, he began law practice in St. Louis. After Civil War he settled in Louisville. Elected to Kentucky House of Representative. Duke led a powerful railroad lobby and was a bitter enemy of William Goebel. Writings include History of Morgan's Cavalry. Buried in Lexington.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1861, KHS Frankfort

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Georgetown - Scott County**

The Confederate Monument in the Georgetown Cemetery is a granite obelisk 20 feet tall with a base four feet wide. The monument is set within a circle of the graves of 18 Confederate soldiers. The monument is primarily an obelisk of unpolished granite. It is topped with a stylized drape at the top. This motif is created with polished granite that offers the illusion of a drape - common cemetery ornamentation. On the face of the monument, about halfway down the shaft of the obelisk are two cross cannons in raised relief

also in unpolished granite. Below the cannons on the base of the obelisk shaft, again in polished granite, is a geometric design. Just below the geometric design, where the base flares to meet a rectangular cube are the raised initials C.S.A. and below that KY, all done in polished granite. The cube has a bronze relief on the face of the monument that depicts Confederate flags, crossed muskets and a drum. On the rear (opposite side) of the cube are inscribed the words - Erected by the Ladies of Scott County 1888". The names of the soldiers buried around the monument are inscribed on the other faces of the cube. Below the cube on a flared piece of granite that meets the first part of the two tiered base are the words - "Confederate Dead 1861-1965". From here the monument is resting on a two tiered based of flat granite slabs that step down to a width of four feet across. The women of Scott County erected the monument in 1888 as a memorial to their Confederate soldiers and as a centerpiece for those soldiers buried in the cemetery.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Shelby County**

The reorganized Company E, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Shelby, Spencer and Franklin County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1033-1038.*

From September 1862 to January 1865, several Civil War skirmishes were fought in Shelby County. On August 26, 1864, a band of Confederate guerrillas, commanded by Capt. David Martin, attacked Shelbyville.

*See George L. Willis, HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY (Hartford, Ky., 1929); Edward D. Shinnick, SOME OLD TIME HISTORY OF SHELBYVILLE AND SHELBY COUNTY (Frankfort, Ky., 1974).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 816, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

The Blockhouse, 5<sup>th</sup> and Main Street in Shelbyville was built in 1858 by the townspeople for civil defense against guerrillas. Located in middle of intersection. Measured 12 by 18 feet with loopholes on all sides. Manned by townsmen when alarm sounded. Several encounters with gangs attempting to raid town. Torn down in 1870 when civil law and order were assured and marauders had been dispersed. In August 1864 Captain David (Black Dave) Martin and his gang attempted raid on courthouse to secure guns stored there. Thomas C. McGrath, merchant, J. H. Masonheimer, tailor and others defended town against raiders. Three guerrillas were killed, and McGrath wounded. Mission failed. Martin died in 1896 and was buried in Grove Hill Cemetery.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1089, KHS Frankfort



The Shelbyville Fountain was erected in May 1895, at 5th and Main Streets, to commemorate the loss of horses when "Black Dave" Martin's Civil War guerrillas attacked the stockade located there in 1864. Public fountain purchased for \$785 from J. D. Mott & Co. Iron Works, New York. Fountain later moved to public square. Figure on fountain is an allegorical representation symbolizing the Atlantic Ocean.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1379, KHS Frankfort

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Simpson County

52<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment (USA) organized at Franklin (Simpson) and Scottsville (Allen) September 1864. Mustered out 17 January 1865. 59 Died, 48 from disease

Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.

Company I, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Allen and Simpson County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 797-804*

The Civil War bitterly divided the citizens, who sent young men to both the Confederate and Union armies. In 1862 Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest fought a skirmish with federal troops there. In 1863 Confederate forces attacked two trains on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (now CSX Transportation) line through Simpson County. Guerrillas subjected the residents to looting and destruction of property. Among the more notorious of these was Marcellus Jerome Clarke, a county native better known as "Sue Mundy." In 1865 Mundy was captured and imprisoned in Louisville, where he was eventually hanged for his guerrilla activities. Simpson County recovered slowly from the effects of the Civil War. Bands of marauders roamed the area until federal troops were called in to restore order.

See J. Denning, *BRIEF HISTORY OF FRANKLIN AND SIMPSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY* (Bowling Green, Ky., 1921); Margaret Beach, *FRANKLIN AND SIMPSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, A PICTURE OF PROGRESS, 1819-1975* (Tompkinsville, Ky., 1976).

RON D. BRYANT

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia

Octagon Hall, located North of Franklin, was an antebellum landmark built by Andrew Jackson Caldwell, an ardent advocate of the southern cause. Many Confederate soldiers found shelter here. Bricks were made, wood cut and finished, stone quarried on the place. The house erected by Caldwell and his men. Three floors, with four large rooms, hall and stairway. Large basement provided hiding place. Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #503, KHS Frankfort

In September 1862, Gen. N. B. Forrest's CSA cavalry camped for three days on the farm of Union sympathizer, Stephen T. Barnes, near Gold City. The famished men and horses consumed all food, feed and water in sight. Assigned

to harass the Union army moving north to the west of here. Forrest's force was part of a CSA invasion under Gen. Braxton Bragg ending at Perryville on 8 October 1862

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #598, KHS Frankfort

Marcellus Jerome Clarke enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 at the age of 17. Attached to Morgan's Cavalry in 1863. Captured on 12 March 1865, taken to Louisville, and hanged three days later. Court-martialed as guerrilla "Sue Mundy." His last words: "I believe in and die for the Confederate cause." In 1865 his body was brought to Franklin. Reburied in 1914 by CSA veterans.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #562, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Spencer County

The reorganized Company E, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Shelby, Spencer and Franklin County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1033-1038.*

Company A, Sixth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Nicholas and Spencer County were mustered at Cave City (Barren County) KY during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 742-752.*

In early 1865 a force of Confederate guerrillas, including William C. Quantrill and Marcellus Jerome Clarke ("Sue Mundy") were chased back and forth across Spencer County. Capt. Edwin Terrill, referred to as a scout but more likely a guerrilla working for both sides, was commissioned by federal authorities to locate Quantrill and his band. Terrill found Quantrill at the farm of James Wakefield in the south-central section of the county on May 10, 1865, and fatally wounded him. Quantrill, who died in a military prison hospital in Louisville on June 6, 1865, had been a houseguest of Spencer County Judge Jonathan Davis when President Abraham Lincoln was shot, and proposed a toast to his death.

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pg. 841, 1992 and CD-ROM, sane tutle, 1997.

Twenty- two Kentucky courthouses were burned during Civil War, nineteen in last fifteen months: twelve by Confederates, eight by guerrillas and two by Union accident. Guerrillas burned the Taylorsville courthouse in January 1865. Federal scouts caught them at Mt. Eden, killing one; captured and executed one. Records saved.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #594, KHS Frankfort

William Quantrill, alias Captain Clarke, 4th Missouri Cavalry, was taken here (5 miles South of Taylorsville) on 10 May 1865, ending four months of Central Kentucky guerrilla raids. Surrounded in Wakefield's barn by Captain Terrill's 30 Kentuckians. Quantrill tried to escape, was mor-

tally wounded and moved to Louisville Military Prison Hospital. He died 6 June 1865, ending his career as an outlaw, and then as a guerrilla for the southern cause.

Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #505, KHS Frankfort

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Taylor County

Company F, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Green, Adair, Wayne and Taylor County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 659-666.*

During the Civil War, two Union camps were set up in Taylor County: Camp Hobson at the Green River Bridge and Camp Andy Johnson, which moved between Greensburg and Campbellsville. Many men from the county served the Union in the 13th and 27th Kentucky infantries and the 6th Kentucky Cavalry. Others served in Gen. John Hunt Morgan's 3d Confederate Cavalry. General Morgan campaigned extensively in Taylor County. After his capture in Ohio and his escape from prison in 1863, Morgan returned to Taylor County, where he took refuge on his way to Tennessee.

#### BETTY MITCHELL GORIN

Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia

General John Hunt Morgan's cavalry, returning from second Kentucky raid, here, 31 December 1862. Took supplies. Went on to Tennessee. On raid Union's rail supply line wrecked and \$2,000,000 property destroyed. Morgan through here (Campbellsville) again after three-hour battle at Tebb's Bend on 4 July 1863. Continued raid into Indiana to Northeast Ohio, where he was captured 26 July 1863.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #706, KHS Frnkfort*

Here, 9 miles South of Campbellsville at the Green River bridge, on 4 July 1863, Confederates of Morgan's Brigade under Colonel A. R. Johnson attacked entrenched position of Federal forces under Colonel O. H. Moore. They were repulsed eight times.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #89, KHS Frnkfort*

Morgan's Raiders, on his way to Ohio on 4 July 1863, approached 200 USA Michigan Infantrymen under Col. O. H. Moore entrenched 9 miles South of Campbellsville. Morgan demanded surrender. Moore replied that the Fourth of July no day to entertain such a proposition. Eight CSA assaults repulsed in 3-hour battle, 36 CSA killed, 45 wounded. 6 USA killed, 23 wounded. Morgan bypassed and moved on after significant delay.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #605, KHS Frnkfort*

Benjamin Helm Bristow, 1832-1896, Federal officer and staunch Unionist during secession. Active recruiter of 25th Volunteer Militia, of which he was Lt. Col., and 8th Kentucky Cavalry, where he served as Colonel at Fort Donelson and Shiloh battles in 1862. A leader in the capture of Mor-

gan, and his raiders, in 1863. Elected to the state senate while still in field in 1863.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1355, KHS Frnkfort*

#### Confederate Monument (Tebb's Bend)

##### Campbellsville – Taylor County

The Battle of Tebb's Bend Monument is fairly simple stopped chamfered obelisk with some relief ornamentation. The top of the shaft is draped and midway down the shaft is a raised crossed sword and flag motif. Below the single shaft rests on a simple flared base that rests upon a cube. The face of the cube has a raised medallion that is inscribed –"In Memory of the Confederate Soldiers of General Morgan's Command who fell in the Battle at Green River July 4, 1863 – They have not been forgotten by their Countrymen". The cube rests on a smaller granite base that sits on a larger granite slab. The above described monument sits atop a pyramidal concrete base that is some eight feet wide and four feet tall. This concrete base was added to the monument in the late 1930s. The monument was constructed by subscription in 1872 to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers that had been killed in the battle. The soldiers had been disinterred and moved to this location by local landowners. The monument was placed on a knoll that overlooks the Green River. It was initially enclosed with an iron fence and landscaped with shrubbery. It fell into disarray in the 20th Century but was restored in the 1930s and is currently viewed as a park by local citizens.

Reference: *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Todd County

There is no record of a Civil War skirmish in Todd County, though troop movements probably crossed the county. The inhabitants certainly leaned toward the Confederacy.

See *J.H. Battle, COUNTIES OF TODD AND CHRISTIAN (Chicago 1884).*

Ref: *Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 888-889, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Here, in Fairview, is the only President of the Confederate State of American monument. He was born 3 June 1808, in Fairview, the son of Samuel and Jane Cook Davis. They moved to Mississippi during his infancy.

Reference: *Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #57, KHS Frnkfort*

#### Civil War 1861-1865 in Trigg County

Company G, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Trigg County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

Reference: *History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 666-673.*

The Civil War brought division and unrest to Trimble. During the course of the Civil War, many soldiers from the Trimble County area used a large rock as a repository for letters to their friends and families when passing through

the county, and the site became known as the Rock Post Office.

*See Donna Stark Thompson, TRIMBLE COUNTY HERITAGE (N.p., 1989).*

**RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs. 900-901, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

CSA General Nathan Bedford Forrest with 6 cavalry companies joined Gen. Charles Clark on 14 November 1861, at Hopkinsville. On reconnaissance they learned of USA gunboat CONESTOGA'S intent to destroy CSA supplies at Canton. They met here (Canton) 20 November 1861 in a 7-hours ship-to-shore combat. The CONESTOGA left. Forrest's command had stood ground well, their first time under fire.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #619, KHS Frnkfort*

West of Cadiz is the location of the home of Henry Cornelius Burnett, 1825-66, represented district, U.S. Congress, 1855-61. Presided at the Russellville Convention in November 1861 that formed the Kentucky provisional government. He was a member of the Confederate Congress from Kentucky from 1861-65. After dispersal of the CSA government from Richmond he sought pardon from President Andrew Johnson. When pardon was received the charges of treason were dropped.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #764, KHS Frnkfort*

CSA President Jefferson Davis, when attempting to escape in closing days of the Civil War, was captured with his family in South Georgia on 10 May 1865. Lt. Hazard Perry Baker, the chief of escort, presented his sword to the Union commander as a symbol of surrender of the President of the Confederacy. Baker, a native of Trigg County enlisted at the start of war. His grave is located 4 miles south on KY 1254.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #872, KHS Frnkfort*

In 1862 Jack Hinson swore revenge against the Union Army when two of his sons were executed as bushwhackers. From ambush he picked off men in blue uniforms on gun-boats and on land. With a price on his head, he continued his vendetta until his gun bore 36 notches at the close of war. He guided General Nathan Bedford Forrest in his last campaign in area (Junction of US68 and KY453) during the October-November 1864 period.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #881, KHS Frnkfort*

### **Confederate Memorial**

#### **Cadiz – Trigg County**

The Confederate Monument in Cadiz is located on the courthouse lawn just off Main Street. It is ten feet tall. The monument is four Doric columns supported on a base that flares out from the columns and meets a flat limestone slab. Between the columns on the bar is a cube of limestone on either side of this are limestone basins. The cube was once a fountain and the basins caught the overflow. The water no longer flows from the fountain. Above the columns is a flared arch capped with five limestone balls, two above

each column and one in the center. The Alex Poston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected the monument in 1913. This was a later monument erected in celebration of the Confederacy and of the Lost Cause.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Trimble County**

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Union County**

12th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) organized at Owensboro (Davies) and Caseyville (Union) 17 November 1862. On 15 October 1864 consolidated with 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (USA). Mustered out 23 August 1865. 233 Died, 208 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

The first Company F, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Union County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of October 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark. During the "second reorganization" in late 1862 this company will become part of Company G.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1004-1006.*

The reorganized Company G, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Union County mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the months of October-November 1861. In the early days of the war, a distinctive all-yellow kepi was the regiments trademark. Companies D and F of the initial organization are transferred to this company.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 1040-1044.*

Company B, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Henderson and Union County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 630-637.*

Company C, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Union County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of April 1862, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 630-637.*

Every inhabitant of the pro-southern town of Old Caseyville were taken prisoners by the crew of a Union gunboat on 26 July 1862. All were released except for 19 men who were taken to Evansville, Indiana, as hostages to guarantee payment of \$35,000 damages done by Rebel guerrillas

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #187, KHS Frnkfort*

CSA General Nathan Bedford Forrest, on reconnaissance and foraging mission toward the Ohio River on 24 November-5 December 1861 passed here (Morganfield) with 300

cavalry on way to Caseyville. There he found large supply of hogs and took some along. After he left, USA picked up remainder. While returning to Hopkinsville Forrest captured horses, cattle and more hogs.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #612, KHS Frnkfort*

CSA Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and 300 cavalry sent on foraging and reconnaissance mission from Hopkinsville reached Ohio River at Caseyville on 30 November 1861. He found large supply of hogs, taking some along. After he left, the USA got the rest and much whiskey. While returning to Hopkinsville Forrest captured horses, cattle and more hogs in Sturgis.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #616, KHS Frnkfort*

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Morganfield - Union County**

The Confederate Monument in the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Morganfield is an eight foot white marble obelisk, that rests on a short limestone base two feet wide. This monument was erected in ca. 1870. It is inscribed on all four sides. The north side reads – “Union County mourns the loss of” - This is followed by a list of 50 names. The east has a list of seven names. The west side has a list of seven names and – “Who gave their lives to a cause they deem just”. The south side simply reads – “in Memory of the Confederate Dead”. The monument was erected in the cemetery shortly after the ca. 1870. It is a memorial to the Confederate dead of Union County.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Warren County**

The Civil War deeply divided many Warren County families, although most residents favored the preservation of the Union. Because of its strategic position, Bowling Green was a prime target of both Confederate and Union armies. In September 1861, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's Confederate forces occupied the county, evacuating it on February 14, 1862. Before leaving Bowling Green, the Confederate forces destroyed the bridges over the Barren River, the railroad depot, and other buildings and stores of supplies. Warren County was subjected to numerous raids and disruptions during the remainder of the war. In the summer of 1864, Union Gen. Stephen Burbridge ordered the arrest of twenty-two men from Warren County on suspicion of treason. Subject to harsh treatment from Federal authorities, during the latter part of the war, many residents began to be more sympathetic to the Southern cause.

*See Irene Moss Sumpter, AN ALBUM OF EARLY WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY LANDMARKS (Clarksville, Tenn., 1976).*

#### **RON D. BRYANT**

*Ref: Excerpts from “The Kentucky Encyclopedia”, pgs. 932-933, and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

Bowling Green was named State Capital at the convention in Russellville on 20 November 1861. The first Governor was George Johnson. Commissioners to the Confeder-

ate Congress were William Pristine, W. E. Simmers and Henry Brunet.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #67, KHS Frnkfort*

23,702 Kentucky African Americans served during the Civil War, providing two Cavalry, four Field Artillery (Heavy) and seventeen infantry regiments for a total of twenty-three regiments.

115<sup>th</sup> USC Infantry Regiment organized at Bowling Green (Warren) 21 October 1864. Mustered out 10 February 1866. *Reference: Unit History of Kentucky's African American Civil War Soldiers, compiled by John M. Trowbridge, for the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans, Frankfort.*

Troops under Generals S. B. Buckner and A. S. Johnson, CSA, took up this key position (2<sup>nd</sup> and College Street in Bowling Green) in the Southern defense line on 18 September 1861. After Fort Henry fell and Fort Donelson was threatened, they evacuated on 11 February 1862. Gen. O. M. Mitchell and Federal troops entered 14 February 1862, occupying the evacuated fort and securing the defense line for the North.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #538, KHS Frnkfort*

Capt. Thomas Henry Hines enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861. With Brig. Gen John H. Morgan, 1862-63. Captured in July 1863 in Ohio with Morgan. Led escape from Federal prison, in November 1863,. Was the leader of the northwest conspiracy in 1864. Was termed the most dangerous man of Confederacy. Served Kentucky Court of Appeals from 1878-98. Born in Butler County in 1838. Buried in the Fairview Cemetery in 1898.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #769, KHS Frnkfort*

Threatened by Union forces to the west, CSA, who had occupied city five months and fortified hills, planned to evacuate 14 February 1862. Other Federals came from north and bombarded from across the river. CSA set fire to depot and warehouses as planned on the night of 13th. Federals resumed bombardment next day, but ceased and entered city when informed CSA had gone.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1024, KHS Frnkfort*

Baker Hill, North of Bowling Green, one of nine hills fortified by CSA making Bowling Green a strong Confederate defense center. On 14 February 1862, day after CSA had left the area, USA forces in command of Gen. Ormsby Mitchell bombarded the town from here. It continued until a civilian bearing flag of truce advised Federals that the CSA had gone. Residence on hilltop used as hospital by USA to end of war.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1049, KHS Frnkfort*

Now known as Reservoir Park, one of the nine key fortifications of CSA defense during 1861 Civil War occupation of Bowling Green. Felled trees with sharpened ends were placed as cavalry barriers. Stones from a college building under construction went into the fortifications. The Bowling Green system was manned by approximately 4,000 Confederates.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1051, KHS Frankfort*

Located at the west end of Main St. Home of Col. Atwood G. Hobson, lawyer, banker and Union officer, begun 1860. During the Confederate occupation of Bowling Green in 1862, CSA Gen. Simon B. Buckner saved house at request of his friend, USA General W. E. Hobson, son of owner. Used as munitions depot. After the war, Col. Hobson made that his home until his death in 1898.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1127, KHS Frankfort*

Warren County's Chief USA Civil War Officers were Brig. Gen. William E. Hobson - 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 23rd Corps; Col. Benj. C. Grider, 9th Ky. Inf.; Col. J. H. Grider, 52nd Ky. Inf.; Col. P. B. Hawkins, 11th Ky. Inf.; Col. Atwood G. Hobson, 13th Ky. Inf.; Col. E. L. Mottley, 11th Ky. Inf. Warren County's Awards-Confederate Medals Of Honour Conferred by President Davis on enlisted man selected by company at the first dress parade after "every signal victory." Sgt. Wm. E. Kinman - Co. H, 9th Ky. Inf. at Stone's River, 1863; Pvt. Benjamin F. Parker - Co. A, 2nd Ky. Inf. at Chickamauga, 1863.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1201, KHS Frankfort*

Fort Webb, constructed by CSA during the early days of the Civil War. One of numerous fortifications in Bowling Green area used by CSA and Union forces. Located at head of navigation on Barren and Green River systems. Bowling Green became an important stronghold with two railroads to Memphis and Nashville. Threats from Union forces caused CSA to abandon town on February 14, 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Marker #1458, KHS Frankfort*

### **Confederate Monument**

#### **Bowling Green - Warren County**

The Confederate monument in Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green is composed of five parts. There is the main monument that has four vertical limestone cannons 20 feet from the four corners of the monument. The main monument is 30 feet tall with an obelisk draped with a Confederate flag above a broader pedestal. The monument is carved of "Kentucky Marble" which is a high-grade limestone used in construction. The pedestal of the monument features a frieze of crossed rifles on the West Side and a frieze of a soldier returning to his cabin home on the West Side. The latter was carved from white marble. On the north side is the inscription - "Erected by the Citizens of Warren County AD 1875". The inscription on the south side reads - "The Confederate Dead 1861-1865". The cannons are vertical limestone carvings eight feet tall. The base of each cannon is set within a group of cannon balls. The main monument is set on a slight rise that is in the middle of a circular mass grave of Confederate soldiers that surrounds it. The cannons are placed in a dip between two parallel mounds comprising the mass grave encircling the monument. The Warren County Confederate Monumental Association erected this memorial in 1876. No doubt this organization came into existence to create this monument and then ceased to exist once the monument was dedicated.

### **William F. Perry Monument**

#### **Bowling Green - Warren County**

The William F. Perry Monument in Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green is an oversized headstone erected by his students in 1901. The monument is made of limestone with raised letter inscription on the face. This inscription is a tribute to the Civil War service of Perry and how the virtue he gained fighting for the south was transferred to his students. Above the inscription is a wreath motif.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Washington County**

During the Civil War, most men from the county fought for the Union, but some joined the Confederate army. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's army passed through Springfield on October 6 and 7, 1862, followed by Union Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army, both en route to the Battle of Perryville. There was a brief skirmish between Buell's vanguard and Bragg's rear guard west of town.

*DANIEL C. KELLY*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", Pgs. 934-935, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

CSA Gen. John H. Morgan's cavalry moved through Springfield on raids on 12 July and 30 December 1862. On third raid, into Ohio, after battle of Lebanon on 5 July 1863, Union prisoners were brought here but paroled to speed CSA movement. Confederate invasion force of 16,000 here before meeting Union Army in battle at Perryville on 8 October 1862.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #689, KHS Frankfort*

#### **Civil War 1861-1865 in Wayne County**

1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry Regiment (USA) mustered in at Casey, Cumberland and Wayne County 28 October 1861. Mustered out 20 September 1865. 344 Died, 283 from disease.

*Reference: "A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion" by Frederick H. Dyer.*

Company F, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Green, Adair, Wayne and Taylor County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 659-666.*

At the onset of the Civil War, Gen. Felix Zollicoffer's Confederate army headquarters were located in the Lanier House at Mills Springs. Zollicoffer was killed and the Confederates defeated on January 19, 1862, at Mill Springs.

*GALE EDWARDS*

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", Pgs. 938-939, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997*

#### **Battles of Mill Springs - 19 January 1862**

**Other Names:** Logan's Cross-Roads, Fishing Creek

**Location:** Pulaski County and Wayne County

**Campaign:** Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)

**Date(s):** January 19, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas [US]; Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 1st Division, Army of the Ohio, and Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's Brigade (total of four brigades) [US]; division of two brigades [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 671 total (US 232; CS 439)

**Description:** Although Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer's main responsibility was to guard Cumberland Gap, in November 1861 he advanced west into Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset. He found a strong defensive position at Mill Springs and decided to make it his winter quarters. He fortified the area, especially both sides of the Cumberland River. Union Brig. Gen. George Thomas received orders to drive the Rebels across the Cumberland River and break up Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden's army. He left Lebanon and slowly marched through rain-soaked country, arriving at Logan's Crossroads on January 17, where he waited for Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him. Maj. Gen. George Crittenden, Zollicoffer's superior, had arrived at Mill Springs and taken command of the Confederate troops. He knew that Thomas was in the vicinity and decided that his best defense was to attack the Yankees. The Rebels attacked Thomas at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19. Unbeknownst to the Confederates, some of Schoepf's troops had arrived and reinforced the Union force. Initially, the Rebel attack forced the first unit it hit to retire, but stiff resistance followed and Zollicoffer was killed. The Rebels made another attack but were repulsed. Union counterattacks on the Confederate right and left were successful, forcing them from the field in a retreat that ended in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Mill Springs, along with Middle Creek, broke whatever Confederate strength there was in eastern Kentucky. Confederate fortunes did not rise again until summer when Gen. Braxton Bragg launched his offensive into Kentucky. Mill Springs was the larger of the two Union Kentucky victories in January 1862. With these victories, the Federals carried the war into Middle Tennessee in February.

**Result(s):** Union victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY006

**Preservation Priority:** I.3 (Class B)

*Reference: The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd, staff members of the Civil War Site Advisory Commission and historians with the National Park Service. Obtained from the Website <http://firstgov.gov>, 25 September 2000*

Near here, East of Mill Springs, on 19 January 1862, 4,000 Confederate troops were engaged and defeated by 12,000 Federalists. The southern leader, General Felix Zollicoffer, was killed in the action. The historic old mill was built in 1840.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #75, KHS Frankfort*

On the first Kentucky raid CSA Gen. John H. Morgan with 900 cavalry went as far north as Cynthiana. Returned via Paris, Winchester, Richmond, Somerset, then here, in Monticello, on 22 July 1862. Next day moved toward Livingston, Tennessee. Morgan was gone 24 days on this

raid, traveling 1,000 miles, raiding 17 towns and destroying USA supplies and arms found there.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #626, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Webster County

The Civil War divided Webster County residents along with the rest of the state. Skirmishes took place at Slaughtersville (Slaughters), a Confederate stronghold, and on Deer Creek at Burnt Mill, near Vandersburg and east of Providence. The skirmish on Deer Creek on September 15, 1861, became known as the Battle of Burnt Mill, "the first battle of the Civil War fought in Kentucky," although only twenty-five Union soldiers were taken captive by the local Confederate contingent, led by Capt. Al Fowler of Hopkins County.

**JAMES DUANE BOLIN**

*Ref: Excerpts from "The Kentucky Encyclopedia", pgs 939-940, 1992 and CD-ROM, same title, 1997.*

CSA General Nathan Bedford Forrest, on reconnaissance and foraging mission toward the Ohio River from 24 November–December 5, 1861, passed here (Providence) with 300 cavalry on way to Caseyville. There he found large supply of hogs and took some along. After he left, USA picked up remainder. While returning to Hopkinsville Forrest captured horses, cattle and more hogs.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #617, KHS Frankfort*

On 15 September 1861, a short skirmish took place between Northern troops and community militia. Union soldiers under Col. Jas. F. Buckner and Capt. Wm. Buckner camped in Tirzah (Burnt Mill) Church. Capt. Al Fowler gathered Confederates and fought and captured the 25 soldiers. This area was the scene of activity by Johnson's Partisan Rangers.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #1915, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Whitley County

Col. John S. Scott with 1,600 of 2nd Cavalry Brigade CSA came up from Eastern Tennessee on raid to destroy USA communications and obtain cattle, horses, mules and arms. At Williamsburg on 25 July 1863 100 pickets of 44th Ohio Infantry met him. After a skirmish, he drove then toward London. Scott went on to Winchester, retreating then to Tennessee with heavy losses.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #513, KHS Frankfort*

"Aunt Julia" Marcum is the only woman, as a fighter, to receive a U.S. pension by a special Act of Congress in 1884. Marcum's home in Tennessee, was a depot for southerners going north to join Union army. She lost an eye and was badly wounded defending her home against marauders. Then the family came to Williamsburg. Her Unionist father killed in action. Her life was devoted to patriotic and religious work. Died in 1936 at the age of 91 and was given a military funeral.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #672, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Wolfe County

General George W. Morgan's 9,000 USA force, cut off from supplies at Cumberland Gap, retreated 200 miles in 16 days to Greenup on the Ohio River. It camped here, in Hazel Green, on 23 September 1862. Gen. John Hunt Morgan's CSA men, on tragic last raid into Kentucky, moved by here. After two battles in Mt. Sterling, they met defeat at Cynthiana on 12 June 1864, and retreated to Virginia.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #646, KHS Frankfort*

### Civil War 1861-1865 in Woodford County

Company B, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Fayette, Woodford and Scott County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of July 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 554-563.*

Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) composed of volunteers from Franklin and Woodford County were mustered at Camp Boone, TN during the month of September 1861, and assigned to the First Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade.

*Reference: History of the Orphan Brigade, Ed Porter Thompson, Reprinted Morningside Bookshop, 1991, Pgs. 652-650.*

Taking 300 abandoned USA horses and mules at Versailles, Morgan's Raiders came here, to Midway, on 15 July 1862. Advised of a troop train approaching from Frankfort he had tracks torn up and howitzers set. Train warned and returned to Frankfort. Morgan took telegraph line and coaxed train at Lexington to come on but it turned back. He and his men reached Georgetown that evening.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #516, KHS Frankfort*

On first Kentucky raid CSA Gen. John H. Morgan with 900 cavalry in Lawrenceburg 14 July 1862; came here, Midway, that night. Sent out scouts in all directions and took 300 USA horses and mules. Next day moved to Georgetown, then to Cynthiana after which returned to Tennessee. On raid Morgan covered 1,000 miles in 24 days, raiding 17 towns.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #733, KHS Frankfort*

Jerome Clarke, called Sue Mundy, one of Morgan's Raiders, formed his own guerrilla band on Morgan's death in September 1864. Clarke and band raided here, in Midway, on 1 November 1864, killing Adam Harper. Four Confederate prisoners executed in reprisal by Union forces. On 2 February 1865, Clarke returned with William Quantrill, another guerrilla leader, burned depot here and stole 15 horses.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #537, KHS Frankfort*

Woodford County Civil War Generals were

\*Major General Charles William Field, 1828-1892, Confederate soldier, engineer; West Point, 1849. Performed

Frontier service in southwest to 1855, instructor in cavalry tactics at West Point to 1861. Was Colonel 6th Virginia Cavalry 1861. Brig. gen. infantry brigade 1862. Opened battle at Mechanicsville; fought at Cedar Mt., 2nd Bull Run, in latter seriously wounded, never fully recovering. 1864, Major General in command Hood's Texas div. Bore heavy part in battles at Cold Harbor and Petersburg. His division half of Lee's army and only effective fighting unit intact left to surrender at Appomattox.

\*Brig. General James S. Jackson, 1823-1862, Union soldier, lawyer, Congressman, veteran Mexican War. Authorized by Lincoln, he recruited 3rd Ky. Cav. in fall 1861. For a time commanded Buell's entire cavalry. Commissioned brig. gen., assigned to command 10th Div. of Buell's army, July 1862. Leading troops at Perryville, he was killed Oct. 8, 1862. Forney wrote: "To die such a death, and for such a cause, was the highest ambition of a man like James S. Jackson. He was a Union man for the sake of the Union; and now with his heart's blood, he has sealed his devotion to the flag."

\*Maj. General Eli Long, 1837-1903, Union soldier, graduated from Kentucky Military Institute, 1855. Frontier service against Indians until 1861. Organized 4th Ohio Cavalry as colonel, 1862. Commissioned brig. general, 1864. Commanded brigade during Atlanta campaign, 1864. He led an assault at Selma, Alabama, March 1865, where his bravery inspired the troops in Union's greatest cavalry victory and for which he was breveted maj. gen. During the Civil War he was wounded five times and cited for gallantry five times. After the war lived at Plainfield, New Jersey, and is buried there in Hillsdale Cemetery.

\*Brigadier General Abraham Buford, 1820-1874; Confederate cavalryman; cousin of John and N. B. Buford. Graduate West Point, 1841; frontier service Kansas and Indiana terr., 1842-1846; brev. capt. Mexican War; raised, equipped a Kentucky

\*Brig. for CSA, commissioned brig. general, 1862. Covered Bragg's retreat from Ky.; in Vicksburg campaign; twice raided Western Ky. and Paducah, capturing horses and vast supplies, spring 1864; led brigade in CSA victory, Brice's Cross Roads, Miss., June 1864; covered Hood's retreat after defeat at Nashville December 1864; defeated at Selma, Ma., March 1865. He lived at Bosque Bonita in Woodford Co., owning famous race horses, Nellie Gray, Inquirer, Crossland, and Versailles.

\*Maj. Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, 1807 - 1883, Union soldier, graduate West Point 1827. Artillery school, 1827-1828; professor philosophy, West Point, 1834-1835; engineer Licking River improvement, 1835-1842; businessman, banker, Rock Island, Illinois, colonel Illinois Reg., 1861; brig. gen. 1862; commander District of East Arkansas; breveted maj. gen. 1865; U.S. Comm. to inspect Union Pacific R.R., 1867-1869.

\*Maj. Gen. John Buford, 1826-1863, Union cavalryman, graduate West Point 1848. Scouting, fighting Indians in west and southwest, 1848-61. Great endurance, fine disciplinarian, brig. gen. cav., 1862, and chief of cavalry, Army of Potomac. He fought at 2nd Bull Run, Fredericksburg,

Antietam, Chancellorsville; scouted Lee's move into Penn., selected strategic defense positions at Gettysburg and held CSA advance until Union infantry arrived. He died of over-exertion and wounds, at age 37, Dec. 16, 1863, holding a major general commission signed by Abraham Lincoln.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #649, KHS Frankfort*

Confederate brigadier general Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, 1815-1891. Born in Woodford County. Transylvania University, medicine, 1835. Moved to Texas in 1836. Practiced medicine, Indian fighter, member legislature and Texas secession convention. Wounded at Second Manassas and Gettysburg. Fought at Chickamauga, Knoxville, and in Texas. Father of GSA Brig. Gen. Felix H. Robertson.

Confederate brigadier general Randall Lee Gibon, 1832-1892. Born in Woodford, home of his grandfather. Parents lived Louisiana. Graduated from Yale Univ., 1853. Distinguished for leadership at Shiloh, in 1862 Kentucky campaign, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Hood's later invasion of Tennessee. U.S. House 1875-83, and Senate 1883-92, from Louisiana. Buried Lexington, Ky., Cemetery.

*Reference: Excerpts from Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker #659, KHS Frankfort*

### **Martyrs Monument**

#### **Midway - Woodford County**

The Martyrs Monument in the Midway Cemetery is a granite obelisk 15 feet tall. It is rough cut stone designed to appear to be made in five sections. The main three sections being the obelisk and the last two the base. The face of the monument has the inscription – "Rest soldiers rest they warfare Oe'r – M. Jackson, J. Jackson, C Rigsner. N. Adams shot by order of Genl. Burbridge -- Our Confederate Dead". These inscriptions are on the lower two sections of the obelisk and the First section of the base. The monument was erected in ca. 1890. This stone was erected to four men who were killed as a part of Union General Stephen G. Burbridge's "retaliation policy". He ordered four "guerrilla-marauder" prisoners shot for each loyal person killed. This monument is one of four across the Commonwealth that were erected to men killed by Burbridge. All of these monuments are located in cemeteries.

### **Confederate Memorial**

#### **Versailles - Woodford County**

The Confederate Monument in the Versailles Cemetery is a nine-sided marble obelisk that sits atop a limestone and concrete base constructed in ca.1877. The base and the object/monument are also nine sided. The monument is ten feet tall and is composed of roughly three sections – the base, the pedestal and the top. The base is a plain limestone/concrete nine sided piece four feet high that mirrors the base. This portion of the monument is white marble and is inscribed with the names of the men who are buried in a circle around the monument. Also on the face pedestal are the initials C.S.A. The top of the monument is also nine-sided white marble. It is scalloped at the very top with a single star near the top of each scallop, except on the face. On the face of the top is a stylized Confederate battle flag and the word Our Dead that curve along the scallop. Two cannons protrude from either side of the scallop on each

side of the words Our Dead. This monument was erected ca 1877 to honor the Confederate dead buried in the Versailles Cemetery. The shape of the monument is like no other found within the Commonwealth.

*Reference: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, authored by Jose Brent, Civil War Site Program Coordinator, Kentucky Heritage Council, dated 1 August 1997.*