

baseball beacons?
What do a Civil War general (left) and a New York bank clerk/volunteer fireman have to do with the game of baseball? See the story on page 5.

Campaign scheduled July 13-15

History buffs, tourists and local citizens will experience the Confederacy's Civil War Western Theater high-water mark during the Kentucky Campaign 145th Anniversary Weekend July 13-15.

Special activities are planned at Munfordville, Perryville and Richmond to commemorate the Confederacy's 1862 invasion of Kentucky, a sustained Southern movement to seize the Commonwealth and carry the fight across the Ohio River.

Speakers, tours, living history demonstrations and other activities will be featured at each site from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Programs will focus on the battles that took place during the Kentucky campaign. Munfordville leads off July 13 (Friday) with a variety of special events, including a grand opening of its battlefield trail system and museum. Perryville follows on the 14th with a battlefield tour and visit to its historic Merchant's Row, an intact 19th century commercial district and

See *VICTORY*, page 4

Three receive Lincoln grants

Richmond, Nelson, Perryville share bicentennial awards at Capitol event

The Battle of Richmond Association (BORA), Camp Nelson and the Perryville Battlefield Preservation Foundation were awarded Kentucky Lincoln Bicentennial grants by Gov. Ernie Fletcher at a 198th Abraham Lincoln Birthday Celebration in the capitol rotunda on Feb. 12.

Richmond and Camp Nelson received \$2,500 each and Perryville was awarded \$1,000. All three grants were from the Kentucky Historical Society.

The grant to BORA is for a 145th Kentucky Campaign brochure that will promote observance of the Confederacy's Kentucky Civil War invasion of 1862 that involved the Battles of Richmond, Perryville and Munfordville.

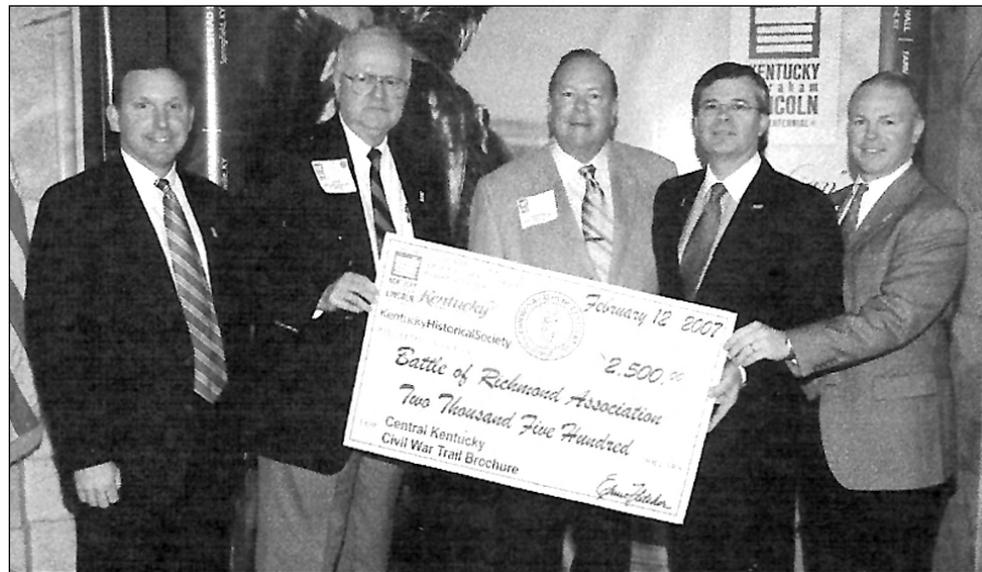
A weekend observance of the campaign is scheduled July 13-15.

Camp Nelson's grant is for its Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibit: "Freedom at Camp Nelson."

Perryville's award is for Lincoln Bicentennial Programming.

The awards were among more than 30 Kentucky Lincoln Bicentennial grants totaling \$1 million presented to communities and historical and arts organizations in the commonwealth to help Kentucky prepare for the bicentennial celebration of Lincoln's birth.

See *\$3 MILLION*, page 4



Gov. Ernie Fletcher and the Historical Society's Kent Whitworth (left) make the \$2,500 Lincoln Bicentennial grant presentation to Battle of Richmond Association officers Ed Ford (second from left) and Paul Rominger and George N. Ridings (flanking governor).

For Gov. Bramlette

\$2,500 grant provided to restore gravestone

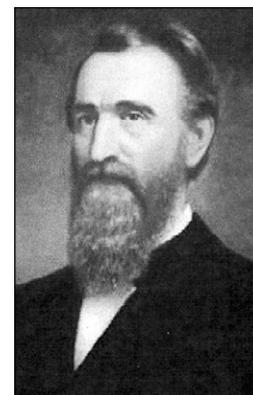
The Kentucky Historical Society's Cemetery Preservation Program has received a \$2,500 grant from the Governor's Office for Local Development (GOLD) to restore Civil War Governor Thomas E. Bramlette's gravestone in Louisville's Cave Hill Cemetery.

Ann Johnson, coordinator of the Historical Society's cemetery preservation program, said plans to restore Bramlette's tombstone have been in the works since 2001. Johnson explained that Bramlette's stone is cracked and also needs to be straightened and cleaned.

The GOLD funding will pay for the work to be completed this year and will pro-

GOV. THOMAS
BRAMLETTE

*He didn't
always agree
with Pres.
Lincoln.*



vide seed money for future signage at the gravesite.

Once the work is completed, a rededication will be scheduled. Johnson is seeking Bramlette descendants to participate in the ceremony.

Since Bramlette's tombstone does not mention his service as governor, the Kentucky

See *RELATIONSHIP*, page 4

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Kentucky's Civil War leaders

Breckinridge led South as final secretary of war

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series about Kentucky officers and Kentucky battle leaders during the Civil War.)

By PHILLIP SEYFRIT
Bugle Staff Writer

John Cabell Breckinridge, the Confederacy's last secretary of war and whose paternal grandfather had been a U.S. senator and attorney general under Thomas Jefferson, was born Jan. 15, 1821 near Lexington. A graduate of Centre College and Transylvania University, Breckinridge began practicing law in 1845 in Lexington.

After being elected to the State legislature and the U.S. House of Representatives, Breckinridge, at the young age of 35, served from 1856-60 as James Buchanan's vice-president.

He accepted a brigadier general's commission in the Confederate army in late 1861 and was promoted to major general in early 1862. He commanded troops at Shiloh,

JOHN C.
BRECKINRIDGE

*He was a V-P
under Buchanan.*



Vicksburg, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, among others. He served as the Confederacy's Secretary of War in 1865.

After the war, Breckinridge traveled in England and Canada before returning to Kentucky in 1869 to resume his law practice. He remained very popular in the state, but died May 17, 1875 from complications of a serious operation. He is buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

What's your story?

Got a story for *The Bugle*? Contact the editor at 859-624-1248 or at fordpr@mis.net.



Joe Brent says...

We need agenda if we really care

We as preservationists need to speak out. If we care about our heritage and those things that tie it to the earth, the battlefields, houses, forts and other real places where history happened. We must find ways to save them and pass them down to our children.

There are currently two initiatives in progress that could have a huge impact on Kentucky. The National Parks Centennial Initiative, which is part of the president's 2007 budget, and the other, is hiring a military sites preservation coordinator at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC).

The National Parks Centennial Initiative would give the National Park Service \$3 billion over the next 10 years and for the first time fully fund the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP).

There are 11 Civil War and eight Revolutionary and War of 1812 battlefields eligible for this money. The initiative also calls for an increase in the Historic Preservation fund, which provides Federal grant monies to the Kentucky Heritage Council. In addition there is \$10 million for the Save America's Treasures program and \$10 million for Preserve America, all of which can be used for Civil War related sites.

On the state level the KHC will request funding for the military sites preservation position in the 2008 legislative session. Filling this position is imperative in the long-term well being of Civil War sites in Kentucky. If this position can be filled and the program grown it could mean dramatic improvements for all of the sites statewide.

The Tennessee Wars Commission, which has one staff person, has a budget of \$96,000 for grants. Neither Tom Fugate nor myself, when I held the position, had any grant monies that were specifically designated for military sites. We had to fight with everybody else for the ever shrinking pool of Federal money.

The two initiatives have the potential to effect real positive changes on Civil War sites statewide by providing both money and much needed statewide organization. Our congressmen and legislators need to know that we support these initiatives; call them, e-mail them and write them letters.

(Bugle Columnist Joseph E. Brent is vice-president of Mudpuppy and Waterdog, a historic preservation consulting firm in Versailles. He can be contacted at jbrent1@alltel.net.)

Mill Springs event commemorated

The 145th anniversary of the Battle of Mills Springs was commemorated in January featuring ceremonies at a mass Confederate grave site and a cannon salute by Fourth Kentucky Infantry reenactors.

Pulaski Judge-Executive Barty Bullock also pledged to push for local and state funds

for activities of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association.

The Battle of Mill Springs occurred Jan. 19, 1862 and resulted in the death of Confederate Gen. Felix Zollicoffer and a Union win.

Mill Springs will be host for a national Civil War reenactment Sept. 29-30.

12th Artillery regiment instant hit

African-American group now has busy schedule covering some 15 events

By ED FORD
Bugle Editor

Seven years ago when Robert Bell attended a Camp Nelson dedication ceremony for the Fifth and Sixth U.S. Colored Cavalry, he was astonished how few African-Americans were present.

Only one was in uniform. Two individuals were vendors and another was an African-American web site operator. Bell, himself, was the fifth.

Following the ceremony, the Louisville resident and the uniformed re-enactor, Jim Hunn, began talking. In the process, Bell was recruited to join what was to become Company L, First Battalion of the 12th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery Regiment, a re-enactment group that has made a major impact at Civil War events in five states.

"Planning started in 2000 with a grant secured by the Camp Nelson Historical Society," Bell explained. "Initially, the society was just going to purchase a cannon to use as a static display. Tom Fugate (then with the Kentucky Heritage Council) convinced them to put an African-American regiment together and about eight of us began training in 2001. We did a few events in 2002 with the Battle of Perryville as our first major exposure." Currently, the regiment performs at some 15 week-end events annually from March through October. And, Bell points out, "we've really had a very positive experience everywhere we've been."

That also includes involvement with Confederate units.

"Some of our best friends are in the Fourth Kentucky at Mill Springs," he commented. "We work with them several times a year."

"Most of what we do is in Kentucky," Bell continued, "but



Robert Bell (left) and Sherron Jackson flank the 12th Artillery's 12-pound Napoleon cannon at a Battle of Richmond living history event. Alonzo Brown Jr. is behind Bell and Alonzo Brown Sr. is behind Jackson. Tom Fugate (background) talks with a group of youngsters. - BORA photo

we usually perform each year at Sharon Woods in Cincinnati. Also, we've been to Stones River and Fort Rosecrans (in Tennessee) several times and we've gone to Fort Wayne (Michigan), Fort Pillow (near Memphis) and Fort Pocahontas (Williamsburg, Va.)."

Bell, who's a sergeant and leader in the re-enactment regiment and vice president of the unit, points out he was "totally green" as a re-enactor when invited to join the group. What inspired him to do so was that "it was a part of history that's not been told."

"I look at it," he explained, "as an African-American from Kentucky who has a chance to tell the story of our ancestors who paved the way for us. Younger generations don't always understand that those men and women who sacrificed then really weren't doing so for themselves. They were doing it for those who were to come later."

He added that the

Emancipation Proclamation "did not free any slaves in the border state of Kentucky. For a large majority, their access to freedom was to enlist in the Union Army."

The primary mission of the 12th is educational outreach for Camp Nelson. The Camp's Heritage Foundation provides financial support for transporting the 2,300-pound cannon and its accoutrements, plus the trailer and vehicle.

The precise loading and firing of the 12-pound Napoleon cannon elicits positive crowd reactions, Bell said, in addition to one of surprise. Many are not aware of the extent of African-American participation in the Civil War.

"They're interested, but many just don't know," he commented.

Of the 15 men now active in the 12th re-enactment company, several serve double-duty portraying original members.

Bell speaks to groups as Peter Brunner, an ex-slave who sought education for his

children and himself after being mustered out of the 12th. Hunn, who lives in Danville, does a first-person characterization of Sgt. Elijah P. Marrs, who later was ordained as a Baptist minister and helped found a normal and theological institute that became Simmons Bible College. And Michael Crutcher of Nicholasville portrays abolitionist and editor Frederick Douglass.

Another re-enactment member, Joe Williams of Radcliffe, is a descendent of one of 62 African-Americans that survived the Fort Pillow massacre. Other regiment members are Alonzo Brown Sr. and Jr., and Charles Turner of Louisville; Tony Hart, Campbellsville; Reggie Thomas, Lexington; Evan Poole, Harrodsburg; Garland Dismeaux, Danville; Sherron Jackson, Mike Jones and Harvey Baxter of Frankfort, and Theodore Clark, Nicholasville.

The original 12th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery Regiment was formed at Camp Nelson July 14, 1864. It had more than 1,000 men, Bell noted, including teamsters, cannoneers, individuals who manned the limbers and caissons, plus some reserves. The regiment served garrison duty at Bowling Green, Camp Nelson and the Department of Kentucky until mustered out April 24, 1866.

Bell, a quality manager for DuPont Performance Elastomers in Louisville, recalls one speaking engagement when, in his portrayal of Peter Brunner, he mentioned that he was born in 1845. As he was preparing to leave, a lady approached him with a young girl and asked if he would tell the youngster when he was born. Thinking the girl was referring to his portrayal, Bell repeated that he was born in 1845.

The youngster didn't believe him. Bell just didn't look that old.

\$3 million in grants scheduled

continued from page 1

"From the Sinking Spring Farm to the homestead at Knob Creek to the White House, Lincoln's life is woven into our history," the Governor remarked. "These grants will help our communities, organizations, and museums tell the world about the critical role Kentucky and Kentuckians played in the life and career of Abraham Lincoln."

"These awards represent the first of approximately \$3 million in grants to be given to communities and organizations across Kentucky," Kent Whitworth, executive director of the Kentucky Historical Society, announced.

The national Lincoln Bicentennial observance will be launched Feb. 12, 2008, at Lincoln's birthplace near Hodgenville. Official bicentennial observances throughout Kentucky and the nation will begin then and continue through 2009.

10 state sites join Park Day effort

Nine Kentucky Civil War sites will participate in the 11th annual Park Day cleanup activities April 7 sponsored by the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) and the History Channel.

Facilities at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Munfordville, Camp Wildcat, Columbus-Belmont, Fort Boone, Middle Creek, Octagon Hall Museum, Old Washington and Perryville are among more than 100 sites nationally where park grounds will be cleaned and repaired.

Richmond's Battlefield Park also will participate in the effort, but has delayed its cleanup until April 14.



for Perryville

Perryville's Chris Kolakowski (second from left) receives the \$1,000 Lincoln Bicentennial grant from (left-right) Kent Whitworth, Sen. Tom Buford, Gov. Ernie Fletcher and Rep. Mike Harmon.

Victory was possible

continued from page 1

scene of the first street fighting in the Civil War. Richmond wraps up the weekend with a Sunday program of living history events and a special battlefield tour.

Re-enactors in Civil War dress will make presentations and answer questions at Richmond and Munfordville. Additional information is available by calling (859) 332-1862 or visiting www.perryville.net.

The weekend event will be made available to bus tours and the general public.

The Kentucky Confederate invasion during the late summer and early fall of 1862 sought to occupy Kentucky and change the course of the Civil War. This appeared possible after Southern victories at Richmond (Aug. 29-30) and Munfordville (Sept. 14-17). The Confederacy scored a tactical victory at Perryville (Oct. 8), but, realizing its forces were outnumbered, retreated to Tennessee fol-



lowing the battle.

Other than cavalry raids, the Confederates never entered Kentucky again.

For extra copies...

Individual copies of *The Kentucky Civil War Bugle* can be obtained by providing an 8.5x11 self-addressed stamped envelope (two first-class stamps) to the Bugle, Box 2151, Richmond, KY 40476.

Relationship with Lincoln contentious

continued from page 1

Historical Society hopes to place a Historical Highway Marker at his grave, detailing his life and career.

As one of Kentucky's Civil War governors, 1863-67, Bramlette, a Union Democrat, frequently disagreed with President Abraham Lincoln's wartime policies, including the enlistment of African American troops and military arrests. After the president's assassination, Bramlette stated that "experience and time has demonstrated that his was the only line of salvation for our country."

With events commemorating the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's Kentucky birth beginning in February 2008, more focus will be given to Bramlette and his contentious relationship with Lincoln.

Born in 1817 in Cumberland, now Clinton County, Bramlette became a lawyer, state legislator, and commonwealth's attorney before moving to Columbia in 1850. Six years later, he was elected circuit judge.

An early proponent of the Union cause, Bramlette became colonel of the 3rd Kentucky Infantry Regiment, which he helped raise. In 1862, he resigned his commission when President Lincoln appointed him U. S. district attorney.

In 1863, Bramlette was overwhelmingly elected governor. He opened a law practice in Louisville after serving his term and died there on Jan. 12, 1875.

(Johnson can be reached at 502-564-1792, ext. 4404, or amng.johnson@ky.gov. Information about the Kentucky Historical Society and its programs is at <http://history.ky.gov>.)

UPCOMING EVENTS

CAMP NELSON

Memorial Day observance,
May 28

Civil War Weekend, Sept.
8-9

Monthly Saturday
Afternoon Tea

ELKHORN CITY

Re-enactment, Sept. 21, 9
a.m. to 8 p.m.

FAIRVIEW

Jefferson Davis Birthday
Celebration, June 2-3, 8 a.m.
to 10 p.m.

FRANKFORT

Ghosts of Frankfort Tours
at Fort Hill, Oct. 26-27

GEORGETOWN

Morgan's Raid, June 15-17

MILL SPRINGS

Memorial Day observance,
May 28

Living History Weekend,
June 23-24

National Re-enactment,
Sept. 29-30

MUNFORDVILLE

Kentucky Campaign 145th
Anniversary Weekend Day 1
and Trail Opening, July 13

Battle for the Bridge Civil
War Weekend, Sept. 7-9

PERRYVILLE

Memorial Day observance,
May 28

On the Farm Living
History Weekend, June 2-3

Kentucky Campaign 145th
Anniversary Weekend Day 2,
July 14

145th Anniversary
Commemoration Weekend, Oct.
6-7

RICHMOND

Living History, May
10-11, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Kentucky Campaign 145th
Anniversary Weekend Day 3,
July 15

Sixth Annual Re-enact-
ment, Aug. 25-26,
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Celebrity Golf Tournament.
Sept. 7

See *UPCOMING*, page 7



war game

This drawing depicts how a baseball game would have appeared when played during the Civil War.

Civil War baseball had its . . .

Strikers, tallys, cranks, aces

The striker nicks a dew drop from the hurler that's picked up by the behind and thrown to the baseman who muffs it and a tally results. The cranks go wild.

That's baseball, Civil War style.

At least one common denominator for both sides during the War Between the States was the game of baseball. Soldiers from both the North and the South played the game as a means of passing time. Baseball provided an emotional escape, enhanced camaraderie and morale, and brought military personnel together like nothing else could. Officers and soldiers competed as equals with players chosen for ability, not their rank or standing.

Some soldiers even took baseball equipment with them to war. Often, however, equipment was improvised. Fence posts and tree branches were fashioned into bats and yarn and rag-wrapped walnuts served as balls.

The Civil War game is credited with paving the way for modern baseball. The rules have changed as the game has evolved and so have the expressions. During the 1860s, for example, outfielders were called scouts and the

pitchers mound was the hurler's or thrower's point. Runs were called aces, batters were strikers and fans were cranks. A dew drop was a slow pitch, a behind was the catcher, a muff was an error and a tally was a score.

The Civil War baseball field featured four bases at the corners of a square 30 yards apart. The striker (batter) got to choose where he wanted the pitch and the hurler (pitcher) had to throw underhanded. There were no foul lines and the umpire determined if a batted ball was fair or foul according to where it hit the ground.

Runners could not take a lead from a base and base stealing and sliding were not allowed. Neither was bunting.

Fly balls caught in flight or on the first bounce caused the striker to be dead (out). Gloves were not worn. All batted balls were fielded with bare hands.

Differences in vocabulary and rules notwithstanding, Civil War baseball continues to be popular at living history and battle re-enactments. All that's required is a set of rules and a bat and a ball. The last two items, of course, can be homemade. That's baseball, Civil War style.

-Ed Ford

Think Cartwright, not Doubleday

Union Gen. Abner Doubleday (shown on page one) is credited with aiming the cannon that fired the first shot in defense of Fort Sumter and for his pivotal role in the early fighting at Gettysburg.

However, despite popular folklore, he was not the father of modern baseball, according to the Smithsonian Institution. Alexander Cartwright, a New York City bank clerk, apparently wrote the first baseball rules in 1842.

A.G. Spaulding, whose company manufactured baseball equipment, instituted a commission in 1908 to research the origin of baseball. His apparent goal was to find evidence that the game was invented in the United States.

The Spaulding Commission, for allegedly self-serving purposes, declared that "Baseball was invented in 1839 at Cooperstown, N.Y., by Abner Doubleday, a hero of the Battle of Gettysburg . . ."

Hafendorfer's 'Richmond' enlightening, rewarding

"The Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862" by Kenneth A. Hafendorfer, 400 pp., 2006, KH Press, Louisville, Ky., \$33.

Reviewed By
PAUL D. ROMINGER
Bugle Staff Writer

In anticipation of the Rousseau panel discussion last September in Danville with Tres Seymour of Mundordville and Perryville's Chris Kolakowski, it was essential that I restudy the Battle of Richmond. Ken Hafendorfer's narrative was an excellent preparation.

A text of about 400 pages, well researched with 70 pages of footnotes, this book can appear to be a challenge as daunting as Pine Mountain was to Kirby Smith's army. Extensive detail on the movement of multiple units of troops can be difficult to retain, but Ken eases this difficulty with clear maps. His writing renders the story interesting and easy to read.

The Battle of Richmond occurred in three phases: (1) A four-and-a-half hour struggle at Mount Zion Church in Kingston beginning at 7 a.m., (2) approximately 40 minutes of fighting a little further north at White's Farm on Duncannon Lane, and (3) another hour-and-a-half of delaying action in the Richmond Cemetery.

By five in the afternoon that Saturday, Confederate forces were in full control of Richmond. Union remnants moved along Main Street to the north of Richmond toward Lexington. Here, Confederate cavalry awaited them. It had been a severe day of battle with temperatures at 100 degrees and little water to quench thirst.

Several impressions come to mind. Weeks later reading Ed Ruggero's history on U.S. paratroops and the fight to save D-Day, I was reminded of the intense confusion that comes with battle. The most carefully made plans become mere suggestions,

hopes and missed opportunities when shooting begins. Communication becomes a luxury with constant percussion and smoke from artillery and small arms. The grand plan of battle devolves into a moment-by-moment attempt to rush a patrol to some spot where it suddenly appears soldiers ought to be. Then there's the agony of caring for a wounded comrade while leaving another to suffer, and the push to secure an advantage while avoiding death.

The brilliance of Kirby Smith's victory in the Battle of Richmond, his march into Lexington and capture of Frankfort do not ultimately erase the impression that somehow he did not catch a much greater vision.

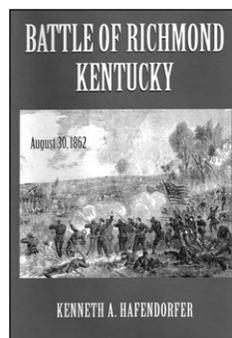
From his discussion with Braxton Bragg in Chattanooga a month before Richmond through the Battle of Perryville in October, Edmund Kirby Smith never seemed inclined to relinquish the independence of his command, even to achieve an objective vital to the Confederacy.

A unified Confederate offensive and better communication might have secured the Commonwealth for the Southern Cause. Lincoln had said that he must have Kentucky. Losing it to a united Bragg-Smith invasion could have hastened the end of the war with vastly different results.

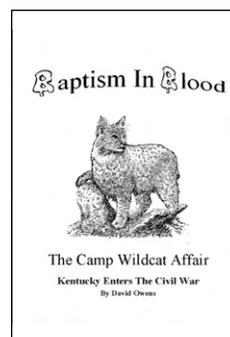
By the end of 1862, the battles of Perryville, Richmond and Munfordville seemed inconsequential. However, the potential of the Kentucky Campaign 145 years ago had been enormous.

The Battle of Richmond is enlightening, rewarding and highly recommended to read.

(Paul D. Rominger, secretary of the Battle of Richmond Association, has a doctorate in constitutional history and is a former Georgia state commissioner for the Council on Indian Affairs. He can be contacted at pdrominger@netscape.net)



Books by Hafendorfer and Owens are about Kentucky Civil War battles; Author Brown's Thomas K. Porter Battery will be at Richmond, Perryville and Sacramento events.



BOOK REVIEWS

Baptism' details account of 1861 Battle of Wildcat

"Baptism in Blood-The Camp Wildcat Affair, Kentucky Enters the Civil War," By David Owens, Lulu Publications, 198 pgs, \$25

Reviewed By
JOHN P. HOLBROOK
The Civil War Courier

You're right of course. There have been books and articles about General Felix Zollicoffer's Confederate Campaign into southeastern Kentucky in the fall of 1861 that resulted in the battles of Barbourville and Camp Wildcat, but there's never really been THE book. Now there is.

Noted Kentucky Military Historian David Owens has provided us with one of the most informative and interesting Civil War campaign and battle narratives coupled with an invaluable collection of soldier's first hand accounts.

The narrative, written in a military magazine format, is both entertaining and quick hitting as has become the style associated with Owens' past works. The 30 first-hand accounts expertly edited by Owens offer valuable

Brown's story close, personal

"Once, When We Were Young," by Billy J. Brown, 287 pgs., soft cover, Southern Heritage Press, Nashville, Tenn., \$20.

Reviewed by ED FORD
Bugle Editor

Young Will Hinson ponders 1860's talk in Livingston, Texas of a possible vote for the state to secede from the Union. The winds of Civil War are reaching the southwest and Will reasons that Texas' War for Independence and the Mexican War had been hard enough for the state. But, now, a decade later, another conflict is knocking at the door.

B.J. Brown's Civil War novel focuses up close and personal

See 'GRAYS,' page 7

glimpses into the lives of the average western theater soldier and reminds us that the war was not simply a struggle between north and south, but a time of competing ethnic and culture identities.

"Baptism in Blood" is very organized and attractively laid out with plenty of pictures of soldiers, terrain features, and maps. The book is written in a reader friendly format that will keep both the serious history student and Civil War buff interested in a time when the future of our nation was unsure.

The battles of Barbourville (Sept. 19, 1861) and Camp Wildcat (Oct 21, 1861) have long been overlooked. However, this part of Kentucky Civil War history has been given a fresh review by the author. I highly recommend this book as a must for the student of the western theater.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author, Staff Sgt. David Owens, is Military Historian of the Kentucky National Guard Bureau in Frankfort and currently is serving with the 149th Mountain Warriors at Camp Slayer, Baghdad, Iraq.)

UPCOMING EVENTS

continued from page 5

SACRAMENTO

13th Annual Re-enactment,
May 18-20

SHEPHERDSVILLE

Morgan's Great Raid, Aug.
4, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

TEBBS BEND

Living History
Encampment, July 4
Morgan's Men Association
Bus Tour, Aug. 25
Tebbs Bend, Green River
Bridge Flea Market battlefield
fund-raiser, Sept. 8

WILDCAT

Wildflower identification
and photography, April 29
Trail appreciation and ded-
ication, June 10
Battlefield Ghost Walks,
Oct. 26-27

WINCHESTER

Drystone Fence Workshop,
May 19
Discovering our Civil War
Heritage, Sept. 15

Gordon presents at next Rosseau

Dr. Ralph Gordon will present "A
Photographic Tour of Kentucky's
Civil War Sites" at the April 19 Gen.
Lovell H. Rousseau Civil War
Lecture Series at Perryville.

The lecture will be conducted at
the Boyle County Public Library at
6:30 p.m.

All lectures in the 2007 series
are scheduled for the third Thursday
of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the
library.

Chris Kolakowski led off the sec-
ond season of the lecture series
March 15 with the topic "Saved or
Paved: Preserving Civil War
Battlefields."

Other upcoming lectures scheduled
for the series include:

May 17, Joe Reinhart, "The 6th
Kentucky Infantry U.S. in the Civil
War,"

June 21, Dr. Robert Cameron,
"Cavalry Operations in the 1862
Kentucky Campaign,"

July 19, Dr. Steve Rockenbach,
"Frankfort's Civil War,"

At Jackson County

Tavern restored as welcome center

An 1840 family home that
was operated as a tavern dur-
ing the Civil War has been
restored as a Jackson County
welcome center.

The frame building, known
as the Cox-Simpson House,
was scheduled to fully open
in March to welcome visitors
entering the southern corridor
of the August 1862 Battle of
Richmond.

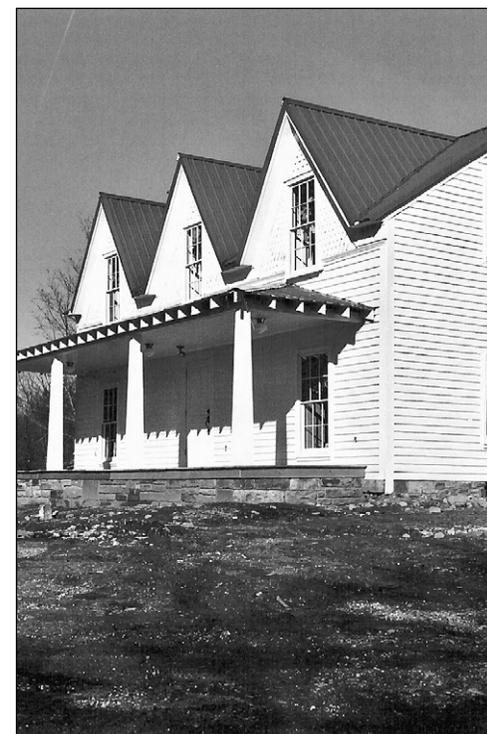
The four-room structure,
which housed wounded sol-
diers after an Aug. 23, 1862
clash between Union and
Confederate cavalry, was
restored through a \$150,000
transportation enhancement
grant obtained by Jackson
County officials. The
Kentucky Nature Conservancy
initially purchased the house
and three acres some five
years ago in order to preserve
the property from demolition
by neglect. The Conservancy
then sold the property to
Jackson County, which
received the funding for pur-
chase and rehabilitation.

The house, which officially
was named the Big Hill
Welcome Center at dedication
ceremonies, is located on U.S.
421 in Morrill at the crest of
Big Hill where Jackson,
Madison and Rockcastle coun-
ties converge. The Nature
Conservancy's Jim Hays noted
that his job involves caring
for the Rockcastle River
watershed, but that he also
has taken the initiative to
preserving the area's histori-
cal heritage.

In addition, Hays empha-
sized that the welcome center
will enhance tourism in
Jackson County.

Known in 1862 as the Cox
Tavern, the building was one
of two taverns at Big Hill.
The Merritt-Jones Tavern at
the foot of the hill was the
other food-lodging facility.

One room of the welcome
center will interpret the
Battle of Richmond and the



*The restored Cox-Simpson House
(above) was opened to visitors in
March. The Nature Conservancy's
Joan Garrison (left) inspects the
home's original log structure.*

cavalry conflict at Big Hill.
Visitors will be able to obtain
information on the Battle of

Richmond driving tour,
Battlefield Park and other
battle-related facilities.

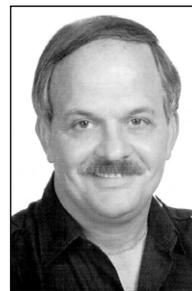
'Grays' last to surrender

continued from page 6

about residents of a close-knit
community who are pulled into
the War Between the States in
a manner that tests their loyal-
ty, duty and honor to and for a
state and way of life they
cherish.

B.J. BROWN

*He's a
re-enactor in
middle Tennessee
and Kentucky.*



Readers experience war in
the western theater through the
narrative of Will Hinson and
fellow warriors such as J.D.
Handley, Cicero Rice, Jimmy
Vester, David Ragan and Scott
Sulfridge. They're members of
the "Polk County Grays,"
Company F, the 22nd Texas
Infantry, which experiences

furious combat in Missouri,
Louisiana and west Texas. The
"Grays" also make a raid into
Mexico, becoming the first and
only Confederate soldiers to
fight a land engagement in a
foreign country.

Hinson and his friends sur-
vive one bloody encounter after
another until a final standoff
with Federal forces. A white
flag waved by the enemy
results in a parlay where the
22nd is informed "that the war
is over for all of us. . .you may
retire unmolested to Galveston.
You are the last un-surrendered
active Confederate government
forces."

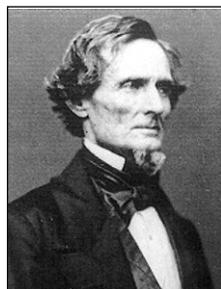
The author, a re-enactor who
participates in a number of
Kentucky Civil War events,
weaves a factual account of the
Company F saga into a story
full of action and human emo-
tion. It's a worthwhile and
entertaining read about a sel-
dom-explored portion of the
Civil War's western theater.

At 351 feet...

Jeff Davis monument is fourth highest in U.S.

Seven years, \$200,000 and a world war later, Kentucky fashioned a monument in 1924 to honor the president of the Confederacy.

Jefferson Davis is remembered at Fairview with a 351-foot obelisk that's the fourth highest monument in the United States. But making the honor a reality was no easy task.



**JEFFERSON
DAVIS**

West Point grad was a Mexican War hero.

In 1907, at a reunion in Glasgow of the Confederacy's Orphan Brigade, plans were made to construct a monument at Davis's birthplace in Fairview to perpetuate his memory. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Confederate leader from Munfordville, made the proposal and a fund-raising project began.

The Jefferson Davis Home Association, in April 1909, purchased seven tracts of land totaling 20 acres. During the next eight years, some \$150,000 was raised and, in 1917, construction of

Four programs set for Madison group

Four more programs remain on the Madison County Civil War Roundtable schedule for 2007.

Gary Matthews will speak on "Basil Duke, CSA" May 18; Dr. Kenneth Haefendorfer will discuss "Battle of Richmond, Why?" on July 27; Dr. James Klotter's topic on Sept. 21 is "Breckenridges of Kentucky," and Michael Crutcher will address "Frederick Douglass" on Nov. 16.

All meetings are on Fridays at Boone Tavern Hotel in Berea. Dinner begins at 6:30 p.m. at a cost of \$16 per person.

Phillip Seyfrit should be contacted at 859-623-8979 for reservations.

what then was to be the world's tallest concrete obelisk began.

World War I brought work to a halt the following year and the partly completed monument stood untouched for several more years. By the time construction was resumed, costs had risen so much that the project was in serious financial straits.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy came to the rescue, however, and raised an additional \$20,000. In addition, the Kentucky General Assembly appropriated \$15,000 to pay for an elevator. On June 7, 1924, dedication ceremonies were conducted.

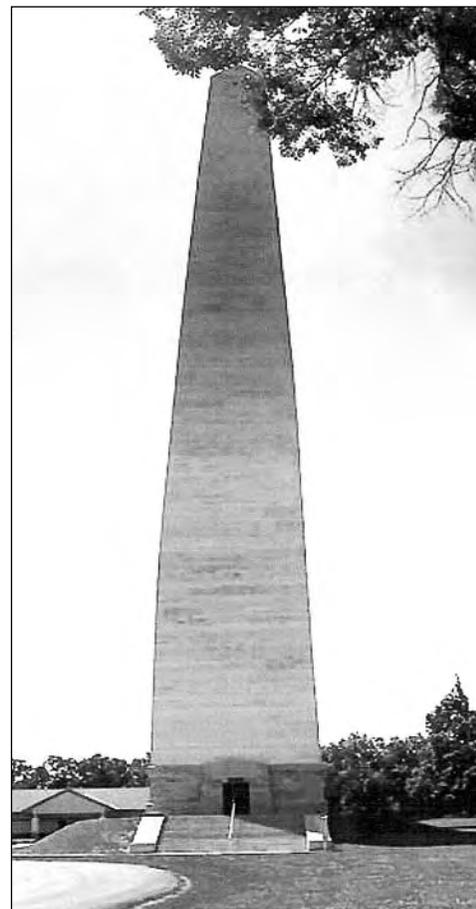
The electric elevator was dedicated in 1929 and the monument was re-dedicated Sept. 16, 1967 in connection with Kentucky's 175th anniversary of statehood. The monument was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, was renovated in 1977-78 and again in 1988-89.

The Jefferson Davis State Historic Site is a memorial to a statesman who was, in fact, a reluctant secessionist. Born June 3, 1808 just eight months prior to the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Davis was destined to become the Civil War adversary of the Union president. A West Point graduate, Davis was a Mexican War hero, a Mississippi congressman and senator, and U.S. Secretary of War in the Franklin Pierce administration.

He died in New Orleans Dec. 6, 1889 and was buried there. His body later was removed to Richmond, Va.

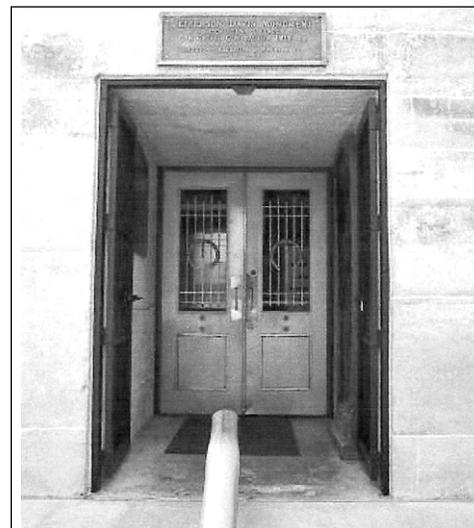
Author also soldier

Author David Owens ("Baptism in Blood," page 6) also is a staff Sgt. with the 149th Mountain Warriors serving at Camp Slayer, Baghdad, Iraq, and is a military historian.



The Davis monument rests on a foundation of solid limestone with walls seven- (base) to two-foot thick (top). The entrance is shown below.

- Bruce Schulze photos



Ramage museum gets update grant

A \$600 grant will enable Fort Wright's James A. Ramage Civil War Museum to make style changes for some of its exhibits.

The Northern Kentucky Heritage League gift will help free up space for more exhibits and add a rotating schedule for display items.

The museum, which opened in 2005, was closed two months for winter cleaning and re-opened Feb. 17.

Perryville markers installed

A historical highway marker that highlights in-town fighting during the 1862 Battle of Perryville was recently installed on Buell Street.

The Perryville Enhancement Project funded the marker located next to the Johnson-Brinton House, where the battle occurred. The house eventually will be a visitor center for the city and battlefield.

The Perryville Enhancement Project and the Louisville Civil War Round Table paid for three additional markers that were placed side-by-side next to the Perryville Community Center on South Buell Street.

They explain about the city and street fighting during the battle and its effects on the city and residents.

AD RATES

Full Page 10.3" x 11"
\$ 616

Half Page Horizontal 10.3" x 5.5"
\$ 308

Half Page Vertical 5" x 11"
\$ 308

One-Quarter Page 5" x 5.5"
\$ 154

One-Eighth Page 5" x 2.5"
\$ 77

Bus. Card 2.5" x 2"
\$ 28

Classified Per col. inch
\$ 7

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